

Pamplona

Monuments and buildings of interest

1. PLAZA DEL CASTILLO

This square can be considered the authentic heart of the city. It has been a key place throughout Pamplona's history, and its name derives from the castle that used to stand on the present-day Bajada de Javier. From 1405 onwards it was the scene of celebrations and jousting tournaments of the monarchs of Navarra or during the city's saints day festivities. From 1385 to 1844 (the year when a permanent bull ring was built) bullfights were held in the square.

2. PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAVARRE

Built around the middle of the 19th century, this is the headquarters of the Presidency of the regional government and of a large number of administrative departments. It is familiarly known by everyone as the 'Diputación'.

3. CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS

The church of St. Nicholas was the religious centre of the medieval borough of the same name and performed an important military and defensive function for the people of the borough. The 12th century church/fortress dates from the transition period between Romanesque and Gothic. In its interior, the vault and apse are Gothic, while the rest of the church is Cistercian in style. It was restored in 1924. Its interior houses a huge baroque organ dating from 1769 which is the finest in the city. The church is encircled by porticos built in 1888.

4. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE CONDES DE GUENDULÁIN

The 18th-century Palacio de Guenduláin was built by the Eslava de Enériz family, who were noble *indianos* (people who made their fortunes in Latin America and then returned home). The frugal ornamentation of the three floors of the building is a preview of what classical architecture would be like. The house is located in Plaza del Consejo, a small, almost square space made up of baroque façades and a fountain in the middle, the Fuente de Neptuno.

5. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE NAVARRO-TAFALLA FAMILY

This building, dating from the second half of the 18th century, is a good example of stately baroque architecture. Its most striking feature is the majestic eave.

6. CITY HALL

It was decided to position the City Hall at the confluence of the three ancient boroughs of Pamplona (Navarrería, San Saturnino and San Nicolás), which were united when King Carlos III ("el Noble") passed what is known as the "Privilege of the Union" in 1423. Its present façade combines late baroque and 18th century neoclassical styles, although the rest of the building dates from the 20th century. The rocket that announces the start of the festivity of San Fermín is fired from the main balcony, and this is also the place where the "Pobre de mi" ("Poor me") lament brings the festivity to an end.

7. CHURCH OF SAN SATURNINO OR SAN CERNIN

The church of San Saturnino, also known as San Cernin, was the religious centre of the eponymous old borough and played an important military and defensive role for its inhabitants. The church is a robust Gothic building dating from between the 13th and 15th centuries and has an arched atrium. Its two defensive towers, one of which is crowned by a weathervane in the shape of a cockerel, form one of the most appealing and characteristic images of the city. Opposite the atrium is the "pocico" (little well) where, according to tradition, Bishop Saturnino (Cernin), the patron saint of Pamplona, baptised the first Christians of the city.

8. PALACIO DEL CONDESTABLE AND SARASATE MUSEUM

This historical building is the only example of 16th century civil architecture in Pamplona. The building follows the design of Renaissance palaces. Throughout its history the building has served the city as the seat of the bishop, and even as the city hall. In the 21st century, following extensive restoration work, the palace has opened its doors again, this time as a civic centre. On the first floor one can visit the SARASATE MUSEUM that displays objects relating to the life and works of the violinist Pablo Sarasate. A bronze bust, the work of Mariano Benlliure; a portrait by José Llaneces, his Vuillaume and Gand & Bernardel violins and his inseparable Bechstein piano are some of the most attractive exhibits on view.

9. CÁMARA DE COMPTOS (COURT OF AUDITORS)

Standing in *Calle Ansoleaga*, this was a former noble house before being converted into the headquarters of the Court of Auditors of the Kingdom of Navarre between 1524 and 1836. It was created by King Carlos II in 1365 to strengthen control over the royal finances. Although it disappeared in 1836, it was re-established in 1980 as the regional controlling body for auditing the public accounts. The medieval building, dating back to the 13th century, is regarded as the only example of civil Gothic architecture in Pamplona. Notable exterior features are the pointed arch of the main entrance, the small pointed windows and the royal coat of arms of Spain, which was incorporated in the mid-8th century. The interior of the building houses coins of different monarchs of Navarre as well as financial documents signed by the Kings. A small covered passageway with a pointed tunnel vault leads off to a delightful garden with a well at its centre.

10. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE REDÍN Y CRUZAT FAMILY

This building is a large old Renaissance house that was reformed in the 17th century. The renovation introduced baroque elements to the house. It conserves its coat of arms.

11. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE EZPELETA FAMILY

The best example of stately baroque architecture in the city, with its pilasters and dintel decorated with the coat of arms.

12. CHURCH OF SAN LORENZO. CHAPEL OF SAN FERMÍN

The church has great sentimental value because it houses the chapel of San Fermín (the patron saint of Pamplona). The present façade dates back to 1901; designed by Florencio Ansoleaga, it replaced the former Baroque façade. The interior is in the shape of a Greek cross delineated within a square. Notable features include the geometric pattern of its domes and the lantern crowning the upper part.



13. CHURCH OF THE AGUSTINAS RECOLETAS

This basilica, an example of court architecture, was built in 1624.

14. PORTAL NUEVO (NEW GATE)

This opening in the walls was made from 1571 onwards by order of King Felipe II of Castile. One of the twin towers surrounding the gate's arch has the imperial coat of arms of King Carlos V.

15. MUSEUM OF NAVARRE

This is the most valuable museum in Pamplona, installed in the former Hospital of Our Lady of Mercy, the façade of which still remains. The museum stands over the lower part of the *Cuesta de Santo Domingo*. It contains archaeological and art collections relating to the history of Navarre, outstanding examples being capitals from the cloister of the Romanesque Cathedral of Pamplona and an ornamental chest from the Monastery of Leyre, an exceptional example of Hispanic-Arab ivory work. From the Roman era there are notable mosaics such as the Theseus. As for paintings, the crowning work of the museum is Goya's Marquis of San Adrián.

16. CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO

The church was built in the 16th century, although its baroque façade dates from the 13th century. Inside there are some splendid baroque and Renaissance altar pieces and paintings of interest, plus a magnificent 17th century organ.

17. SEMINARY OF ST. JOHN AND MUNICIPAL ARCHIVE

The building's foundations are made of ashlar and brick. The façade contains the typical baroque ornamentation of the time and a statue of St John, to whom the seminary is dedicated.

18. THE ROYAL ARCHIVE / THE ROYAL PALACE

Located in *2 de Mayo* street, the former Palace of the Monarchs of Navarre stands on a vantage point at the top end of the ancient borough of La Navarrería. The Palace also has other

names: San Pedro, Viceroy, or Captaincy, given that it has been known by all these names throughout its history, which dates back to around 1190, when King Sancho VI ("the Wise") ordered its construction. Its rehabilitation as the headquarters of the Royal and General Archives of Navarre was carried out by the prize-winning Navarrese architect Rafael Moneo.

19. CHURCH OF SAN FERMÍN DE ALDAPA

This basilica already existed in the mediaeval era, although its present structure dates from 1701.

