# culture





#### >>> Welcome to the discovery of Andorran culture

Tracing the course of our history, we will discover monuments, museums and culture trails that put us in contact with the culture and folklore of Andorra's valleys. The Culture Guide shows us how nature and culture are interwoven while revealing how people lived in traditional Andorran society.

We will discover the country's customs and traditions on visits to Andorras' museums. We will learn about traditional Andorran society and its evolution in the Casa Cristo, Casa Rull and Casa d'Areny-Plandolit Home Museums, the Rossell Forge and the Tobacco Museum. We will also see emblematic buildings, like Casa de la Vall and the Meritxell Sanctuary, which will reveal the political and religious structures that were maintained for centuries. We will find traditional buildings with granite, stone slabs and wrought iron as predominant features. Do not miss the many stories hidden behind their walls!

We will enjoy nature on a tour of the Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley, declared a World Heritage Site in the cultural landscape category by UNESCO in 2004. We will discover the essence of the high mountains and follow the steps of humans in their purest state. Forges, cottages and herder shelters are some examples of what the valley offers us.

We will discover Andorra's Romanesque architecture in its small, simple churches. There are more than forty churches to bring us closer to the life of the valley's inhabitants. In the past, they were the centre of religious and social gatherings. Today, they are jewels of our culture: Santa Coloma, Sant Romà de les Bons, Sant Miquel d'Engolasters, etc. We will find them all in unique settings that form part of our cultural landscape.

Take advantage of our suggested trails in order to enjoy our culture! The Country Life Route and the Iron Route allow us to discover the skills of a high mountain society. Alone or guided, on foot or on horseback, come and discover the trails offered all over the country.

Times and prices subject to change. Consult updates on www.andorra.ad



# CONTENTS

- History of Andorra 04
- Churches and monuments 06
  - Museums 24
  - Art galleries 43
    - Trails 44
  - Festivals and 56 cultural events
  - **General information** 58

# >>> History of Andorra

Legend has it that Charlemagne founded Andorra in 805 in recognition of aid given by its inhabitants against the Saracens. However, the earliest document known to mention the country is the act of consecration of the cathedral of Santa Maria of Urgell in 839, which names the parishes (administrative and territorial divisions) of Andorra as the fieldom of the Counts of Urgell. In the mid 10th century, the dominion of different civil and ecclesiastical lords led to the appearance of fortresses, towers and churches that can still be seen today. During the 11th century, the power of the bishops of Urgell extended progressively through Andorra, until in 1133 it became an ecclesiastic domain.

In the 13th century, a period of struggles and hostilities began between the bishops of Urgell and the Counts of Foix to gain sovereignty over Andorra. This ended in the signing of two rulings, called Pariatges (1278 and 1288), agreed between the bishop of Urgell, Pere d'Urg, and the Count of Foix, Roger Bernat III. The signing of the first ruling (1278) established the basis of co-sovereignty: creation of the Principality of Andorra. The second ruling (1288) supplemented the first, regulating other obligations, such as the administration of justice and military service. The pact was maintained over time with significant changes, to the point that the Constitution of Andorra contains the co-principality system, with the bishop of Urgell and the president of the Republic of France as co-princes of Andorra, on equal terms and in a personal capacity.

During the 15th century, the Counts of Foix assumed sovereignty of Navarre. When, in 1589, Henry, King of Navarre and Count of Foix, Viscount of Béarn and Lord of Andorra, ascended to the French throne, his co-rule over Andorra as Count of Foix became fused with the French crown. In 1793, due to the feudal origin of the bonds linking Andorra to France, the French Republicans refused to recognise the relationship with Andorra. In 1806, Napoleon restored the feudal tradition and the French

claim to co-lordship over the Principality of Andorra.

In 1419, the Land Council was the first form of parliament to be created, with the purpose of resolving problems in the community. Officially, since 1702 the General Council has evolved from this to regulate administration, policy, jurisdiction and legislation. In the second half of the 19th century, the 'New Reform' (1866) brought substantial changes to the political and administrative running of Andorra. Suffrage was granted to all heads of household, and the power of the General Council was increased.

The position of Andorra's borders has been a determining factor in its process of growth and modernization. These frontiers felt the impact of the Spanish Civil War and the Second World War, which led the country's commercial activity to be based on the transit of merchandise and currencies. The Principality then began a particular process of adaptation and change to evolve into the Andorra of tourism and finance that we know today.

The creation of the Executive Council in 1981 was the first step in important reforms in the Principality of Andorra, culminating with the enactment on 14 March 1993 of the first Constitution of Andorra, which converted the Principality into an independent de jure state and a social democracy, and established a new definition of the powers of the institutions. On 28 July 1993, Andorra became a member of the UN, a fact that stands as international recognition of the country. Similarly, the Principality forms part of other international organizations, like the Council of Europe since 1994.



# Churches and monuments

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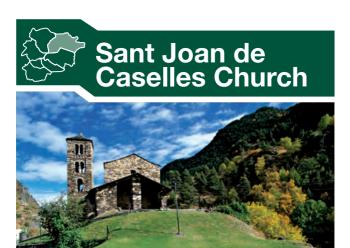
Like the rest of the Pyrenees, Andorra is a place of transit, convergence and exchange, tending to a fusion of external influences with traditional local art. The Principality's emblematic churches are especially attractive to visitors as monuments and architectural sites giving a genuine and unique opportunity to explore the history and culture of the country.

The pre-Romanesque and Romanesque periods of artistic expression lasted longer in the Principality than in other places in Europe, where other architectural styles imposed themselves. Andorran Romanesque architecture speaks to us about the formation of the parish communities, the first power relationships and a fascination with mystery and the ineffable. Architecturally, pre-Romanesque and Romanesque churches are distinguished by their small size and simple construction, austerely decorated with great beauty and harmony. You will find them in the most singular settings in our cultural landscape.

Andorran Romanesque tells the story of the formation of parish communities, the first power structures and a widespread fascination with mystery and the inexpressible. Architecturally, the pre-Romanesque and Romanesque churches are simple, small constructions. Unpretentious and plainly decorated, they follow the basic premises of this style, which flourished between the 11th and 12th centuries, and show how it evolved from its initial appearance to fully fledged Romanesque.







The building dates from the 11th-12th century and follows the architectural style of other Andorran Romanesque churches: it has a rectangular single nave with wooden ceiling, a semi-circular apse and Lombard-style belfry. It conserves two archways probably built in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The interior has remains of a 12th century Romanesque stucco crucifix surrounded by a mural showing the crucifixion with Longinus and Stephanon accompanied by the Sun and Moon.

Behind the altar grill is a highly artistic 16th century altarpiece showing Italian and German Renaissance influence with scenes from the life and martyrdom of Saint John, author of the book of Revelations and patron saint of the church.

The Motorcycle Museum, located next to the church, shows the history of motorcycles from the early 20th century on (p. 25).





The church of Sant Serni was built between 1758 and 1768, overseen by master builders Pere Moles and Francesc Porta from La Seu d'Urgell.

Thanks to archaeological excavations of the central nave, we know that there was a previous church dedicated to Sant Serni, first mentioned in 1099.

