

29-30

Terrassa Barcelona

27 km

Farewell to the Camino from Barcelona, feeling that nothing ends but that everything begins

Stage 29

Lodging

Interesting facts

Ignatian Tips

Autobiography

Comments

Stage 29

Bicycles: Medium difficulty, since it is necessary to overcome slopes, but almost always on dirt or asphalt roads. On the last climb to Collserola, it is not possible to go up the mountain path, so you will have to go down to the road along the path to the left and then take the road from Cerdanyola to Barcelona on the right.

We face the last of the stages before reaching the Mediterranean. The road leaving Terrassa is strewn with neighborhoods that climb the side of the hills that surround the city. It is relatively pleasant, because it offers paved streets and the shade of the trees. Once the houses are finished, we enter a wooded area, between a residential area and a rural area, which leads us along dirt roads to the city of Sant Cugat, where we will stop to contemplate its beautiful monastery. We leave Sant Cugat with our eyes fixed on the Collserola mountain range, the last obstacle that we have to climb before reaching the city of Barcelona. Íñigo would probably take the route that surrounds the mountain and enters Barcelona from the Besós river side. For us, this is a completely closed route due to the enormous number of roads and highways that enter the city today. Instead, we immerse ourselves again in nature to, climbing under the lush vegetation of this lung of the

city that is the Tibidabo mountain, entering Barcelona from the top of the mountain. Thus we contemplate the entire extension of the city, bathed from end to end by the waters of the Mediterranean, which recedes into the blue horizon, between sky and sea.

We leave Terrassa. Starting from the Cathedral, we look for Calle de la Rutlla and go straight down the same street, which changes its name to Calle del Pare Font, until we reach the Rubí road, which we will take to our right to go under the bridge of the N-150 road. We come to a roundabout and cross it to go to the other side of the BP-1503 road, which we cross to find a dirt road that takes us to the orchards of the Palau stream. We continue straight on along the same path, passing under the C-58 road bridge and then next to the factories of an industrial area. In the middle of the industrial area, we cross the bridge to our right and turn left to take the Camino Real that goes from Terrassa to Rubí. We walk with the stream to our left and go under another bridge. We approach the Les Fonts train station and the path reaches another bridge, which allows us to pass over the stream and pass a castle-shaped building. We continue straight along that street, to cross the BP-1503 road, next to the Les Fonts Tennis Club.

Once we have crossed the road, we go up through the car park to Calle de la Virgen de Fátima and, at the roundabout, take the first street on the right, calle Camino de Can Corbera. We have to be attentive because when we get to Carrer Rossinyol, between some houses, we have to take a path to our left. The path goes down between the pines and takes us to the Can Corbera stream. We turn right and start the climb on a wide dirt road. Always on the same path until we reach a crossroads: we take the one on our left and maintain the altitude level. A path joins on the left, but we continue along the same path that we walk, which is the Camino de los Monjes, which connects the monastery of Sant Llorenç de Munt with that of Sant Cugat. We always stay on the main road, discarding other secondary ones that go down one side and the other. We finally come across the C-1413^a road: it doesn't have much traffic, but you have to be careful because it is a curve with little visibility. We continue straight and going up the Camino de los Monjes. We leave the Can Barata houses behind and in 600 m we have to turn 90 degrees to our right, continuing along the Camino de los Monjes. We continue along this path, in the direction of the Sant Cugat Aeromodelling Club: you can see the aircraft landing strip on our right. Shortly after we come to a paved street, next to the Japanese School of Barcelona, and we continue straight ahead

along the Camino de Can Graells, passing through the entrance of the HP factory and arriving at a large roundabout, next to the AP-7 motorway .

We cross the roundabout and cross the bridge over the highway. We cross the next roundabout and stay on the same Avenida de la Clota for about 700 m. When we reach a small roundabout, we take the first avenue on our left to go over the tunnel next to the park and enter Avenida de Graells. When we reach Avenida de Rius i Taulet, we turn left and we follow it, crossing the train tracks and going down towards the center of the city. When we get to Quatre Cantons Square, we turn left to take Santiago Rusiñol street that takes us directly to the square and the Monastery of Sant Cugat. Here it is important to stop and enter the magnificent church or rest in its gardens.

We continue our way to Barcelona. We leave the square, next to the side of the monastery wall, until we reach Passeig de Francesc Macià, which we turn right to descend towards Rambla del Celler. We turn left and walk along this Rambla and in 400 m we turn right onto Passeig de Domènech i Montaner. We arrive at Avenida del Pla del Vinyet and turn left. We passed the Casal Arrupe, an accommodation that belongs to the Jesuits, and the European International School, and we came to a roundabout that marks the end of the city. We go down the dirt road towards Pi d'en Xandri. The road is wide and heavily traveled by cyclists and walkers. We pass by the large pine tree d'en Xandri and continue in the direction of the hermitage of Sant Medir. The path passes by fields and wooded areas. We arrive at the Can Borrell restaurant and pass behind the houses, to continue in the direction of Sant Medir. 2 km later we arrive at the hermitage and we begin 3 km of steep climb to the top of the Sierra de Collserola. First it is a dirt road, along the B10 Forest Trail, then along Carrer de l'Enfiladissa and then on Carrer Saüc. After a very sharp curve, Saüc street ends and two roads begin that separate on both sides of the mountain: we do not take any of them and we go straight on a mountain path, right between the two roads, going up the mountain, between the trees, and marked by a sign that prohibits the passage of bicycles. Continuing along this path, we reach the highest point and shortly after starting the descent, we see the city of Barcelona.

We go down until we reach the dirt road, which we take to the left, for about 300 m, and then we leave the road to take another that descends towards the city on our right. In 200 m we take a dirt road to our right that leads us to a power tower. We continue, passing another power tower and we already go straight down a

poorly drawn path, which leads us to a path that leads to a building with a fairly high protection wall. Down this street, we descend towards Barcelona, arriving at the sports facilities of the Horta Velodrome. Arrived at the Velodrome, we go around it on our right and go down through the gardens towards the Ronda de Dalt road. When we get to the road, we turn to our right and in 100 m is the entrance to the Barcelona metro, line 3, Mundet stop. The pilgrim can continue walking another 9 km through the city of Barcelona until reaching the center, but perhaps, after all, the metro is a help not to underestimate. The city center Metro stop on line 3 is Plaza Catalunya. And with this, we come to the end of this last stage.

