

= Caldas da Rainha =

Caldas da Rainha ( Portuguese pronunciation : [ ʔkaʔdʔʔ ðʔ ʔʔʔiʔʔ ] ) is a medium @-@ sized city in western central Portugal in the historical province of Estremadura and the district of Leiria . The city serves as the seat of the larger municipality of the same name and of the Comunidade Intermunicipal do Oeste ( OesteCIM , Intermunicipal Community of the West ) . At the 2011 census , the municipality had a population of 51 @,@ 729 in an area of 255 @.@ 69 square kilometres ( 98 @.@ 72 sq mi ) , with 27 @,@ 378 residing in the city . Although the city itself lies about 10 @.@ 5 kilometres ( 6 @.@ 5 mi ) inland , three of the municipality 's civil parishes lie on the Atlantic Ocean . Caldas da Rainha is best known for its sulphurous hot springs and ceramic pottery .

The settlement was founded in the 15th century by Queen Leonor ( Rainha Dona Leonor ) , who established a hospital and a church at the site of some therapeutic hot springs . The Hospital Termal Rainha D. Leonor ( Queen Leonor Spring Water Hospital , or Thermal Hospital ) is the oldest purpose @-@ built institution of its kind in the world , with five centuries of history . The city 's name , often shortened to simply " Caldas " , can be translated as " Queen 's Hot Springs " , " Queen 's Spa " , or " Queen 's Baths " .

Caldas da Rainha is home to many cultural institutions . The city 's nine museums cover art , history , and cycling . Cultural and sports venues include Centro Cultural e de Congressos ( CCC , Cultural and Conference Centre ) , a centre for performing arts , exhibitions , and conferences ; Expoeste ? Centro de Exposições do Oeste ( Exhibition Centre of the West ) , which hosts exhibitions and festivals ; a bullring ; several football ( soccer ) pitches ; and a multi @-@ sport municipal complex . Caldas hosts six professional and higher @-@ educational institutions , including a major arts and design school and a school devoted to ceramics . In 2014 Caldas da Rainha had the best public secondary school in Portugal based on national test scores .

= = History = =

= = = Early years = = =

Caldas da Rainha was part of the ancient region Lusitania , inhabited by ancient Romans who took advantage of sulphurous waters sprouting in the region . Barbarian invasions destroyed most of the Roman @-@ built baths . By the 13th century , the springs were known as " caldas de Óbidos " , after the nearby town . At this time , a Benedictine order looked after the needs of the poor and cared for the lepers and rheumatics , who sought the healing waters . With the disbandment of the order by the 15th century , the area fell into disrepair .

Queen Leonor ( Rainha Dona Leonor , in Portuguese ) , the wife of King João II , is credited as the founder of Caldas da Rainha . One day in 1484 , while traveling from Óbidos to Batalha , she happened upon a group of peasants bathing in foul @-@ smelling waters by the roadside . The queen stopped to inquire about this oddity , and the bathers told her that the waters possessed curative powers . She decided to try them and was pleased to find that she was quickly relieved of an unknown affliction that she had been suffering . On that site , the queen ordered a hospital built so that others could enjoy the same relief . Construction began the following year , and although the first patients were admitted in 1488 , the works were not completed until about 1496 or 1497 . To finance the hospital and its adjoining church , the queen sold her jewels and used income from her landholdings . The name of the settlement that grew around the site and became Caldas da Rainha refers to both its founder and the reason for its existence . The city 's name can be translated as " Queen 's Hot Springs " , " Queen 's Spa " , or " Queen 's Baths " . The settlement 's waters remain its major claim to fame .

On 21 March 1511 , King Manuel I , brother of Queen Leonor , conferred the status of town ( vila ) upon Caldas da Rainha . In 1821 , it was made a municipality ( concelho or município ) .

= = = Twentieth century = = =

In 1901 and 1902 , Caldas da Rainha welcomed 350 Boer men , women , and children who sought refuge from the ravages of the Second Boer War in their South African homeland . Initially housed in the thermal hospital , the refugees were transferred to the park pavilions at the onset of the bathing season . Some rented rooms in town , marveling at the low rates .

During World War I , in which Portugal joined the Allies , Caldas had one of three internment camps in the country . In 1916 , most Germans in Portugal were deported , but men aged 15 ? 45 were imprisoned to prevent their joining the German military . Originally , all of the approximately 700 prisoners were shipped to Angra do Heroísmo , on Terceira Island in the Azores , where they were held at the Fortress of São João Baptista . In 1918 , to reduce overcrowding at the fortress , 168 internees were moved to Caldas , where they stayed in military barracks located at the Parque D. Carlos I ( Pavilhões do Parque ) . The prisoners were released the following year , after the end of the war .

On 26 April 1919 , President João do Canto e Castro granted the town the title of Dame of the Military Order of the Tower and of the Sword , of Valour , Loyalty and Merit ( Ordem Militar da Torre e Espada do Valor , Lealdade e Mérito ) . Unlike other places similarly honoured , Caldas did not add the honour 's collar to its coat of arms . The town was elevated to the status of city ( cidade ) in August 1927 .

During World War II , in which Portugal remained neutral , hundreds of Jewish refugees came to Caldas da Rainha to escape Nazism . Caldas also served as home to British and American airmen who landed or crashed in Portugal or off its coast . In January 1943 , 230 Britons resident in Axis power Italy were evacuated to Caldas , where they were expected to stay until the end of the war . Most of these evacuees were over 65 years of age and had resided in Italy for a long time .

