



NOT TO BE MISSED!

**The Basilica of Santa Maria of Manresa · La Seu**  
The Collegiate Basilica of Santa Maria, popularly known as “La Seu”, is Manresa’s main attraction. The Gothic church was designed by Berenguer de Montagut, who also designed Santa Maria del Mar in Barcelona. Its architectural design is typical of Catalan Gothic. It is dominated by austere decoration and a predilection for horizontal volumes, together with the large naves. Construction began in 1328, but it was not until the end of the 15th century that the nave was finished. The main façade and the baptistery are modernist and neo-Gothic inspired, designed by Alexandre Soler i March with the advice of Antoni Gaudí. The imposing collection of Gothic altarpieces is also highly interesting, including the God the Holy Spirit Polyptych (1394), a work from the workshop of the Serra brothers in Barcelona and one of the best examples of the Italianate Gothic style in Catalonia.

OPENING HOURS:

From Monday to Friday:	from 10:30 am to 1:30 pm and from 4 pm to 7 pm
Saturdays:	from 10:30 am to 2 pm and from 4 pm to 7 pm
Sundays and public holidays:	from 12 pm to 2 pm and from 5 pm to 7 pm

[www.seudemanresa.cat](http://www.seudemanresa.cat)



Balç Street

Balç Street is a magnificent example of medieval Catalan urbanism. The street was a core part of the medieval city, located around the current Major Square. The street has a narrow, winding layout and is adapted to the shape of a cliff or balcony, with different staggered levels. One of the most special features of this space is its coverage, created by the porches that were built between houses in order to take advantage of the scarce space that existed inside the walled city.

OPENING HOURS:

Mondays, Sundays and public holidays:	from 10 am to 2 pm.
From Wednesday to Friday:	from 10 am to 2 pm and from 5 pm to 7 pm
Saturdays:	from 10 am to 2 pm and from 5 pm to 8 pm

[www.manresaturisme.cat](http://www.manresaturisme.cat)



Manresa has a wide range of restaurants that will suit your cravings. In addition, if you want to take a hearty souvenir of our city back with you, we recommend the “Dolç del Pelegrí” (Pilgrim’s Sweet), which you will find in the city’s bakeries. Would you like to stay the night? Manresa and el Bages have multiple options so that you can spend more than one day there and sample different types of accommodation to spend the night.

**Check out the range of restaurants and accommodation available at: [www.manresaturisme.cat](http://www.manresaturisme.cat)**



Cave of Saint Ignatius

Tradition has it that Ignatius of Loyola withdrew for a time to meditate and find the inspiration to write the famous Spiritual Exercises in one of the characteristic grottoes of the Manresa landscape, which is recessed but with a frontal view of Montserrat and the Cardener river valley. Over the years, that simple natural cave has become an imposing sanctuary: the Ignatian place par excellence in the city and one of the most universal references in the Jesuit world. In the Sanctuary of the Cave of Saint Ignatius, landscape and architecture merge in a surprising way to form an artificial façade over the Sant Bartomeu mountain. This heritage site's identity is marked by its varied interior and exterior decoration, which ranges from the baroque of the Manresa sculpture school to the modernism of Josep Llimona.

OPENING HOURS:

From Monday to Saturday:	from 10 am to 1 pm and from 4 pm to 7 pm (March - October) from 10 am to 1 pm and from 3 pm to 8 pm (November - February)
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Sundays and holy days of obligation: from 10 am to 11 pm  
[www.covamanresa.cat](http://www.covamanresa.cat)



THE CITY OF SAINT IGNATIUS

From Loyola to Manresa and from Manresa to the world

In 1522, Ignatius of Loyola arrived in Manresa from the Basque Country, after being wounded in battle. The noble Basque knight found in the city the inspiration and the light that transformed him and led him to found the Society of Jesus, which is nowadays present all over the world.

He stayed for eleven months that not only transformed him, but also transformed the city and the world. Currently, there are more than 60 places spread over the five continents that are called Manresa due to the influence of Saint Ignatius.

In 2022, Manresa celebrated the 500th anniversary of the pilgrim Ignatius of Loyola's stay in town, focusing on creating a transformative, welcoming place and demonstrating that it is a vibrant city that beats with life. Here is a throwback to the legacy of this celebration: [www.manresa2022.cat](http://www.manresa2022.cat)



MUSEUMS IN MANRESA

Interpretation Centre of Balç Street

The exhibition is housed in the outbuildings of an old noble house located at the entrance to the street, and features a multimedia display that provides an insight into what Manresa was like in the 14th century, its relationship with Peter IV of Aragon, called the Ceremonious, and Balç Street itself.