Lodging

SANT CUGAT DEL VALLÉS

Hotel Venture Sant Cugat, Carrer de Vic, 19. Tel: 935 890 605

B&B Inés, Carrer Mercè Capsir, 6. Tel: 606 700 501

Qgat Restaurant, Events & Hotel, Av. de la Via Augusta, 51. Tel: 935 441 922

Ayuntamiento de Sant Cugat del Vallés. Tel: 935 657 000

TAXIS:

SANT CUGAT DEL VALLÉS

Taxi Sant Cugat. Tel: 935 894 422

Area Taxi. Tel: 666 763 111

Interesting facts

SANT CUGAT DEL VALLÉS

This city of 91,000 inhabitants was founded by the Romans, creating a fortress at the junction of the Via Augusta (from the Pyrenees to Cádiz) with the Via from Egara (Terrassa) to Barcino (Barcelona). According to tradition, it was in this Roman fortification that Sant Cugat (San Cucufato) died as a martyr in 313. Shortly after, a small church was built for the faithful to come to worship the martyr. In 785 the first community of Benedictine monks was founded. In 785 the

first community of Benedictine monks was founded. In the 10th and 11th centuries the monastery grew, acquiring many properties, guided by Abbot Odon, who behaved like a true feudal lord. The monastery became more powerful in the 12th century when it acquired ownership of other monasteries, such as Santa Cecilia de Montserrat, being able to dispose of their estates for common use. The new church was built in the 13th and 14th century in the Gothic style. At the end of the fourteenth century the decline of the monastery began: the excessive power and wealth had created enemies and controversies, power conflicts caused the monks to lose their independence and without real management capacity, they lost their influence. When Íñigo passed through here in 1523 it was still an important monastery, but totally controlled by the king. The Mendizabal Law of 1836, forcing the monks to abandon their properties, ended monastic life. The building was looted, used as a warehouse, as a military barracks, as a school ... After the Civil War the church was rebuilt and is now a parish church. When we enter the church, the perception of greatness floods us: although today the ornamentation is very simple, the pilgrim can't help perceiving the spiritual experience that has existed and permeated the walls of this place for many centuries.

In the city, the Jesuits are present in the Casal Borja, the former Faculty of Philosophy and Theology. Sunday Eucharists are celebrated in the chapel of the old formation house. Sant Cugat offers all the necessary services for pilgrims. Tourist Office, Plaça d'Octavià, 10, tel: 936 759 952.

BARCELONA

As you can imagine, a visit to Ignatian Barcelona is a special attraction for pilgrims. In the tab of the AUTOBIOGRAPHY you can find a complete guide.

Much needs to be said about the big city, with more than 1.6 million inhabitants. Information is abundant in the city's tourist offices. The pilgrim will have heard of modernist art in the city, with works by Antonio Gaudí († 1926), Domènech i Montaner († 1923) or Puig i Cadafalch († 1956); the essential visit to the Miró Museum or the Picasso Museum; the museum of the Roman and medieval city or the remains of the Born district, attacked by Bourbon troops in 1714; of the impressive Gothic cathedral of Barcelona, with the statue of Saint Helena on top that protects the city, as the Roman Emperor Constantine did with his son; and the beaches, recovered for the city since it was the Olympic venue in 1992, the

restaurants and bars that are generously offered on all the streets and boulevards of the city, with the well-known old markets of La Boqueria or Santa Caterina, in the old town. In short, it is not worthwhile to continue talking: the pilgrim will find much more information on their own, visiting web pages and tourist offices. Culture and leisure allow the visitor to spend many days in this capital city.

A good way to end your Ignatian visit to the city is to go for lunch or dinner at the Núria Restaurant, very close to Plaza Cataluña: they have a special menu for pilgrims, seafood paella, which is worth it. You have to present the pilgrim's credential and ask them to put a stamp. Núria Restaurant, Rambla de Canaletes, 133, tel: 933 023 847. Tourist Office, Plaza de Sant Jaume, Carrer de la Ciutat, 2, tel: 932 853 834. Tourist Office, La Rambla, 120, tel: 663 654 994.

Ignatian Tips

Annotations: On the way to Barcelona, we continue in our "fourth week" of Spiritual Exercises. For St. Ignatius, the departure from Manresa, after almost a year of spiritual growth, was a joyful departure full of hope. We keep the same joyful mood, because more and more we join Jesus Christ in his own pilgrimage, now in the world. The light among the trees, the flowers, the water of the river, the people... are God's instruments to guide our steps.

Petition: I pray that I may rejoice deeply with Christ the Pilgrim, now that I too have been sent into the world to serve his mission.

Reflection: Once again on our way, once again we leave behind a place where we have felt welcomed, accompanied by Ignatius and his experience in Manresa. We have learned, we have filled our backpacks with the treasures that the Spirit has given us. Perhaps a new understanding of ourselves, perhaps a new strength of the Spirit, perhaps a new hope that calls us and urges us to set out again on the roads. God continues to call his people. God calls us today and asks us to go in search of men and women who want to hear a new way of understanding the world and themselves. How do I feel my inner readiness to set out on the road again? God does not want us to remain anchored in a present, perhaps very gratifying today, but which will prevent us from continuing our journey. Do I have the desire to hear his voice and to advance along new paths, now as disciples of the Lord?

We need not fear: the Lord has told us that he will always be with us wherever we

go. Pilgrimage helps us to grow in our faith, trusting that Jesus walks with us, or even ahead of us. And our strength is his very Spirit.

The pilgrim's prayer, that which consists in the repetition of the name of Jesus, can serve us today as well, insisting on our availability, at every step: "Here I am, Lord."

Texts:

Genesis 12:1-3. God addresses Abraham and, in spite of his advanced age, asks him to set out on his journey, to leave his home and the place where he has put down roots, and to set out again towards a distant horizon. God makes a promise of happiness and Abraham's faith believes in that promise.

Isaiah 6:8. We can repeat these words of Isaiah: "Here I am, Lord".

Matthew 28:19-20. The Lord calls us and gives us a mission: to announce the Good News of the Gospel and to make that word of life transform the hearts of the women and men of our century. Jesus knew that the number of disciples had to grow so that the Kingdom could become a visible reality in our world. We disciples are the community of the Kingdom.

Acts 1:8. Strength does not come from our abilities, from what we learn and develop, but only from the Spirit, who enkindles our hearts and makes us witnesses of God's Love in the whole world.

Final colloquy: We are already accustomed to walk with our friend and Lord Jesus Christ. We speak confidently with Him as one friend speaks with another. End with the Lord's Prayer.