In a prelude to the Carnation Revolution , in the early morning of 16 March 1974 , the Fifth Infantry Regiment ( Regimento de Infantaria 5 ) , based in Caldas da Rainha in what is now the School of Army Sergeants ( Escola de Sargentos do Exército ) , attempted to stage a coup d'état against the country 's authoritarian Estado Novo regime . Thirty officers and about 300 sergeants and enlisted men from the regiment left their quarters at 4 : 00 a.m. , heading for Lisbon , where they planned to occupy the airport . On approaching the capital , the Caldas regiment found themselves alone , realizing that the other units supposed to participate in the coup had not joined the upheaval . The regiment turned back and reached their Caldas quarters at around 10 : 00 a.m. , locking themselves in and awaiting a siege . The compound was surrounded by various forces , which penetrated the base at about 5 : 00 p.m. The revolted were arrested and sent to various military prisons , where they were held until the Carnation Revolution on 25 April 1974 , 40 days later .

= = = Symbols = = =

Caldas da Rainha 's coat of arms was granted by Queen Leonor , before municipal coats of arms were typically used in Portugal . The centre of the city 's arms consist of the queen 's personal arms , flanked on the right by a shrimping net , to commemorate the fishermen who rescued her drowning son Prince Afonso , and on the left a pelican feeding its young , a symbol of her husband , King João II . Because of its early introduction , several elements of the arms violate Portuguese heraldic standards . The municipal flag consists of the coat of arms on a purple and yellow gyronny .

The municipality adopted a logo for marketing purposes , to project an image of " relevant historical tradition " , " current dynamism " , and " enormous potential in culture , economy , commerce , and tourism " . The logo shows a stylised outline of Queen Leonor 's crowned head in blue tones , representing the city 's historical connection with water . Below the queen 's image , the municipality 's name appears in all caps in Eras Light . Below this " Câmara Municipal " is written in Gill Sans .

= = Geography = =

Caldas da Rainha , often shortened to just " Caldas " , is located in western central Portugal at 39 ° 24 ' 26 " N 9 ° 8 ' 9 " W. The city lies approximately 76 kilometres ( 47 mi ) as the crow flies , or 91

kilometres ( 57 mi ) by the A8 motorway , north of the Portuguese capital , Lisbon . Although three of the municipality 's civil parishes ? Foz do Arelho , Salir do Porto , and Serra do Bouro ? lie on the Atlantic Ocean , the city proper lies about 10 @.@ 5 kilometres ( 6 @.@ 5 mi ) from the ocean via the N360 road to Foz do Arelho .

The municipality of Caldas da Rainha comprises an area of 255 @.@ 69 square kilometres ( 98 @.@ 72 sq mi ) . The municipality extends 24 kilometres ( 15 mi ) north to south and 22 kilometres ( 14 mi ) east to west . The perimeter measures 106 kilometres ( 66 mi ) . At its lowest point , the municipality lies at sea level , and its highest point reaches 255 metres ( 837 ft ) . The municipality is bordered to the north by Alcobaça , to the east by Rio Maior , and to the south by Bombarral , Cadaval , and Óbidos .

Caldas da Rainha is the seat of the Comunidade Intermunicipal do Oeste ( OesteCIM , Intermunicipal Community of the West ) . For statistical purposes , Caldas is in the NUTS III Oeste ( West ) subregion ? coterminous with OesteCIM ? within the NUTS II Centro ( Centre ) region , which is part of the NUTS I division called Continente ( Continental , or Mainland , Portugal ) . The municipality is part of the Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo ( CCDR LVT , Regional Commission for Coordination and Development of Lisbon and Tagus Valley ) . Caldas da Rainha belongs to the historical province of Estremadura and to the district of Leiria . In the Roman Catholic Church , the parish of Caldas da Rainha belongs to the Caldas da Rainha - Peniche vicariate of the Patriarchate of Lisbon .

Along with the rest of Continental Portugal , Caldas da Rainha is in the Western European time zone ( UTC ± 00 : 00 ) , observing Western European Summer Time ( UTC + 01 : 00 ) from late March to late October . The postal code for Caldas da Rainha is 2500 , and its telephone area code is 262 .

= = = Freguesias ( Civil Parishes ) = = =

Caldas da Rainha has 12 freguesias ( civil parishes ) . Before 29 January 2013 , Caldas had 16 civil parishes . On that date , a law came into effect causing the number of civil parishes throughout the country to be reduced . Seven of the municipality 's civil parishes were combined into three new " unions of civil parishes " ( uniões de freguesias , singular : união de freguesias ) . Nine civil parishes remained unchanged , except for minor border adjustments to ensure the contiguity of the new unions .

Before the 2013 administrative reorganisation , the seven aggregated civil parishes had the following populations and areas , based on the 2011 census :

According to the Instituto Nacional de Estatística ( National Institute of Statistics , or Statistics Portugal ) , the city of Caldas da Rainha contains the entirety of Santo Onofre , most of Nossa Senhora do Pópulo ( excluding the settlements of Lagoa Parreira , Imaginário , and Casal do Tanqueirão ) and the southernmost portion of Tornada , but the municipal assembly does not accept any portion of Tornada as part of the city . Nossa Senhora do Pópulo and Santo Onofre are separated by the Linha do Oeste ( Western Line ) railway line , as specified in the 1984 law ( effective 1 January 1985 ) that carved Santo Onofre out of the civil parish that was called Caldas da Rainha at that time .

