



















Markina Xemein



-  **Informazio puntuak** Points of information
www.markina-xemein.com
-  **Garraio publikoa** Public transport
Bizkaibus buses *Autobus Bizkaibus*
www.bizkaia.net · 902222265
Bilbo-Ondarroa/Ondarroa-Bilbo
Bilbo-Lekeitio/Lekeitio-Bilbo
-  **Taxi geltokia** Taxi rank
-  **Osasun etxea** Health center (94 616 63 06)
Astelehenetik barikura 8:00-17:00 From Monday to Friday
-  **Udaltzaingoa** Local police office (656791144)
Astelehenetik barikura 8:00-22:00 From Monday to Saturday
Larunbat eta igandetan 9:00-21:00 Saturday and Sunday
-  **Farmazia** Chemist's
-  **Azoka** Market *Plazabarraiepa*
Eguen goizero Every Thursday morning
-  **Sorgin zulo gaztelekua** Youth center
-  **Lauzirika Herri Bolatokia** Bowling alley
-  **Jolasgunea** Playground
-  **Kultur etxea** Cultural point
-  **Kiroldegia** Sports centre
-  **Liburutegia** Library
-  **Aterpetxea** Hostel
-  **WI-FI gunea** WI-FI zone

-  **Santiago bidea** Santiago road
-  **Ikusi beharreko puntua** Must-see place
-  **Bisita gomendagarria** Recommended visit

Eibar-Elgoibar
Etxebarria
UKO IBILBIDEA
14

eus. English




markinaxemeinturismoa.eus



Zigilua duten herriko dendetan eta tabernetan eskuragarri.
Get the stamp in local shops and bars with the sign.

HISTORIA HISTORY

Villaviciosa de Marquina izenarekin sortu zuen hiribildua 1355ean Bizkaiko Jaunak, Gipuzkoarekin marka edo muga bezala. 1952an, Xemein batu zen. Markina, hiri izaerakoa, lau kaletan egituratua eta harresitua, portale bakoitzetik errebaletara zabalduz hazi zen. Xemein, baserri izaerakoa, baserri eta auzotan sakabanatuta hazi zen, hirigune barik. Gaur egun, herriak hirigunea eta hamaika auzo ditu.



BERTOKO PRODUKTUAK

Markina-Xemein nekazaritza eta baserri munduari oso loturik egon den herria denez, bertoko produktu ugari ekoizten dira: gazta, txakolina, sagardoa, kokoteak, ogia eta ortuaria, batez ere. Herriko dendetan eta eguneroko azokan aurkitu daitezke salgai. Urteko azoka nagusia, urriko bigarren zapatuan izaten da.



PILOTALEKUA 11

“Pilotaren Unibertsitatea” lez da ezaguna, zesta puntako pilotari handien eskola izan delako. Horretarako eraikitako lehen pilotalekua XVIII. mendekoa da.

Jai Alai: Jai bat. Munduko kirolirik azkarrena. Markina-Xemein mundu zabalean erreferente bihurtu duen kirola.

Frontoia zabalik egoten da goiz eta arratsalde. Entrenamenduak arratsaldez izaten dira.

THE FRONTON

Known as the “University of the Pelota”; (University of the Ball), the fronton has been the learning centre for many important Jai Alai players. The first fronton built here dates back to the 18th century.

Jai Alai: A great party. The quickest sport in the world. Has spread the name of Markina-Xemein all around the world.

The fronton is open in the morning and afternoon, with training sessions in the afternoon.

ARTEA KALEAN

Herrian zehar, hainbat mural eta eskultura daude, herriko artistek eginak gehienak. Aipatzekoak dira alde zaharrea eta inguruetan aurkitu ditzakegun egurrezko ateak, bakoitza herriko eragile bati eskainia, mugimendu sozial antzitan erakusgarri.

ART IN THE STREETS

Walking through the village many murals and sculptures can be seen, the majority were created by local artists. In particular, the wooden doors are dedicated to the different groups of people in the village. This is an example of the rich sociocultural movement in the village.



1 GOIKO PORTALA. MUGARTEGI JAUREGIA EDO SOLARTEKUA.

Harresiaren portalea eta gaur egun ez dagoen Elexbarriako San Pedro eliza egon ziren plazan dago jauregi barroko hau, sasoi hartako arkitektura “doméstica residencial”-aren eredu eta egungo udaletxea. Lucas Longa arkitektoak eraiki zuen 1666an.