Autobiography

IÑIGO IN BARCELONA

We are already finishing our walk along the Ignatian Way. To conclude with Ignatian Barcelona, it is only fair to offer the pilgrim a succinct guide to the Ignatian visit, so that they can follow in some detail and at their own pace a tour of the Ignacio neighborhood in Barcelona. Let's go by points, describing a brief itinerary through the city. The complete Ignatian Barcelona visit can be consulted at [San Ignacio en Barcelona](#).

Barcelona has considerable importance in the life of Saint Ignatius. After his long stay in Manresa, he spent a few weeks in Barcelona to prepare for the continuation of his trip to the Holy Land. Ignacio's odyssey does not stop here: he set sail from Barcelona on his way to Rome and the Holy Land. When the Franciscan friars, who supervised the pilgrims in the Holy Land, brought him back after just three weeks, Ignacio found himself back in Barcelona, where he completed two years of basic Latin grammar studies. Altogether, Ignacio visited Barcelona on five occasions, and in the city he made many friends and found benefactor families who helped him abundantly in his years of study and in the beginnings of the Society of Jesus. *For this reason, he wrote: «It seems to me, and I do not doubt, that I have more responsibility and debt to that population of Barcelona than to any other town in this life».*

There are many Ignatian places in Barcelona. During the visit we must bear in mind that Ignacio's Barcelona had a number of inhabitants that was around thirty-five thousand, instead of one million six hundred thousand today. The city had its center in what is now called Barri Gòtic. Since he spent more than two years in Barcelona, we can assume that Ignacio would walk most of the streets of the old city. Walking through the Ribera neighborhood, an economic center of the city in its time, next to Santa María del Mar, or through the Gothic quarter, we can soak up the atmosphere of the place, which maintains many of the buildings and streets of the 1500. The gateway to the walled medieval city was in the Plaza de Sant Agustí Vell, where the street of Portal Nou ends. Ignacio would surely stop at the Marcús chapel (from the 12th century, at the confluence of Carders and Montcada streets), where travelers venerated an image of the Mother of God of the Guide.

A small and short street runs parallel to Via Laietana, called Sant Ignasi Street. In Ignacio's time, Inés Pascual, her great friend and benefactor from Manresa, lived in a house that stood where Sant Ignasi Street intersects with Princesa Street. The house was demolished when the new street was built. Ignatius studied Latin with a teacher named Jeroni Ardèvol, who lived in the Ribera district, on Calle dels Mirallers. The Basilica of Santa María del Mar (14th century) is another important Ignatian site. Next to the left side door there is a chapel dedicated to Saint Ignatius and, right there, a plaque that commemorates the place where the Saint used to beg for alms. Another important church is the basilica of Santos Mártires Justo y Pastor, where Ignacio liked to sit, often in the company of

children, listening to the sermons of the Franciscans. In this basilica, his devotion attracted the attention of Isabel Roser, who over time became a good friend and important benefactress. Her house was opposite the basilica, in the building that has floral motifs on the facade. Other Ignatian places can be pointed out in the city, but we only highlight one more. In Calle Casp, 27, is the Jesuit Church of the Sacred Heart. On the altar dedicated to Saint Ignatius, the sword that Ignatius offered to La Moreneta in the sanctuary of Montserrat can be seen.

Pilgrims can continue to stamp their credentials in many of these Ignatian places. The central house of the Jesuits is located on Calle Roger de Llúria 13. Check opening hours at Tel: 933 012 350.

Comments

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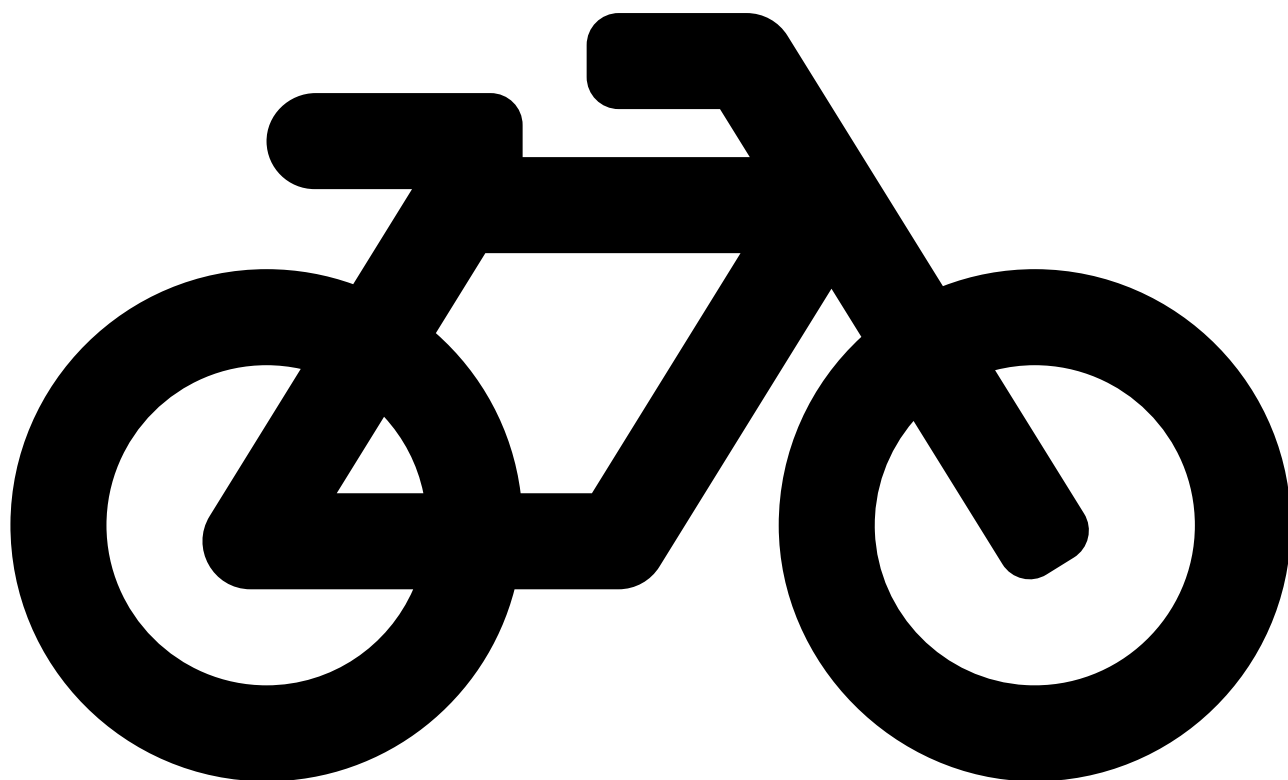
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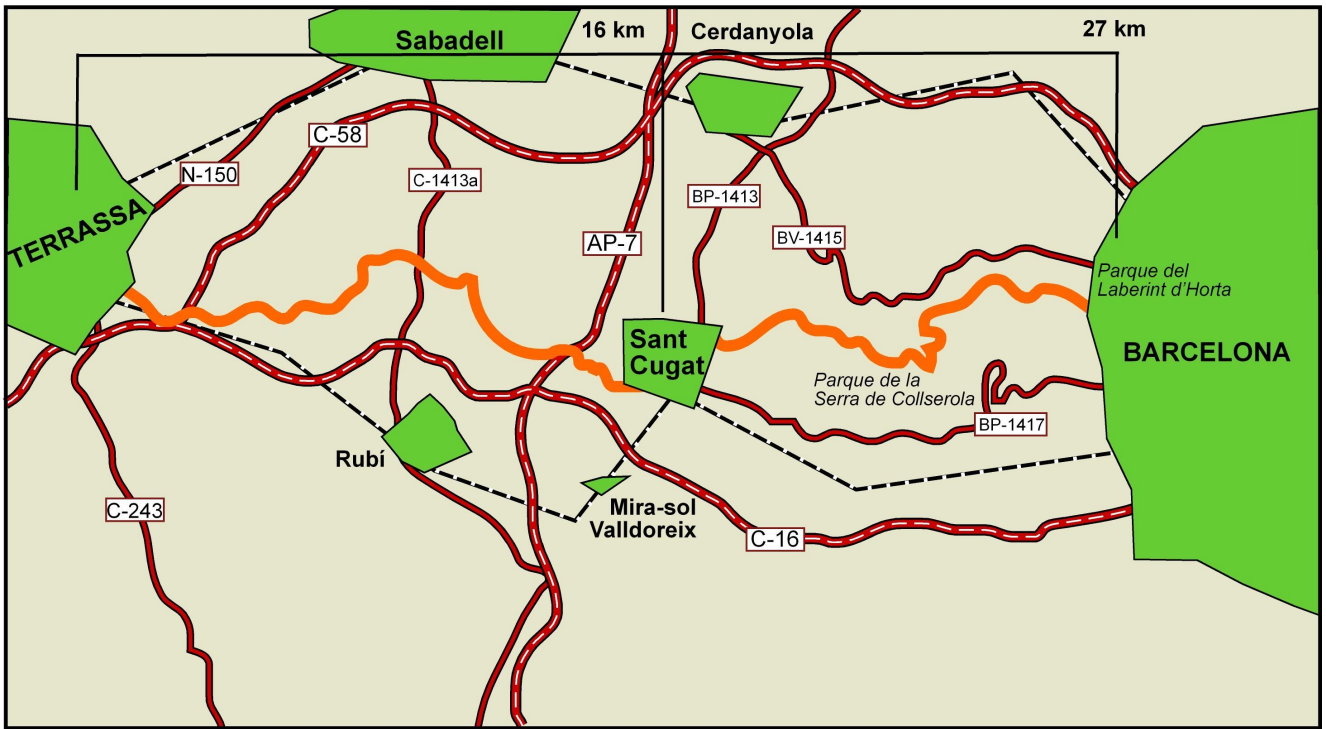
No difficulties for cyclists