= = = Neighbourhoods = = =

The city of Caldas da Rainha has several named neighbourhoods ( bairros ) . Centro ( City Centre ) , in the middle of Nossa Senhora do Pópulo , is the heart of the city . Most of Caldas da Rainha 's shops , eateries , businesses , services , government , and transportation are concentrated here . Public squares in the city centre include Praça da República ( Republic Square ) and Praça 5 de Outubro ( 5 October Square ) . Zona Histórica ( Historic Zone ) , in Nossa Senhora do Pópulo adjacent to the city centre , is the oldest part of the city . The neighbourhood includes the thermal hospital , Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Pópulo ( Church of Our Lady of the Populace ) , and Parque D. Carlos I ( King Charles I Park ) .

Bairro Azul ( Blue Neighbourhood ) , west of the city centre in Nossa Senhora do Pópulo , was named for its many blue @-@ tiled buildings . The neighbourhood is home the city 's silos , formerly used for storing grain , now a centre for innovative start @-@ ups . Bairro Azul has several shops , restaurants , drinking establishments , and services . Bairro Avenal , south of Parque D. Carlos I in Nossa Senhora do Pópulo , is a residential area that includes some mansions . The neighbourhood is home to the ceramics museum and the multi @-@ museum arts centre . Avenal contains some eating and drinking establishments . Bairro da Encosta do Sol ( Sun Hill Neighbourhood ) , east of the city centre in Nossa Senhora do Pópulo , is a residential area with a few businesses . The hospital lies at the edge of the neighbourhood .

Bairro Além da Ponte ( Beyond the Bridge Neighbourhood ; commonly called Bairro da Ponte , or Bridge 's Neighbourhood ) , in the centre of Santo Onofre , lies west of the railroad tracks that divide the city 's two civil parishes . The neighbourhood developed during the late 19th century and was home to many of the city 's ceramics workers . Bairro Cidade Nova ( New City Neighbourhood ) , in the northern area of Santo Onofre , while mostly residential , is home to Expoeste , the largest exhibition centre in Caldas da Rainha . The neighbourhood is home to a few businesses . Bairro das Morenas ( Morenas Neighbourhood , literally " brunettes " or " dark @-@ skinned " ) , in the southern area of Santo Onofre , was originally built for social housing , but now includes other homes . Bairro dos Arneiros ( Arneiros Neighbourhood , literally " sandy area " ) , in the western part of Santo Onofre , started out as a social housing estate comprising 96 flats , spread among six four @-@ storey buildings , with four flats per floor . The edifices , built in two phases in 1998 and 1990 , are predominantly white , each with a different colour trim . The neighbourhood has grown beyond the initial development and now has numerous businesses .

= = = Climate = = =

Caldas da Rainha has a warm @-@ summer Mediterranean climate ( Köppen climate classification Csb ) .

= = Demographics = =

Between the 2001 and the 2011 censuses , the population of the municipality increased 5 @. @ 90 % from 48 @, @ 846 residents to 51 @, @ 729 . Females made up 52 @. @ 63 % of the population , and males accounted for 47 @. @ 37 % . The population density was 202 @. @ 3 inhabitants per square kilometre ( 524 / sq mi ) . The 2011 census found that the municipality contained 20 @, @ 598 families , with an average of 2 @. @ 5 people per family . The municipality had 19 @, @ 202 buildings and 31 @, @ 063 dwellings . The population of the statistical city grew from 25 @, @ 316 residents in 2001 to 27 @, @ 378 in 2011 , an increase of 8 @. @ 1 % . A resident of Caldas da Rainha is a caldense ( plural : caldenses ) .

= = Government = =

The Câmara Municipal ( city council , literally " municipal chamber " ) is the executive body of municipal government . The council is led by a president ( presidente da câmara municipal , the mayor ) and has six other members ( vereadores , or councilors ) , as required by Portuguese law based on the number of registered voters in the municipality . Fernando Manuel Tinta Ferreira ( PSD ) serves as president of the council , and Hugo Patrício Martinho de Oliveira ( PSD ) serves as vice president . The other members are : Maria da Conceição Jardim Pereira ( PSD ) , Alberto Pereira ( PSD ) , Jorge Sobral ( PS ) , Rui Correia ( PS ) , and Manuel Isaac ( CDS ? PP ) . Fernando José da Costa , the prior mayor , now serves as a member of the city council of Loures , a suburb of Lisbon .

The Assembleia Municipal ( municipal assembly ) is the deliberative body of municipal government . The assembly has 33 members . The presidents of each of the 12 juntas de freguesia ( civil parish councils ) serve on the assembly . Directly elected members of the assembly number 21 , triple the

number of members on the city council , the minimum required by Portuguese law . Luís Manuel Pereira Monteiro Ribeiro is president of the assembly . Vasco da Cruz Antunes de Oliveira serves as the first secretary , and Maria João dos Santos Ribeiro Querido serves as the second secretary .

In addition to the junta de freguesia as its executive body , each civil parish has an assembleia de freguesia ( civil parish assembly ) as its deliberative body . Each body is led by a president , the presidente da junta de freguesia and the presidente da assembleia de freguesia , respectively .

Caldas da Rainha is twinned with the following places :

Poços de Caldas , Minas Gerais , Brazil , since 2001

Huambo , Angola , since 1 May 2007

The municipality has intentions of twinning with the following places :

Cambo @-@ les @-@ Bains , France

Badajoz , Spain

Coria , Spain

Dinant , Belgium

Le Raincy , France

Lubango , Angola

Perth Amboy , New Jersey , United States

Ribeira Grande , Cape Verde

= = Economy = =

= = = Commerce = = =

Caldas da Rainha has about 600 commercial establishments and calls itself Capital do Comércio Tradicional ( capital of traditional commerce ) . The city 's downtown / city centre ( centro ) shopping area contains shops specializing in clothing , jewellery , beauty supplies , decoration , housewares , and other goods . The main shopping streets include Rua dos Heróis da Grande Guerra , Rua Almirante Cândido dos Reis ( popularly known as Rua das Montras , Street of Storefronts ) , Rua Doutor Miguel Bombarda , Rua da Liberdade , and surrounding streets . Praça da Republica ( Republic Square ) , popularly known as Praça da Fruta ( Fruit Square ) , hosts an outdoor farmers ' market every morning . A weekly market selling cheap clothing and domestic items is held on Mondays uphill from the square . Several small indoor shopping centres , most with only a few shops , exist throughout the city . The Associação Comercial dos Concelhos das Caldas da Rainha e Óbidos ( ACCCRO , Commercial Association of the Municipalities of Caldas da Rainha and Óbidos ) , founded in 1902 , promotes and supports commercial and service businesses in Caldas da Rainha and neighboring Óbidos .