Inside there is a late 14th-century popular Gothic style cross, made from polychrome wood, and a Baroque altarpiece dedicated to Saint Cerni, Bishop of Tolosa (3rd century), which stands out for its polychrome wood carving and its panel painting technique. Outside, at the entry to the church, is a font, now used as a fountain.

The church is part of Canillo old town. The town's most exceptional houses can be seen on a stroll around the area.





#### Nostra Senyora de Meritxell Sanctuary

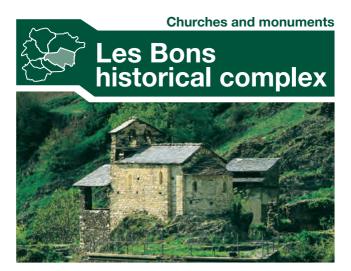


The sanctuary comprises various elements of architectural heritage: the old Romanesque church, the new sanctuary and a royal highway with oratories and a boundary cross.

The old chapel dedicated to Saint Mary underwent major changes in the 17th century. In 1972 it caught fire and was restored in 1994. It currently houses a permanent exhibition in memory of Meritxell, describing the history of the Andorran people's devotion to their patron saint.

The new sanctuary was designed by the architect Ricard Bofill in 1976. This eclectic construction is a synthesis of human art and the landscape surrounding it. The altar has a reproduction of the Romanesque carving of Out Lady of Meritxell.





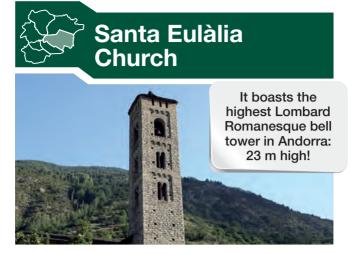
The historic buildings at Les Bons include the church of Sant Romà (12th century) and a water tank with irrigation channel carved out of the rock, the remains of a fortified house representing civil architecture from the 17th century, and two dovecots from modern times.

The church, dedicated to Saint Romà, is Romanesque, with a rectangular single nave and a semi-circular Lombard-style apse. Several changes have been made over time such as the porch (16th century).

The interior preserves the stone altar, reproductions of the Romanesque paintings by the master artist of Santa Coloma (12th century) representing the apocalyptic vision of Saint John and Gothic paintings of a variety of images from the 16th century.

The historic complex invites visitors to enjoy strolling around the streets and lanes of Les Bons, which preserve charming old building, protected by a traditional architecture protection plan since 1997.





The Romanesque parish church still preserves part of its original architecture. The building was extended and refurbished on several occasions during the 17th and 20th centuries. The 23-metre belfry is the tallest Lombard-style Romanesque tower in the country. It was built after the church, towards the second half of the 11th century.

The Romanesque apse was knocked down in 1924 . Only its floor remains inside the present-day church. The porch dates from the 14th century. Highlights are the Romanesque font, decorated with an arcade and fleurs-de-lis, the 17th and 18thcentury Baroque altarpieces and the new windows by Encamp artist Agustí Rios. The architects Bohigas-Martorel-MacKay led the alterations in 1988 and 1989, creating a square connecting to the nave extension and enlarging the building structure to house the new parish centre.

After visiting Santa Eulàlia, enjoy a stroll around Encamp old town, discover the area's religious art on a trip to the Sacred Art Museum (p. 27) or head to the National Automobile Museum (p. 28).



St. Corneli and St. Cebrià Church



A parish church initially built in the Middle Ages and considerably remodelled between the 17th and 19th centuries. Inside there is a Romanesque statue of the Virgin Mary made of polychrome wood, dating from the late 11th and early 12th centuries. This virgin is distinguished for being one of the smallest in the Principality, at just 44 cm high.

There are also five preserved Baroque altarpieces (17th and 18th centuries) dedicated to the church's patron saints. All the church's grates date from the 17th and 19th centuries and were made in Ordino's forges, owned by the most influential families in the area such as those of Rossell and Areny-Plandolit.

In the square outside there is a small shelter used for ceremonies against storms.

Ordino offers pleasant strolls around the old town and trips to some of the area's museum, such as the Casa d'Areny-Plandolit home museum (p. 30) – a unique example of an Andorran valley stately home - and the Postal Museum (p. 34) housing exhibits of the country's stamps.





#### Sant Martí de la Cortinada Church

The grilles of forged iron are a clear example of the iron industry in the valley.



A 12th century Romanesque church with additions from the 17th and 18th centuries. It preserves mural paintings by the master artist of La Cortinada from the end of the 12th century.

The church was extended in the Baroque period: the direction of the nave was changed and the new high altar was decorated with a 17th century polychrome wood altarpiece dedicated to the church's patron saint. The side chapels also house Baroque altarpieces dedicated to the Virgin Mary, Saint Anthony the Great and Our Lady of the Roses.

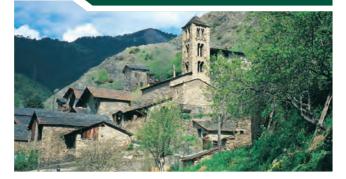
The wrought iron rails, 17th century wooden furniture and the carillon or confessional box are other important features of the church. Other civil architecture features to be seen by the church include the Cal Pal millstone and sawmill – an example of small traditional industry – and the ancestral seat of Cal Pal with its unique white dovecot (p. 32).



#### **Churches and monuments**

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Sant Climent de Pal Church



Pal is one of the best-preserved rural villages in Andorra and has been part of a special traditional architecture protection plan since 1997.

The church, the site's most outstanding structure, dates from the late 11th to early 12th centuries, with modern additions. The nave is rectangular and conserves a large part of the Romanesque walls. The present apse is square (17th-18th centuries) and replaces an original Romanesque structure.

The Lombard-style belfry has three double-windowed floors, the top one housing twin double windows, unique in Andorra. Inside there is a granite font, a Romanesque statue of Our Lady of the Remedies (13th century), two processional polychrome wood crosses and an altarpiece dedicated

to Pope Saint Clement, the church's patron saint (1709).

Visitors can also go to the Andorra Romanesque Interpretation Centre to see how the Romanesque evolved in the Andorran valleys (p. 36).





The church is located at the summit of Anyós town and was built strategically on a small high plateau overlooking the entry to the valley of Escaldes-Engordany and the towns of Sispony, La Massana and, of course, Ordino. The 12th-century building preserves part of its original Romanesque structure comprising a very small building. However, it has undergone extensions and modifications over time.

Until the 1930s, the inside was decorated with Romanesque mural paintings, which were later stripped away. At present, there is a 13th century Franco-Gothic representation of the Last Supper, surrounded by 16th-century paintings representing Saint Michael weighing souls and the representation of Saint Christopher. There is also a 16th-century altarpiece dedicated to Saint Christopher, the church's patron saint, representing different scenes from the saint's life and miracles.

After visiting Sant Cristòfol, make sure not to miss a trip to Casa Rull, an example of a 19th-century ancestral home in Sispony, and the Rossell forge in La Massana, where you can find out about the Andorran valleys iron industry (p. 37).