GOIKO PORTALA, MUGARTEGI TOWER OR SOLARTEKUA. Built in 1666 by Lucas Longa, this Baroque palace is located in the plaza, where the entrance of the wall and San Pedro Eleixbarria's church were previously situated. The palace is an example of residential architecture at that time. Currently, it's used as the Town Hall.

2 KARMENGO ITURRIA. 1787an eraikia, ilustrazioaren ideiei jarraiki. Zutabearen azpian lau obalo ditu, hiribilduaren armariarekin eta bizkaierazko testuekin. Testuok Juan Antonio Mogelenak dira.

FOUNTAIN OF GOIKO PORTALA. The fountain was built in 1787 following the ideas of the Enlightenment. Under its column there are four ovals with the village shield and Biscayan Basque texts, which were written by Juan Antonio Moguel.

3 KARMENGO ELIZA ETA KOMENTUA.

1691n sortu zuten. Elizak, 1724an eraikia, barroko karmeldarraren ezaugarriak ditu. Hareharridun aurrealde, hiru nabe eta gurutz latindardun zoria ditu, eta barruko aldean erretaulen apaindura aberatsa nabarmentzen da.

CHURCH AND CONVENT OF CARMEN. The church was founded in 1691 and constructed in 1724. It has characteristics of the Baroque Carmelite: a sandstone façade, three naves and a Latin cross floor plan. Inside, the rich and ornate altarpieces particularly stand out.

4 ANSOTEGI JAUREGIA.

Jauregi bilakatutako dorrea. Jatorrizkotik, Guen kaleara ematen duen aurreko aldea baino ez da geratzen. Bertan, bi ogiba-sarrera eta lau bao pare zabaltzen dira.

ANSOTEGI PALACE. Initially a tower but transformed into a palace, the original façade can still be seen on Guen Kalea (street). It has two arches which form points of entry and four pairs of arrow slits.

5 ANTIXIA EDO IBARRA DORREA.

Jauregi bilakatutako harresi-barruko dorre hau 1630eko eroldan aipatzen da. Harlanduzko aurrealde nagusi ederra daukalako nabarmentzen da, baina atzeko aldean itxura desberdina dauka: Goi Erdi Aroko dorre sendo batena.

ANTIXIA OR IBARRA TOWER. Antxia was originally a tower within the walls of the village, but was transformed into a palace, as mentioned in the 1630 census. The front is made from beautifully carved stone, whereas the back is completely different, as it consists of the early robust medieval tower.

6 UDALETXE ZAHARRA.

1521 eta 1542 bitartean eraiki zuten, baina hainbat berrikuntza izan zituen. 1636 eta 1645 bitartean, egurrezko habeak kendu eta hareharrizko zutabeak jarri zizkieten. Kapitela historiatua dauka, Carlos I.aren armariarekin. Beheko solairuan plaza erara zabalduak atari zabal bat dago. Kanpai-erlojuaren dorrea XIX. mendekoa da. **FORMER CONSISTORIAL TOWN HALL.** The former Town Hall was built between 1521 and 1542 but since then has had several reforms. The ground floor has a wide portico and the bell clock tower dates back to the 19th century. Between 1636 and 1645, the wooden beams were replaced by sandstone columns, which have the elaborate shield of Carlos I.

7 ANDONEGI JAUREGIA. Lucas Longak egindako eraikin barrokoa. Aintzat hartu behar dira kareharrizko harlanduz egindako lanak, balkoiak eta armarría, eta baita erlaitza eta egurrezko teilatu-hegala ere.

ANDONEGI PALACE. The palace is a Baroque building by Lucas Longa. Dressed limestone has been used for the balconies, shield and cornices. As well as this, wooden eaves can be seen.



8 IRURETAKO PORTALEA. ARKUPEA ETA ZELAIA.

hegoaldeko portalearen ondoan, Irureta portalea, Arkupea eta Zelaia. 1854ko eraikina da, neoklasikoa, zelaira begiratzen duen aurrealde arkupeaduna, hiribilduko oso aspaldiko aisialdi guneari estimua erakutsiz. Ondoan, apur bat atzerago, Antxia Dorrearen atzeko aldea ikus daiteke. **ENTRANCE HALL OF IRURETA, ARKUPE (THE PORTICO) AND PRADO (THE PARK).** Arkupe house is located close to Irureta's entrance hall, which was the former southern entrance hall of the wall. It was built in 1854, in the Neoclassical style, with a portico looking out onto the park. This shows the timeless importance of the park as a place of leisure in the village. Slightly behind this building, the back of Antxia Tower can be seen.