Several international chains have locations in Caldas da Rainha , including Benetton , Bershka , Claire 's , Kiddy 's Class , Mango , McDonald 's , Oysho , Pull and Bear , Staples , and Stradivarius . Caldas has several supermarkets and hypermarkets , including Aldi , Continente Modelo , E.Leclerc , Lidl , Meu Super , Minipreço ( two locations ) , Pão de Açúcar , and Pingo Doce ( three locations ) .

Vivaci Caldas da Rainha , opened in November 2008 next to the rebuilt Hotel Lisbonense , is the first large shopping centre in Caldas . Vivaci 's four floors contain sixty stores and services , including fourteen restaurants , a five @-@ screen movie theater , and a supermarket . The CaldasShopping building , opened in December 2008 at the intersection of Rua Dr. Miguel Bombarda and Rua Raul Proença , has space for about forty shops , indoor and outdoor esplanades seating 200 to 250 , offices , and thirteen apartments . The Centro Bordalo shopping centre ? to be built across the street from and connected by a pedestrian bridge to the existing Continente Modelo hypermarket ? was originally scheduled to open in 2010 with 95 stores and 1 @,@ 100 parking spaces . Developer Sonae Sierra planned to invest 56 million euros in the 24 @,@ 000 @-@ square @-@ metre ( 260 @,@ 000 sq ft ) centre , but the financial crisis of 2007 ? 08 caused postponement of the project .

### == Statistics ==

Caldas da Rainha has ten lodging establishments , six of which are hotels ( one 4 @-@ star , three 3 @-@ star , and two 2 @-@ star ) , and four of which are guest houses ( pensões ) . Lodging capacity totals 948 , with 790 in the hotels and 158 at the guest houses . In 2012 , there were 25 banks in the municipality .

Average monthly earnings in the municipality is ? 894 @.@ 81 according to 2011 data . Nova Serviços , with 1 @,@ 504 employees , is the largest employer in Caldas and the second largest in the district of Leiria . Schaeffler Portugal , with 387 employees , is the second largest employer in Caldas and tenth largest in the district . Caldas counts three firms among the district 's top fifty exporters : Schaeffler Portugal ( 5th ) , Promol ( 22nd ) , and Sotrapex ( 24th ) .

Based on 2012 sales volume , Caldas has 17 of the 250 largest business firms in the district of Leiria :

Sotrapex ? T. Rod . , Exp / Imp. de Cereais , Lda ( 9th )

A Júlio ( 15th )

Schaeffler Portugal , S.A. ( 17th )

Tabaqueira BEL ( 25th )

Thomaz dos Santos ( 46th )

Plural II ? Distribuidora Farmacêutica , Lda ( 84th )

Promol ? Indústria de Velas , S.A. ( 88th )

Franco & Filhos ? Com. de Gado por Grosso , Lda ( 132nd )

Nova Serviços , Lda ( 154th )

LFG ? Com. de Veículos e Combustíveis , Lda ( 163rd )

Monte da Balaia ? Construções , Lda ( 175th )

Rações Avenal , S.A. ( 184th )

Becosa ? Com e Dist. de Bebidas , S.A. ( 201st )

Frigosto ? Ind . Transf . Prep . Prod . Cong . , Lda ( 202nd )

Sociedade Avícola Avarela , Lda ( 218th )

PetroCaldas ? Comércio de Combustíveis , Lda ( 241st )

Alberto Pereira , Lda ( 245th )

### == Arts and culture ==

### == Institutions ==

The Centro Cultural e de Congressos ( CCC , Cultural and Conference Centre ) , inaugurated on 15 May 2008 by President Aníbal Cavaco Silva and Mayor Fernando José da Costa , is a cultural , performing arts , and conference centre that hosts music , theatre , dance , and cinema , as well as various expositions ( expos ) and conferences . Expoeste - Centro de Exposições do Oeste ( Exhibition Centre of the West ) , is an indoor event space . The centre hosts various events , including bridal expos , seasonal festivals , fruit expos , car shows , and animal shows . During the annual Expotur - Festa de Verão ( Summer Party ) , popularly called " tasquinhas " , which takes place over the span of about week and a half at the beginning of August , food from each of the civil parishes is available for purchase and on @-@ site consumption .