**Churches and monuments** 



Santa Coloma Church



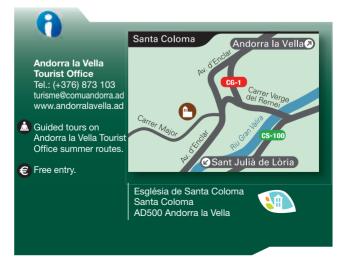
This is the unique circular belfry with Lombard decoration in Andorra

This pre-Romanesque building houses a rectangular nave with a wooden framed ceiling and a quadrangular apse. The circular Lombard belfry was added in the 12th century and is one of the few examples of its kind in the Pyrenees.

The building was decorated with 12th-century Romanesque mural paintings by the master painter of Santa Coloma. These paintings left the country in 1930, and were recovered by the Andorran Government in 2007.

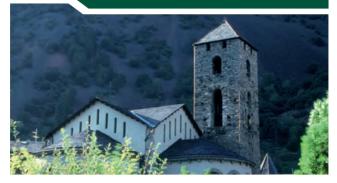
At present, only the Agnus Dei flanked by two angels and the geometric decoration framing the overhanging arch remain in the church. The church preserves a polychrome wood statue of Our Lady of the Remedies (12th to 13th centuries) and a Baroque altarpiece (18th century) dedicated to Saint Coloma, the church's patron saint.

The church's location means visitors can enjoy Santa Coloma old town with its traditional buildings, as well as Els Russos tower, designed by César Martinell, an example of Andorra's granite architecture.





#### Sant Esteve Church



A building with Romanesque origins (12th century) having undergone major alterations in the 20th century. The Romanesque semicircular apse has been preserved which showed Romanesque mural paintings that are presently shared between the National Art Museum of Catalonia and two private collections. The Marriage at Cana, the image of a winged bull and Jesus Christ before Pilate are some of the fragments from the pictorial set held at the National Art Museum of Catalonia.

There is a polychrome wooden beam inside from the same period and two Baroque altarpieces. The 18th-century painting of the Angelus is also a highlight. Outside, the Romanesque semicircular apse with original Lombard decoration can be seen. The 1940 restoration of the church was directed by Modernist architect Josep Puig i Cadafalch, who remodelled the belfry and present side entrance.

The church is located in the capital's historic centre, with its examples of traditional architecture and unique architectural features in granite such as the old Xavier Maestre building (Vilanova Clinic). It is now a commercial building housing several offices.



**Churches and monuments** 



Casa de la Vall



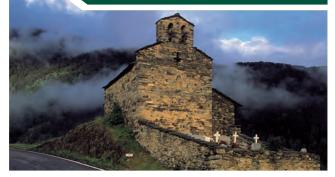
Casa de la Vall is the ancient seat of the General Council: Andorra's parliament. The building is emblematic for its historical significance. In 1419, an inter-parochial organization known as the Land Council was ratified. This was subsequently to become the General Council of the Valleys of Andorra.

The house was built in 1580 by the Busquets family. It was acquired in 1702 by the General Council. The layout of the building is quadrangular with three galleries, in the style of Catalan noble family country houses. The main façade has both the current coat of arms of Andorra and the old one (from after the 14th century) and some interesting defensive features: embrasure, tower and machicolations. The building was restored in 1962.

The gardens have a dovecot tower, a boundary cross and contemporary commemorative sculptures.



#### Sant Cerni de Nagol Church



Art inside, freedom around it...

At a point where valleys meet, where the sun shines free of walls imposed by the mountains, you can discover one of the prettiest Romanesque churches in the Pyrenees. Since 1055, Sant Cerni de Nagol has seemed to hover over Sant Julià de Lòria in a location that you will remember for its beauty and peace.

This small building follows the typical architectural style of other Andorra Romanesque churches: it has a rectangular single nave and a semi-circular apse. It also has a double entry belfry with an adjoined arcade porch probably dating from the modern era.

Inside, the first outlines of the Romanesque in Andorra are preserved and are amazing for their religious, primitive and eloquent narrative. The paintings represent various angelic figures adoring the Agnus Dei and important iconography based on the symbolism lying between good and evil.

The liturgical furniture includes a processional thorny cross (at the Romanesque Andorra Interpretation Centre p.36) and a 15th-century altarpiece dedicated to the church's patron, the first bishop of Tolosa, with anagrams of Christ and the Mother of God. The church is located in a strategic spot with a fabulous panoramic view of the whole valley.





#### **Canòlich Sanctuary**



of May.

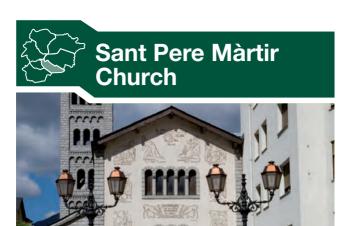
A space for the soul...

It is hardly surprising that the chapels most venerated by local villagers are set in the most remote and spectacular mountain locations. Its difficult access route protected Canolich for centuries and made pilgrims prove their devotion by tackling the hard climb from the village.

The church seen today was re-built and restored at the beginning of the 20th century, but there are references indicating that Canòlich already existed in medieval times. It was a small village mentioned for the first time in 1176. In 1745, in his Digest Manual of the Neutral Valleys of Andorra, Antoni Fiter i Rossell referred to "Our Lady of Canolich" as one of the three main sanctuaries in the valleys of Andorra, together with those of Meritxell and Sant Antoni de la Grella.

Nowadays, the good state of the old path enables it to be climbed on foot, but you can also see the chapel and its spectacular views over the valley by driving up to it on the road or by 4x4 from Fontaneda.





This church, designed by the architect Josep Danés, is dedicated to the wool carders – attesting to the importance of the textile sector in the parish. The building was started in 1956 and it is believed that the high altarpiece was built thanks to the collaboration of the Wool Carders and Weavers Association. The church, in neo-Romanesque style with a belfry, is built from worked granite.

The façade has silk screen prints of the Beatitudes by the sculptor Sergi Mas, and under the porch there are ceramic works by the same artist. There is also a Virgin Mary by the sculptor Josep Viladomat, who also made the Pietà found inside the church. On 4 June 1981, the bishop Joan Martí Alanis blessed the church's three bells, naming them Maria, Anna and Jacoba.

In the square, the embroiderer sculpture by Josep Viladomat can be seen, and the rest of his work is in the Escaldes-Engordany Arts Centre (CAEE). After visiting the church, you can take a stroll from the Tosca and Engordany bridges (p. 40) to see the traditional architecture in the old streets of Engordany.

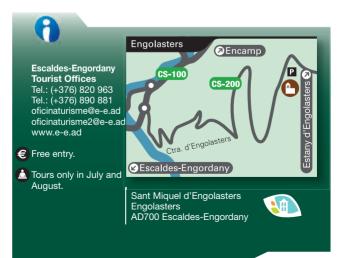




This church, Romanesque in origin, was built sometime before the 12th century. The rectangular layout has a nave, a semi-circular apse, a gable roof, a belfry and a later porch. The building is peculiar for the disproportion between the nave and the 17-metre high belfry. The top level of the belfry preserves one of the few examples of Romanesque sculpture Andorra: heads carved in the centre of the double window arches.

