

THE SANCTUARY OF LOYOLA - SANCTUAIRE DE LOYOLA

It was sponsored in 1682 by Queen Mariana of Austria, widow of Philip V, designed by the architect, Carlo Fontana, and work began in 1688. In the centre, flanked by two sober-looking wings, in contrast to the Churrigueresque portico, is the Baroque church, which is circular in shape. It was inaugurated in 1738, fifty years after building commenced. The dome with the lantern and crucifix as main features was inaugurated 15 years later. The main altar was created between 1750 and 1757 following the design of the Azpeitia-born Ignacio de Ibero.



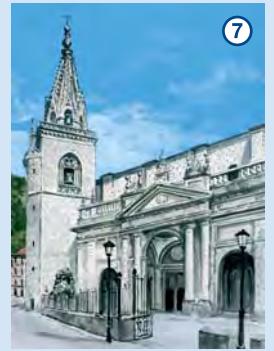
THE TOWN HALL - HÔTEL DE VILLE

In the past, the Town Hall was in another building situated and still preserved in the well-known "Plazuela del Concejo". The current Town Hall, designed by Lázaro de Lainceria, was built in 1711 as an Augustinian convent, a role it played until 1840, the year it was abandoned by the monks due to the Mendizábal disentailment. In 1842, the State transferred the building to the Town Hall on the condition that a part of it should be used as an educational establishment. The interior conceals what in the past had been the church of the convent, today desecrated and converted into a cultural centre.



THE CHURCH OF SAN SEBASTIÁN OF SOREASU ÉGLISE DE SAN SEBASTIÁN DE SOREASU

Built by the Templars between the 16th and 18th centuries, it underwent extensive restructuring and only the tower of the old temple was conserved albeit very much transformed by the ornamentation carried out in the 19th century. The original portico was replaced in 1771 with a frontispiece designed by Ventura Rodríguez and completed by Francisco Ibero. The church has eight chapels, one of which, the Solitude Chapel, stands out as a jewel of the Renaissance period, where the tomb of Nicolás Sáez de Elola, companion to Pizarro in Peru, is to be found. Also of outstanding beauty are the Baroque altarpiece and the baptismal font where Iñigo de Loyola was christened.



THE HOSPITAL AND HERMITAGE OF MAGDALENA HÔPITAL ET ERMITAGE DE LA MAGDALENA

In 1535, after completing his studies in Paris, when Iñigo de Loyola arrived in Azpeitia, he was ill but instead of residing comfortably in the family tower house, he chose to stay in this hospital and leprosarium, together with the poorest patients. It is said that, during the three months that he stayed there he used to preach in the hermitage of Our Lady of Elosiaga and in the parish church of San Sebastián of Soreasu. He also walked the streets begging for food and help for those who were ill, homeless and unprotected. Nowadays, the old hospital is used as an Ignatian interpretation centre.



THE HOUSE WHERE SAINT IGNATIUS WAS BORN MAISON NATALE DE SAINT IGNACE

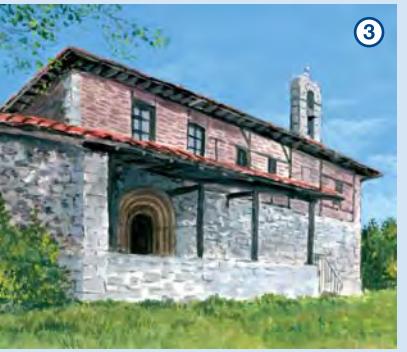
It is situated within the walls of the sanctuary. Its origins go back to the 14th century. It was built by Beltrán Yáñez de Loyola during the wars between Oñacinos and Gamboinos. In 1456, the upper part was dismantled and its owner, Juan Pérez de Loyola (grandfather of Saint Ignatius), was exiled to Ximena de la Frontera. The tower was rebuilt in 1461 but by royal decree and not with stone but with brick. The height of its walls was also lowered. The building, where Iñigo de Loyola was born and bred, is a beautiful sample of Mudéjar art, which is so widespread in the valley of Iraurgi.