20. PALACE OF THE MARQUIS OF ROZALEJO

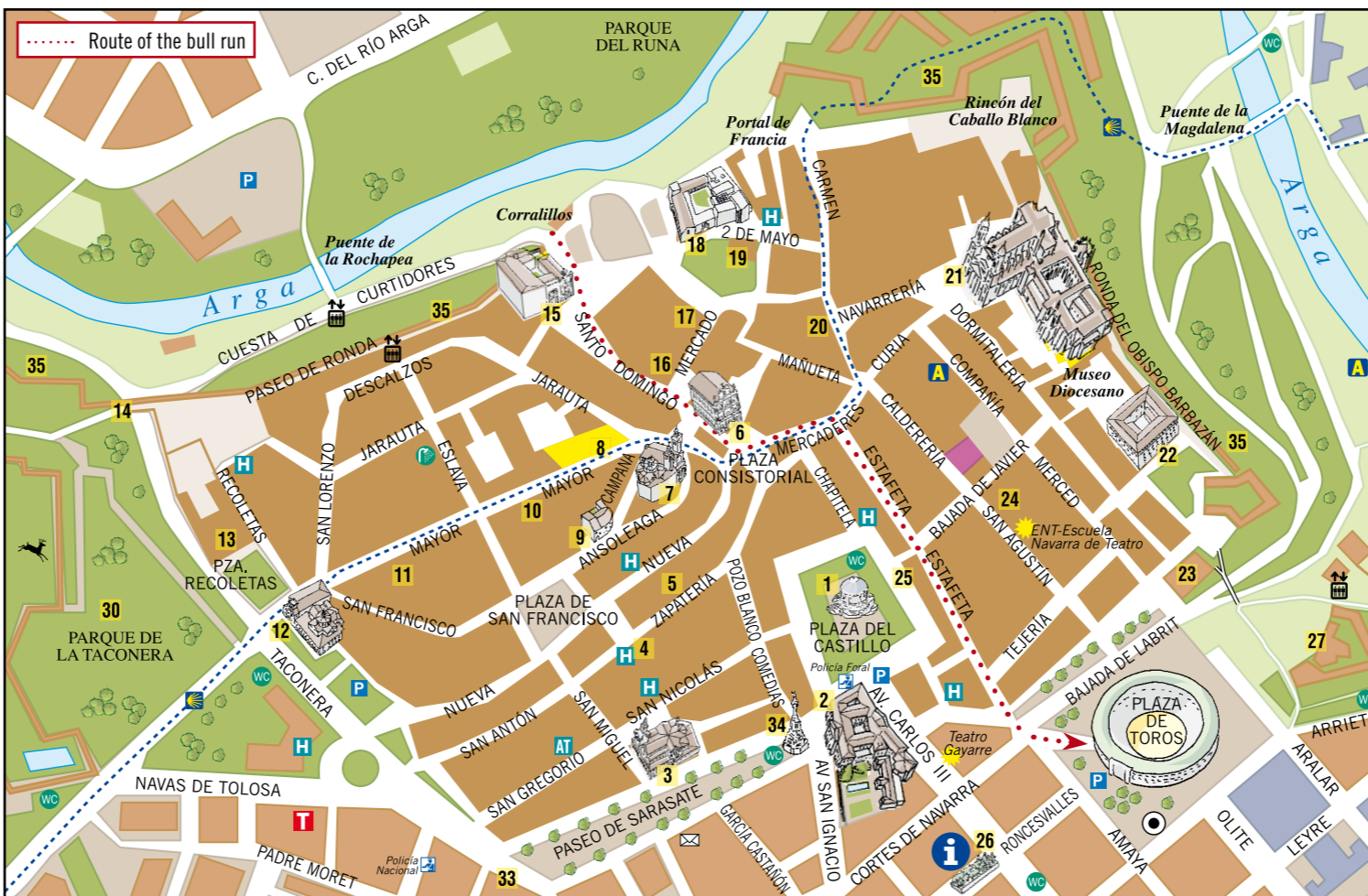
The façade has a toned down baroque design and is made from fine stone, covering three floors.

21. THE CATHEDRAL OF SANTA MARÍA

Built during the 14th and 15th centuries on a site where a Roman temple used to stand, its neoclassical façade (the crowning work of Ventura Rodríguez) hides a magnificent Gothic church whose central nave reaches a height of 26,8 metres. The building is very simple and light enters through pointed windows with 16th century stained glass and other later windows. The figure of Saint Mary that presides over the cathedral is a Romanesque silver-plated sculpture. In the central nave stands the tomb of King Carlos III and his wife, Leonor, a superb example of 15th century Gothic sculpture. The altarpiece of Saint Thomas by Caparoso is also of particular value and interest. The cloister is the jewel of the Cathedral and one of the best examples of the Gothic style, with trifoliate arches, mullions, vaults and doors decorated with highly varied and exquisitely detailed sculptures. The Cathedral buildings are completed by the canons' kitchens, in the Gothic style, and the English Gothic refectory, which houses the Diocesan Museum and its valuable collection of sacred art.

22. THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE

Located in the Plaza de Santa María la Real, this building was constructed in the 17th century as the seat of the bishops of Pamplona. It is one of the most outstanding examples



of baroque architecture in Pamplona. The building is rectangular in shape with three levels. Its base is made from ashlar, the walls of exposed brick and it is finished off with a gallery of arches. It has two doorways decorated in the Churrigueresque style. Today it is the administrative headquarters of episcopal activities, the diocesan archive and the home of the Archbishop.

23. FRONTÓN LABRIT

A covered 'fronton' (court) where one of the most deeply-rooted sports in Navarre is played: Basque pelota.

24. CHURCH OF ST AUGUSTINE

The present church was built in the 16th century and has the typical convent-type ground plan of the period.

25. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE GOYENECHÉ FAMILY

Built in the 18th century, it is an exception in civil baroque architecture thanks to its cubic design with three façades.

26. MONUMENT TO THE ENCIERRO (BULL RUN)

The sculpture by Rafael Huerta freezes the running *mozos* being pursued by the bulls in an instant.

27. FORT OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

Built in the 18th century, this is, without doubt, the best place to start a walk along the walls, as it houses the **Interpretation Centre of Pamplona's Fortifications**.

28. BALUARTE' CONFERENCE CENTRE AND AUDITORIUM

This imposing building is located in the centre of Pamplona and has excellent connections to the main access routes into the city. Covered in dark grey granite, it has become a reference point for the region's cultural and congress-related activities.