Sant Cugat: 16 km

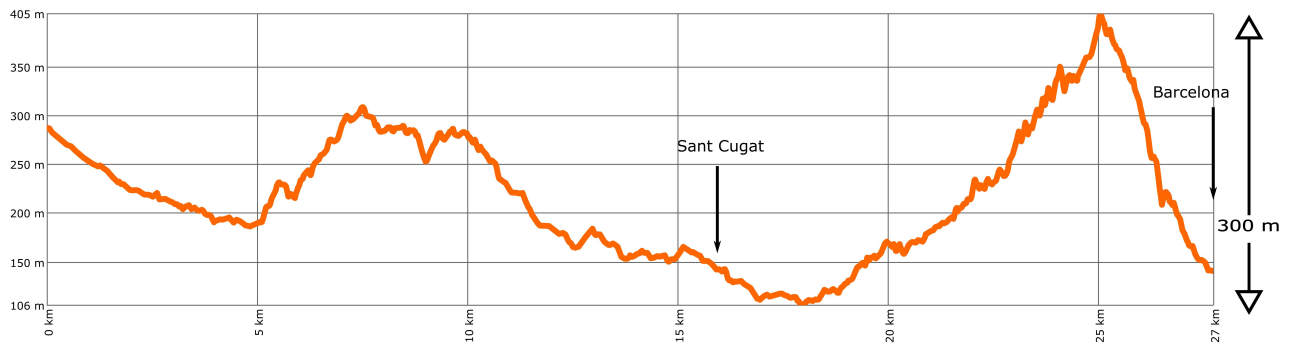
Barcelona : 27 km

Trail

Step's sketch



Altimetry



The weather in Sant Cugat

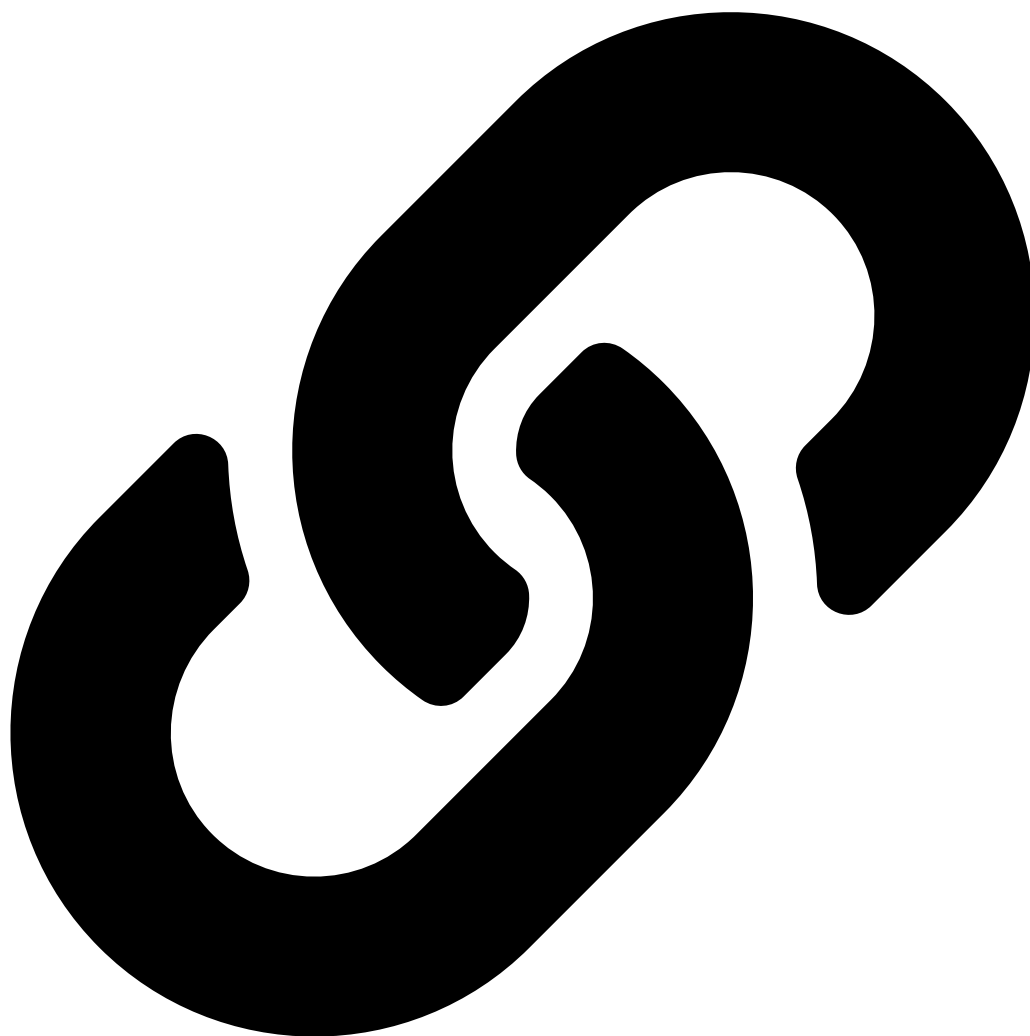
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Galery