9 UBILLA ETXEA. Abesuaeren errebaletan, fatxadaren daukan plakan 1610. urtea ageri da. Fatxadaren goiko aldea geroagokoa da, baina barroko estilokoa erabat.

UBILLA HOUSE. The house is located in the Abesua suburb. At the front of the house, a plaque can be seen indicating the date it was built, 1610. Although the top part of the exterior is newer, it still follows the Baroque style of the house.

10 MERTZEDEKO ELIZA ETA KOMENTUA. Xemeinen 1547tik zegoen erlijiosoen komunitatea toki honetara etorri zen 1653an. Eliza 1793koa da. Komentu barrokoaren gainean adreiluzko hiru solairu eraiki zituzten. Gaur egun, ikastola da.

MERCED CHURCH AND CONVENT. Since 1547 a group of nuns have lived in Xemein, in 1653 they moved to this location. The church dates back to 1793 and the convent, which is Baroque, has three floors. It is currently used as a school.

12 BIDARTE DORREA. MURGA JAUREGIA. Erdi Aroko dorre bat ezkatzen duen jauregi barrokoa da. Lehen solairuraino harlanduzkoa da, eta bigarren solairuan rococo estiloko pinturak daude. Zubidun etxartetik lorategi ondolik joan daiteke eta zubi batetik Murgako basora sartu.

BIDARTE TOWER. MURGA PALACE. This Baroque palace has dressed stones up to the first floor and Rococo style paintings on the second floor; it also masks a medieval tower. The palace is connected to Murga forest by a bridge. It is possible to walk close to the palace garden via a nearby alley.

13 SANTA KURTZ ERMITA EDO ELIZATXIKI. Antzinako santuboa, hiribildu sarreran. XVI. mendean dokumentatua, bere burdin hesi barrokoak atentzioa ematen du. Parean daukan jauregiari atxikia dago.

SANTA CRUZ CHAPEL OR ELIZATXIKI. Documented in the 16th century, this former place of devotion is located near the village. Noticeable by its Baroque fence, it is associated with the palace in front of it.



14 BIDEGORRI. URKO IBAIA. Hiribildutik irten arte oinez jarraituko bagenu, abandonatutako errota batetik eta Urbitarte ebetik igaroko ginatke, Muniheko jauregiaren lursailera eta “Bidegorri”ra daraman harresira heldu arte, eta informazio panelen ondokik doan erreka jarraituz Ansotegi burdinolatik Etxebarriko Elizatera helduko ginatke, 2 km-ko paseotxoarekin.

BIDEGORRI. RIVER URKO. If you continued walking out of the village, you would walk past an abandoned mill and Urbitarte house, reaching the Munibe palace wall and the “Bidegorri” (red road). Following this path along the river, you would see information boards and walk past Ansotegi foundry. Eventually, this 2km walkway would lead you to the village of Etxebarria.



15 XEMEINGO ELIZA.

Bakartua, Markinako hiribilduaren eta Xemeingo elizatearen parrokiak-erakoa da. 1355ean Bizkaiko Jaunak dohaintzan emandakoa. Barroetako jaunekin gatazka luzea gainditu ostean, tenplu berria eraiki ahal izan zuen XVI. mendearren lehen erdian, las “iglesias de salón” estiloan, kontrahorma handiekien eta argi bao gutxirekin. Ataria gotikoa du. Euskadiko Monumentu Nazional aitortua, barruko handitasunean luxuzko erretaula errenazentista dauka, bankua, lau solairu eta atikoa dituena; eta hiru kale eta lau kale arteko dituena, “erromatar era”ko dekorazioz estalirik. Horma-hobi batean, Xabier Ma de Munibe ilustratuaren hilobia dago.