On show inside are reproductions of Romanesque mural paintings by the master artist of Santa Coloma from the 12th century. The apse is dominated by a Christ Pantocrator surrounded by the tetramorph where the Archangel Michael, the church's patron saint, merges with the symbol of Saint Mathew. The original paintings are now held by the National Art Museum of Catalonia (MNAC).

The church is located in a strategic spot with a fabulous panoramic view out over the capital. The location invites visitors to head to Engolasters Lake or the valley of Madriu-Perafita-Claror, a Unesco World Heritage Site since 2004, to enjoy a stroll in the heart of nature (p. 47).





#### La Margineda bridge



La Margineda Bridge is located on the high road that went from Sant Julià de Lòria to Andorra la Vella, via Santa Coloma. The structure crosses over the Valira River, the country's major river running alongside the main road to the capital. It is one of the few Romanesque bridges from the 12th century. The largest and narrowest of the Principality's mediaeval bridges, it is 33 metres long and reaches a maximum height of 9.2 metres.



Andorra la Vella Tourist Office Tel.: (+376) 873 103 turisme@comuandorra.ad www.andorralavella.ad





## Sant Antoni de la Grella brigde



Sant Antoni Bridge was on the only route to La Massana. It goes over the Valira Nord River and follows the high road that linked the area with Andorra la Vella. The mediaeval structure was restored in the mid-20th century. Around the bridge is the chapel of Sant Antoni de la Grella, originally Romanesque and restored towards the 1940s due to the tunnel work on the main road.



#### Sant Antoni de la Grella bridge AD400 la Massana

La Massana Tourist Office Tel.: (+376) 835 693 turismea@lamassana.ad www.lamassana.ad



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Many elements of the Andorran landscape, as well as the layout of its towns, are the result of a culture based on an intense, but rational, exploitation of the natural resources of the mountains. Householders, male and female heirs to property and heirs to money are some of the inhabitants to have left their mark, over the centuries, on the way of life of a country rooted in its customs and traditions. Andorra's museums reflect the life of the community, with the aim of interpreting and disseminating the culture and knowledge of a society with its own personality.

Andorra has a surprisingly large number of museums, offering visitors a wide range of culture in which nature and art, including its most contemporary expressions, live together in harmony.

In just 468 km<sup>2</sup> you can find eighteen museums and interpretation centres throughout all the parishes to thrill all those looking for intriguing museums, impressive buildings and remarkable collections.







Balance, nerve, two wheels and the penetrating, unmistakable smell of petrol. This is the cocktail repeated ever since 1885, when Gottlieb Daimler built the first motorcycle. Its evolution, marked by the technological advances and design trends of each moment, has run in parallel with human developments in the fields of work, leisure and sport, in war and in peace.

The Motorcycle Museum in Canillo is the first of its kind in Andorra, designed to pay tribute to this wonderful vehicle that is well worthy of its place in the history books. This space houses the most interesting and representative bikes from each period, from the start of the 20th century to the present time.





#### Casa Cristo Ethnographic Museum



Casa Cristo offers visitors a unique chance to see what life was like in a poor Andorran household in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The narrow house with party walls comprises three floors full of small everyday details: tools worn by use, the stone scullery, the hundredyear-old christening gown, the secret drawer where the mistress of the house hid a money nook, etc.

There is no luxury, no extra adornment - everything demonstrates work and austerity.







Next to the parish church of Santa Eulàlia d'Encamp is a small museum dedicated to the parish's sacred art. Spread over three rooms (gold and silver ware, textiles and paper), the museum houses a collection of liturgical objects from the town's churches.

Highlights include the remains of a Romanesque wrought iron candelabra, a 14th century bronze censer, a True Cross from 1571 and a reproduction of the mediaeval manuscript by Saint Beatus of Liébana, as well as 16th and 17th century parchments.

A trip to the museum can rounded off by seeing the parish church.





#### National Automobile Museum



The National Automobile Museum shows the entire evolution of vehicles: from Pinette's steam engine (1885) - the museum's oldest exhibit - to the second half of the 20th century. The collection is considered one of the most important in southern Europe, comprising eighty cars, some sixty motorbikes and a hundred bicycles. The collection is complemented by a set of objects related to the automotive world: miniatures, posters, advertising, accessories, etc.

The tour allows visitors to discover how these mechanical artefacts have been used to transport people and merchandise around the world, making them one of the most important achievements of the 20th century.



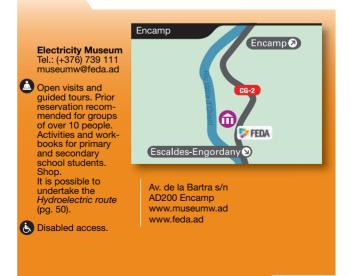
### Electricity Museum (MW)



The MW Electricity Museum offers visitors a unique experience in Andorra. A journey in time, from the beginnings of the discovery of electricity to an introduction to what energy is, and to its importance in the evolution of Andorra.

The history of the use of water in Andorra is explained, from early uses through to the great challenge of creating infrastructures throughout the country, faced by the first hydroelectric company in the valleys at the beginning of the 20th century.

The visit includes an area where we can see operating machinery that supplies part of the electricity consumed in Andorra. You can experiment with applications and features of electricity in entertaining teaching workshops.





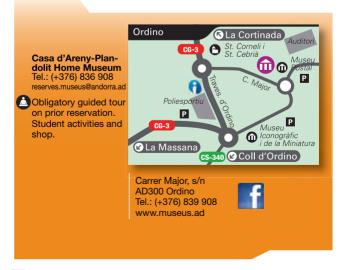
Casa d'Areny-Plandolit Home Museum

It is the only example of stately house in Andorra

Casa d'Areny-Plandolit is one of the country's most emblematic museums. This house dates from the 17th century but most of the building is from the 19th century, when the family's fortune was at its height thanks to the figure of Guillem d'Areny-Plandolit.

A REAL

The furniture and household items are a faithful reflection of the family's lifestyle and social status, showing objects from a period when luxury was far from common in the Andorran valleys. The tour takes visitors back to 19th and 20th century Andorra and includes a free stroll around the gardens, which used to house the Museum of Unnatural Animals (1930), now renovated as the Andorra National Auditorium.

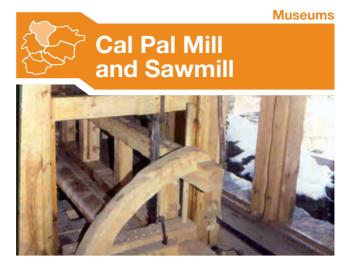




La Cortinada Nature Centre is located in Casa Masover in La Cortinada. This interactive centre allows you to experiment with elements from the mountain, listen to the sounds of nature, and discover its fragrances and aromas.

The building houses the permanent exhibition "2,104 metres" explaining how the Pyrenees were formed and the climatic phenomena that have shaped the Andorran landscape. The space provides visitors with a series of thematic exhibitions on the country's flora and fauna.





