

THE CARLISM MUSEUM IS A NEW FACILITY WHOSE FUNDAMENTAL GOALS ARE RECOVERING THE CARLISM HERITAGE AND RESEARCHING AND DISSEMINATING THIS POLITICAL MOVEMENT THROUGH THE USE OF SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA

The Museum

The Museum is housed in a 17th-century building known as the Governor's Palace.

Here the public can visit:

- ◆ on the first floor, the permanent exhibition dedicated to the history of Carlism, which is the heart of the museum
- ◆ on the ground floor, a programme of temporary long-term exhibitions (one exhibition per year, from Easter to December) that will delve deeper into specific aspects of Carlism or issues and themes related to the movement, relationships, influences, etc.
- ◆ in the basement, a graphic exhibition on the history and refurbishment of the building.

Since 2006, the Carlism Museum has had its own Scientific Committee whose members are Juan Pablo Fusi, Professor of Contemporary History at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Ángel García Sanz, Lecturer in Contemporary History at the Universidad Pública de Navarra, Jordi Canal, Senior Lecturer at the École des Hautes Études de Sciences Sociales in Paris and José Ramón Urquijo, Research Professor at the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC). Their main job has been to create the museum's historical outline and organise the Carlism Study Days (*Jornadas de Estudio del Carlismo*).

In 2000, the Carlist Party (*Partido Carlista-EKA*) decided to hand over items that are part of its historical legacy (including flags, uniforms, medals, paintings and photographs) to the Government of Navarra for an indefinite period. Along with this collection, there are also other cultural items belonging to the Government of Navarra on display, many of them acquired for this museum, as well as other pieces handed over by institutions and private individuals.

The Carlism Museum began its public activities in 2007 with the celebration of the first edition of the Carlism Study Days, which were followed by the 2008 and 2009 editions. The proceedings of the first two editions have

been published and those of the latest edition are currently being prepared. In September 2010, the 4th edition of the Study Days will be held under the title "*For God, Country and King*": *The Ideas of Carlism*.

The Building

This palace, built between 1608 and 1613 on Calle la Rúa, along which the Pilgrim's Way to Santiago passes, has architectural characteristics rarely seen in this area.

It was commissioned by Juan de Echávarri y Larráin, member of a family from Estella that had maintained close links with the monarchy of Navarre since the 14th century and who was extremely powerful in 16th- and 17th-century Estella. He divided his time between Navarre and the Habsburg court. Even though it is not known who designed the building, it is believed that the architect was Juan Gómez de Mora, due to its formal characteristics and the close relationship between Juan de Echávarri and the Duke of Lerma, for whom Gómez de Mora worked.

The building stands out due to its excellent proportions and the ordered architectural composition both on the façade and on the inside. It is designed around an elegant courtyard built on two floors with triple arcades on classic columns. On the façade you will find three coats of arms: the middle one belongs to Juan de Echávarri, on the right is that of his son and on the left that of his second wife, Felipa Enríquez de Cisneros y Albormoz, which features a crown on top due to her royal kinship.

The building was owned by his descendants until 1880, when it passed to other private individuals. In 2000, Estella Town Council acquired the building, by then in ruins, and handed it over to the Government of Navarra for the establishing of the Carlism Museum.

The refurbishment work carried out has meant that the building's architectural value and original appearance have been restored, after having changed dramatically with the passing of time and the different uses given to the building, which included being a space for drying leather and a garage.



OPENING HOURS

Tuesday to Saturday,
10am-2pm and 4pm-7pm
Sundays and Bank Holidays,
11am-2pm
Closed Mondays
Closed 1st of January, local
saint's day and
25th of December

ENTRY FEES

Standard fee: 2€
50% discount with ID: Youth Card holders; student card holders; groups linked to educational or cultural institutions with prior bookings.
Free with ID: under 18s, over 65s and retired, ICOM members, unemployed (with unemployment cards); teachers with accreditation of their school's address and pilgrims on the St James Way.