step's photos

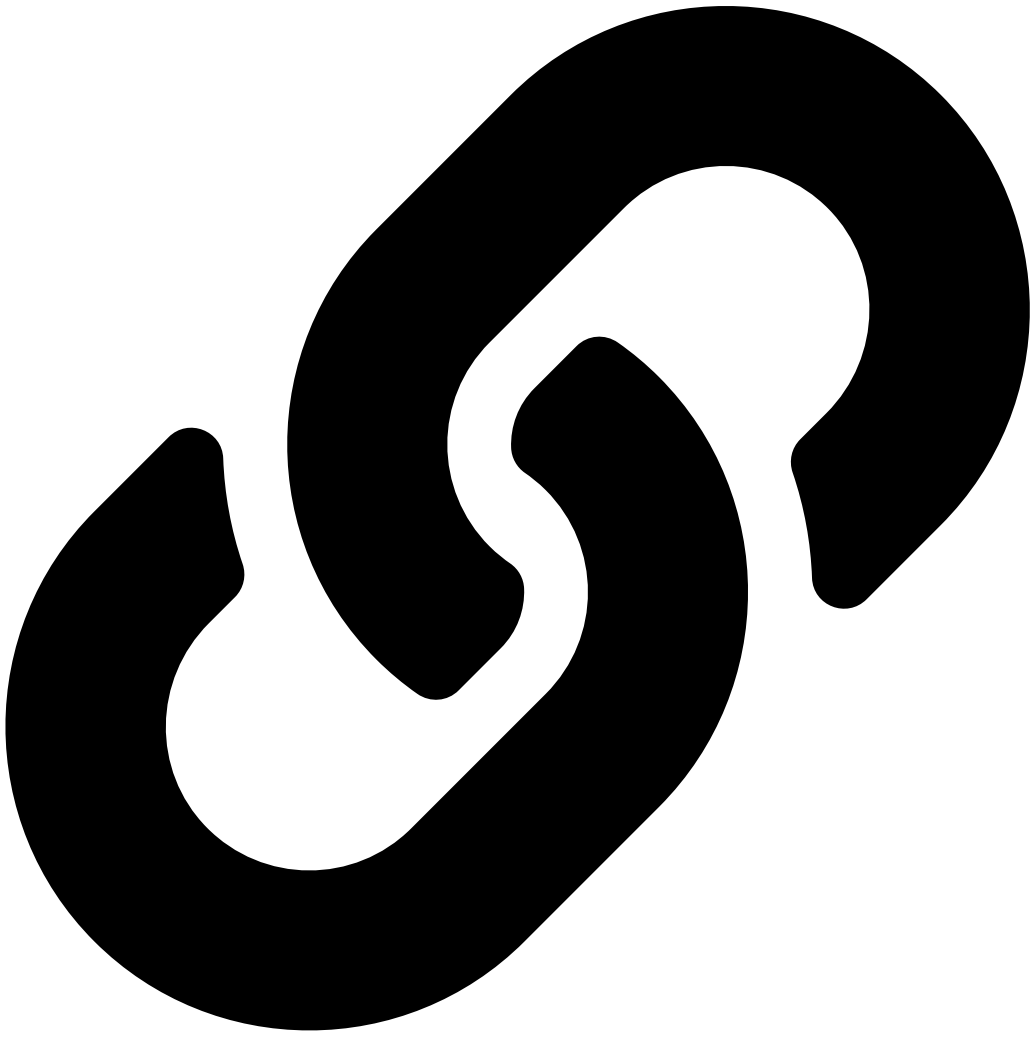




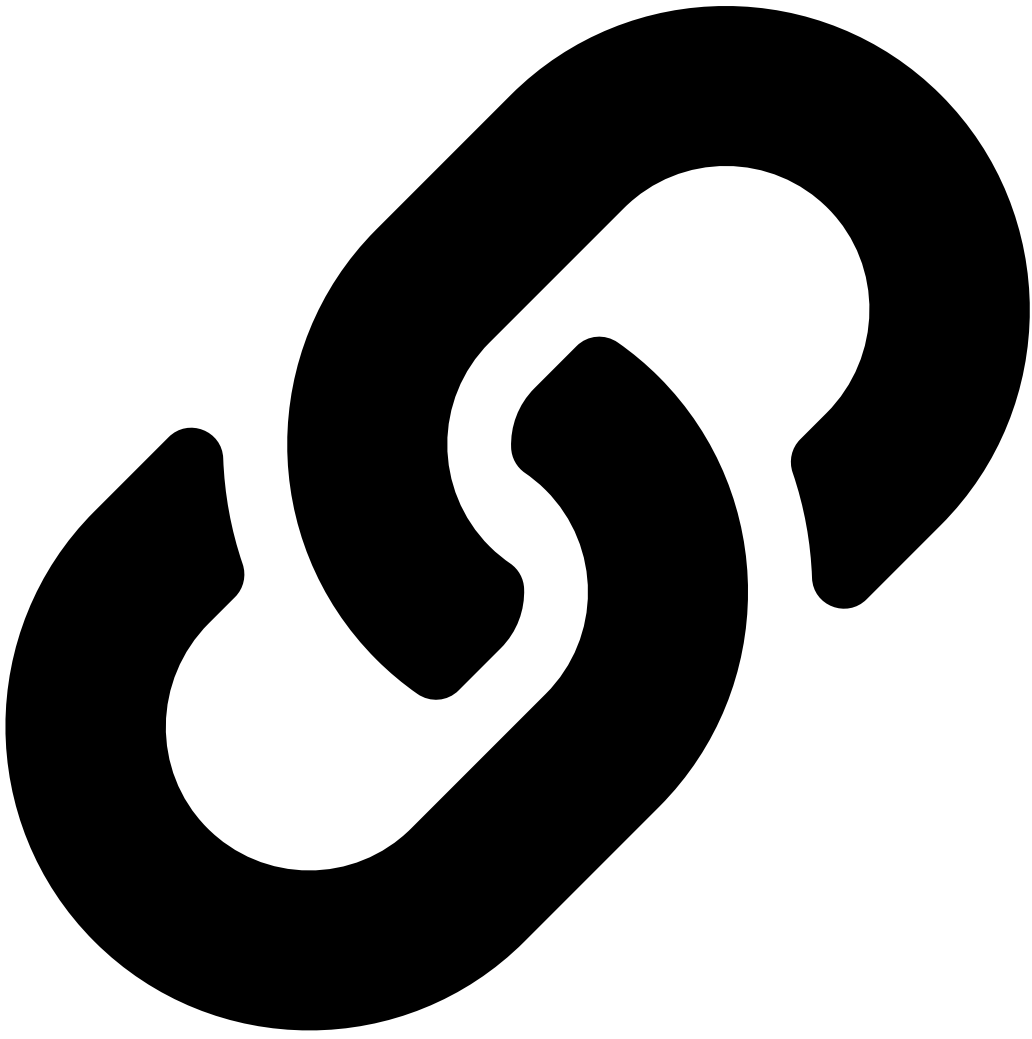


