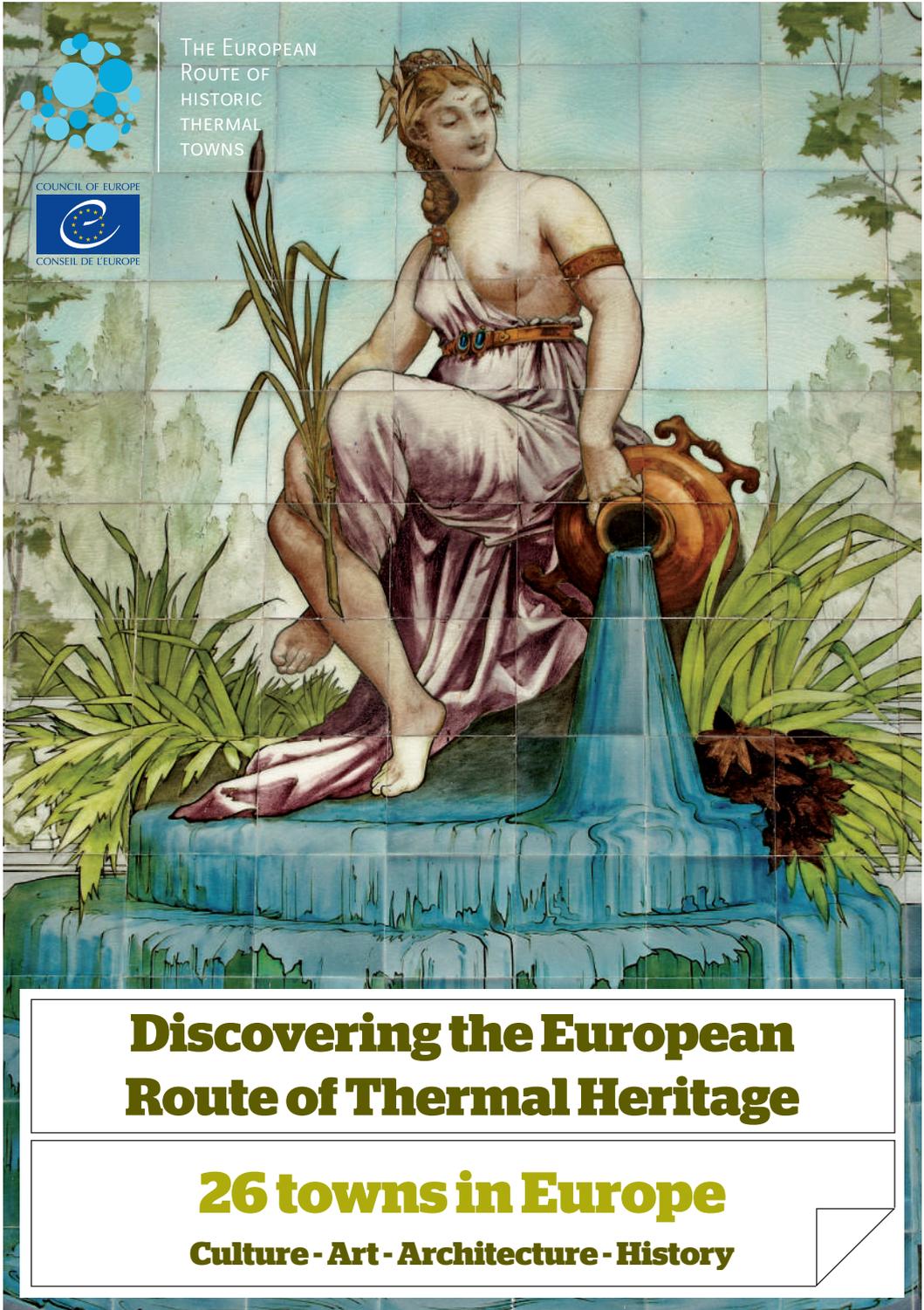




THE EUROPEAN
ROUTE OF
HISTORIC
THERMAL
TOWNS



Discovering the European Route of Thermal Heritage

26 towns in Europe
Culture - Art - Architecture - History





Bath

2

Brochure financed by EHTTA members with support from the Council of Europe.
 Design / Production: Sett Communication. Photographic library: Cities of Acqui



THE EUROPEAN
 ROUTE OF
 HISTORIC
 THERMAL
 TOWNS



Terme, Baden-Baden, Bagnoles de l'Orne, Bath, Budapest, Cauterets, Châtel-Guyon, Daruvar, Enghien-les-Bains, Evian, Fiuggi, Karlovy Vary Région (Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázně, Frantiskovy Lázně), La Bourboule, Le Mont-Dore, Luchon,

Montecatini Terme, Ourense, Royat - Chamalières, Salsomaggiore Terme, Spa, Techirghiol, Vichy, Wiesbaden, The Route of Spa Towns in the Massif Central. Tourism offices of Spa, Vichy, Royat - Chamalières. Theatre Baden-Baden interior, Gerd Eichmann. Friedrichsbad Baden-Baden, Kur & Tourismus GmbH. museum Frieder Burda, Burda media Service. Lichtentaler Allee, Markus Brunsing. City of Fiuggi - Daniele Baldassarre's archive, Bath - M. Cardy. Spa - B. Lorquet. Vichy - E. Lattes, C. Camus, J. Mondière, L. Plancke, La Route des Villes d'Eaux du Massif Central, J. Damase, A. Lévis, Wiesbaden - O. Hebel, Wiesbaden Marketing GmbH, Rainer Hackenberg, Mattiaqua, PhoVoir, Regie Terme Acqui, Governoship of Bursa, Hotel Çelik Palas Bursa, ANCOT, Abano Terme, Montegrotto Terme, Bad Homburg, Consorzio Terme Engance. **Map:** Sett Communication.





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EHTTA



EUROPEAN HISTORICAL THERMAL TOWNS ASSOCIATION

E.H.T.T.A was created in Brussels on December 10th 2009, and it is a European network of thermal towns which possess a distinctive pre-nineteenth century architectural heritage and mineral waters recognized throughout Europe.

These towns have developed architectural elements that are specific to their history, tradition, environment, and specific to health and leisure customers and visitors.

Aware of their exceptional heritage and their continuing importance as health resorts and centres of wellbeing, the thermal spa-members of E.H.T.T.A have joined together, in order to develop a policy of tourist development based on a strategy of promoting this rich cultural heritage. E.H.T.T.A. believes that Europe's unique thermal heritage deserve to be better known.

OBJECTIVES OF E.H.T.T.A

> To achieve recognition from the European Union concerning the unique characteristic of

European thermal towns in order to get financial help to restore the thermal heritage,
> To help develop thermal towns and save their cultural heritage by sharing experiences and best practice on a European scale,
> Set up laws, policies with the E.U and inventories especially dedicated to the protection of the thermal architectural heritage.

Also raising public awareness through projects and networks about the possibilities offered by legislation, policies and resources which exist at a European, national or local level in terms of protection, safeguarding, restoration and promotion of thermal towns' architecture and artistic heritage.

TO REACH ITS OBJECTIVES, E.H.T.T.A WILL

> Re-enforce cooperation between spa towns and thermal establishments on a European scale, by exchanging best practice between cultural and social-economic administrations,
> Promote the network on a European scale in close collaboration with European authorities and the support of European

programmes. Also by creating projects and obtaining a quality label for a European Historical Thermal Towns Route,

- > Encourage, promote, create and develop research, analysis, studies and statistics in the thermal field regarding history, artistic and cultural heritage as well as legislative aspects linked to that heritage,
- > Value and protect this architecture and artistic heritage and include it in all thermal town development policies.
- > Build a European tourism product to promote the network on an international level bringing economic benefits to allow European thermal towns to develop.

THE MEMBERS

E.H.T.T.A. has three categories of membership: founder members, active members and associate members.

Members, except associate members, have to be established traditional thermal towns that with time have developed activities related to hydrotherapy and developments which have brought wider benefits to the town regarding its architecture, tourism and culture.





FOUNDER MEMBERS

- Vichy (France)
- Acqui Terme (Italy)
- Bath (United Kingdom)
- Ourense (Spain)
- Salsomaggiore Terme (Italy)
- Spa (Belgium)



Bath



Vichy



Ourense



Salsomaggiore Terme



Spa



Acqui Terme

ACTIVE MEMBERS

- Le Mont-Dore (France)
- Royat - Chamalières (France)
- Châtel-Guyon (France)
- La Bourboule (France)
- Bagnoles-de-l'Orne (France)
- Luchon (France)
- Cauterets (France)
- Enghien-les-Bains (France)
- Baden-Baden (Germany)
- Bad Homburg (Germany)
- Wiesbaden (Germany)
- Fuggi (Italy)
- Abano Terme (Italy)
- Montegrotto Terme (Italy)
- Montecatini Terme (Italy)
- Karlovy Vary Region (Czech Republic)
- Techirghiol (Romania)
- Budapest (Hungary)
- Daruvar (Croatia)
- Bursa (Turkey)

E.H.T.T.A AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The European Thermal Towns Route is now one of the 26 Cultural Routes recognized by the Council of Europe, and has the same status as the famous St James' Way to Santiago de Compostela.



www.facebook.com/thermaltravels

FOR E.H.T.T.A. SUBSCRIPTIONS OR MEMBERSHIP

Contact Secretariat of the President E.H.T.T.A.

8 avenue Anatole France
63130 ROYAT
FRANCE

E-mail: contact@ehhta.eu

Web site: www.ehhta.eu

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

- La Route des Villes d'Eaux du massif Central (France)
- La Fédération Thermale et Climatique Française (France)
- Associazione Nazionale Comuni Termali (Italy)

The EHTTA members at
Thermae Bath Spa in Bath
(United Kingdom).