29. THE CITADEL

This walled fortification was built between 1571 and 1645 under the orders of King Felipe II of Spain, in accordance with a layout designed by the Italian military engineer Giacomo Pelearo. A very sophisticated defensive system was devised, following the model of the fortress at Antwerp: a regular pentagon with 5 bastions at the corners. It is regarded as the finest example of military architecture from the Spanish Renaissance. The Renaissance sobriety of the Citadel is evident in the main gate, where a plaque commemorates the start of its construction. In 1808 it was taken by French troops and in 1888 part of the bastions were demolished to start building the new city. The Citadel is now a huge 'green lung' for the city, and its moat, bastions and pavilions are used for recreational and sporting activities and exhibitions and cultural events.

30. TACONERA PARK

This is the oldest and most beautiful of all the parks in Pamplona. It is a well-landscaped area housing a pretty Viennese-style café and a monument to the tenor Julián Gayarre. Its best-known feature, however, are its animals; deer, fallow deer, peacocks and assorted ducks and swans that live in the moat around the wall.

31. MEDIA LUNA PARK

This is one of the oldest gardens in Pamplona, located at the south-east end of the city walls, with excellent views over the river Arga and beyond. It was designed by Víctor Eusa in 1935 and is elaborately planted with pools, hedges, arbours and vast trees. A monument to the violinist Pablo Sarasate stands in the centre of the park.

32. THE PLANETARIUM AND YAMAGUCHI PARK

Yamaguchi park, featuring extensive lawns laid out in the form of a Japanese garden, was opened in 1997 with the name of the Japanese city where St. Francis Xavier lived in the 16th century, with which Pamplona is twinned. It houses the Planetarium, where exhibitions and scientific conferences are held.

33. PARLIAMENT

Also known as the old 'Audiencia' (Law Courts), it was built in 1892 to complete the urban development of the Paseo Sarasate, opposite the Palace of Navarre. It has three stories and a façade consisting of large windows set in a harmonious combination of stone and red brick. Since the end of the last century it has been the headquarters of all the higher courts of justice in Navarre, but has been recently converted to house the Parliament of Navarre.

34. MONUMENT TO THE FUEROS (CHARTER) OF NAVARRE

This monument was erected by public subscription to commemorate the townspeople's defence of the ancient Navarrese fiscal rights that the Spanish Treasury Minister at the end of the 19th century, Germán Gamazo, tried to abolish. It was created by architect Manuel Martínez de Ubagó and the construction work finished in 1903. Each of the five sides of the monument represents the coats of arms of the five *merindades* (similar to counties) of the Kingdom of Navarre: Pamplona, Tudela, Estella, Olite and Sangüesa. Underneath the huge coats of arms and around the whole perimeter of the monument are 20 heraldic shields representing the cities, towns and villages of Navarre and another five plaques with inscriptions alluding to the *Fueros* (Charter). On the corners are five allegorical figures in marble which represent Justice, History, Self-Government, Peace and Work. The monument is topped off by a bronze female figure which allegorically represents Navarre. In her right hand she carries a section of the chains of the Kingdom's coat of arms, and in the left a scroll bearing the words 'Ley Foral' (Navarrese Charter Law).

35. THE CITY WALLS

Following the conquest of Navarre and its incorporation into Castile in 1512-1515 Pamplona became an outpost of the Spanish crown against France. The constant objective of the next three centuries was to defend the frontier against invasions, and for this reason the fortifications and walls from the end of the 16th century provided a vital means of defence which, at the same time, impeded the city's horizontal growth. Two parks at each end of the wall – *La Media Luna* and *La Taconera* – mark the borders of the old city to the north.

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- H** Hotel
- AT** Apartment
- A** Hostel
- A** Pilgrim's hostel
- Pilgrims' Way to Santiago de Compostela
- WC** Public toilets
- WC** Public baths
- T** Taxi rank
- Petrol stations
- C** Cinemas
- Museums
- Theatres
- Post office
- Shopping centres
- Bicycle lanes
- Bicycle hire
- P** Parking
- Blue zone (paid parking)
- Parking for residents with permits
- Orange zone (paid parking, unlimited time)
- Red zone (paid parking)

Gobierno de Navarra

Ayuntamiento de Pamplona
Iruñeko Udala

ENGLISH

NA-240-A
AP-15
VITORIA
FRANCIA
SAN SEBASTIÁN

ESTELLA
LOGROÑO
A-12
A Cizur Menor