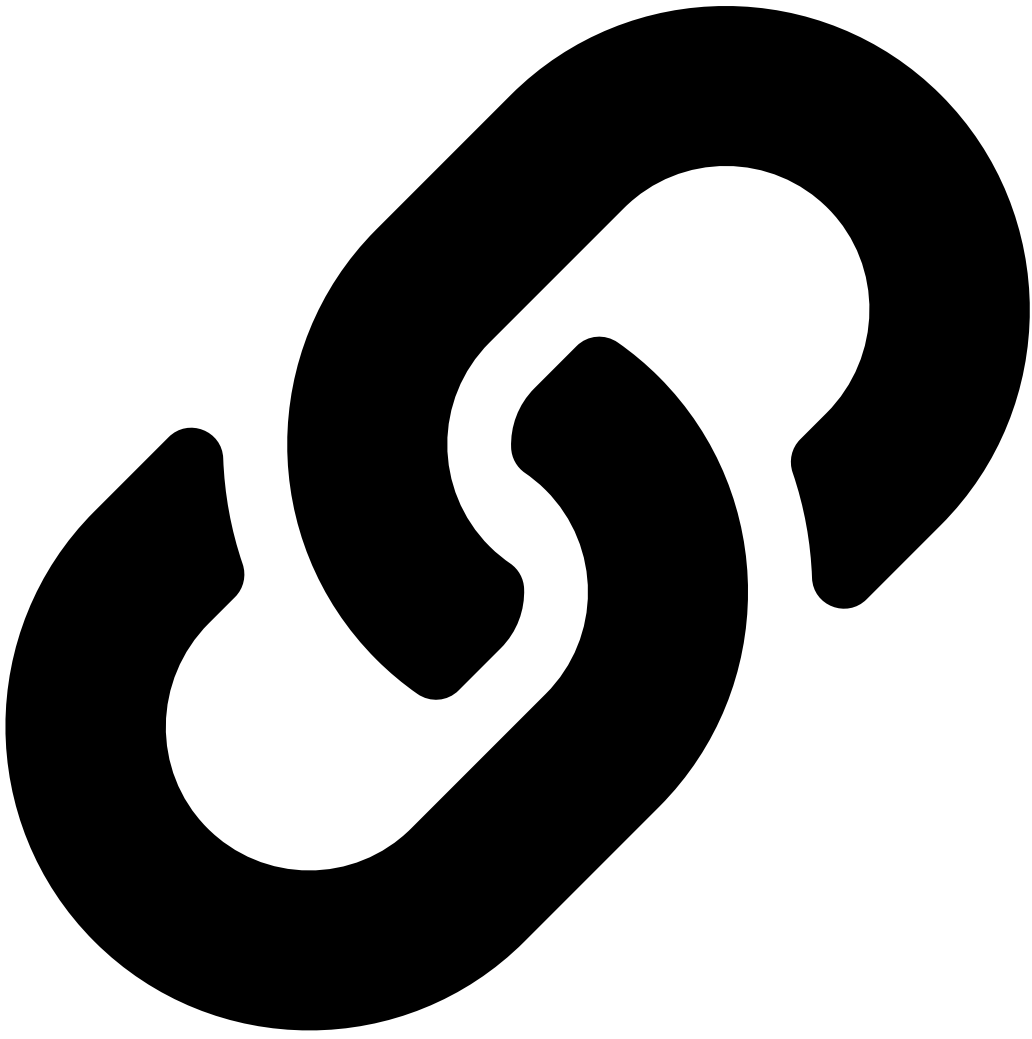










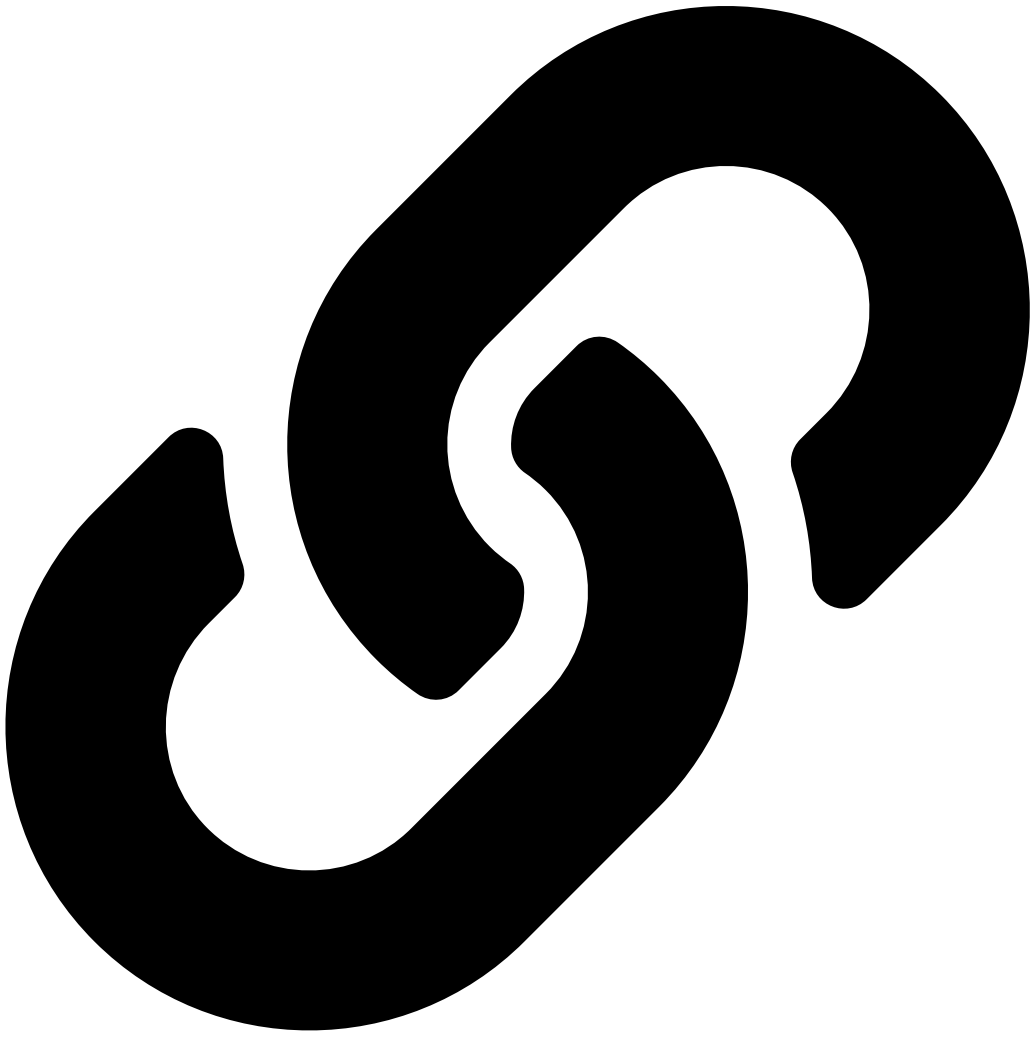