THE EUROPEAN ROUTE OF HISTORIC THERMAL TOWNS



THE EUROPEAN
ROUTE OF
HISTORIC
THERMAL
TOWNS

The spas of Western and Central Europe have long been frequented by the political and cultural elite, creating centres of cultural exchanges in numerous cities and it could be said that they launched health tourism as a prelude to modern tourism.

These celebrities endorsed these resorts and gave birth to a great success which generated prestigious hotels and a series of leisure activities, with people going from the first casinos to musical theatres, to landscape gardens and promenades where tourists could show off the latest fashions.

It was not until the 18th century up to the beginning of 20th century that the most well-known thermal sites were built, where new medical treatments were developed based on the bath, the absorption of water and the manipulation of the body.

This is the story, but also the shared heritage and memory that the European Historical Thermal Towns Association (EHTTA) decided to promote and valorize when a European cultural route

which received the prestigious certification of the Council of Europe in 2010. The countries concerned are Germany, Belgium, Croatia, France, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Czech Republic, Romania and the United Kingdom.

The lively development of the high society of thermal towns brought a perspective to the European interpretation of societies which succeeded each other in thermal cities. Joseph II, after his stay in 1781, named Spa the "Café of Europe". The Association plans to benefit from some the best Congress Centers of the member cities to launch a kind of "Davos European Cultural Forum" travelling from one city to another along the year. These encounters with personalities who exist in a shared European history and memory, as well as in the future of common European identity should attract various categories of visitors and bring to life, in a democratic and contemporary approach, the very origin of cultural Grand Tour.

The actions of EHTTA have to be based on four pillars:

- A diversification of wellbeing offers,
- An interactive valorization of thermal heritage,
- A contemporary and innovative

answer to cultural demands,

- A proactive policy facing needs of new cultural tourism's trends based on active visits.

> More information:

contact@ehtta.eu - www.ehtta.eu

THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL ROUTES

Since 1998 the Council of Europe has entrusted the European Institute of Cultural Routes (EICR) with the implementation of its cultural routes programme. The Institute, located in the Centre Culturel de Rencontre Abbaye de Neumünster in Luxembourg, houses the programme's extensive information and documentary resources. It provides advice and assistance to routes networks and welcomes project managers, researchers and students.

The EICR also provides training and expertise for routes managers, national governments and regions, and cooperates with the European Commission. One of its principal tasks is to carry out regular evaluation of the compliance of the cultural routes with the Council of Europe's criteria.

> More information:

institut@culture-routes.lu
www.culture-routes.lu



ACTIVE MEMBERS



Mariánské Lázně



Find The European Route of Historic Thermal Towns on Facebook
www.facebook.com/thermaltravels





OURENSE

SPAIN

www.turismodeourense.com
www.termalismo.ourense.es

Springs: As Burgas,
Chavasqueira, Outariz, Burga
de Canedo, Tinteiro,
Muíño da Veiga.



Formerly known as Aquis Auriensis, a place of "golden waters", the city of Ourense, in the Northwest end of Spain, was born 2 000 years ago as a Roman settlement surrounding hot springs. Its marked tradition in spa and health tourism is endorsed by a mineral hot water production of more than five millions liters per day. Throughout its history the cults of water played an important role. In Roman and pre-Roman times the hot springs of As Burgas, located in the heart of what today is the Old City, were considered sacred; home of deities and a place of pilgrimages. This tradition continues through Middle Ages, as Ourense was one of the stages of the Way of Saint Jacques, giving travellers an opportunity to rest and heal their wounds in the famous fountains. Nowadays Ourense holds several modern spa facilities. Most emblematic ones keep being As Burgas, with fountains issuing a hot water flow of 300 liters per minute at 67°C, plus an outdoor thermal pool surrounded by the beauty of the Old City. A second hotspot can be found in the riverbanks of Miño, a green path where thermalism meets nature, providing an amazing experience. Four groups of outdoor free-access pools are

located here, as well as two spa centers offering wellness and beauty treatments.

Ourense combines its thermal offer with a lively cuisine and wine scene (many of Spain best known brands are produced here) and the art, heritage and culture of the Old town, a maze of narrow streets and squares around the 12th century Cathedral.



As Burgas hot springs, ancient fountains in the middle of the Old City.



Chavasqueira and Outariz thermal stations are inspired by Onsen, the Japanese spa tradition. Water and stone combined to create an unique atmosphere of peace and wellness.



Green riverbanks of Miño river host up to eight thermal areas, most of them outdoors, where water meets nature.



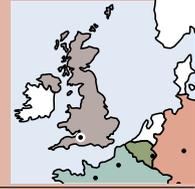


BATH

ENGLAND

www.visitbath.co.uk
www.thermaebathspa.com
www.romanbaths.co.uk

Springs: Cross Spring, Hetling Spring, Sacred Spring in the Roman Baths



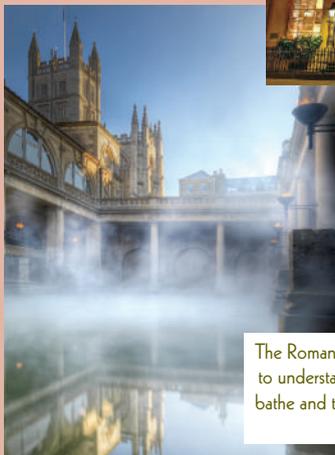
Historic Bath has been a spiritual and healing centre, drawing visitors from England and beyond to drink and bathe in the thermal mineral water for 2000 years. The entire City of Bath was inscribed in 1987 by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in recognition of its unique Roman and Georgian (18th Century) built heritage. With its new spa facilities, Bath is once again a major destination for Thermal Spa tourism.

Three springs rise in the centre of Bath, with mineral-rich healing waters that are around 45°C - the only hot waters in the UK. The Roman Baths and the Pump Room form one complex, based around the Roman sacred spring, dedicated to the goddess Sulis-Minerva. Taking water from two other springs, the Thermae Bath Spa complex, skilfully blends 18th Century architecture with modern design allowing people to enjoy relaxing in the thermal waters in the centre of Bath. A rooftop pool, steam rooms and a suite of treatment rooms based around the historic Hot Bath form part of a popular modern spa facility.

Bath's Royal Crescent is one of the architectural treasures which explain why the entire city is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



The rooftop pool at Thermae Bath Spa has stunning views over the city and to the hills surrounding Bath, and is a relaxing and convivial place.



The Pump Room at Bath - an elegant and very English destination for afternoon tea and a glass of spa water, accompanied by a piano trio.

The Roman Baths at Bath bring history to life - helping to understand how the Romans used the complex to bathe and to worship the goddess of the spring, Sulis Minerva.



SPA

BELGIUM

www.spatourisme.be

Springs: Pouhon Pierre le Grand, Barisart, Pouhon Prince de Condé, Tonnelet, Sauvènière, Groesbeek, Géronstère



Situated on the fringes of the Ardennes, far from the main roads and waterways, Spa did not seem to deserve any special fate. Its fame has however largely transcended our borders, so much that in the English language it has given its name to all thermal resorts.

Today, Spa is a modern city with major potential. The third millennium brings along an array of projects and visions, such as the new thermal centre and its panoramic funicular connecting it to the city centre, the important investments made in the gaming rooms of the Casino, the development and modernization of the concert and theatre halls and rooms, and the constant and sustained investments in the hotel sector.

Through time and history, Spa has managed to keep its authenticity and preserve its natural environment. Spa will continue to follow its calling, intimately linking tourism with hydrotherapy and wellness, but also with automobile sports, culture, music and, of course, gastronomy.

Spa meets all the challenges of a tourist resort with international potential.



The new Thermes of Spa - the place to feel good. Be carried by water to feel wonderful, as if reborn. Enjoy pure pleasure and relaxation in the new baths.



Spa has always been a place of relaxation and leisure.

Spa is known as the mother of spa towns.

With the oldest Casino in the world, she is also known as the queen of gaming.

Spa, "pearl of the Ardennes" set in the green heart of Belgium Spa, "the Café of Europe", where the rich and famous used to meet.

Spa, with its many sources and resources is dedicated to the development of high-standards of tourism.





BUDAPEST

HUNGARY

www.spabudapest.hu

Springs: Széchenyi Bath - 40°C,
Gellért Bath - 38°C,
Lukács Thermal Bath - 40°C,
Rudas Thermal Bath - 42°C
Király Thermal Bath - 40°C



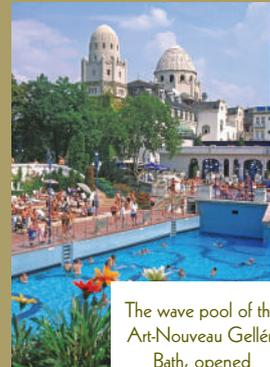
Budapest is the biggest and most exciting city of Central and Eastern Europe, and its most popular attractions are undoubtedly the baths which are known all over the world.

Although the Hungarian capital city has officially carried the title of spa city only for 80 years now, its unique qualities had been recognised even 2000 years ago by the legionaries of the Roman Empire which had even reached Budapest. The healing waters of our historical spas, namely the Széchenyi, the Gellért, the Rudas, the Király and the Lukács Spa are also effective in healing locomotor, circulatory diseases and women's health problems.

The Széchenyi Thermal Bath built at the beginning of the 20th century is the biggest bath complex in both Budapest and Europe which echoes of Roman, Greek and Eastern bath culture as well. Those who expect recovery from healing waters, who seek ease in a heat wave and need to rest, or those who visit one of the baths in the capital city to do sports, will find just what they need here in Budapest.