Elle se situe à l'intérieur de l'enceinte du sanctuaire. Ses origines remontent au 14ème siècle. Elle fut construite par Beltrán Yáñez de Loyola pendant les guerres entre partisans du lignage d'Oñaz et partisans de Gamboa. En 1456, elle fut sectionnée et son propriétaire Juan Pérez de Loyola (le grand-père de San Ignacio) envoyé en exil à Ximena de la Frontera. La tour fut reconstruite en 1461 mais sur prescription royale, en brique et non en pierre et la hauteur de ses murs fut rabaisée. Le bâtiment où naquit et fut élevé Iñigo de Loyola est un superbe exemple de l'art mudéjar extrêmement répandu dans la vallée d'Iraurgi.

THE HERMITAGE OF OUR LADY OF OLATZ - ERMITAGE DE N^o S^a DE OLATZ

It is situated half way between Azpeitia and Loyola. It dates back to the end of the 13th century beginning of the 14th century. In the past it was very much related with the Loyolas as these were the co-patrons of the hermitage together with the mayor of the town of Azpeitia. The hermitage contains a valuable polychrome Gothic carving of Our Lady of Olatz, for whom it is said Saint Ignatius felt special devotion. Curiously, the Private Boards of Gipuzkoa held their meetings in this place until the beginning of the 18th century.



Situé à mi-chemin entre Azpeitia et Loyola, datant de la fin du 13ème siècle, il fut dans le passé étroitement lié à la famille des Loyola étant donné que ceux-ci furent co-patrons de l'ermitage avec le maire de la cité d'Azpeitia. Il renferme une très belle sculpture d'influence gothique polychromée de notre dame d'Olatz pour laquelle on dit que San Ignacio ressentait une dévotion particulière. Une donnée curieuse, l'ermitage fut l'endroit où se réunissaient les conseils particuliers de Gipuzkoa jusqu'au début du 18ème siècle.

ALTUNA HOUSE - MAISON ALTUNA

It was built in the 16th century by the Altuna family, one of the oldest lineages in Azpeitia, with a family home in the neighbourhood of Urrestilla. The building is of ashlar stone up to the second floor with a combination of rhombuses and saw-tooth patterns in brick, typical of the Mudéjar structure which is so common in old buildings in Azpeitia and Azkotia.



Elle fut construite comme manoir au 16ème siècle par les Altuna, l'une des familles les plus anciennes d'Azpeitia, dans le quartier d'Urrestilla. Il s'agit d'un bâtiment construit en pierre de taille jusqu'au deuxième étage où grâce à une composition de losanges et de dents de scie exécutés en briquette, on remarque l'influence d'une structure typiquement mudéjar particulièrement courante dans les constructions d'Azpeitia et Azkotia.

THE BULLRING - ARÈNES

It was inaugurated in 1903 and replaced a previous one. In all the bullfights held here, a funeral dance ("Zortziko") is performed after the death of the third bull.



Elles furent inaugurées en 1903 pour remplacer les précédentes arènes. Toutes les corridas qui s'y tiennent jouent le "zortziko" funèbre après la mise à mort du troisième taureau. L'interprétation est jouée en souvenir du banderillero José Ventura Laca, mort dans les vieilles arènes d'Azpeitia le 2 août 1841.

Les arènes d'Azpeitia sont connues pour y accueillir de nombreuses épreuves sportives de disciplines basques rurales.

THE OLD MUNICIPAL WASH HOUSE - ANCIEN LAVOIR MUNICIPAL

It is situated where the part of the wall adjacent to the church is. It was built in 1842 under the patronage of José Javier Olazabal for the purpose of offering a dignified place where women could do their washing. The neoclassical style building is covered except in the centre where there is a large pool of water that feeds the twenty pools situated around it, each with its tap and washing stone. In the main façade, there are two wrought iron doors and adjacent to this, three drinking fountains.