The sawmill and mill are clear examples of past activity in the Ordino Valley. The buildings, dating from the end of the 16th and start of the 17th centuries, ceased to be used in the 1960s. They were restored and then opened on 21 July 1996.

The visit gives a demonstration of a wood being cut by a hydraulic saw, in which all the wheels and components can be seen. In the visit to the mill, the interpretation reveals the process of transforming wheat into flour. All of the guided demonstrations are accompanied by an explanatory video.



#### Miniatures Museum and Iconography Museum



caravan of gold camels in the eye of a needle!

Miniatures Museum.

The micro-miniature art exhibition shows unique pieces handmade from quality materials, such as gold and platinum, and common materials such as paper, fruit seeds and grains of rice. The Ukrainian, Nikolai Siadristyi, is considered one of the world's leading creators of miniature art.

#### Iconography Museum.

An exhibition of 300 icons, representing expressions of Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Byzantine religious art from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The museum also exhibits 50 Spanish Catholic sculptures of Christ from the 11th to 18th centuries. The collection is complemented by audiovisuals and 200 volumes of documents on the same subject.





Postal Museum



The need to communicate is inherently human, and communication over distance has been a challenge for society. From a shout to new technology, communication methods have evolved rapidly.

The Andorra Postal Museum, located in the restored Borda del Raser lodge, uses audiovisuals to show the world of postal communication and explains how this system has evolved from ancient times to the present day. It also describes the history of post in Andorra and shows how the stamps and letters used in an established communication system connect people and towns.

The whole stamp collection since 1928 is on show, complemented by an exhibition on the process of preparing and printing stamps and various stamp-collectors' curiosities.





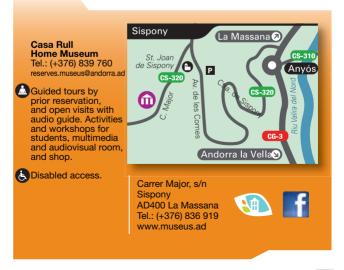
#### Casa Rull Home Museum



Casa Rull was one of the most important houses in La Massana. The male and female heirs to property and to wealth, labourers and maids, all lived under its roof.

The main body of the building is from the 17th century, with later alterations to meet the changing needs of the family. In the 19th century, a fire damaged the attic. At present, it has a ground floor, two upper floors and an attic.

The tour shows visitors the Andorra of the 19th and early 20th centuries, showing the Perich family's way of life, when harvesting the land and raising cattle comprised the economic basis of rural life in Andorra.





#### Romanesque Andorra Interpretation Centre



The Romanesque Andorra Interpretation Centre uses audiovisuals and an exhibition to show the main features of this artistic style and its evolution in the valleys, as well as all of its artistic expressions: from the elements of a church to paintings and the processes involved, not forgetting other art forms.

Pieces on display include the keystone to an arch decorated with mural paintings from Sant Esteve d'Andorra la Vella Church (12th century), a wooden palette from Santa Coloma, the polychrome wood side supports for the altar from Sant Romà de Vila (13th century), a polychrome wood crown of thorns from Sant Cerni de Nagol (13th century), etc.





## Farga Rossell Interpretation Centre



The Rossell Forge was built between 1842 and 1846 and, except for a short period of inactivity, remained open until 1876. This makes it one of the last active forges in Andorra and a living example of the country's pre-industrial heritage.

The Rossell Forge has now become an Interpretation Centre about iron. Using audiovisuals and a drop hammer demonstration, it explains the process of transforming iron ore into ingots and their subsequent sale to Catalan markets. The tools used to work with this material are also on show: bellows, furnace, etc.





## **Comic Museum**



Comic fans have the prefect meeting place at La Massana. At Plaça de les Fontetes, La Massana Comic Museum puts on regular exhibitions of internationally acclaimed authors: Antonio Bernal, Alfonso Font, Philippe Xavier, Ana Miralles, etc.

La Massana Comic Museum also organises the Comú de la Massana Comic Workshop (run by illustrator Jordi Planellas) every Thursday from 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm. Here students can learn about all the steps to creating a comic: covers, pens, inks, colour, layout of comic strips, etc.

The Comic Workshop is aimed at students aged over 12.





The museum is an emblematic early 20th century building. It housed the Reig tobacco factory in Sant Julià de Lòria from 1909 to 1957, a period when the harvesting and production of tobacco were an essential part of life for Andorra's people and towns.

A multimedia system guides visitors on a tour of the factory where the different work processes, product manufacture and marketing are explained.

The museum has a collection of the tools, machines, fittings and aromas used in tobacco factories during the first half of the 20th century.



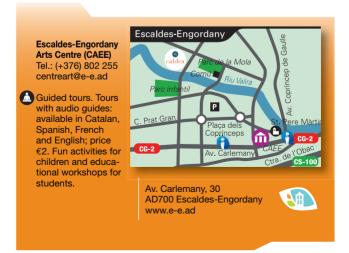


## Escaldes-Engordany Arts Centre (CAEE)

The building accommodated the first cinema of Andorra

The CAEE is located in an historic building in Escaldes-Engordany, built by Monserrat monks and the Catalan architect Celestí Gusí from 1932 and 1934. The building was designed to house the car park for Valira Hotel and the old parish school. It was later converted into the Valira cinema – the country's first.

Today, the CAEE is a cultural space housing and exhibiting two permanent collections - one dedicated to the sculpture of Josep Viladomat and the other dedicated to Andorra Romanesque art models. In addition to the permanent collections, the CAEE has a temporary exhibition room and a cultural programme for all ages.

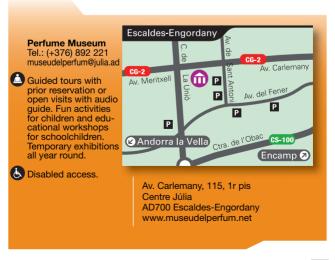




This avant-garde-style museum is on the first floor of the Centre Júlia d'Escaldes-Engordany. Equipped with cutting-edge audiovisual systems, it offers visitors the chance to discover and explore the fascinating universe of smells.

The museum is designed as an interactive space to trigger all the senses, especially hearing, sight and smell. Visitors can discover the smell of some of the commonest plants used to make perfumes and also create their own essence by using the aroma machine. Visitors will soon realise the key role played by smell in everyday life as they discover common, ever-present aromas. They will also learn something of the history of the perfume industry from its earliest beginnings, with particular focus on the present day.

The museum has some 39,000 pieces (including bottles, posters, books and advertising), a thousand of which are on display.



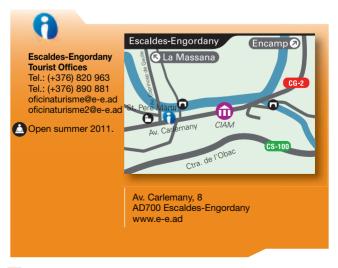


## L'Aigua i el Madriu Interpretation Centre (CIAM)



Above the Roc del Metge springs is L'Aigua i el Madriu Interpretation Centre, which explores the area between El Pont d'Engordany and El Pont de la Tosca, the natural entrance to El Madriu valley and the source of the parish's hot springs, a unique natural resource in Andorra.