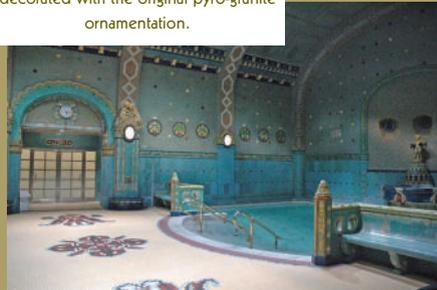


Outdoor pools at the Széchenyi Bath, the largest bath complex in Budapest.



The wave pool of the Art-Nouveau Gellért Bath, opened in 1918.

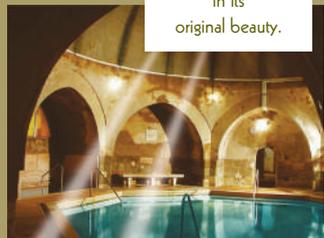
The thermal pool at the Gellért Bath is decorated with the original pyro-granite ornamentation.



Turkish pool of the Király Bath that presents the Turkish bath culture in its original beauty.



The temperature of the pools at the 500-year-old Rudas Thermal Bath is extremely high.



The Lukács Spa is a favourite meeting place of the leading intellectuals, artists and politicians of Budapest.





KARLOVY VARY REGION

**Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázně,
Františkovy Lázně**

CZECH REPUBLIC

www.kr-karlovarsky.cz

www.medispa.cz

Springs: 12 hot thermal springs (Vřídlo = 73°C), about next 250 cold sources, peat, gas



The Karlovy Vary Region is located in the westernmost part of the Czech Republic's historical region of Bohemia and is world famous for its traditional spa therapy, which has been developed with long term experience and scientific methods and has been applied by top therapists, highly qualified doctors, balneologists and professional medical staff.

The Astonishing Spa Centres of Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázně, Františkovy Lázně, Jáchymov and Lázně Kynžvart (the last two are not members of EHTTA) are surrounded by breathtaking landscape, providing a vast array of natural healing resources that are represented by thermal and cold waters, mud and peat, gas and suitable weather conditions.

Spa Treatment is indicated for those who suffer from digestive and metabolic disorders, locomotive organ disorders, kidney and urinary tract problems, air passages, circulation problems, gynecological illnesses, nervous and dermal disorders, or are seeking to follow up oncology treatment.



Karlovy Vary - Market Colonnade and Castle Tower.

Did you know that...

...The town of Karlovy Vary hosts an "A" Category international film festival, one of 13 in the whole world.

Mariánské Lázně - Colonnade

Did you know that...

...in 1897 the future British King Edward VII came to Mariánské Lázně and he must have fallen in love with the spa since he paid it a total of nine visits...



Mariánské Lázně - Balneo.



Swimming pool in the Thermal Hotel and Dvorak's Park Colonnade.



Františkovy Lázně - Promenade. Did you know that...

...Františkovy Lázně has always been very popular among figures in contemporary politics and culture such as Chancellor Metternich, Ludwig van Beethoven, and J. Strauss. The legend is J. W. Goethe, and his unbelievable thirty-three visits...



BURSA

TURKEY

www.bursa.gov.tr

Springs: Vakıfbahçe (46°C),

Zeyninine (40°C)

Kükürtlü: Horhor (40°C),

Oylat (40°C) Kaynarca

(82,4°C) Karamustafa (57,6°C)



Bursa, located in Marmara region, is the 4th biggest province of Turkey. The history of Bursa goes back to the years BC 6500. Besides Roman and Byzantium, its most significant moment is being the first capital of Ottoman Empire for 130 years. It is the capital of history, culture and civilizations.

Pliny the Younger, the first governor of Rome, spoke of the healing and relaxing effects of the thermal water springs in Bursa in his letter.

Çekirge, called Pythia in the Byzantium period (Eastern Byzantine) became a summer resort town. In the 5th century, Emperor Justinian used to spend several months at baths and palaces in Çekirge. Moreover it is known that Byzantium Empress Theodora came to Çekirge in the 520s, made use of the healing thermal waters and owed her beauty to them. Çekirge Thermal Springs are also known as Theodora Thermal Springs.

In the Ottoman period, the baths remaining from the Byzantium period were repaired and new thermal springs were constructed.



Hotel Çelik Palas
Thermal Spa

Yeni Kaplıca



Koza Khan, one of the most important
centres of silk and spice between 1326
and 1453



Irgandı Bridge,
the oldest bridge in the world
with shops on it.





BAGNOLES-DE-L'ORNE

FRANCE

www.bagnolesdelorne.com



Bagnoles-de-l'Orne was built on a site chosen for its calm natural environment, with a hot spring renowned for its healing properties. The Résidence du Lac and a Casino for dancing, set in a park surrounding a lake, were the birth place of modern tourism and the spa town. This has allowed the town to keep a rare, authentic architectural heritage, and all this in a miraculously unspoiled site. The architects had to use local materials: granite and sandstone, slate, tiles and wood for balconies and it is called Quartier Belle Epoque.

At the turn of the 21th century, Bagnoles de l'Orne is the ideal town to spend your holidays in one of the 17 hotels or in the pleasant campsite. A wide range of activities is offered: Casino, equestrian centres, golf course, tennis courts, outdoor swimming pool... To entertain you, there is a Street Theatre Festival throughout the summer, the marvellous Fireworks in July & August, Horses Racing and many other events.

Come to try the SPA Centre, hire a bike to visit the green countryside and the floral display in the town.



View on the lake and the casino.



The church of Sacré Coeur.



The spa centre of Bagnoles de l'Orne.



The Town Hall located in the chateau of Bagnoles de l'Orne.



LUCHON

FRANCE

- www.thermes-luchon.fr
- www.luchon-bien-être.fr
- Springs: Prê, Reine



Luchon, 2000 years of Thermalism

The hyperthermales of Luchon are the most sulphurous in the Pyrenees and 4 pathologies are treated: Respiratory ORL tract, rheumatology, fibromyalgia, nicotinic weaning.

Our noble title dates back to the time of the Romans who first developed the town, then called LIXON (goddess of water), and dug the first thermal swimming pools.

In the XVIII century, Jacques Barrau, consul of the town, submitted a project to Antoine Megret, Baron d'Etigny the superintendent of the province to revive the fortunes of Luchon. In 1759, the Baron d'Etigny visited the city and fell under its charm. He constructed a grand and elegant building to house the Thermal Baths, and a new road, the Allée d'Etigny, to connect the Thermal Baths to the town.

Luchon began to host the great of this world and reached its peak of popularity in the 19th century with the thermal baths and the Pyrénéisme craze. It welcomed the children of Louis XIV, son of Napoleon III, Empress Eugénie and Tsar of Russia.

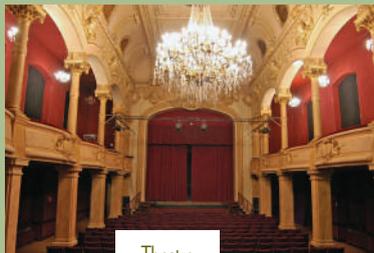
The reputation of Luchon was thus made and the Thermal Baths of Luchon developed. Vaporarium, a natural hammam, unique in Europe, was further developed

with the construction of the current building which was modernized in 2010 with a total restoration.

Luchon has an extraordinary thermal architecture from the 19th century with a multiplicity of styles and influences. These architectural splendors can be seen through Allée d'Etigny as well as the Casino with its Italian theatre and Tunisian lounge.



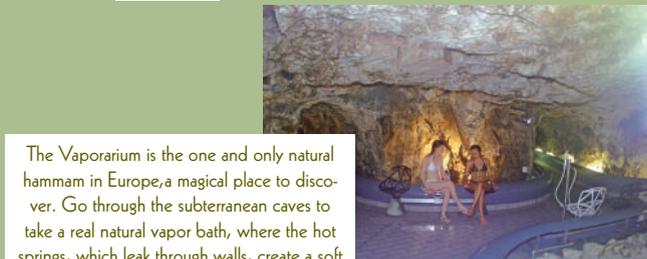
Chambert Thermal Bath



Theatre



Let yourself be surprised by this magical place, take advantage of the hot springs, and their renowned thermal qualities whilst relaxing in a 34°C pool equipped with bubble beds, hydrojets and swan-neck showers. The light shows will relax you and the renovated and elegant area will make you forget the stress and strains of everyday life.



The Vaporarium is the one and only natural hammam in Europe, a magical place to discover. Go through the subterranean caves to take a real natural vapor bath, where the hot springs, which leak through walls, create a soft humid heat between 38°C and 42°C.

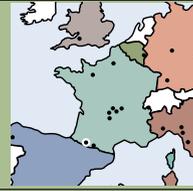


CAUTERETS

FRANCE

www.cauterets.com

Springs: César, Mahourat



Cauterets, Grand par Nature

The story of the famous Cauterets goes back to Gallic Roman times. Ever since then, the natural baths have been a popular place for wellbeing, meeting and valuable exchange. The baths at Cauterets became famous in the sixteenth century. During the renaissance, Cauterets was in fashion, and was the top resort in the Pyrénées. The treatments used consisted of baths, drinks, but also of mud, used in the treatment of rheumatism. During the 17 th Century, Cauterets developed a series of activities related to hydrotherapy (accommodation, transportation, patient care, shopping, etc).

During the end of the 19th century, at the same time as hydrotherapy, a new taste for nature and its discovery was growing. High society set up in Cauterets in order to "take the waters" and to make ascents with the help of mountains guides. At this time, Cauterets developed its architecture like the Cesar thermal bath, the Great Hotel d'Angleterre, the Continental Hotel, and the Casino. Cauterets became a world renowned resort with its new methods of treatment reputation in otorhinolaryngology and rheumatology.