Caldas da Rainha has nine museums , covering ceramic art , painting , sculpture , local history , and cycling . The Centro de Artes ( Arts Centre ) , a multi @-@ building complex hosts three museums of sculpture : the Museu @-@ Atelier António Duarte , the Museu @-@ Atelier João Fragoso , and the Museu Barata Feyo . The arts centre contains the Pavilhão de Ateliers ( Studios Pavilion ) ? providing workspace and residence for active artists ? and O Espaço da Concas , exhibiting the paintings of Maria da Conceição Nunes , known as Concas . The Arts Centre hosts the biennial SIMPPETRA ? International Stone Sculpture Symposium , with the resulting works

being permanently displayed outdoors throughout the municipality . The Museu de Cerâmica ( Museum of Ceramics ) , in an old manor house , exhibits ceramic pieces from Caldas , from throughout Portugal , and from international sources . Casa Museu de São Rafael concentrates on the ceramic creations of Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro 's factory . The Museu do Hospital e das Caldas ( Museum of the Hospital and of Caldas ) , installed in the Caza Real ( royal house ) where Queen Leonor stayed during her visits to Caldas , features exhibits related to the thermal hospital and the city . The Museu de José Malhoa , in the middle of Parque D. Carlos I , displays paintings by the namesake artist and his contemporaries , as well as sculptures and ceramics . The museum building was declared a property of public interest ( imóvel de interesse público , IIP ) in 2002 . The Museu do Ciclismo ( Museum of Cycling ) , opened in 1999 and sited in an Art Nouveau building on Rua de Camões across from Parque D. Carlos I , contains exhibits on the history of cycling and bicycles .

= = = Traditions = = =

Caldas da Rainha is well known for its glazed ceramic pottery ( louça das Caldas ) . The New York Times has called Caldas " [ t ] he capital of Portuguese pottery " . The city is at " the center of a region rich in clay " , where pottery has been made since the Neolithic Era . Caldas gained fame for its ceramic wares when Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro and his brother Feliciano founded their Fábrica de Faianças , now called Faianças Artísticas Bordallo Pinheiro . The factory 's output includes large decorative pieces ; tableware shaped like fruits , vegetables , and animals ; and figurines of Zé Povinho , a bearded peasant everyman character . Caldas has a tradition of ceramic phalluses dating to the late 19th century .

Caldas has a tradition of embroidery ( bordado ) possibly dating to the 15th century . Legend has it that Queen Leonor 's handmaidens , seeing the monarch without her usual brilliance after selling off her jewellery , embroidered her cloak so that it appeared to have golden threads . Caldas embroidery is almost always made with three shades of molasses brown thread on white linen , and on rare occasion with white thread on brown linen . Known for its symmetry , the craft 's common themes include arachnids , spirals , angles , birds , hearts , crowns , and shrimp nets .

Caldas has several traditional sweets . Cavacas das Caldas are a small @-@ bowl @-@ sized , concave confection of flour and eggs , with a crunchy sugar covering . In June 2005 , a 26 @-@ metre ( 85 ft ) pyramid containing 48 @,@ 900 cavacas was erected on Praça 25 de Abril in front of the city hall . Beijinhos das Caldas ( " little kisses " ) are similar , but are smaller and spherical . Other local sweets include trouxas de ovos ( poached eggs ) , lampreias de ovos ( egg lampreys ) , and pão @-@ de @-@ ló do Landal ( Landal sponge cake ) . Savory dishes typical of Caldas include ensopado de enguias da lagoa ( stewed lagoon eels ) , bacalhau à lagareiro ( cod in olive oil ) , polvo à lagareiro ( octopus in olive oil ) , and fatias de carne frita à moda do Landal ( Landal @-@ style sliced fried meat ) .

= = Attractions = =

= = = City = = =

Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Pópulo ( Church of Our Lady of the Populace ) , adjacent to the thermal hospital , is a late gothic church with Mudéjar and Manueline characteristics . It serves as the mother church ( igreja matriz ) of Caldas . It was built c . 1500 by order of Queen Leonor and designed by Mateus Fernandes . The church was declared a national monument ( monumento nacional ) in 1910 . Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Conceição ( Church of Our Lady of the Conception ) is a 20th @-@ century church located on Praça 25 de Abril , near the city hall and the courthouse , and surrounded on three sides by Hemiciclo João Paulo II ( John Paul II Semicircle ) . The Cardinal ? Patriarch of Lisbon broke ground on 20 August 1950 , and the church was inaugurated on 21 October 1951 .

Ermita de São Sebastião ( Hermitage of Saint Sebastian ) is a mannerist and baroque 16th @-@

century chapel located just off Praça da República . An 18th @-@ century reconstruction added tiles about depicting the life of the chapel 's namesake saint . The chapel was declared a property of public interest ( imóvel de interesse público , IIP ) in 1984 . Ermida do Espírito Santo ( Hermitage of the Holy Spirit ) is a mannerist and baroque chapel located on Largo João de Deus , uphill from the thermal hospital . Originally built in the 16th century , the hermitage was rebuilt in the 18th century . The chapel was declared a property of public interest in 1984 .

Praça da República ( Republic Square ) is a public square in the centre of town . The plaza , popularly known as Praça da Fruta ( Fruit Square ) , hosts Portugal 's only daily outdoor farmers ' market . The square is surrounded by buildings , most containing shops , banks , and cafés on the ground floor . Built 1747 ? 1750 on the northern side of the square , the baroque former city hall ( paços do concelho ) , now used by the junta de freguesia ( civil parish council ) of the União das Freguesias de Caldas da Rainha ? Nossa Senhora do Pópulo , Coto e São Gregório , was declared a property of public interest in 1984 . Praça 5 de Outubro ( 5 October Square ) , also known as Antiga Praça do Peixe ( Old Fish Square ) , formerly hosted the city 's open @-@ air fish market , which has since moved to an indoor location ( Mercado do Peixe ) . The plaza is now used for outdoor café seating and free cultural events . A statue of Queen Leonor stands in the middle of the roundabout at Largo Conde de Fontalva ( Count of Fontalva Square ) , popularly called Largo da Rainha ( Queen 's Square ) .