INFORMATION

Calle La Rúa 27-29
31200 Estella-Lizarrá, Navarra
Tel: +34 948 552 111
www.museodelcarlismo.navarra.es

ACTIVITIES

Guided tours
Educational activities for schools
Carlism Study Days

Free entry: Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, International Museum Day (18th of May), International Tourism Day (27th of September), Spain's national day (12th of October), Day of Navarre (3rd of December) and Day of the Constitution (6th of December).

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION BRINGS TOGETHER THE HISTORY OF CARLISM FROM ITS ORIGINS TO 1939 IN EIGHT DIFFERENT SECTIONS, SEVEN OF THEM CHRONOLOGICAL

Carlism as a Historical Movement

Europe and America suffered profound political and social changes (revolution) in the second half of the 18th century that were not, however, supported by society as a whole. This, in turn, generated a widespread counter-revolutionary movement at the end of the 18th and during the 19th century, of which Carlism was a part. Both share certain characteristics, such as legitimism, the defence of religion and the rejection of revolutionary rationalism. Nevertheless, Carlism has one unique feature: its lengthy duration. Its ability to adapt meant that it survived while the other counter-revolutionary movements faded in the second half of the 19th century.

The Crisis of the *Ancien Régime* and the Creation of Carlism

In 1808, there was a rebellion against the French troops in defence of the dethroned Fernando VII and an endangered religion. It was also a response against the foreigner, thus adding a national element to the Peninsular War. Its end heralded the triumph of absolutism. Nevertheless, the reign of Fernando VII then faced the revolutionary about-turn of 1820 and the subsequent royalist armed insurrection, as well as the ultra-absolutist uprisings of previous years. In this environment of conflict, which had been constant since the Peninsular War, the legal dispute relating to who had the right to the throne arose: was it Fernando VII's brother, Prince Carlos M^a Isidro de Borbón or his daughter, Princess Isabel?

The First Carlist War, the Inter-war Period and the Second Carlist War

The events of the time are told in detail through maps and interactive displays. Many of the museum's most important pieces correspond to this period, such as flags (including the Carlist standard known as *la Generalísima*) and uniforms. Along with these pieces and under the title **Art in War**, different paintings

are displayed of scenes from both wars by Van Halen, Benlliure, Estevan, Cusachs and Salaberría.

Carlism In Between Centuries

The restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in 1874 through the figure of Alfonso XII, son of Isabel II, and the end of the Second Carlist War (1876) led to a period of change for Carlism. A cycle of wars that began in 1833 came to a close, which in turn forced the party (*la Comunión*) to adapt to a period in which war was no longer the main channel of expression.

The Second Republic and the Civil War

The proclamation of the Second Republic made Carlism, once again, the point of attraction for different counter-revolutionary forces. In 1936, the Carlists joined the military insurrection. The participation of the *requeté* divisions (as the Carlist militia was known) in the Civil War was notable. For the Carlists, this war represented an end to the wars of the 19th century. After so many lost battles, they finally found themselves on the winning side. Nevertheless, they had conceded much along the way.

.....

In connection with the permanent exhibition, you will find an information area on the same floor providing details of various Carlist routes across Navarre: the Pretenders' Route, the main battles and the Liberal defence.

The museographical work for this exhibition was awarded to *Tiquitoc Producciones*, with the help of Pedro Rújula (Lecturer in Contemporary History at the Universidad de Zaragoza) as advisor. The company KEN was charged with creating the room dedicated to the history of the building (in the basement).



Above: A Battle from the First Carlist War. Francisco de Paula Van Halen y Maffei (Vic, 1810-Madrid, 1887). Oil on canvas, 1841.

Middle: The 'de la Generalísima' flag carried by the army of Carlos V, 1833. Partido Carlista-EKA Collection.

Bottom-left: Silver 50 cents Carlos VII coin, minted in Brussels in 1876.

MUSEO DEL
CARLISMO