The building above the avenue of the Pont de la Tosca and the river Valira is the project's most characteristic feature and reveals leisure and cultural secrets linked to water and the Madriu-Perafita-Claror valley, declared a World Heritage Site by Unesco in 2004.



## >> Art Galleries



The wide range of cultural activities offered by the country includes a selection of art galleries where you can see the works of internationally recognized artists and of Andorra's own artists. The national galleries contribute to promoting national creativity and offer the possibility of experiencing a new vision of art.

COMIC MUSEUM Plaça de les Fontetes s/n Tel.: (+376) 736 900 (extensió 2) AD400 La Massana www.arca.ad www.lamassana.ad

GOVERN EXHIBITION SPACE Av. Riberaygua, 5 Tel.: (+376) 828 704 AD500 Andorra la Vella promocio.cultural@andorra.ad www.exposicionsgovern.ad

AREA-OPCIÓ 5 GALLERY Prat de la Creu, 8 Despatx núm. 307 AD500 Andorra la Vella area@andorra.ad www.area-andorra.com

PILAR RIBERAYGUA ART GALLERY Carrer de la Vall, 12, PB Tel.: (+376) 829 329 AD500 Andorra la Vella galeria@galeria-riberaygua.com www.galeria-riberaygua.com

ART VALL GALLERY Ctra. de l'Obac, 17-19 Edifici El Forestal Tel.: (+376) 822 533 AD500 Andorra la Vella info@art-vall.ad www.art-vall.ad

EXHIBITION SPACE AT LA LLACUNA CULTURAL CENTRE C/Mossen Cinto Verdaguer, 4 AD500 Andorra la Vella Tel.: (+376) 874 960 www.andorralavella.ad LA MÀ DE LA MAR Carrer de la Vall, 3 Tel.: (+376) 861 080 AD500 Andorra la Vella Iamadelamar@andorra.ad www.lamadelamar.com

TOBACCO MUSEUM Carrer Doctor Palau, 17 Tel.: (+376) 741 545 AD600 Sant Julià de Lòria info@museudeltabac.com www.museudeltabac.com

EXHIBITION SPACE AT LAUREDIÀ CULTURAL AND CONFERENCE CENTRE Plaça de la Germandat s/n AD600 Sant Julià de Lòria Tel.: (+376) 744 044 escoladart@comusantjulia.ad www.santjulia.ad

TALLER ESPAI 29 ART GALLERY Av. del Pessebre, 29 Tel.: (+376) 869 789 AD700 Escaldes-Engordany espai29@espai29.com www.espai29.com

ART AL SET GALLERY Parc de la Mola, 7 Tel.: (+376) 868 355 AD700 Escaldes-Engordany artalset@andorra.ad www.artalset.com

CENTRE D'ART D'ESCALDES-ENGORDANY (CAEE) Av. Carlemany, 30 Tel.: (+376) 802 255 AD700 Escaldes-Engordany centreart@e-e.ad www.e-e.ad



The charms of each valley and their historical heritage are reflected in the wide range of trails offered in the country. These routes allow you to travel to Andorra's past, when bishops, lords and villagers lived together in harmony, and will offer you different ways of exploring Andorran culture.

The Iron Route takes us to the 17th century to learn about one of the most important industries in the valleys. In addition, with routes such as Granite Architecture or La Ronda Laurediana, you can visit the most stunning spots in Escaldes-Engordany and Sant Julià de Lòria.. The Encamp and La Massana tourist train brings us the traditions and beliefs of the valleys. In the capital city, we can enjoy a walk on the Green Ring, while in the Ordino Valleys we can follow in the footsteps of the poet Verdaguer. In summer, visitors can go on the tourist bus to enjoy the traditions, uses and customs of the valleys' inhabitants, past and present.

You have a unique opportunity to discover Andorran culture, with more than seven hundred years of history. Let yourself be carried away! You can discover the country's heritage on trails offered all over Andorra.





## The Iron Route



The Iron Route invites visitors to discover the resources used in the process of obtaining, transforming and selling iron, from the start of the 17th century to the end of the 19th century. Mines, coal sheds, forges, and mine and ironworkers' dwellings are some examples of what this trail offers.

The route takes in points of interest like the Rossell Forge, the Iron Interpretation Centre, Llorts mine, the haulers' path and the Men of Iron Trail, Sant Martí de la Cortinada and the Casa d'Areny- Plandolit Home Museum. Part of this route can be made on your own, as a pleasant and interesting walk in a high mountain cultural landscape.



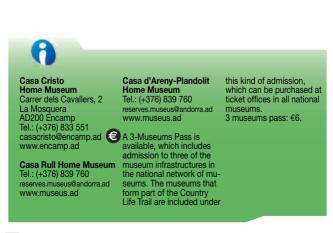
Cultural Heritage Booking Center Tel.: (+376) 839 760 reserves.museus@andorra.ad www.museus.ad

Ordino Tourist Office Tel.: (+376) 878 173 ot@ordino.ad www.ordino.ad La Massana Tourist Office Tel.: (+376) 835 693 turisme@lamassana.ad www.lamassana.ad



Many features of the Andorran landscape result from a culture based on intensive but rational use of mountain resources. This culture, maintained by farmers and shepherds, builders of paths and borders, forge workers, coal workers, foresters and weavers can still be seen beneath the dizzying forms of town design. Three houses can be visited in Andorra to get an insight into a distinctive past: Casa Cristo d'Encamp Home Museum, Casa Rull de Sispony Home Museum and Casa d'Areny-Plandolit Home Museum in Ordino.

These houses are prepared to transmit to us the life that was led behind their walls, and to show the social and economic differences pertaining in Andorra at the end of the 19th and first half of the 20th century. They are also a good place to start to discover the towns where they are located.





World-Wide Patrimony for the UNESCO in the year 2004

In 2004, UNESCO declared this valley a World Heritage Site in the cultural landscape category, which includes only 64 natural spaces from all around the world. Now. Andorra gives visitors the chance to discover this treasure. A spot shaped over time in a harmony between nature and mankind. The Madriu-Perafita-Claror Vallev is located to the southeast of the Principality and covers a surface area of 4,247 ha. This valley region represents almost 10% of Andorra's land area, running through the districts of Escaldes-Engordany, Encamp, Sant Julià de Lòria and Andorra la Vella. It is a place greatly loved by Andorrans, with organisational and administrative structures remaining intact from the Middle Ages. A diversity of landscapes, dry stone walls, cottages and country houses, herds of livestock and the uninterrupted presence of human activity reveal, uninterrupted and unaltered, significant periods in human history. At present, cattle raising is the only traditional activity with a major presence in the valley, making a vital contribution to maintaining the area's cultural landscape.

#### Shepherds' huts - a way of life.

Hidden amongst the natural beauty of the glacial circue lie small buildings that have formed part of human life in the valley for centuries. Whatever route you choose through the Madriu-Perafita-Claror valley, you will find traditionally restored shepherds' huts, former walled gardens, pastures for feeding herds, and dairies used to milk sheep and make cheese – all examples of the valley's cultural landscape that have won it international recognition.