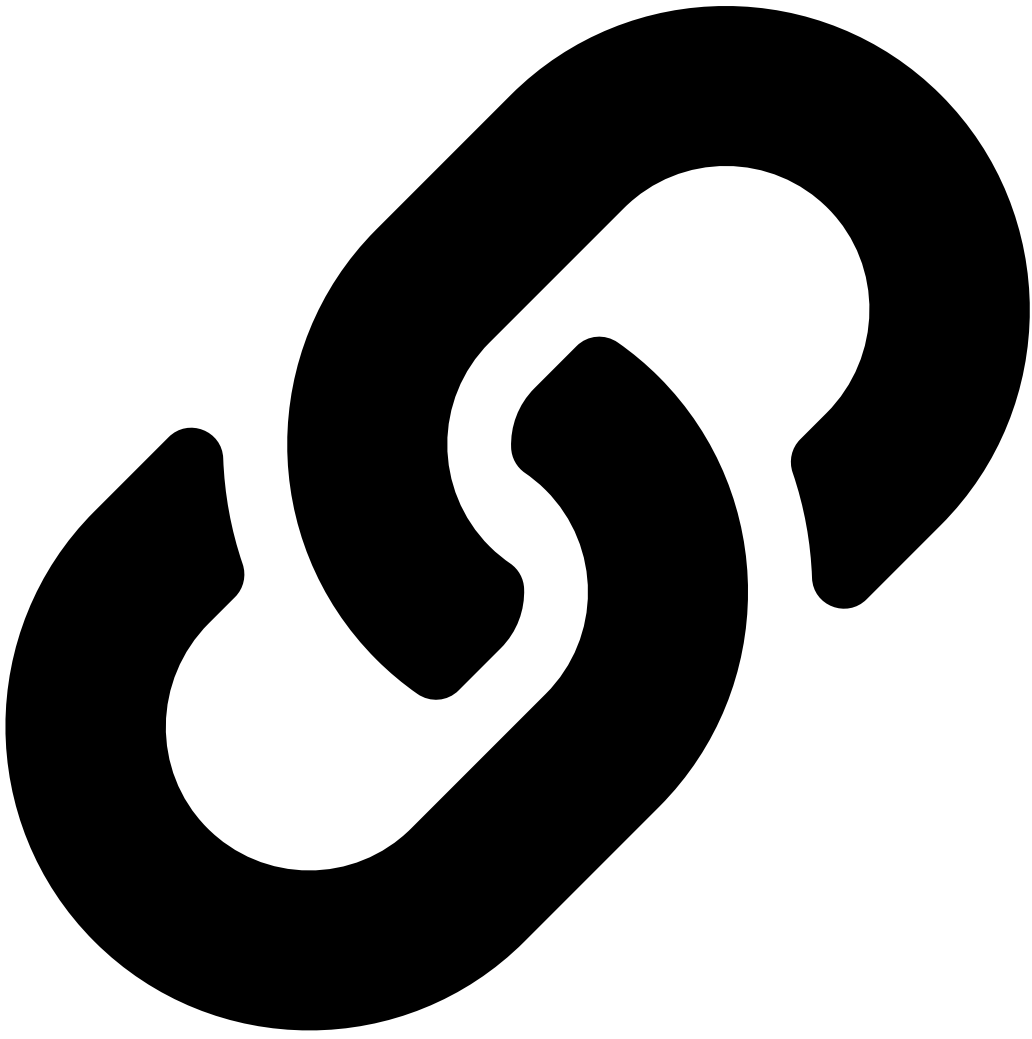


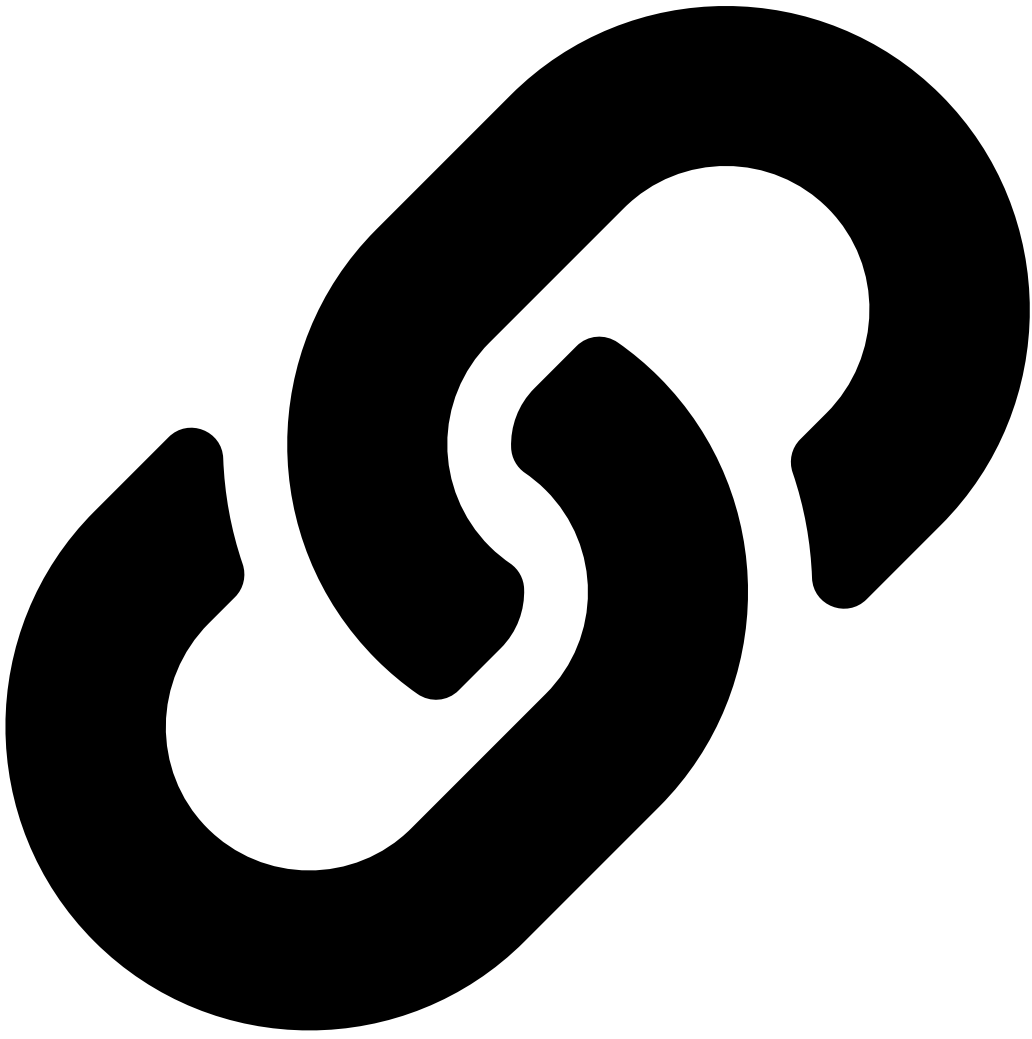