The Parque D. Carlos I is a large park in the centre of town . The park contains a doughnut @-@ shaped lake with a small island in the middle . Visitors can rent rowboats on the lake . The José Malhoa Museum sits in the middle of the park . The Jardim da Água ( Water Garden ) is a large @-@ scale outdoor sculpture combining concrete , ceramic tiles , and water . Caldas has three mid @-@ 18th @-@ century baroque fountains which were declared properties of public interest in 1982 : Chafariz da Estrada da Foz ( Fountain of Foz do Arelho Road ) , Chafariz da Rua Nova ( Fountain of the New Street ) , and Chafariz das Cinco Bicas ( Fountain of the Five Spouts ) .

= = = Rural civil parishes = = =

The civil parish of Foz do Arelho has a beach on the Atlantic Ocean , 10 @.@ 5 kilometres ( 6 @.@ 5 mi ) from the centre of town . The Lagoa de Óbidos , which straddles the border with the municipality of Óbidos , is a lagoon that empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Foz do Arelho . The ocean beach and the lagoon beach have each been awarded a Blue Flag by the Foundation for Environmental Education . The civil parish of Salir do Porto has a beach on River of Tornada which empties into the Bay of São Martinho off the Atlantic Ocean . The Reserva Natural Local do Paul de Tornada ( Tornada Swamp Local Natural Reserve ) is a protected wetland area .

The Estação da Mala @-@ Posta do Casal dos Carreiros ( mail coach station of Casal dos Carreiros ) , built in the 19th century in the civil parish of A dos Francos , was declared a property of public interest in 1977 . The Pelourinho de Santa Catarina ( pillory of Saint Catherine ) in the civil parish of Santa Catarina , constructed in the 16th century , was declared a property of public interest in 1933 . Capela de São Jacinto ( Chapel of Saint Hyacinth ) , located in Casais de São Jacinto in the civil parish of Coto , was originally built in the 16th century and reconstructed in baroque style in the 18th century . The chapel was declared a property of public interest in 2009 .

= = Transport = =

= = = Public transport = = =

Caldas da Rainha has a railway station served by the Linha do Oeste ( western line ) of Comboios de Portugal . Regional trains , which make frequent local stops , run south to Lisbon , to its suburbs , or to Torres Vedras , and north to Leiria . Interregional trains , which make select stops , run north to Coimbra via Leiria . Salir do Porto , a civil parish on the Atlantic Ocean , is the next station north of Caldas and the only other active train stop in the municipality . Former train stops in the municipality



are Campo ? Serra and Bouro .

Caldas da Rainha has a bus station ( terminal rodoviário ) located in the city centre . Rede Nacional de Expressos provides express bus service to various destinations within Portugal . Rodoviária do Tejo ( also known as Rodotejo ) provides interurban services to the cities , towns , villages , and hamlets near and around Caldas . Rodotejo also provides three Rápida ( literally " rapid " , express @-@ like , limited @-@ stop ) services from Caldas , serving Campo Grande in Lisbon , Óbidos , and Bombarral ( Rápida Verde , Green Rapid ) ; Leiria , São Martinho do Porto , and Nazaré ( Rápida Rosa , Pink Rapid ) ; and Santarém and Rio Maior ( Rápida Caldas da Rainha ? Santarém ) . The Caldas @-@ based operations of Rodotejo became a separate company called RDO - Rodoviária do Oeste , Lda on 1 July 2015 .

On 15 May 2007 , the municipal holiday , the city council inaugurated local bus service called TOMA . The name means " take this " in Portuguese and commemorates everyman figure Zé Povinho , whose image appears on the buses . TOMA service consists of three routes : Linha Azul ( Blue Line ) , Linha Laranja ( Orange Line ) , and Linha Verde ( Green Line ) . The Blue line uses two minibuses and runs between the western and eastern ends of town . The Orange and Green lines each operate using a single twenty @-@ nine @-@ seat minibus on loop routes .

" Projecto Tornada " seeks to improve bus services along the busy N8 road in Tornada , the civil parish just north of the city . The municipal government , in coordination with Rodoviário do Tejo and Rocaldas - Empresa de Transportes Auto Penafiel , has undertaken to distribute a combined schedule of services and to improve bus stops . Rede RoCaldas is an initiative to join intra @-@ municipal bus service outside the city proper under a single banner and pricing scheme . Introduced in September 2013 , Rede RoCaldas combines all services of Rocaldas - Empresa de Transportes Auto Penafiel with the short @-@ haul services of Rodotejo . Rocaldas is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rodotejo , operating as a separate brand . The combined service promises various benefits , including use of the Rodotejo 's central bus terminal , restructuring city @-@ centre bus stops , more frequent service , and streamlined ticketing .

= = = Roads = = =

Caldas da Rainha is served by an extensive network of roads . Two motorways ( autoestradas ) , operated by Auto @-@ Estradas do Atlântico , serve the municipality . The A8 motorway , also known as Autoestrada do Oeste , goes south to Óbidos , Bombarral , Torres Vedras , Loures , and Lisbon , and north to Nazaré , Alcobaça , Marinha Grande , and Leiria . The A15 motorway goes west to Santarém via Rio Maior . The IP6 road is a main route ( itinerário principal ) connecting to Peniche , Rio Maior , Santarém , Torres Novas , Abrantes , and Castelo Branco . For much of its route , IP6 runs concurrent with various motorways , including the entire length of A15 and the portion of A8 in Óbidos . The IC1 road is a secondary route ( itinerário complementar ) which runs the length of the country from Valença in the north to Guia ( Albufeira ) in the south via Porto and Lisbon . North of Lisbon , IC1 runs concurrent with various motorways , including almost the entire length of A8 .