Le lavoir est situé sur le lieu où se trouvait anciennement une partie de la muraille adossée à l'église. Il fut construit en 1842 sous les auspices de José Javier Olazabal pour offrir un lieu digne aux femmes qui venaient y laver leur linge. Le bâtiment de style néo-classique, est recouvert sauf dans le centre où est situé le grand bassin qui alimente les vingt piscines situées aux alentours, chacune équipée d'un robinet et de sa propre pierre. Sur la façade principale, se trouvent deux portes en fer forgé sur lesquelles sont adossées trois fontaines.

THE ANTXIETA PALACE - PALAIS D'ANTXIETA

This building is a magnificent example of Mudéjar architecture in the valley of Iraurgi. Its construction was ordered in the 16th century by the famous renaissance composer, Juan de Antxieta (1462-1523), chapel maestro of the Catholic Monarchs, born in the nearby tower of Antxieta in the neighbourhood of Urrestilla. The most outstanding aspect of the building is the main façade, built in ashlar stone on the ground floor and in brick in the rest of the building with sumptuous decorative motifs and a composite structure which is unique in Gipuzkoa.



Ce bâtiment est un superbe exemple d'architecture mudéjar de la vallée d'Iraurgi. Sa construction qui date du 16ème siècle fut commandée par le célèbre compositeur Renaissance, Juan de Antxieta (1462-1523), maître de chapelle des Rois catholiques né dans la tour voisine d'Antxieta, dans le quartier d'Urrestilla. L'élément le plus remarquable du bâtiment est la façade principale réalisée en pierre de taille dans sa partie inférieure et en briques sur le reste du bâtiment, ornée de motifs décoratifs d'une grande richesse et composant un schéma unique dans la province de Gipuzkoa.

THE BASAZABAL PALACE - PALAIS BASAZABAL

It is regarded as the oldest original civil building in Azpeitia as its construction dates back to the 14th and 15th centuries. The main façade of this urban palace, decidedly Gothic in style, is simple although the doorway with the rounded arch formed by huge segments and framed by an alfiz together with the well-made windows suggest a careful construction. The building has a central patio, which is quite uncommon in Gipuzkoa, and beautiful arches which form the galleries of the façade opening onto the river.



Nowadays it is open to the general public as it houses the tourist office and the town's training area.

Il est considéré comme le bâtiment civil original le plus ancien d'Azpeitia puisque sa construction remonte aux XIV^e-XV^e siècles. La façade principale de ce palais urbain à l'esthétique gothique prononcée est simple. Cependant, le grand arc en plein cintre du portail formé par d'énormes voussoirs et encadré d'un alfiz, ainsi que les grandes fenêtres bien ouvrées, dénotent une construction soignée. L'édifice comprend un patio central peu commun en Guipúzcoa et de belles arcades qui forment les galeries de la façade ouverte sur la rivière.

Aujourd'hui, il est ouvert au public puisque le palais abrite l'office de tourisme et le service déformation de la commune.

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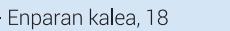
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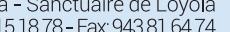
- AZPEITIA

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- LOIOIA

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**SYMBOLS - LÉGENDE**

H1	Arrupe Hotel Hôtel Arrupe
H2	Loiola Hotel Hôtel Loiola
H3	Larrañaga Hotel Hôtel Larrañaga
P	Farmhouse Agrotourisme
i	Otola Inn Otola Pension
M	Information Information
T	Municipal Police Police Municipale
WC	Museum Musée
R	Recreational area Zone récréative
IGN	Ignatian way Chemin Ignacien

H3
3 km

IGN

San Agustin
Culture CentreCinema/Theater
 Cinéma/ThéâtreTaxi
Taxi

Parking

Bus-stop
Arrêt d'autobusAmbulatory
AmbulatoirePost office
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