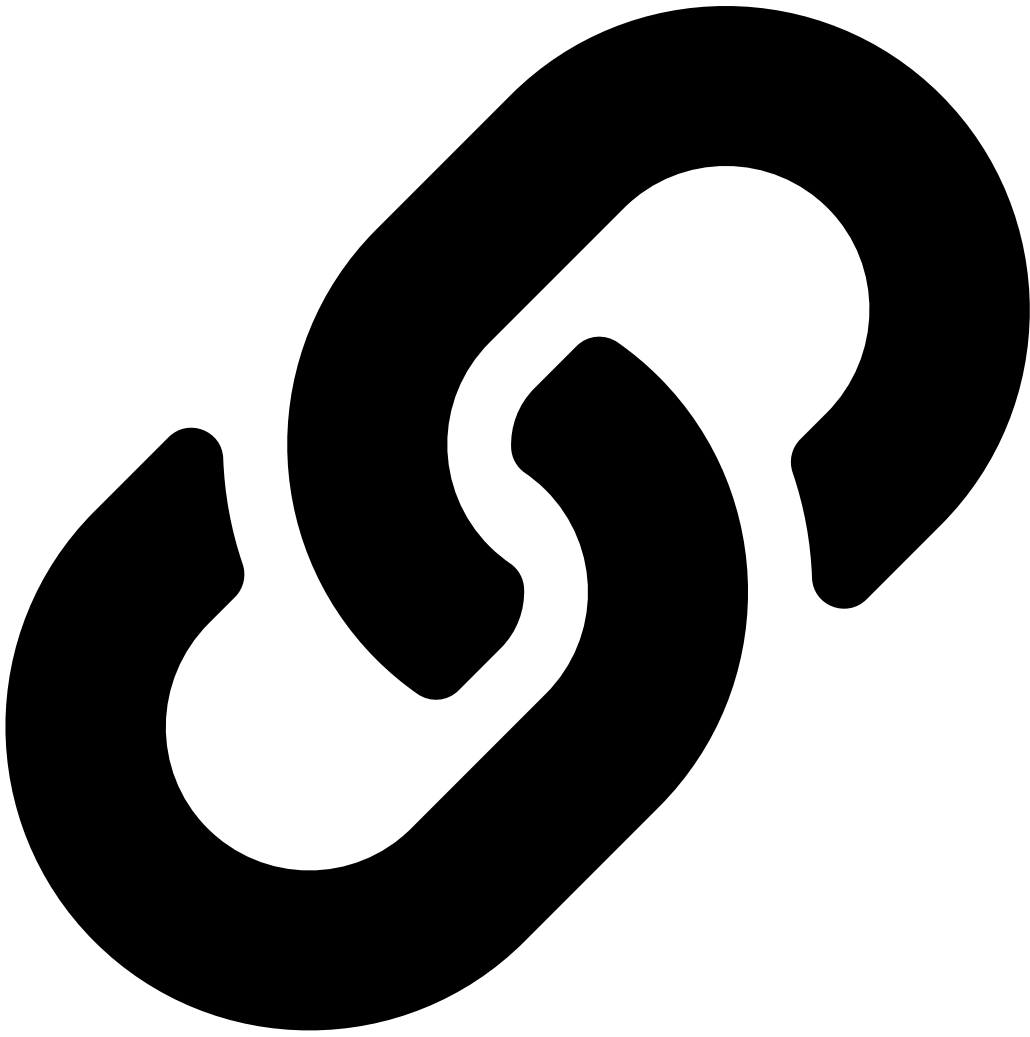












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