Several national roads ( estradas nacionais ) , which are older and not as well @-@ maintained as motorways and main routes , serve the municipality . The N8 road ( EN 8 ) , the municipality 's main roadway before the A8 motorway was built , crosses the municipality from north to south through the city centre , connecting with Alcobaça to the north and with Óbidos , Bombarral , Torres Vedras , and Loures ? a suburb of Lisbon ? to the south . The N114 road ( EN 114 ) , in the centre and southeast of the municipality , goes to Peniche , Rio Maior and Santarém . The N114 @-@ 1 road ( EN 114 @-@ 1 ) , in the centre and east of the municipality , connects the city centre to N114 . The N115 road ( EN 115 ) , along the south and southwest border of the municipality , goes south to Loures . The N360 road ( EN 360 ) crosses the municipality southwest to northeast through the city , connecting Foz do Arelho to Benedita in Alcobaça Municipality . The N361 road ( EN 361 ) , in the southwest of the municipality , connects Lourinhã and Rio Maior . Avenida Atlântica ( or Variante Atlântica ) , which has no numerical designation , connects the western end of city to the beach at Foz do Arelho , and serves as an alternate route in lieu of N360 .

= = Education = =

Caldas da Rainha is home to many educational institutions . During the 2012 ? 2013 school year , 10 @, @ 882 students were enrolled in schools of various levels , from preschool to vocational and higher education .

= = = Compulsory education = = =

As in the rest of Portugal , compulsory public education consists of basic education ( ensino básico ) taught in " basic " schools ( escolas básicas ) and of secondary education ( ensino secundário ) taught in secondary schools ( escolas secundárias ) . Basic education is divided into three " cycles " ( ciclos ) : the first cycle ( primeiro [ 1 ° ] ciclo ) for years one through four , the second cycle ( segundo [ 2 ° ] ciclo ) for years five and six , and the third cycle ( terceiro [ 3 ° ] ciclo ) for years seven through nine . Secondary schools teach years ten through twelve .

Caldas da Rainha has two public secondary schools , both of which also include the third cycle of basic education . The Escola Secundária com 3º CEB Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro ( Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro Secondary School with Third Cycle of Basic Education ) is in Nossa Senhora do Pópulo , and the Escola Secundária com 3º CEB Raul Proença ( Raul Proença Secondary School with Third Cycle of Basic Education ) is in the neighbourhood of Bairro do Arneiros in Santo Onofre . The Raul Proença school ranked as the best public secondary school in the country in 2014 .

The municipality has three public schools which offer the second and third cycles of basic education without including secondary education . The Escola Básica 2 , 3 D. João II ( King John II Second- and Third @-@ Cycle Basic School ) , in Nossa Senhora do Pópulo , offers classes to second- and third @-@ cycle students only . The Escola Básica Integrada Santo Onofre ( Santo Onofre Integrated Basic School ) , in the neighbourhood of Bairro das Morenas , offers all three cycles of basic education . The Escola Básica Integrada de Santa Catarina ( Santa Catarina Integrated Basic School ) offers all three cycles of basic education , as well as kindergarten . There are 27 public schools for the first cycle of basic education throughout the municipality . The municipality has 28 public kindergartens ( jardins de infância ) . Several private schools offer kindergarten and first @-@ cycle classes .

Colégio Rainha D. Leonor ( Queen Leonor College ) , in Santo Onofre , offers private first @-@ cycle basic education . For years five through twelve , the school offers privately managed public education . Colégio Frei Cristóvão ( Friar Christopher College ) offers privately managed public education in years five through nine in A dos Francos .

= = = Higher , professional , and other education = = =

The Escola Superior de Artes e Design de Caldas da Rainha ( ESAD.CR , Upper School of Arts and Design ) , founded in 1990 , is a division of the Instituto Politécnico de Leiria ( IPL , Polytechnic Institute of Leiria ) . ESAD.CR offers courses in plastic arts , ambient design , industrial design , ceramic and glass design , graphic and multimedia design , product design , typographic design , theatre , sound , image , and cultural management . Former institutions of higher learning in Caldas include a campus of the Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa ( UAL , Autonomous University of Lisbon ) and a branch of the Escola Superior de Biotecnologia ( ESB , Upper School of Biotechnology ) of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa ( UCP , Catholic University of Portugal ) from 1999 to 2011 .

Caldas da Rainha has five institutions offering professional development and vocational education . The Escola Técnica Empresarial do Oeste ( ETEO , Technical Business School of the West ) offers courses in business and technology . The Centro de Formação Profissional Para a Indústria Cerâmica ( CENCAL , Vocational Training Centre for the Ceramics Industry ) offers training related to the ceramics industry . The Centro de Formação Profissional da Indústria Metalúrgica e Metalomecânica ( CENFIM , Vocational Training Centre of Metallurgical and Metalworking Industry ) offers courses in metallurgy and metalworking . The Escola de Sargentos do Exército ( ESE ,

School of Army Sergeants ) trains sergeants for the Portuguese Army . The Escola de Hotelaria e Turismo do Oeste @-@ Caldas da Rainha ( EHTO , School of Hospitality and Tourism of the West ) offers training in hospitality and tourism .

The Centro de Educação Especial Rainha Dona Leonor ( CEERDL , Queen Leonor Special Education Centre ) offers special education . The Conservatório Caldas da Rainha ( CCR , Conservatory of Caldas da Rainha ) is a conservatory of music . The Escola Vocacional de Dança " Os Pimpões " ( " Os Pimpões " Vocational School of Dance ) offers training in dance .