During the 20th century, the thermal spa clientele again made Cauterets one of the first resorts in France and in Europe, with an elite medical personnel, new thermal baths and high quality hotels.

Nowadays, Cauterets has a new spa the "Bains du Rocher" which offers well-being. The Tourist Office also provides entertainment for the whole family during all the year.



The railway station at Cauterets was opened in 1901. It's classified as an "Historic Monument" but is a bus station nowadays.



The Griffon's center of rheumatology was developed in 1932 and renewed in 1986 with a modern architectural integrated into a rocky landscape.



Cesar's thermal bath was constructed in 1844. It was renewed in 1997 and 2005 by taking into account its classic neo architecture by keeping the wide triangular front wall, supported by strong marble columns and a marble grand staircase.

The Bains du Rocher thermoludique centre welcome you all year in the city centre, with its outside lagoon integrated into a natural area.



The Cauterets City Hall was constructed in 1880.





ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS

■ FRANCE

■ www.ot-enghienlesbains.fr

■ Springs: Coquil



At only 7 miles from Paris, Enghien-les-Bains is a town in the northern suburbs of Paris, France. A casino, the only casino in the vicinity of Paris, is located on the shores of the lake.

The town was developed in the late nineteenth century around the scenic 110 acre lake and it is this expanse of water that helps give the area its unique atmosphere and character.

Enghien-les-Bains has been regularly used as a source of sulphurated water. The first of its springs was discovered in 1766 by Louis Cotte, a priest from the Order of Oratorians. This spring ran into a "smelly stream" emerging under the overflow from the "Montmorenci" pond, the present day Enghien-les-Bains Lake. At the beginning of the 20th Century, the thermal site comprised around ten springs. Eight of these springs were officially recognized for public use by a decree on 18th July 1865. The origin of the sulphurated waters at Enghien-les-Bains is due to its geological specificities.

In 1772, the Prince of Condé granted concession of the spring for four years to a pharmacist of Paris, Louis Guillaume Le Veillard, already owner of the waters of Passy. In 1799, Condé gave Le

Veillard a new concession for 60 years in order to establish baths. Thermal baths began to thrive and the water started to be sold in Paris. In 1821, the first genuine thermal facilities were created by Péligré, who acquired the use of the Lake. He found a second spring, built a second tower-tank and formed a new front for the thermal centre that he finished. After the recovery of Louis XVIII from a leg ulcer thanks to the Cotte spring - renamed the King's spring - Enghien became fashionable in Parisian society.

The Spark is the wellness centre of the Barrière group, dedicated to beauty, energy and serenity. Spread over two floors in the heart of a multi-activity centre, the Spark was designed to both soothe you.



Wellness and relaxation at the lake.



The first Casino in France, completely renovated in 2005, to suggest the original atmosphere of the game, of fun and entertainment offers you a unique experience based on the free movement between two distinct levels of game.

Today Enghien-les-Bains is the only spa in the Ile-de-France, and the water sulfide deposit discovered two centuries ago is still used regularly.





VICHY

FRANCE

www.vichy-tourisme.com

Springs: The 5 main springs are Célestins, Chomel, Grande Grille, Hôpital, Lucas



Throughout Vichy history (first known as Aquis Calidis), its waters acquired a quasi-miraculous reputation, attracting celebrities such as Madame de Sévigné, Victoire and Adélaïde daughters of Louis XV, the Duchesse d'Angoulême or the mother of Napoléon I.

The boom years took place from 1861 with the 5 visits of Emperor Napoléon III. His visit was followed by a major development (landscaped parks, broad streets and boulevards, chalets and houses, Grand Casino...).

The Belle Epoque marks the second golden age in Vichy: the Parc and Hall des Sources was encircled by a covered wrought iron gallery, the great Opera house and the oriental style Grand Etablissement Thermal were built, the town reaching its apogee in the 1930s.

Today, visitors to Vichy discover a harmonious blend of lovely buildings in a setting of greenery. Byzantine, Moorish, Venetian, Neo-Gothic, a hybrid blend of rich and contrasting styles, an eclectic architecture which amazes and delights visitors and takes them into another world.



The Grand Casino is an emblematic building of the Second Empire in Vichy (second half of the 19th century).



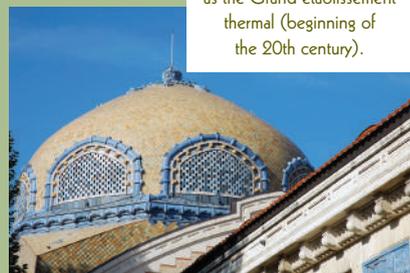
Napoleon III historic feast each year in April, a tribute paid by Vichy to its pygmalion.



Shopping in the Fer-à-Cheval district extending the wrought iron covered gallery of the parc des Sources (first half of the 20th century).



Bow window villas in Alquié Street show, the British influence in Vichy (second half of the 19th century).



The neo-Byzantine dome of the Thermes Les Dômes, known as the Grand établissement thermal (beginning of the 20th century).





LA BOURBOULE

FRANCE

www.ville-labourboule.com

Springs: Perriere (56°C)

Altitude : 850m



A tourist resort, congress centre and spa town, La Bourboule is built along the Dordogne river, with all the charm of the Belle Epoque, offering a wide variety of shops and many green areas.

Architectural heritage, proof of the rich spa history

- **The Great Thermal Baths:** Witness of the golden age in La Bourboule, the monumental establishment is a vast quadrilateral topped, at each corner, with a neo-Byzantine-style dome, covered with scales made of zinc.

- **Town Hall:** a former casino, known as the Cariatides in reference to the Greek goddesses. Inside, the grand staircase and very ornate pediments on the doors are crowned with canvas paintings (1893). And at the first floor there is an Italian theatre.

- **Casino Chardon:** a majestic building, result of several construction schemes. The art-deco style, geometric decor is reminiscent of oriental calligraphy.

- **Georges-Clemenceau boulevard:** large esplanades, terraces, façades from the art-deco, neo-classic and baroque eras, turrets and watchtowers in the troubadour style

- **The Cake shop Rozier:** Its art deco frontage is a curious feature. The shop is composed of a repetition of geometrical figures made of ochre-coloured scales, topped by a luxuriant decoration of flowers and aquatic volutes listed in the additional inventory of historic monuments.

tion of geometrical figures made of ochre-coloured scales, topped by a luxuriant decoration of flowers and aquatic volutes listed in the additional inventory of historic monuments.

- The Villas and luxury hotels.



Garland of flowers of the façade of the ancient Rozier pâtisserie mosaic 1920.



Casino Chardon and caryatid of the ancient Casino, now the Town Hall.



Façade and roof of the Great Thermal Baths - Lion's head Zinc - antefix of a fish-scale dome neo-byzantine style.



Façade Trumeau of the Ambassadeurs painting.





LE MONT-DORE

FRANCE

www.cc-massifdusancy.fr

Springs: Les Chanteurs - 42°C,
César, Pigeon, Ramond,
Madeleine, Boyer, Bertrand
38 - 44°C



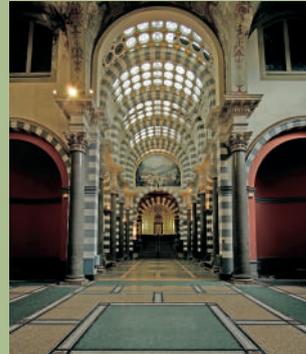
Situated at 1 050 m above the sea level, in the valley of the Upper Dordogne, in the heart of the natural park of the Auvergne volcanoes, at the foot of the Puy de Sancy (1886 m), Le Mont-Dore, 1 421 inhabitants, is certainly the most mountainous spa town in the Auvergne region.

The healing properties of Mont Dore's thermal waters were known in ancient times. Neglected in the Middle Ages, the healing waters opened a renewed interest in the eighteenth century and especially the nineteenth century, after 1815. Certainly, the determination and the work of several men, including Michel Bertrand, Water Inspector in Mont-Dore, changed the place into an international spa town which hosted politicians, artists and members of royal families.

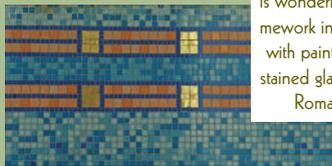
The spa became the heart of the future town of Mont-Dore. Hotels, luxury hotels, casino, buildings, new villas and public buildings were then built.

The thermal waters of Mont-Dore, rich in silica (the richest in France), carbon-gaseous, chloride-sodium bicarbonate, gush out from eight springs at temperatures between 36°C and 44°C. They strengthen the respiratory mucosa that inhibit the diffusion of allergens and

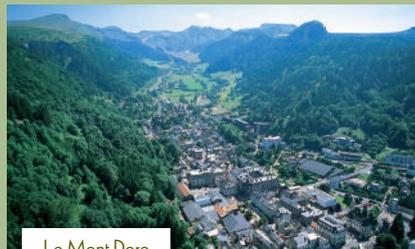
stimulate the immune system permanently. These spas also have a soothing and relaxing effect on pain. The thermal gas improves the peripheral blood circulation.



Thermal baths: listed in part as a historic monument, this is wonderful architecture in the Neo-Byzantine style. Framework in the style of that by Gustave Eiffel, vast rooms with painted ceilings, columns, domes, rose windows, stained glass, marble statues and mosaics, vestiges of the Roman baths, frescos from the XIXth century.



Ancient Le Sarciron-Rainaldy Palace, 1907



Le Mont-Dore



Capucin funicular: a historic monument, the oldest electric funicular in France (constructed in 1898). Altitude : 1300m.