OPENING HOURS:

Mondays, Sundays and public holidays:	from 10 am to 2 pm.
From Wednesday to Friday:	from 10 am to 2 pm and from 5 pm to 7 pm
Saturdays:	from 10 am to 2 pm and from 5 pm to 8 pm

**Baixada del Pòpül, s/n**

Baroque Museum of Catalonia

The Museum of Manresa is home to the national collection of Baroque art, made up of the most symbolic pieces from the Museum's own collection and outstanding work from this period from other museums in the country, such as the MNAC, consolidating itself as the centre reference of the Baroque in Catalonia.

OPENING HOURS:

From Tuesday to Saturday:	from 10 am to 6 pm (October - May) from 10 am to 2 pm and from 4 pm to 8 pm (June - September)
Sundays and public holidays:	from 10 am to 3 pm

**Plaça Sant Ignasi, 14-16 · [www.museudelbarroc.cat](http://www.museudelbarroc.cat)**

Water and Textile Museum

The museum is located in the old “Dipòsits Vells” building and houses two permanent exhibitions: “La Séquia i l'aigua” and “La cinteria”, which explain the importance of the work of the Séquia and the production of thin fabric in Manresa, respectively.

OPENING HOURS:

From Tuesday to Sunday:	from 10 am to 2 pm.
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**Carretera de Santpedor, 55 · [www.parcdelasequia.cat](http://www.parcdelasequia.cat)**

The Valentí Masachs Museum of Geology

The museum is set within the premises of the Manresa Higher Polytechnic School of Engineering, where you can admire extensive classic collections of minerals, fossils and rocks from the Catalan Countries.

OPENING HOURS:

Sundays:	from 10 am to 2 pm (October - June) and arranged visits
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**Avinguda Bases de Manresa, 61-73 · [www.geomuseum.epsem.edu](http://www.geomuseum.epsem.edu)**

CATALAN IGNATIAN WAY

The Ignatian Way is a pilgrimage route that retraces the steps that Ignatius of Loyola took on foot in 1522 from the Basque Country to Manresa. The route starts at his birthplace, the sanctuary of Loyola (Azpeitia, Gipuzkoa), and ends at the Cave of Manresa, where the saint underwent a strong spiritual experience that would be the origin of his book, Spiritual Exercises, the basis of the Ignatian and Jesuit spirituality.

This route is promoted by the Society of Jesus and reveals the great natural diversity of the five territories it crosses (the Basque Country, La Rioja, Navarre, Aragon and Catalonia). In total, it covers nearly 700 km which can be done in 27 stages.

The last seven stages of the path cross Catalonia and go through the Terres de Lleida and Central Catalonia (Segrià, Pla



d'Urgell, Segarra, Anoia and Bages). There are 183 km that, before arriving at the Cave of Sant Ignatius, give you the chance to embark on a spiritual and introspective journey and to discover natural areas, towns and cities.

By following in the footsteps of Saint Ignatius, pilgrims have the opportunity to set out on a double journey in order, as the saint did almost 500 years ago, to rediscover their inner self and, at the same time, to connect with the world that surrounds them.

Pilgrims can acquire their credential or obtain their credential diploma once they arrive in Manresa at the Pilgrims Welcome Centre, open every day and located in the basement of the Manresa Regional Museum (Via Sant Ignasi, 40).

Manresa 1522 Exhibition. The city of Saint Ignatius

The Interpretation Centre of Ignatian Manresa explains, with a 1522 model of Manresa, various panels and audiovisual material, what the city that hosted Saint Ignatius five hundred years ago looked like and the legacy he left behind.

OPENING HOURS:

Saturdays:	from 10 am to 2 pm and from 5 pm to 6 pm
Sundays and public holidays:	from 10 am to 2 pm.

**Carrer Mestre Blanch, 4 · [www.manresaturisme.cat](http://www.manresaturisme.cat)**

GUIDED TOURS IN MANRESA

“Manresa, Cor de Catalunya”

Uncover the landscape, heritage, trade and wine-making history of our city with a route that will take you to the Basilica of la Seu, the city's historic centre, Balç Street and the modernist and more commercial part of the present-day Manresa.

From Wednesday to Saturday  
From October to June at 11 am  
From July to September at 10:30 am

“Manresa universal. La ciutat de Sant Ignasi”

Walk through a series of places steeped in legends, stories and symbolism linked to Ignatius of Loyola's environment, such as the Old School of Saint Ignatius, the Chapel of the Rapture, the Well of the Hen, the chapel of Saint Ignatius the Sick, the Manresa 1522 Exhibition and, of course, the Cave of Saint Ignatius.

