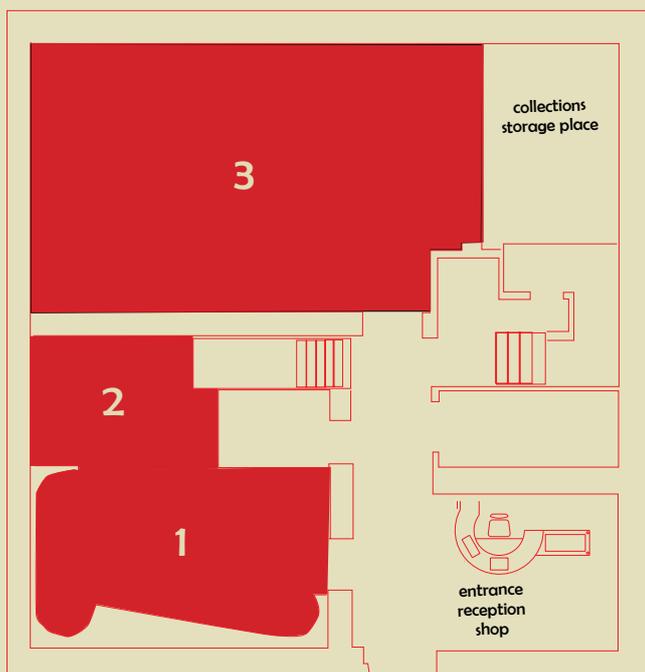


THE CENTURY of the REVOLUTIONS

The French Revolution 1789-1799

"This entailed more than cutting the head of a king. Liberalism brought a new way of understanding politics, economy, society and lifestyle. The wars that, later on, expanded throughout Europe consisted in two ways of understanding the world. One of them, the old one, was known as the **Ancient Regime**, and the new one which was known as the **Liberal System**."

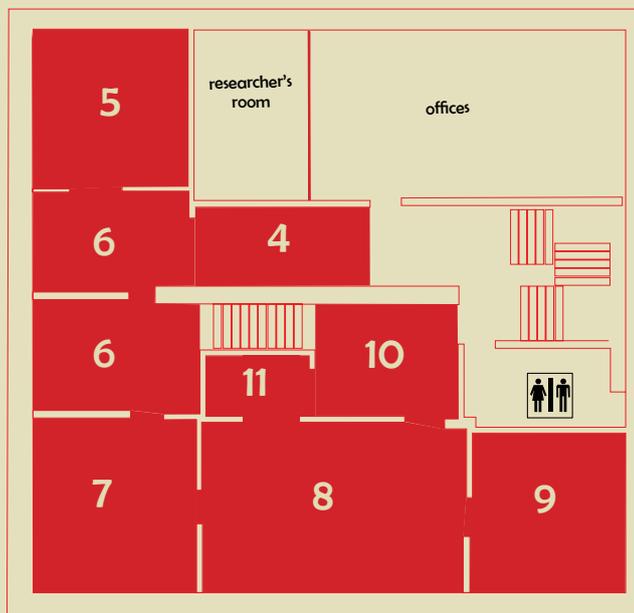
Division of the museum



Ground floor:

- 1 Zumalakarregi and his time
The Zumalakarregi brothers
- 2 The Zumalakarregi Family
- 3 Game Room: "Explore the 19th century"

First floor:



- 4 Contemporaries
- 5 Audiovisual "Two worlds against each other"
- 6 Antecedents of the First Carlist War
The Fueros
Dynastic affair
- 7 Enemies
Carlists
Liberals
Humanization of the war
- 8 Key points of the war
Help to the Carlists
Help to the Liberals
War is not limited to armed fights
Cities
Panorama of San Sebastian
Weariness of war
Peace
Weaponry

- 9 Period between wars
2nd Carlist War
Outbreak of the war
Carlist State
Publicity
Last actions
Carlist failure

- 10 Tomas Zumalakarregi. The Myth
- 11 Multimedia "Military history in the Basque Country of the 19th century"

Two worlds facing each other Page 4



War, war and more war Page 5



The Zumalakarregi brothers Page 6

Zumalakarregi Family



Page

1st Carlist war (1833-1839) 8

The dynastic conflict, a political fight
The Fueros
Armies
Foreigner participation
The "Agreement of Bergara"



Period between two wars (1839-1872) Page 17

From the Iron Factories to the Foundries
1841: customs: from Ebro to Bidasoa
The industrialization
The Railway
Enlargement of Cities
Fuerism



Page

2nd Carlist War (1872-1876) 19



Page

Curiosities 21

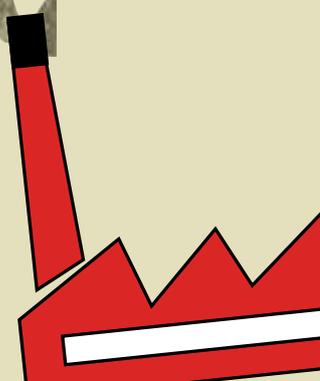
The press (newspapers)
Main characters in the 19th century
Games