CHÂTEL-GUYON

FRANCE

- www.chatel-guyon.fr
- Springs: Deval, Germaine, Louise, Marguerite, Yvonne



In 1671 Duclos the chemist carried out the first analyses. Although already famous in the 18th century, the Spa of Châtel-Guyon became really fashionable only in the 19th century.

In 1817 the council had a first very basic installation built. Camille Bosson, whose family obtained the concession of the waters, built the first installation worthy of the name in 1858. As it became too small, it was replaced in 1906 by the present building, since 2004.

In 1878, the Châtel-Guyon Waters Company bought the Barse installations, and started major urban planning, in particular the realization of the avenue des Bains (today avenue Baraduc) and the construction of the new Great Spa Establishments.

In 1912, Châtel-Guyon was declared a spa and had its own major railway station built.

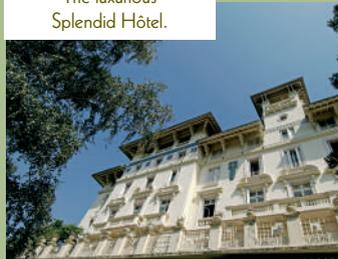
At the beginning of the 20th century, there were 28 spa springs at last the water of the Gubler spring was bottled to be exported.

Built from 1898 to 1900 from the drawings of the Parisian Architect Albert Le Voisvenel, the Casino and Theatre was extended in 1908-1910 by the Architect Edouard Niermans (designer of

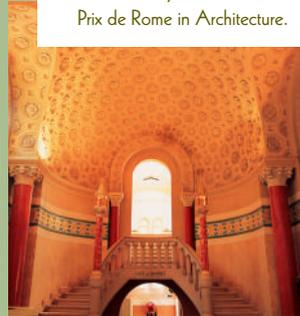
the Négresco in Nice). The casino is open during all the year and the Theater is being refurbished.



The luxurious Splendid Hôtel.



Great Spa Establishments. Designed by the architect Benjamin Chaussemiche, Prix de Rome in Architecture.



The railway station has been transformed in a cultural centre.



The Art deco style of the casino and the Italian style Theatre.



The Art Deco stained-glass window in the lobby of the Grand Hotel, 1930.



Les Jeannettes Villa, 1908, Louis Reynaud.





ROYAT CHAMALIÈRES

FRANCE

www.

tourisme-royat-chamalières.com

Springs: Auraline (37°C),
César (22°C), Eugénie (33°C),
Saint-Mart (29°C)



Although it has been a spa town for centuries, Royat - Chamalières owes its present position as the foremost Spa Station in Europe for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases and rheumatology to the quality of its medical teams, to its modern care equipment, to its innovation and its programme of research.

Royat is built on the hillsides of the valley of the Tiretaine and displays a deliciously baroque charm. Royat - Chamalières, a famous spa resort, began its expansion in 1850. It was inspired by the Constantin Basilica in Rome.

A visit from Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie, followed by the arrival of the railway, contributed to the development of this exceptional spa town, known for its leisure and relaxation.

In 1880, the town developed around the spa treatment centres, hotels, furnished accommodation and the casino.

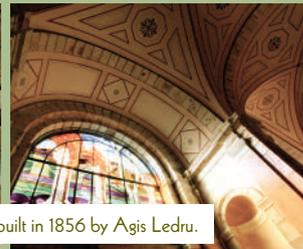
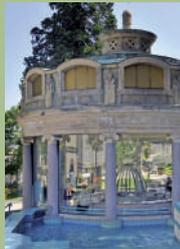
Strolling through the spa park, you can discover the gallo-roman thermal edifice ruins, the neoclassical architecture of the 'buvette' (drinking area) and the Thermal Baths, as well as the stupendous ornamental mosaic at the Saint-Mart

Pavillon entrance (1912).

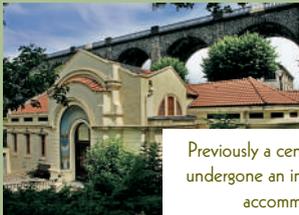
In every direction, you will be astounded by the rich decorative style of the different hotels and large bourgeois houses.



Pavillon Majestic, built in 1912, it was an annex of the Grand Hôtel & Majestic Palace.



The spa hall built in 1856 by Agis Ledru.



Previously a centre for spa treatments, the Saint Mart Pavillon has undergone an impressive restoration and has been transformed to accommodate a permanent thermalism exhibition.



Why not spend a relaxing moment discussing with Hortense, a unique character who will carry you back to the heyday of thermalism?

The Royatonic thermoludic centre, in the heart of the thermal park, offers relaxation, fitness, and wellness in the open air or within its majestic wooden-domed structure.





ABANO TERME

ITALY

www.abanoterme.net

Springs: 94 springs (bromide and iodide salt hyper-thermal water) in 112 hotels of the Euganean thermal basin.



The city center of Abano Terme is characterized by a wide pedestrian area where ancient and modern buildings appears, big hotels with their well-finished gardens, shops and bars and, between the various historical and monumental exemplars, also contains one of the most important examples of the Baths of Aponus, the Montirone Hill.

Abano Terme is considered one of the most important health spa in Europe. The role derives from a well-advanced accommodation and therapeutic quality and able to integrate with the perfection of the environment that surrounds it.

Abano has now 78 thermal hotels which offer a total capacity of 10.500 beds, 120 pools, 50 tennis courts, parks and gardens, high quality services in the field of thermal treatments and, today, cosmetic care of the body, Fitness, all that is able to regenerate the body in all its aspects. The city of Abano receives annually more than 250.000 guests with 2 million visitors.

All hotels have their source of thermal water directly inside the structure. Drawing directly to the source, every hotel is therefore equipped with tanks where they claim remains in contact with the

thermal water for two months. This means that the patients take the elevator from their rooms directly to the facility where care will be provided. The unique possibility to dispose of the spa area in the hotel means you can reach with the bathrobe every room of the thermal unit, the wellness area, the spa, the swimming pool, the gym, the solarium, the garden and all the other services, in total relax and privacy.



Grand Hotel Orologio. One of the emblems of the history of Abano, this beautiful building was built in the eighteenth century by the nobles Dondi dell'Orologio and expanded in XIX century with the addition of the neoclassical facade of Giuseppe Jappelli, who also restored the large garden surrounding the hotel.



Montirone Hill : The entrance to the old spring is marked by an early 19th century Corinthian colonnade and a mighty Doric column crowned by a chalice wrapped in the coils of a snake, designed by Giuseppe Jappelli in 1825 for the visit of Emperor Franz I of Austria.



International museum of masck. The unique museum in the world that gather the prestigious works of Amleto Sartori and his son Donato, artists of international fame, creators of masks for the Commedia dell'Arte and theater in general.





SALSOMAGGIORE TERME

ITALY

www.comune.salsomaggiore-terme.pr.it

Springs: thermal waters rich in sulfur (Tabiano) and salt - bronzo - iodine (Salsomaggiore)

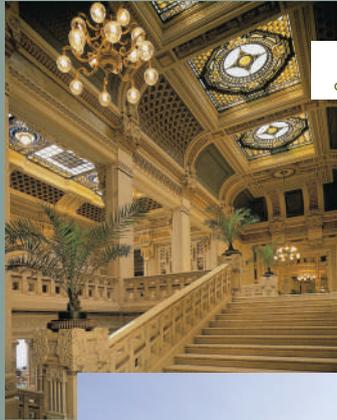


The name "Salso Maiore" already implies saline water, was the main source of wealth of the town, since ancient times.

At first the tribe of Galli Celetati probably settled on these hills to extract this precious mineral. Afterward the area was occupied by the Romans.

It was only in 1839, that Doctor Lorenzo Berzieri discovered the curative properties of these salt-bromo-iodine spa waters. A licence for the use of the mineral water, given by the Duchess Maria Luisa in the year 1847, marked the beginning of the history of the health resort.

The town is characterised by its incomparable "Liberty" art-nouveau-style, of which the Terme Berzieri represents a spectacular unique example. The thermal palace, built in 1923 by the architect Ugo Giusti and decorated by the ceramist Galileo Chini, contains multiple symbols from oriental and occidental philosophies, motifs with references to Assyrian-Babylonian and Byzantine architectures, revised after the style of Klimt and the Viennese Secession.



Main staircase of the Thermal Baths.



Thermal Baths. Square Lorenzo Berzieri. Internal and external ornamentation by Galileo Chini.





MONTECATINI TERME

ITALY

- www.comune.montecatini-terme.pt.it
- Springs: Four springs, with therapeutic characteristics



Montecatini Terme is located in the Tuscany Region. The most reliable reports of the healing properties of the Montecatini waters date back to the Roman era. This is also confirmed by find of some small statues, portraying heathen gods, unearthed during the digging of the Leopoldina crater.

In the 18th century, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Pietro Leopoldo, planned the first works for the canalization of the spring waters and the building of the spas for the thermal treatments; the study of the Montecatini waters based on scientific principles began between the end of the 19th century and the start of the 20th century.

Indeed, already at the beginning of the 19th century many buildings, also private ones, were dedicated to thermal treatments. They were close to these various hotels, tourist facilities and also public centers were created (for instance the railway station, the theatre, the church, the casino, coffeehouses and cafés chantants). All the modern thermal spa establishments already existed in 19th century, the architectural frame, as well as the hotels and the public places.

The greater architectural growth of Montecatini Terme dates back to

the beginning of the 20th century, when the present thermal buildings were built or renewed, along with the thermal parks and the tourist facilities.