Arranged visits.

Baroque Museum of Catalonia

A guided tour of the Baroque collection made up of paintings and sculptures by prominent artists such as Josep Sunyer Raurell, Josep Juncosa, Pere Cuquet and Antoni Viladomat, the The Our Lady of the Rosary altarpiece by Joan Grau and a collection of videos explaining the Catalan Baroque territory.

Saturdays at 4:30 pm / Sundays at 11 am  
And arranged visits

Personalised guided tours

The Manresa Tourist Office organises fully personalised tours, which are adapted to the sites and monuments you wish to visit at convenient times and dates, as long as you book in advance and within the opening hours of the sites you wish to visit.

**Information and reservations: [comercial@manresaturisme.cat](mailto:comercial@manresaturisme.cat)**

The mystery of Balç Street.

Escape room-inspired family day out

Become researchers and investigators to solve the mystery of King Peter IV of Aragon.

From Wednesday to Friday at 6 pm  
Saturdays at 10 am, 1 pm, 6 pm and 7 pm

Sundays at 10 am and 1 pm

**Other times available by contacting [carrerdelbalc@ajmanresa.cat](mailto:carrerdelbalc@ajmanresa.cat)**

WINERIES WITH DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN PLA DE BAGES AND BAGES WINE ROUTE

The Pla de Bages Denomination of Origin brings together 17 wineries from the long winemaking tradition of what was, in the 19th century, the region with the most vineyards in Catalonia. These wineries are mostly family farms and all have their own vines. This implies a traditional and very personalised care of the vineyard which results in the high quality of its wines.



MANRESA'S GREEN RING

The Manresa's Green Ring is a set of open spaces that form a continuum around the city which, due to their social, environmental, landscape and productive agricultural values, must be protected, connected and enhanced, making them available from everyone. They are ideal spaces for holding leisure activities, educational initiatives, sports days and cultural events in accordance with the different characteristics that are specific to them.

Currently, there are 9 walking routes throughout Manresa's Green Ring that cross places such as the Rajadell creek, the Collbaix, the Guardiola creek, the Llobregat cliffs or the Poal and Viladordis irrigation canals, along with the rest of the long route that passes through the city, with different levels of difficulty and duration that allow you to discover all the natural wealth that surrounds Manresa.

**All routes can be viewed at [www.anellaverdamanresa.cat](http://www.anellaverdamanresa.cat)**

SÉQUIA PARK

The Séquia Park manages different spaces and facilities that have a direct link with the Séquia de Manresa, which has played an important role in the economic, social and cultural development of the territory and its people.

In this link between water and territory, which has been maintained since the construction of the medieval drought, the Séquia Park develops informative, leisure and tourism activities aimed at families, groups and educational centres.

In addition to the Séquia, the institution manages the Technical Museum, the Can Font Water Centre, the Culla House, the Infoséquia and the Agulla Park, a large green area with more than 600 trees and spaces for leisure and sport that surround the lake where the Séquia flows.

**[www.parcdelasequia.cat](http://www.parcdelasequia.cat)**



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MANRESA, HEART OF CATALONIA ROUTE

**1 La Seu Park**  
Green zone around the Basilica with views over the Cardener River, Old Bridge and the grottoes of the Cave of Saint Ignatius. This was the first settlement in the city on the hill of Puig Cardener, which was fortified and dates back to Iberian and, later, Roman times.

**2 Basilica of la Seu**  
Manresa's main monument and one of the most notable examples of Catalan Gothic, which was built between the 14th and 15th centuries (see extended explanation at the front).

**3 Balç Street**  
Magnificent example of medieval Catalan urbanism in a covered alley under the porches of the houses and adapted to a cliff (see extended explanation in front).

**4 Town Hall**  
This Cultural Heritage of National Interest was built in the middle of the 18th century and was the scene of historical episodes such as the sealing of the cream of paper (1808) during the War of Succession and the approval of the famous Bases de Manresa (1892), the first constitutional formulation of political Catalanism.



**5 Plana de l'Om**  
A square whose past is steeped in social prestige, with Baroque houses from the 18th century such as Oller House and those of the Baroque Grau sculptors. It also houses the Esteve Pharmacy, with a modernist style, which was to become the Esteve Laboratories.