Guided trails on prior reservation: Escaldes-Engordany Tourist Offices Tel.: (+376) 820 963 Tel.: (+376) 830 881 oficinaturisme@e-e.ad oficinaturisme2@e-e.ad www.e-e.ad Andorran National Commission for UNESCO Tel.: (+376) 825 700 cnau.unesco@andorra.ad

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The tourist bus operates two annual seasonal itineraries adhering to a single philosophy, which is to bring visitors in contact with the culture and nature of our country, offering them a more original way of enjoying their stay in Andorra. Visitors will discover the Principality's history, combined with visits to museums, Romanesque churches, scenic landscapes and shopping areas.

There are 6 routes available to visitors in the summer, which will show Andorra at its most scenic, combined with the culture and history of each district. In winter, the Tourist Bus offers 4 routes to visitors, giving an outline of Andorran traditions, architecture and society. Each route offers greats occasions to discover the Romanesque in areas like Santa Coloma and Sant Martí de la Cortinada, to learn about traditional society and its trades in the Tobacco Museum or the Casa Cristo Home Museum, and to enjoy the best panoramic views from Roc del Quer or from Engolasters.

The routes will also include a tourist guide, with explanations available through an audio-guide in 4 languages (Catalan, Spanish, French and English). The routes operate on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and take half a day.





## Canillo parish route



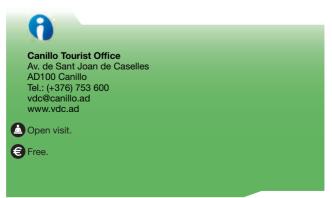
#### 12 steps on the Canillo path

Discover the most emblematic places and monuments in the district on the Dozen Steps Canillo Trail. The route reveals the cultural and religious heritage of the valley and lets you enjoy the beauty of Canillo's landscape.

It is a pleasant, low-difficulty route, taking about three hours\* on foot. The route takes in the following points of interest:

- 1. Sant Joan de Caselles Church.
- 2. The Sant Bernat de Menthon Oratory.
- 3. The Wrought Iron Cross.
- 4. Sant Cerni Church.
- 5. Charlemagne Statute.
- 6. Santa Creu Church.
- 7. Seven Arms Cross.
- 8. Sant Miquel de Prats Church.
- 9. Charlemagne Cross.
- 10 and 11. Meritxell Oratories .
- 12. Meritxell Sanctuary.

\*Length of trip including the corresponding tour.



#### Trails



## Encamp parish routes



#### The Romanesque Route

This route takes us back to medieval times to discover the district's Romanesque heritage. The route, starting in Plaça del Consell Square, includes a visit to the historic site of Les Bons and the churches of Sant Miquel and Sant Joan de la Mosquera. It ends with a visit to the parish church of Santa Eulàlia, complemented by the Museum of Sacred Art, where you will see some of the most important pieces found during restoration work on the church.

#### Engolasters Hydroelectric Route

Come and discover firsthand how water is used to generate electricity. The MW Electricity Museum has designed this new activity to complement your tour of the museum. Get to know the ins and outs of the world of electricity built around Lake Engolasters in the last century. You can visit the inside of the dam at Lake Engolasters, walk along the channels that bring water from the rivers and find out how to control electricity production. You will also have the chance to see how material and people were transported in the past to the dam guards' house and learn how the channels, dams and dykes were built. In addition, you can also get on board a truck that was in service from 1930 to 1999. All this in a stunning natural setting under the pine trees at 1600 metres above sea level.

#### Discover the Eastern Valleys passport

The new passport to the museums in the eastern valleys grants visitors access to the Motorbike Museum in the parish of Canillo, Casa Cristo, the National Automobile Museum and the MW Electricity Museum, in the parish of Encamp. This initiative increases the cultural activities on offer in Andorra and strengthens partnerships between participating museums.





## Ordino parish routes



#### The Verdaguer in Ordino Route

Mossèn Cinto Verdaguer, one of the most important writers of the Catalan literature renaissance, was also a great lover of hiking who toured the valleys of Andorra in 1883. On his travels he discovered the geography, history, folklore and legends still maintained by the valleys' inhabitants.

#### Discovering la Cortinada

On a route lasting two and a half hours: we take the district mini bus to La Cortinada, visit the Nature Centre, take a short walk in the centre of the town of La Cortinada, visit the Romanesque church of Sant Martí, the Cal Pal Mill and Sawmill and the old Cal Sole Mill. Then we take the district mini bus again to the town of Ordino.

#### **Cultural Ordino**

On a route lasting around two and a half hours: we visit the town of Ordino, seeing its old streets, Sant Corneli i Sant Cebrià Church, the gardens of Casa Rossell and Casa d' Areny Plandolit Home Museum, and we take a walk to the Santa Bàrbara royal highway to reach the open air gymnastics area or the Segudet path.





## La Massana parish routes



#### Routes by car in Valls del Nord

The Valls del Nord valleys offer various routes showing us the way of life of a country strongly attached to its customs and traditions.

We suggest the following routes to get to know our valleys:

• Old houses: visit the Casa Rull Home Museum in Sispony and the Casa d'Areny-Plandolit Home Museum in Ordino, where you will discover how inhabitants of the valley lived in the 19th century.

• Jewels of the Romanesque: discover the Romanesque Andorra Interpretation Centre in Pal and examples of the Romanesque to be found in the valleys of Andorra, such as the churches of Sant Climent in Pal, Sant Cristòfol in Anyós and Sant Martí in La Cortinada.

• The power of water: discover the importance of water in the valleys. On the tour you will visit the Tristaina Lakes, the waterfall and bridge at Les Salines, the iron font, the Cal Pal mill and sawmill and the Solé Mill, the Rossell Forge and Sant Antoni Bridge, among other places.

#### Dramatised visits: Let Sisquet de cal Sinquede lead the way

Did you know that refugees from the Second World War stayed at Palangues Hotel? Would you like to know how farmers lived in the early 20th century in La Massana? Are you interested to know why Saint Clement was the Pope who did not want to be Pope?

Sisquet de Cal Sinquede, a farmer from the last century, takes a journey through time to explain period customs to us with stories and anecdotes from the villages of La Massana and Pal.



## Andorra la Vella parish routes



#### Interpretative tours in the Green Ring:

Tel.: (+376) 873 103

turisme@comuandorra.ad

www.andorralavella.ad

www.roquesalcarrer.ad

The Green Ring is synonymous with sustainability. The restoration of the capital's irrigation channels has paved the way for tours to be put together that give everyone the opportunity to see various features on the edge of the city. These are valuable from the environmental, historic and cultural points of view, as well as just being nice landscapes.

· Transformation of the agricultural landscape. A short route in the Rec del Solà irrigation area to interpret agricultural and livestock values, and the power of water.

· Growth and urbanization in the valley. A route to interpret the evolution of urbanization in Andorra la Vella and changes to tradition and the economy.

· Humankind and adaptation to natural risks. A route that interprets how humans live with natural risks, like flooding and rock-falls.

Geology Museum. Rocks on the Street: explore the rock garden by walking through the central park and discover Andorra's geological diversity. The tour also includes a geology route and a granite-architecture route through the streets of the capital.