CHURCH OF XEMEIN. The Church of Xemein was the parish Church for the villagers of Markina and Xemein. It was donated by the Lord of Biscay in 1355, after a long conflict, in which he defeated the Lords of Barroeta. The church was constructed in the first half of the 16th century and follows the style of “hall churches” big buttresses, a few narrow windows for light and a Gothic style portico. It has been declared as a National Monument of the Basque Country. On the interior, it has a luxurious Renaissance altarpiece which consists of: a bench, four tiers as well as a top tier and three columns separated by four narrower rows. All of which are covered in Roman decoration. There is also a niche, that has the tomb of Erudite Xabier Ma of Munibe.

16 HILERRIA.

1851n ezaugarri neoklasikoarenpean eraikia. Forma errektangularrak dauka; lau atari dauzka, lurperatzeko tokitzat diseinatuta eta atondoa eta elementu neogrekoak eta neoejiptoarrak dituen kapilla bat.

CEMETERY. Built in 1851 in the Neoclassical style, the cemetery has a rectangular form with four porticoes designed for the purpose of burials. It has a chapel with a foyer and many Neo-Grec and Neo-Egyptian elements.



17 UHAGON KULTURGUNEA ETA GAYTAN DE AYALAREN JAUREGIA. PATROKUA.

Azken honek, bi zati ditu: bata neoklasikoa, XVII. mende amaierakoa, erreka ondoan; eta bestea, historizista, neobarrokoa, XX. mende hasierakoa, logia edo egutera batez lotuak. Loratagietan, Juan Antonio Mogeli (Xemeingo parrokoa eta euskarazko lehen eleberriarren egilea) eskainitako monumentua dago. Parean, lorategi eta guzti, Uhagon kulturagunea, garai batean kuartela izandakoa.

UHAGON CULTURE HOUSE AND GAYTAN DE AYALA'S PALACE. PATROKUA. The Patrokua Palace consists of two parts: a Neoclassical part from the 17th century located next to the river and a Neo-Baroque part from the 20th century. Both are joined by a gallery. In the garden, there is a monument dedicated to Juan Antonio Moguel, who was a priest of Xemein and the author of the first Basque novel. In front of Patrokua is the Cultural House Uhagon, in the past this was a military headquarter.



18 ARRETXINAGAKO DONE MIKEL ERMITA.

Ermitek, udaletxeak eta plazak eratzen dute Xemeingo Elizatea izan zen hirigune bakarra. Haraneko bi ibaiek batzen diren lekuan dago ermita. Arretxinagak “harriak datzaten tokia” esan nahi du. Ermitak jatorri hidrotermala duten haitzek osatutako formazio geologiko deigarria dauka. Euren artean, San Migelek lantza bat albatzen du deabru-herensugearen aurka. Goi Erdi Arokoa du jatorria, eta ermitauak eta freilak (ordena militarreko erlijiosoak) izan zituen.

THE CHAPEL OF SAN MIGUEL DE ARRETXINAGA. The hermitage, the Town Hall and the square are considered the only urban spaces of the former Xemein. The hermitage is situated where the two rivers of the valley join together. So Arretxinaga means the “place where the stones lie” Inside the hermitage are hydrothermal rocks, which have an extraordinary geological formation. San Miguel can be also be seen, holding a spear against a demon dragon. The origins of the chapel, goes back to the High Middle Ages, when there were hermits and freilas (religious women belonging to military orders). The actual chapel was built in 1740 and has a hexagonal shape to shelter the rocks.



19 BARROETA DORREA ETA ERMITA. Eragin handiko leinu honen etxe gotortua.

BARROETA TOWER AND CHAPEL. This tower is the fortified house of the influential Barroeta family.

20 EPAITEGI ETA KARTZELA ZAHARRA. ANCIENT COURT AND PRISON.

21 ARTIBAI DORREA ETA KOMENTUA. ARTIBAI TOWER AND CONVENT.

22 ITURRIA ETA UDAL ARRANDEGIA. ARTIBAIO ERREBALA. FOUNTAIN AND MUNICIPAL FISH MARKET. SUBURB OF ARTIBAI.

23 ORUETA ETXEA. ORUETA HOUSE.

24 TXORROAK. Umeentzako ur parkea, kiroldegi ondoko parkean, piknik-erako mahaia dituena. **WATER PARK** Umeentzako ur parkea, kiroldegi ondoko parkean, piknik-erako mahaia dituena.

25 UGARTE DORREA. UGARTE TOWER.