Thermal baths Tettuccio, Ceramics (B. Cascella)



Thermal baths Tettuccio



Thermal baths Tettuccio - The café



Thermal baths Regina



ACQUI TERME

ITALY

www.comuneacqui.com
www.termediacqui.it

Springs: The "Bollente" about 75°C, the "Acqua Marcia" about 19°C, the "Lake" about 50°C



During its thousand-year long journey, the water from the Apennine Mountains encounters many geological structures, absorbing various mineral salts, becoming extremely rich. Due to the chemical processes and mixtures it undergoes, it acquires its distinctive mineral composition.

This fortified town, was initially inhabited by the Ligurian Satielli, destroyed in 173 A.D. by the Romans and named Acquae Statiellae after the Roman invasion. It became a prestigious Spa town thanks to its prodigious waters and to its strategic position on the Aemilia Scauria Road. It had its golden age during the Imperial period, as the numerous roman ruins and archaeological sites witness. In 1278 William II of Monferrato made it the capital of his Marquisate. In 1305 it fall under the dominion of the Paleologi and the Gonzaga, two centuries after. The present urban aspect dates back to the XVIII C. when Acqui, the medieval town became urban centre. At the beginning of the XX century thermalism reached its apex, Acqui Terme waters rich in sulphur, bromine and iodine were renowned at home and abroad. Ever since it was founded by the Romans, Acqui Terme has had

"water" as its dominant element which gushes out in the town's centre, and across the Bormida river.



Remains of the Roman aqueduct dating from the I century A.D.; used to supply public and private fountains, swimming pools and Spas.



The Aedicule of the Bollente.



Thermal swimming pool of the "Spring Lake" spa.



Between 1870 and 1880 the Engineer Ceruti built the Greek style temple to emphasize the importance of the thermal water in the Piazza Bollente.



The "Volcano Spring", outdoor circular pool.



FIUGGI

ITALY

www.comune.fiuggi.fr.it

www.termedifiuggi.it

www.acquafiuggi.eu

Springs: Bonifacio VIII
Anticolana



Fiuggi is a famous Italian thermal Town, originally called Felcia, later Anticoli. Already well known to the Romans, Fiuggi's water with its diuretic property was used in the treatment of nephrolithiasis by famous historic people, as Pope Boniface VIII and Michelangelo, who described it "the water which breaks the stone". In the XIX century the healing qualities of the waters stimulated tourism in the City. In 1911, the Prime Minister Giolitti, fond of the City, encouraged the evolution of two hydrothermal complex: Fonte Bonifacio VIII and Fonte Anticolana. Due to its close and strategic proximity to the cities of Rome and Naples, Fiuggi annually hosts a large influx of tourists in its remarkable hotel facilities, as well as cultural events and conferences of great importance. The medieval hill town is still a relaxing city on a human scale, which also offers an enchanting natural heritage, the charm of the old town centre and a genuine enogastronomic tradition.

A view of the naturalistic heritage of Fiuggi, which extends downstream in the countryside.



The Golf Club, a splendid eighteen-hole course in a large natural park and the second most ancient in Italy (1926).

The impressive entrance portal of Spring Bonifacio VIII was built in 1911 in an elegant Art Nouveau Style.



Grand Hotel Palazzo della Fonte (1913) was the meeting place of High Society. Today it is one of the Europe's finest hotels.

The Town Hall formerly the Grand Hotel, now the Municipal theatre, was inaugurated in 1911 in the presence of the Prime Minister.





MONTEGROTTO TERME

ITALY

www.montegrotto.org

Springs: 94 springs (bromide and iodide salt hyper-thermal water) in 112 hotels of the Euganean thermal basin



According to archaeological sources, the ancient lakeside sanctuary, frequented by the people of Veneto between the 8th and 3rd centuries BC stood exactly in the area between Monte Castello and Colle Montagnone. The lake covered around 2 square kilometres and was round in shape, originating from a spa water spring. From the 2nd century BC onwards, in Roman times, the lake lost its sacred function and Montegrotto became a large, famous spa location. The current name of this place is in fact Roman, Mons Aegrotorum, meaning the mountain of the sick.

In the archaeological area in the centre of Montegrotto Terme the foundations of some buildings dating back to the Julius-Claudius period can be seen, and these represent just a small amount of the rich imperial spa town, which was certainly one of the most representative of the "X Regio Venetia et Iстриa". Among the findings, some baths, one of which has marble flooring, spa water pipes, the remains of an aqueduct and the foundations of a range of buildings.

In medieval times the Spas were still in use, but it was only from

the 15th century, with the arrival of the nobility of the Serenissima that they were restored to their ancient splendour, frequented for both therapy and pastime. In the 18th century the first organic scientific studies were carried out on the composition and provenance of the waters, and in modern times the use of the waters and spa mud for therapeutic purposes led to the development of the Euganean Spas, which are now among the most famous destinations of spa tourism in Europe.



Villa Draghi: set against the splendid backdrop of a park measuring 316,000 m², this beautiful 19th century villa lies on a small hill half way up Mount Alto. It is a unique example of eclectic architecture, close to the Venetian and oriental styles with typical medieval elements, and this building has unfortunately been stripped of its most important architectural furnishings, of which today only some rare photos remain.





BAD HOMBURG

GERMANY

www.bad-homburg.de

Springs: Elisabethenquelle, Ludwigsquelle, Kaiserbrunnen, Auguste-Viktoria-Quelle, Luisenquelle...



Bad Homburg nurtures its tradition as the former summer residence of the German Emperors and their families, and as a spa town that achieved world renown in the 19th century. Edward VII. and the Russian Czar Nicolaus were some of the royals who traditionally came for spa treatments to Bad Homburg. Traces of this rich history can be found in the Castle and its park or in the Kurpark, which was designed by Peter Joseph Lenné, the golf course and tennis courts of English origin, other listed buildings and monuments in the quaint Old Town, or in the Landgraves' garden landscape that stretches out into the Taunus forests.

Bad Homburg is also keeping pace with the times. With a population of about 53,000, it ranks among the foremost business centers in the Frankfurt Rhine-Main region.

Nowadays, the spa town enjoys an excellent reputation as a center for health. The Kur-Royal Day Spa and Taunus Therme thermal baths provide medical wellness and ensure the wellbeing of their guests. Cultural life in the town is both serious and cheerful. The traditional casino in the heart of Bad Homburg's Kurpark offers a wide choice of unique pastimes. Other forms of entertainment range from

major classical cultural events, such as the poetry and literature festival, the Fugato organ festival, or the "Blickachsen" open-air exhibition featuring large sculptures in the park, to numerous concerts, exhibitions and theatrical performances.



The King of Siam, King Chulalongkorn, gave the "Thai Sala" as a gift of gratitude for his reconvalence in Homburg in 1907.



The Russian Chapel was built in 1896 by the Russian architect Louis Benois to respond to the needs of the increasing numbers of spa visitors from Russia.



The "Kaiser-Wilhelms-Bad", built in 1890, included various therapeutic facilities under one roof. Today it houses the "Kur Royal Day Spa".



The baroque Landgraves' Castle was built between 1678 and 1686. Only the White Tower in the castle yard is left to witness the previous medieval building.





BADEN-BADEN

GERMANY

www.baden-baden.de

Springs: Twelve different springs
(56°C - 68,8°C)



At the foot of the Florentine Hill below the former Grand Ducal castle, twelve hot thermal springs rise to the surface. These thermal springs prompted the Romans to found a settlement at this location that was named "Aqua". In the palatine wars in 1689 the medieval town was set on fire and was almost completely destroyed. At the end of the 18th century, the focus of the structural development shifted from the medieval confines of the city out into the "green countryside". A promenade house was built on the other side of the Oos as a meeting spot for the spa guests. After 1800, an intensive construction boom took place in Baden-Baden following the plans of the building director of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Friedrich Weinbrenner. The Frenchman Jean-Jacques Benazet took charge of the casino in 1838 and invested the profits in the development of the spa resort. Within a few years, the city experienced an unprecedented rise to fame as a sophisticated world-renowned spa resort and the "summer capital of Europe". An international crowd met here for social and cultural events. By 1871, the focus on thermal water had intensified. A successful transition took place

from the international fashion and society resort to a health spa with large modern spa palaces. Nowadays, the centre of Baden-Baden presents itself as a unified green cityscape with the flair of the 19th century, complemented by high level modern architecture which hosts the cultural tradition of Baden-Baden.



Friedrichsbad, was built in 1877 in Neo-Renaissance style and has been regarded as one of the most beautiful bathing temples in Europe.



The Frieder Burda Museum, designed by the American architect Richard Meier opened its doors in 2004.



The theatre was opened in 1862 with the premiere of the opera "Beatrice and Bénédict" by Hector Berlioz.



Lichtentaler Allee - In the 19 century the former large oak tree avenue expanded into parkland in the style of an English garden with native and exotic trees and lush floral displays.



WIESBADEN

GERMANY

www.wiesbaden.de



By the year 40 AD, the Romans erected a border fort as a military stronghold. Its central position and the beneficial curative powers of the 26 hot springs promoted the rapid growth of a civilian settlement. A spa culture has been developed, giving the Roman fortification its name: "Aquae Mattiacorum" - the springs of the Mattiaci.

The first mention of "Wisibada" can be found in records of the year 829 AD. By the 13th century, the city had advanced to become a royal court and imperial city. In the 18th century, the city's economy and culture thrived and experienced its initial heyday as a spa in the early 19th century when European nobility and famous personalities, such as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe or Russian novelist Feodor Dostoevski spent time here. At the end of the Nassau era in 1866 and during the Prussian occupation, Emperor William II supported the idea and foundations for a large city. Government and public buildings, the Kurhaus and the State Theatre were erected, the service industries and traffic infrastructure flourished.

The population doubled between 1880 and 1905. Villas and houses, landmarks in Romantic Classicism

and Art Nouveau shaped the city's contours. Wiesbaden's particular flair has been an inspiration to many artists like the composers Brahms and Wagner and the painter Alexej Jawlensky.

