PLACES OF INTEREST NEARBY



Anglès 01 Church of Sant Miguel 02 Chapel of Sant Pere Sestronques 03 Anglès Castle

Arbúcies

04 Montsoriu Castle 05 La Gabella House (MEMGA) 05 Ethnological Museum of Montseny 06 Church of Sant Pere Desplà

07 Molí de les Pipes Bridge

08 Palace of the Viscounts of Cabrera 09 Gothic fountain

10 Arches on the Carrer Ample

11 Sant Joan Castle

12 Verge Maria Gate

Breda

13 Els Forns Arts Centre 14 Church of Santa Maria 15 Monastery of Sant Salvador

Caldes de Malavella 16 Caldes Castle

W.

Hostalric

17Castle

18 Mediaeval walls

19 Els Frares Tower 20 Relliguer Cave

Lloret de Mar

21 Church of Sant Romà

22 Sant Joan Castle

23 Chapel of Santa Cristina

Maçanet de la Selva

24 Torcafelló Castle 25 Church of Sant Llorence

26 Buscastell Ice House

Riells i Viabrea

27 Church of Sant Martí de

28 Pega Tower

29 Montfort Tower

30 Church of Sant Llop de Viabrea

Sant Feliu de Buixalleu

04 Montsoriu Castle 31 Church of Sant Feliu de Buixalleu

32 Church of Santa Maria de

33 Lake boundary stones

34 Church of Santa Eulàlia de Vallcanera

Susqueda

35 Fornils Castle

Vidreres

36 Sant Iscle Castle

37 Church of Santa Maria

38 Church of Santa Susanna de Caulès

Viscountcy Routes

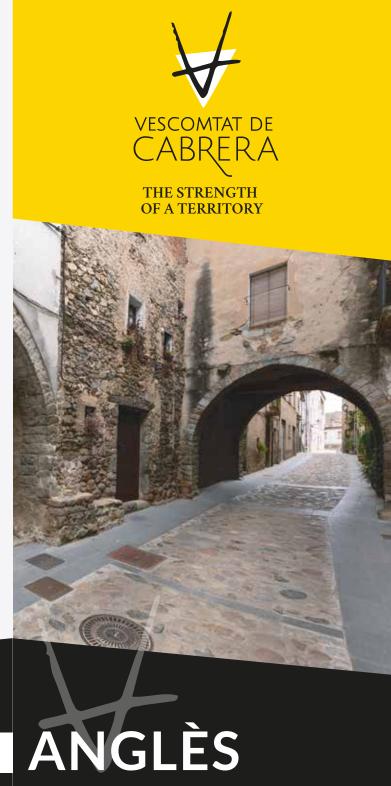
- War and politics in the Middle Ages
- The spiritual side
- Governing a mediaeval region
- Ready for changing times
- Discover the viscountcy





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A THRILLING HISTORY











RELIGIOUS ROUTE

ANGLÈS

Anglès is a municipality in the north-east of the county of La Selva, in the province of Girona. The original settlement is at the top of a hill in the middle of the plain through which the Osor watercourse and the river Ter run. The rest of the town has grown up on this plain, on low hills. The municipality of Anglès also include the localities of Pla d'Amunt and Pla d'Avall, set in the middle of the plain, and of Masies de Sant Amanç, in a mountainous area close to Les Guilleries.

The varied relief of the municipality, at altitudes ranging from 100 metres above sea level at the bottom of the valley to 854 metres at the top of the mountain of Santa Bàrbara, makes it rich in landscape, with a remarkable variety of native flora and fauna. In this setting, the municipality has large numbers of paths and forest tracks suitable for cycling or walking, crossing a variety of woods and farmland.

CHURCH OF SANT MIQUEL

The church is located on the site of the original Romanesque chapel of Anglès Castle, recorded at the beginning of the 13th century. The old church lasted until the late 16th or early 17th centuries, when it was rebuilt and extended in a late Renaissance style with several baroque features. It was subsequently altered several times until well into the 20th century.



ANGLÈS CASTLE

The first historical record of the castle dates from the year 1242. The mediaeval castle was largely destroyed, especially in the 15th century, by a series of earthquakes in the Olot area and the War of the Remences. The few vestiges that remain are fragments of wall with arrow slits and some features preserved within the modern town layout.

he Viscountcy of Cabrera was a very important mediaeval domain that was part of the lands of the Catalan-Aragonese Crown. It extended from the forest-covered mountains of Montseny, Guilleries and Collsacabra down to the Mediterranean Sea, with its centre located in what is now the comarca (county) of La Selva. Today you can still visit various places and sites to revisit the time of the viscounts and all that went with them: loftv castles, solitary chapels, protective walls, silent monasteries, watchtowers

and more.

The Cabreras were lords of these lands for nearly six centuries, leaving an extraordinary legacy that allows us to travel back to the Middle Ages, while enjoying all the things to do and services of our own time.

Welcome to the Viscountcy of Cabrera!





CHAPEL OF SANT PERE SESTRONQUES

Sant Pere Sestronques was originally subordinate to the neighbouring church of Sant Amanc, later falling under Sant Martí Sapresa. The most recent architectural studies of the chapel suggest that it must have been built at some point in the 10th century, though several theories point to the 9th century.