**6 Quiosc de l'Arpa**  
Old news kiosk with a modernist aesthetic designed by Josep Fimat in 1917.

**7 La Buresa**  
One of the main examples of Manresa's modernism. Large building designed in the style of a neo-Gothic house-palace by the architect Ignasi Oms i Ponsa (1905) for the Torrens family, one of the city's most important industrial lineages.

**8 Jorba House**  
Home to some old iconic warehouses of the Manresa's trade, it was built in 1936 by the architect Arnald Calvet following the Art Deco style.

**9 Wall next to El Carme**  
One of the few remaining sections of the imposing medieval wall, built between the 10th and 14th centuries and demolished around 1877. Its final perimeter, reached during the 1380s, drew the limits of the current historic centre.

**10 Passeig Pere III**  
This avenue was created when the walls were demolished and became the main thoroughfare of the modernist city, with bourgeois houses on both sides, as well as some shops, businesses and entertainment venues. The Passeig is 2 kilometres long and represents Manresa's traditional place of leisure and relaxation.

**11 Lluvià House**  
Modernist detached house designed by Ignasi Oms in 1908 on behalf of businessman Sebastià Tàpies. It is the most successful work of the municipal architect, with typically flourishing modernist decoration and a profile of tiles and bricks on the cornices.

**12 Torra House**  
Modernist aesthetic residential building built by Oms i Ponsa in 1910. The central gallery stands out, decorated with stained-glass windows in leaden colours and wrought iron.

**13 El Casino**  
Modernist building designed by Ignasi Oms in 1906, a mixture of classicist architecture with Viennese-inspired ornamental elements. Former social club of Manresa's wealthy classes, today it is a large public library and a cultural centre.

**14 Kursaal Theatre**  
Old noucentista-style cinema designed by Josep Fimat in 1927, with a classic French façade and a magnificent Mediterranean-style patio. It is the main performing arts venue in the city since its refurbishment in 2007.



UNIVERSAL MANRESA, THE CITY OF SAINT IGNATIUS ROUTE



**1 The Cave of Saint Ignatius**  
Monumental baroque sanctuary built on the grotto where, according to tradition, Saint Ignatius was inspired to write his Spiritual Exercises (see extended explanation at the front.)

**2 The Chapel of the Rapture**  
Old Saint Lucia hospital (thirteenth century) that gave shelter to the sick, poor and pilgrims. Frequently visited by the future saint, there he suffered a mystical rapture that lasted for eight days.

**3 Cloister of the former college of Saint Ignatius**  
Porticoed cloister in early neoclassical style, built in the mid-18th century. The former college of Saint Ignatius, founded in 1625, is today the seat of the Baroque Museum of Catalonia (Manresa Museum), the Pilgrims Welcome Centre and the Manresa Regional Archives.

**4 Sobrerroca Street and Sobrerroca Tower**  
Since medieval times, the main entrance to the city for those coming from Vic, Berga and Puigcerdà. One of the two defensive towers of the 13th century gate is preserved. Ignatius was taken in the basement of number 30 by one of his followers, Miquela Canyelles.

**5 The Well of the Hen**  
The most important sign of popular devotion to the saint was the miracle that took place in 1602: the saint appeared to the young Agnès, who was begging for help because her hen had died in the waters of the well; Ignatius' appearance led to the rescue of the fit and healthy hen.

**6 The Chapel of Saint Ignatius the Sick**  
Old house that the Amigant family adapted as a small hospital, where the future saint was convalescent at least twice. It was transformed into a place of worship in 1703. Pere Amigant's wife, Àngela Seguí, became one of the first ñigues, followers of Ignatius from Manresa.

**7 Sant Domènec Square**  
A square that until 1936 housed the Gothic church of Saint Peter the Martyr, next to the wall and right next to the convent of the Preachers, of the Dominican order and one of the places most visited by Ignatius of Loyola, transformed into the Conservatory theatre at the end of the 19th century.

**8 Sculpture of l'Acollida**  
A work by Manresa-born sculptor Ramon Oms from 2015, designed to represent the Manresan people's welcome to Ignatius of Loyola, which is now also given to the newcomers.

**9 Manresa 1522 Exhibition**  
The right wing of the former cloister of the convent of the Preachers restored in 2015 and converted into an interpretation centre of the Ignatian Tradition. Saint Ignatius had a close relationship with the convent and suffered some of the darkest moments of his stay in the city while there.