Today the former world spa has transformed itself into a very modern state capital and health resort. However its particular character has always been retained.

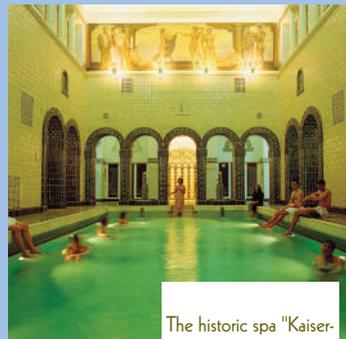


Hot fountain "Kochbrunnen", one of numerous public fountains in Wiesbaden.

Wiesbaden's landmark, the Kurhaus, with its beautiful casino.



The Hessian state theatre.



The historic spa "Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme".



DARUVAR

CROATIA

www.tz-daruvar.hr

Srings: Antun, Ivan, Marija



History records that the Illyrian tribe of Iasi were the first native inhabitants between the Sava and Drava rivers. They may have been attracted by the thermal springs, which are natural and recurrent features in the wider Toplica River Valley.

Today's Daruvar spa has a long history, the Romans used the thermal waters they built around them, and they called the settlement *Aquae Balissae*. Pillars, portals and Roman money were found near Ivan's spa next to the thermal springs indicating the existence of a temple shrine. One of the sculptures excavated there represents the God *Svilan*. Among the most beautiful findings of the Roman period is an ornamental glass, kept today in a museum in Vienna.

The crucial moment in town's development was the arrival of Count Antun Jankovic's family who built the castle Jankovic in 18th century and called it Daruvar (in Hungarian Crane's town).

Daruvar spa - bathing resort is the foundation of development and ornament of the town. It was built on Roman ruins, restored and constructed with the effort of the noble Jankovic family and today it has become unique - Antun's Bath

(1772), Ivan's bath (1810-1818), Swiss villa (1860), Marija's bath (1810-1818), Villa Arcadia (1870), Central mud bath (1909).

The foundation and development of the spa are based on natural features of its springs with temperature of 35-46 Celsius and mineral mud (peloid) and professional medical staff.



Castle.



Spa park and Mud Spa.



Aquae Balissae thermal water park.





TECHIRGHIOI

ROMANIA

- www.primariatechirghiol.ro
- Springs: Techirghiol Lake



Dobrogea, once owned by the Romans, was an important cradle to establish the Romanian people as a whole, long before the Roman emperor Traian conquered Dacia and long after the reign of the last Roman emperor ceased. Even in that period, the Romanians knew the therapeutic benefits of the mud. The Techirghiol area was in any case easily reached, being on the well-travelled imperial road leading from Tomis (Constanta) to Callatis (Mangalia). The coins found in Techirghiol during this period of time attest to the Roman presence.

The first written information relating to the therapeutic effects of the lake and its mud is dated 1854. The ottoman commander Said Pasa visits the military base at Techirghiol where he took several mud baths, as the local people advised. Surprisingly, he noticed miraculous changes to his ailing arm.

Techirghiol was marked for the first time on the country's map in 1893, but developed steadily after 1912, establishing itself as a spa town. In 1891, Hagi Pandele opened its doors, the first hotel and Cold baths establishment in the town. In 1900 the extraction of therapeutic mud began and this led to the construction of many bathing

establishments and hotels. After World War I, in 1920, Techirghiol town started to become a very popular tourist attraction due to its famous therapeutic mud and salty water.

Since 2000 Saint Mary's Monastery has been a modern base of treatment with salt water from Lake Techirghiol : herbal baths, massage, physiotherapy, ergonomic bicycle, sauna.



Saint Mary's Monastery

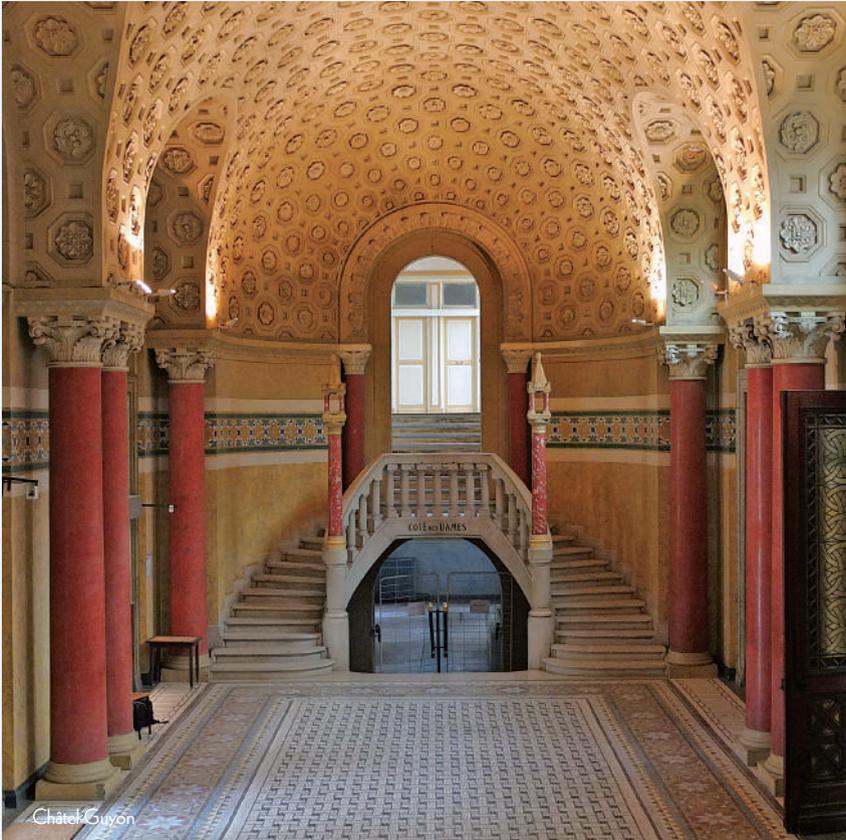


Techirghiol Lake





ASSOCIATE MEMBERS



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Find The European Route of Historic Thermal Towns on Facebook
www.facebook.com/thermaltravels





ROUTE DES VILLES D'EAUX DU MASSIF CENTRAL

■ FRANCE

■ www.villesdeaux.com

**ROUTE
DES VILLES
D'EAUX**
MASSIF CENTRAL

Located in the centre of France, the Central Massif area includes 17 spa towns, which are gathered in a tourist trail called the Route des Villes d'Eaux du Massif Central. Based on 5 regions (Auvergne, Limousin, Bourgogne, Rhône-Alpes, Midi-Pyrénées), these spa towns are: Bourbon-Lancy, Bourbon-l'Archambault, La Bourboule, Châteauneuf-les-Bains, Châtel-Guyon, Chaudes-Aigues, Cransac-les-Thermes, Evaux-les-Bains, Le Mont-Dore, Montrond-les-Bains, Nérès-les-Bains, Saint-Nectaire, Royat - Chamalières, Saint-Honoré-les-Bains, Saint-Laurent-les-Bains, Vals-les-Bains, Vichy.

This tourist development network, created in 1998, aims to share skills and strengths, promoting tourist-aimed offers and improving the image of spa towns which have particular features (well-being activities with thermal water and thermal heritage): packaging tourist products, participating in European Days Heritage, communicating on heritage events, creating exhibition...

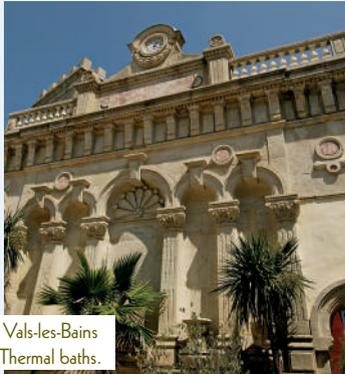
The Route des Villes d'Eaux du Massif Central is an Associate Member of the European Historical Thermal Towns Association and the spa towns of La Bourboule, Châtel-Guyon, Le Mont-Dore,

Royat - Chamalières and Vichy are members of the European Historical Thermal Towns Association.

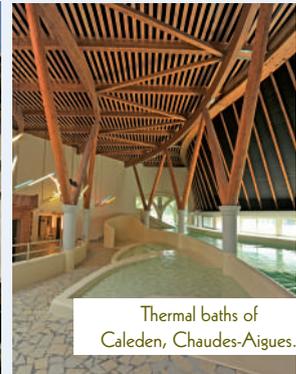
Saint-Honoré-les-Bains
Thermal baths.



Thermal baths of
Bourbon-l'Archambault.



Vals-les-Bains
Thermal baths.



Thermal baths of
Caleden, Chaudes-Aigues.



Current tourist office of Saint-Nectaire.
Ancient thermal Baths.



Railway station of
Nérès-les-Bains.





FÉDÉRATION THERMALE ET CLIMATIQUE FRANÇAISE

■ FRANCE



■ www.federationthermale.org

The Fédération Thermale et Climatique Française (FTCF) was created in 1924. Its purpose is to study the problems attached to the life of French thermal spas, and the coordination of all efforts for the purpose of the development of thermal activity.

The Fédération Thermale et Climatique Française brings together the National Association of Mayors of Thermal Communes (ANMCT), the National Confederation of Thermal Operators (CNETH), the French Association for Thermal Research (AFRETH), the National Union of Thermal Doctors (SNMTh), the French Society of Thermal Medicine (SFMT), the Regional Thermal Federations, the Regional Councils concerned with thermal activity figures in their professional capacity (scientists, university academics, etc.).

The FTCF studies thermal activity problems in France in liaison with national member bodies. It is their intermediary to the public authorities (Ministry for Health, Ministry for Tourism, Ministry for the Interior and regional collectives). The FTCF is an ex officio member of National Tourism Council.