Cultural route: History, tradition and culture on a walk in the historic centre of the capital city, taking in the architectural, sculptural and pictorial legacy. Night time route: The dramatised night time visit to the old guarter recreates the Andorran adventures of Don Francisco de Zamora, a judge in the Royal Court of Barcelona, transporting us for a few moments to 18th century Andorra. Visit to Santa Coloma Church: A look at the outside and inside of the oldest and most emblematic pre-Romanesque churches in the Principality.



🕒 🥑 All three routes can be followed free of charge from mid June to mid September. www.andorralavella.ad/anellaverda During the rest of the year they are available by prior reservation. Self-guided routes in the Green Ring: €1.

#### **Trails**



## Sant Julià de Lòria parish routes



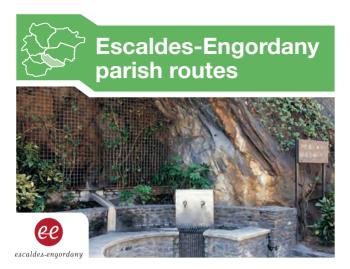
#### Tour of Lauredia

A walk round the centre of social and cultural life in Sant Julià de Lòria, a town also known by the name of Laurèdia. Its inhabitants are known as Lauredians. See the architecture that shows how the town has evolved from the 12th century through to the present day.

#### Humankind and raw materials

People tame elements and materials not only to ensure their survival but also as a way of expressing themselves. Sant Julià de Lòria is a small mountain village that for centuries has made use of the valley's abundant water supply in creating links between its religious, social and domestic lives. As well as water, stone and metal have also submitted to use by humans, always in need of useful recipients, always in need of the expression provided by sculpture.





#### Engordany Itinerary

This visit is designed to show the rural origins of the parish and how this differs from today's tourist town of Escaldes. The route looks at houses in the historic centre of Engordany, accompanied by anecdotes and explanations, telling us about its economy, society, politics and culture from the 19th and 20th centuries up to the present day.

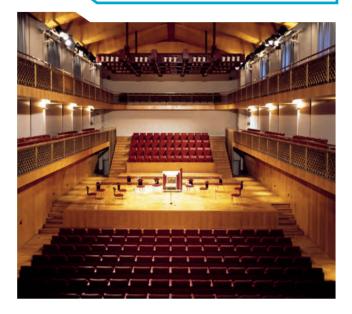
#### Granit Architecture Tour

Escaldes-Engordany is one of the towns in Andorra that best conserves its so-called granite architecture, an architectural style that bears testimony to the socioeconomic changes that shook the country in the mid 20th century.

The many examples of this style include Lacruz House, by the Catalan architect Puig i Cadafalch, and Hotel Valira and Hotel Carlemany, as examples of the first establishments to use hot spring spa waters to attract tourists.



# >>> Festivals and cultural events



#### Classical music, jazz, dance and theatre

Every year Andorra offers a wide range of music, dance and drama initiatives strongly supported by the parishes. Highlights include the Escaldes-Engordany Music Colours Festival, Sant Julià de Lòria summer evenings and the Narciso Yepes International Festival held at the National Auditorium of Andorra in the autumn.

Classical music and theatre take centre stage at the Premi Principat d'Andorra International Piano Competition, held in November in Escaldes-Engordany, and the Andorra la Vella Music and Dance Festival, held from November to May. The National Classical Orchestra of Andorra is the greatest exponent of classical music in the Principality.

Sant Julià de Lòria and Andorra la Vella concentrate on theatre, offering us a Theatre Season from October to January and from February to June, bringing the best international actors and plays to the country. In the summer months, all parish districts organize important artistic events, like jazz, flamenco, Spanish pop and local modern music concerts, the Pipers Meeting, folk dancing during the main annual town festivals and a multitude of dance displays.

#### **Festivals and cultural events**



#### National Auditorium of Andorra

The National Auditorium follows in the footsteps of the Principality's long musical tradition, which has evolved to create the international music festival headed by Narciso Yepes until 1996, and which since 1997 has borne his name. The National Auditorium has 494 seats, and was inaugurated on 20 September 1991.

Over all these years, the Auditorium, managed by the Ministry of Culture, has had the honour to welcome to its stage some of the world's greatest musicians, including Narciso Yepes, Yehudi Menuhin and Barbara Hendricks..

National Auditorium of Andorra Av. Germans de Riba, s/n AD300 Ordino Tel.: (+376) 838 325 / (+376) 875 700 ism-auditori@andorra.ad www.auditori.ad

#### Festes majors and parish festivals

> Canillo Canillo festa major, third Sunday in July. San Roc, 16 August.

> Encamp Encamp festa major, 15 and 16 August. Town festival, last weekend in June.

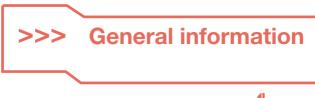
> Ordino Ordino festa major, 16 September. Roser d'Ordino, first Sunday in July.

> La Massana La Massana festa major, 15 and 16 August. Sant Antoni, 17 January.

> Andorra la Vella Andorra la Vella festa major, first Saturday in August. Sant Joan, 24 June.

> Sant Julià de Lòria Sant Julià de Lòria festa major, two days before and after the last Sunday in July. Canòlich festival, last Saturday in May.

> Escaldes-Engordany Escaldes-Engordany festa major, 25 and 26 July. Parish festival, Sunday after 14 June.



### INTERNACIONAL TELEPHONE CODE: ( + 376

National Tourist Office Tel.: 820 214 info@andorra.ad www.andorra.ad

#### **USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

POLICE: Office: 872 000 / Emergencies: 110 BOMBERS: Office: 800 020 / Emergencies: 118 NOSTRA SENYORA DE MERITXELL HOSPITAL: 871 000 MEDICAL EMERGENCY SERVICE (SUM): 116 NATIONAL TELEPHONE ENQUIRIES: 111 TIMES INFORMATION: 157 MOBILITY: 1802 1802 ANDORRAN ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST GUIDES: 363 247 (associacioqta@hotmail.com)

#### NETWORK ANDORRA TOURIST OFFICES

Canillo Tel.: 753 600 vdc@canillo ad www.vdc.ad Encamp Tel.: 731 000 turisme@encamp.ad www.encamp.ad Funicamp Tel.: 834 011 turismefunicamp@encamp.ad www.encamp.ad El Pas de la Casa Tel.: 755 100 turismepas@encamp.ad www.encamp.ad Ordino Tel · 878 173 ot@ordino.ad www.ordino.ad

La Massana Tel.: 835 693 turisme@lamassana.ad www.lamassana.ad Andorra la Vella Tel.: 873 103 turisme@comuandorra.ad www.andorralavella.ad Sant Julià de Lòria Tel · 744 045 turisme.lauredia@andorra.ad www.santiulia.ad Escaldes-Engordany Tel.: 820 963 - 890 881 oficinaturisme@e-e.ad oficinaturisme2@e-e ad www.e-e.ad

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#### Madrid

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# >>> collection of publications



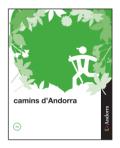




























www.andorra.ad