OTHER LOCATIONS

MEDIEVAL

**1 Church of El Carme**  
Old Gothic church where the Mysterious Light took place, rebuilt after the Civil War.

**2 Boti's arch**  
House of medieval tradition that preserves a double Gothic window.

**3 The Old Bridge**  
Built in the 12th-13th centuries, the central part was demolished during the Civil War and rebuilt between 1960 and 1962.

**4 The Chapel of Saint Mark**  
Gothic construction of the 15th century. The bell gable was constructed later.

**5 Saint Andrew's Hospital**  
Hospital of medieval origin with a church between the 14th and 18th centuries.

**6 The New Bridge**  
Built in the 14th century by Berenguer de Montagut, one of the best preserved medieval bridges in Catalonia.

BAROQUE

**7 Old Courthouse**  
House with a Renaissance façade evolving into an early Baroque, built in the second half of the 17th century.

**8 Asols House**  
Baroque house from the end of the 18th century with the classic pattern of the ground floor and three upper floors.

**9 Suanya House**  
Baroque house from the 18th century that conserves two of the original doorways.

**10 Torres de Bages-Argullol House**  
Classic baroque house of the 18th century

**11 Church of Saint Francis**  
Church of an old convent built in the 17th century and remodelled in the 19th.

IGNATIAN

**12 Former cloister of El Carme (Youth Hostel)**  
Neoclassical cloister from the 18th century which was later a military barracks.

**13 Amigant House**  
Imposing manor of medieval origin from one of the most powerful lineages in the city, which gave aid and support to Ignatius of Loyola.

**14 The Tower of Saint Catherine**  
Defensive fortification built during the First Carline War (19th century) located on the last stretch of the Ignatian Way.

**15 The Cross of our Lady of Guidance**  
Wayside cross located next to the 16th century hermitage. According to tradition, Saint Ignatius had a revelation there on his arrival in the city.

**16 The Tort Cross**  
Wayside cross originally from the 16th century and one of the places where Ignatius of Loyola would stop to pray.

**17 The Cross of Beuys**  
Sculpture by the Danish Björn Norgård (1995) who collaborated with the German avant-garde artist Joseph Beuys in the Manresa initiative (Düsseldorf, 1966), inspired by the spirituality of Saint Ignatius.

**18 The Light Well**  
Location where Ignatius of Loyola experienced the Great Illumination of Cardener. An artistic work by the artist Fernando Prats (2008): a 15-metre deep hole, covered with a metal cover where the names of 117 thinkers and philosophers from all over the world with mystical experiences were engraved.

**19 The Hermitage of Saint Paul**  
Chapel of Gothic origin that Saint Ignatius used to visit assiduously on his way along the river.

**20 The Convent of Saint Clare**  
First community of Poor Clare nuns in the city, from whom Saint Ignatius sat to listen to the daily chants. Alexandre Soler i March designed a new structure for the west façade in modernist style.

**21 Santa Maria de la Salut Sanctuary and Marcetes Farmhouse**  
Religious site of Romanesque origin (10th century) located in the centre of Viladordis. A stone at the entrance to the church commemorates the place where Saint Ignatius used to pray. The caretakers of the sanctuary were the owners of the medieval farmhouse next door and, in gratitude, the future saint gave them a piece of his cornice from which a relic was made.

MODERNIST



**22 House of Culture "Caixa de Pensions"**  
Residential building designed by the architect Enric Sagnier between 1920 and 1924.

**23 Casal Regionalista (1918)**  
Building renovated by the architect Alexandre Soler i March (1918) for the Regionalist League.

**24 Davant House**  
Stately residential building by Ignasi Oms i Ponsa (1907).

**25 Gabernet Espanyol House**  
Residential building from the first stage of Ignasi Oms i Ponsa (1898), stately and historicist.

**26 Padró House**  
Bernat Pejoan's residential building (1918) which currently houses L'Hotelet-Casa Padró.

**27 Padró Domènech House**  
Single-family building with modernist and historicist aesthetics designed by Ignasi Oms (1903).

**28 Armengou House**  
Large residential building by Ignasi Oms i Ponsa (1899-1903) in transition to full modernism.

**29 Col·legi Asil dels Infants**  
Former healthcare and educational building designed by Ignasi Oms i Ponsa (1901) with neo-Romanesque inspiration.

**30 Lluís de Peguera Institute**  
Historic secondary education designed by Alexandre Soler i March (1907).

**31 Fàbrica la Florinda**  
This former flour mill plant was designed by Oms i Ponsa (1911) and takes inspiration from British equivalents.

**32 Fàbrica l'Albareda**  
Old typically modernist industrial site designed by Alexandre Soler i March (1909).