The FTCF entertains permanent connections with the parliamentary group for thermal activity.

The FTCF participates actively in research through the intermediary AFRETH, of which it is a founding member.

Every year, the FTCF organises the national meetings for thermal activity, which bring together the entire profession.

The FTCF entertains relations with the European thermal activity bodies (EHTTA, ANCOT, ESPA, ISMH).





ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE COMUNI TERMALI

■ ITALY

■ www.comunitermali-ancot.it



The Associazione Nazionale Comuni Termali (ANCOT) is a not-for-profit association, whose members are thermal municipalities.

ANCOT, founded in 1989 by the most important Italian Thermal Municipalities, such as Chianciano Terme, Montecatini Terme and Salsomaggiore Terme, today includes 46 municipalities partners. Some of its members are already involved in EHTTA, such as Acqui Terme, Fiuggi, Montecatini Terme and Salsomaggiore Terme.

Specific objectives that ANCOT promote are the following:

- Enhance and preserve the thermal cultural heritage in Europe,
- Reinforce the cooperation of spa towns and spas at Trans-European level, and exchange experiences and good practices between the local authorities and/or cultural and socio-economic operators of spa towns,
- Encourage, promote, complete and develop research, analyses, studies and statistics in the spa sector,
- Cooperate with the European institutions in supporting international policies regarding spas.



Montecatini Terme



Acqui Terme



Chianciano Terme



Abano Terme





THE “SOURCES OF CULTURE: THE CAFÉS OF EUROPE” PROJECT, A TRULY EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP

■ EUROPE

source
project

■ www.sources-of-culture.com
[www.facebook.com/
sourcedeculture](http://www.facebook.com/sourcedeculture)

The European Historic Thermal Towns Association (EHTTA) is co-organiser of the SOURCE project, coordinated by the Route des villes d'eaux du Massif Central, in the framework of the call for proposals from the European Culture programme 2007-2013, whose objectives are cultural cooperation and intercultural dialogue.

The SOURCE project (May 2013 - May 2015) is a multidisciplinary project based on the origins and the future of the “European spa-town culture”, notably in terms of all its forms of creativity that have been central to building of a European culture produced by exchanges: the art, literature, music, philosophy, politics, science and urban development of these towns. Working together, the objective of these towns has been the discovery of this shared European cultural heritage. Debates organised in the framework of this project will be gathered together and put into perspective in a “Thermal Blue Book”, which will present contributions and scenarios for Europe in 2020, in order to encourage, improved dialogue about thermal culture, to reinforce the role of historic thermal towns through the creation of a permanent common platform and to spread a notion of creative thermal culture.

The SOURCE project is built on a rich history and cultural heritage. It is made up of four parts:

- **The Cafés of Europe:** Discussions on the future of spa towns through a series of prestigious round tables called “Cafés of Europe”, linked to large-scale cultural festivals taking place in the towns.

The town of Spa, the town from which is born the word that has become famous the world over, was also known as “the Café of Europe” in the 19th Century. As in the case of Belgium, the European thermal towns were not only places of treatment, but were also characterised by intellectual gathering, where the political affairs of the time were discussed, all the while appreciating the value of contemporary artistic creation, and organising debates of ideas. A series of thematic events based on prestigious international debates and artistic collaborations are proposed, and will seek to reinvent the thermal towns as new “Cafés of Europe”. Among the themes covered are: the digital enhancement of heritage, the thermal towns at the origin of modern cultural tourism, the spa towns as a source of musical creation and the European spa towns - past and/or present utopias...

G. Reynard
Acqui terme



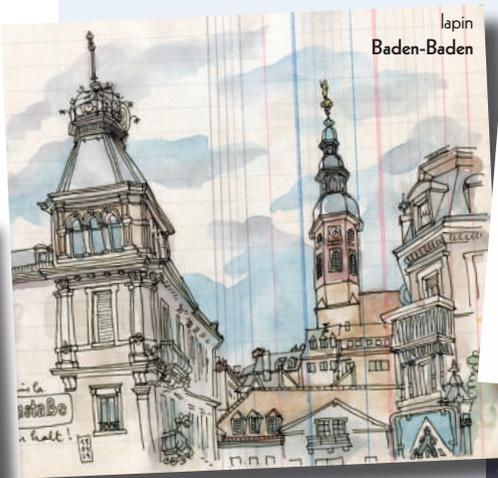
- **Festivals** and the spa towns as sources of creativity: The objective of this operation is spread awareness among European citizens of the rich variety of festivals and exhibitions to be found in the spa towns.

Within the framework of a partnership with Vidéoformes Festival and the Il Faut Aller Voir Association, who organise the Rendez-vous du Carnet de Voyage (Travel Diary Rendez-Vous) in Clermont-Ferrand, an photographic reportage and digital travel diary is produced in each of the towns to recount these encounters and their architectural and creative surroundings.



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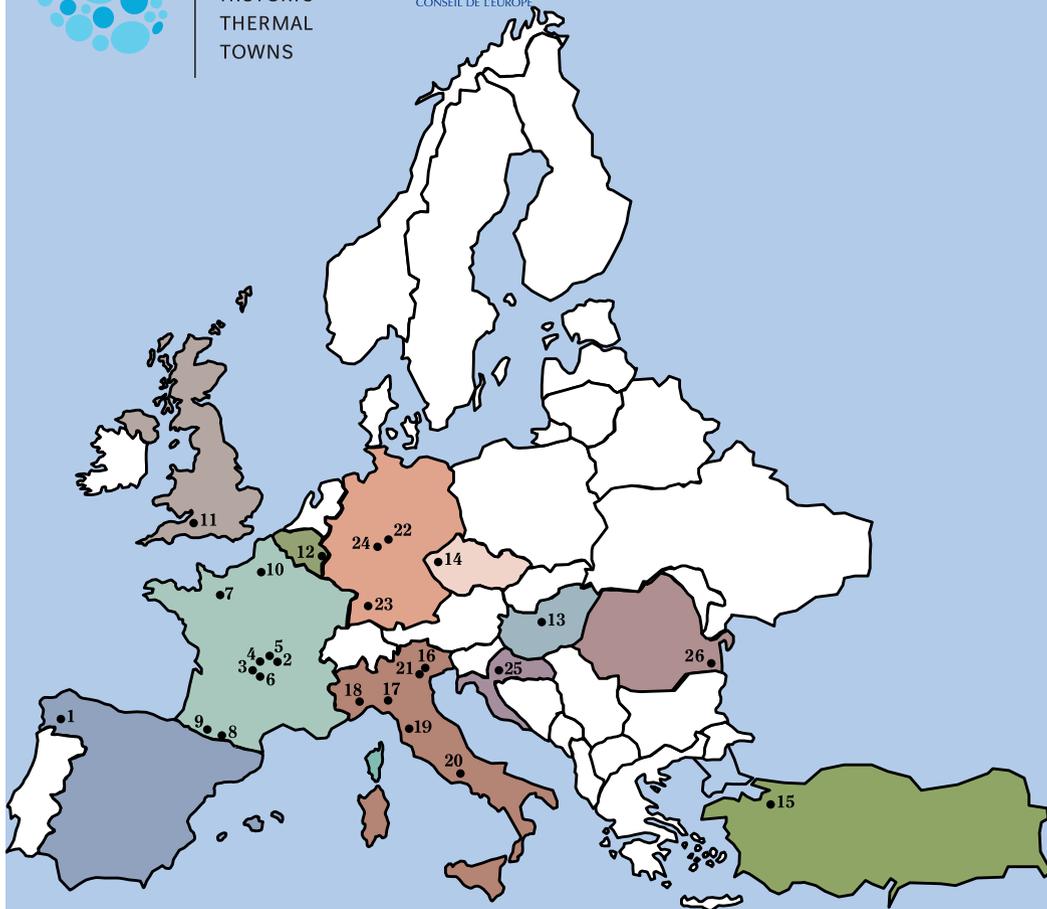
- "At the sources of Europe" and the research of the "Sources of Inspiration": An interactive novel entitled "At the Sources of Europe", written and illustrated via social media, which retraces the journeys of four figures that frequented the spa towns of Europe.

- **The International Resources Centre of Thermal Heritage:** The Town of Vichy, Queen of the Spa Towns, is at the heart of this European project seeing as the Médiathèque Valéry-Larbaud the International Ressources Centre, a place holding all documents necessary to the project, an international documentation centre for thermal heritage, in order to preserve documents and oeuvres both old and new, online and in hard copy (documentation, iconography, library, website list, directory of resource person, etc).





THE EUROPEAN
ROUTE OF
HISTORIC
THERMAL
TOWNS



SPAIN

1 - Ourense

FRANCE

- 2 - Vichy
- 3 - Le Mont-Dore
- 4 - Royat - Chamalières
- 5 - Châtel-Guyon
- 6 - La Bourboule
- 7 - Bagnoles-de-L'Orne
- 8 - Luchon
- 9 - Cauterets
- 10 - Engghien-les-Bains

UNITED KINGDOM

11 - Bath

BELGIUM

12 - Spa

HUNGARY

13 - Budapest

CZECH REPUBLIC

14 - Karlovy Vary Region

TURKEY

15 - Bursa

ITALY

- 16 - Abano Terme
- 17 - Salsomaggiore Terme
- 18 - Acqui Terme
- 19 - Fiuggi
- 20 - Montecatini Terme
- 21 - Montegrotto Terme

GERMANY

- 22 - Bad Homburg
- 23 - Baden-Baden
- 24 - Wiesbaden

CROATIA

25 - Daruvar

ROMANIA

26 - Techirghiol