= = Health and safety = =

Caldas da Rainha is home to the Hospital Distrital Caldas da Rainha ( Caldas da Rainha District Hospital ) , which is managed by the multi @-@ city Centro Hospitalar do Oeste ( CHO , Hospital Centre of the West ) . The hospital serves all general emergency needs of residents in all civil parishes of Bombarral , Caldas da Rainha , and Óbidos , plus parts of Alcobaça ; paediatric emergencies for the aforementioned municipalities , plus Peniche ; and obstetric and gynecological emergency needs for the aforementioned municipalities , plus Cadaval , Lourinhã , Mafra , and Torres Vedras . In 2012 , the municipality had 326 inhabitants per physician .

The Hospital Termal Rainha D. Leonor ( Queen Leonor Spring Water Hospital , or Thermal Hospital ) , a medical spa offering physician @-@ prescribed treatment in sulphurous waters , is managed by CHO . The hospital is the world 's oldest purpose @-@ built thermal medical institution . Among the non @-@ medical holdings of the Centro Hospitlar ? legacies of Queen Leonor ? are the Museu do Hospital e das Caldas ( Museum of the Hospital and Spa ) ; the Igreja de Nossa Senhora do Pópulo and Igreja de São Sebastião , churches ; Parque D. Carlos I , a public park ; and Mata Rainha D. Leonor , woods adjacent to the park . In 1512 , Queen Leonor established the Santa Casa da Misericórdia das Caldas da Rainha ( Holy House of Mercy ) , a charitable institution dedicated to helping those in need . Having expanded to other cities , the Holy House continues its work to the present day .

Caldas da Rainha is served by a health centre , Centro de Saúde Caldas da Rainha , which offers primary and non @-@ urgent care . In addition to several units co @-@ located with the main health centre , there are extensions located in the outlying civil parishes of A dos Francos , Alvorninha , Foz do Arelho , Landal , Santa Catarina , Tornada , and Vidais .

The municipality has fifteen pharmacies . Seven are found in the city , and each of the following civil parishes has one : A dos Francos , Alvorninha , Foz do Arelho , Landal , Salir de Matos , Santa Catarina , Tornada , and Vidais .

Fire protection is provided by the Bombeiros Voluntários de Caldas da Rainha ( BVCR , Volunteer Firefighters of Caldas da Rainha ) . Police protection in the urban areas of the municipality is provided by the Polícia de Segurança Pública ( PSP , Public Security Police ) . Rural areas of the municipality are patrolled by the Guarda Nacional Republicana ( GNR , Republican National Guard ) . The GNR 's base is located within the city proper .

= = Sports = =

The municipal Complexo Desportivo ( Sports Complex ) , located on the western edge of the city in Santo Onofre , features a rugby field and a running track . The field is home to Caldas Rugby Clube and can be used for association football ( soccer ) . In 2008 the municipality added five tennis courts ( two of which are covered ) in an adjacent facility . The municipal pools are located nearby .

Four multi @-@ use sports pavilions are found throughout the city . Santo Onofre hosts a skateboard park . The municipality has designated five cycling routes , three of which can be used on foot . All five routes are in the western portion of the municipality , and one crosses into São Martinho do Porto in Alcobaça municipality .

Caldas da Rainha has a bullring ( praça de touros ) in Nossa Senhora do Pópulo , inaugurated on 13 June 1883 . The octagonal arena originally seated 4 @, @ 000 spectators , but now has capacity for 3 @, @ 250 . In a typical year , the ring hosts between three and six bullfights . The arena also

hosts concerts . The Grupo de Forcados Amadores das Caldas da Rainha ( Amateur Forcado Group of Caldas da Rainha ) participate in a phase of the Portuguese bullfight wherein they attempt to immobilize the bull by grabbing it , using no tools but their hands and bodies .

Caldas Sport Clube ( CSC ) was founded 15 May 1916 . The club sponsors teams in several levels of football ( soccer ) and futsal . The team 's main pitch is Campo da Mata , a 13 @, @ 000 @-@ seat field located in a wood adjacent to Parque D. Carlos I.

The Federação Portuguesa de Badminton ( Portuguese Badminton Federation ) is headquartered in Caldas da Rainha . The Centro de Alto Rendimento de Badminton ( High Performance Badminton Centre ) was inaugurated in Santo Onofre on 6 February 2010 .

= = Notable people = =

Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro ( 21 March 1846 , Lisbon ? 23 January 1905 , Lisbon ; sometimes rendered in pre @-@ reform spelling of " Raphael Bordallo Pinheiro " ) was a caricaturist , illustrator , ceramist , cartoonist , editor , decorator , and figurist . In 1875 he created the enduring everyman character of Zé Povinho . In 1884 Bordalo Pinheiro co @-@ founded Faianças Artísticas Bordallo Pinheiro , a ceramics factory still in existence in Caldas . In addition to his factory , his name has been applied to the Casa Museu São Rafael ( Saint Rafael House Museum ) and the Escola Secundária Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro , one of two public secondary schools in Caldas .

José Malhoa ( 28 April 1885 , Caldas da Rainha ? 26 October 1933 , Figueiró dos Vinhos ) was a painter . The Museu de José Malhoa ( José Malhoa Museum ) in Caldas displays several of his works .

José da Cruz Policarpo ( 26 February 1936 , Alvorninha , Caldas da Rainha ? 12 March 2014 , Lisbon ) became the sixteenth Patriarch of Lisbon , as José IV , on 24 March 1998 . Pope John Paul II made Policarpo a cardinal on 21 February 2001 .

Raul Proença ( 10 May 1884 , Caldas da Rainha ? 20 May 1941 , Porto ) was a politician , writer , journalist , and intellectual . One of the two public secondary schools in Caldas bears his name .