Page

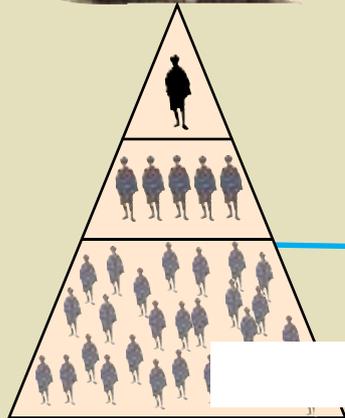
Industrial Revolution 29

The revolution in transports
The Viaduct of Ormaiztegi



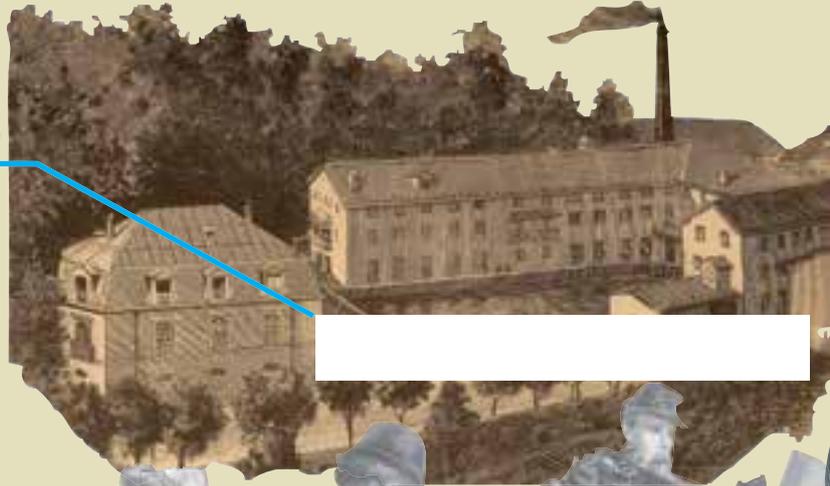
TWO WORLDS facing each other

Ancient Regime



List the main differences between the Ancient Regime and Liberalism.

Liberalism



Economy

Society

Politics

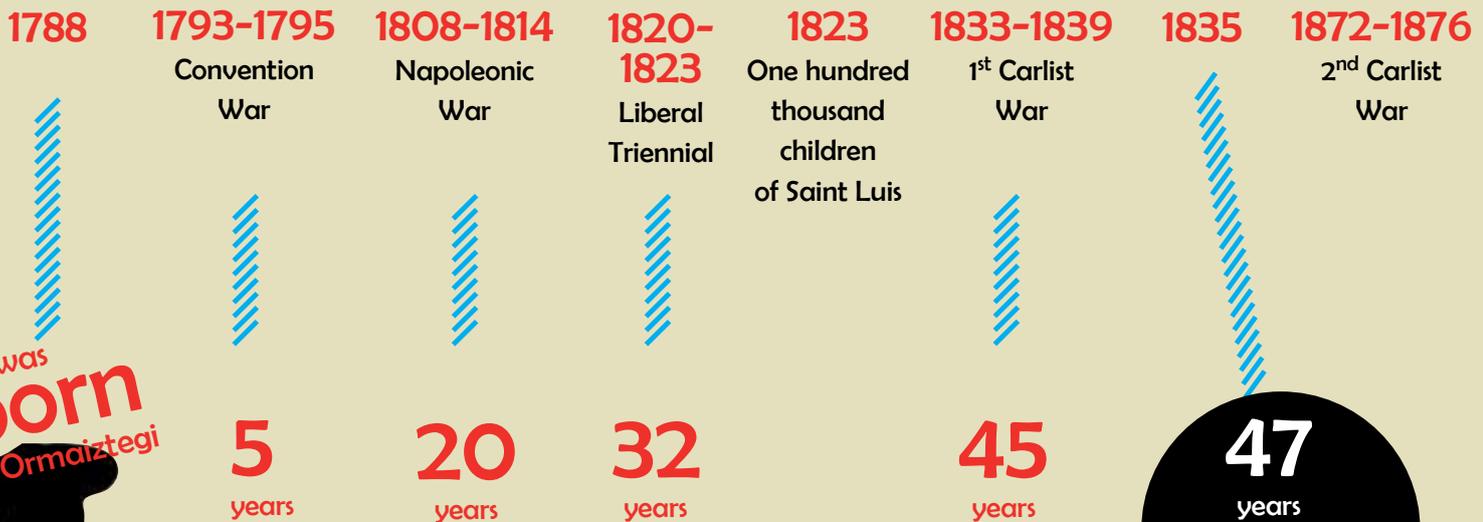
Religion

WAR, war and more war...

The use of weapons was not a new thing for Basques. The fight between two regimes that lasted for 40 years was known in different ways. As the Basque Country is limited by frontiers, it was harmed considerably by wars: it was not only used as the place for the firsts and last battles, but as a continuous pass for different troops that entailed the financial bankrupt. At the end, a **civil war**, which was even worse.



T. ZUMALAKARREGI



Tomas Zumalakarregi spent all his life in the midst of wars. He met up with the war when he was just a child, chose a military occupation after becoming a guerrilla fighter, and another war ended finally with his life.

THE Zumalakarregi BROTHERS

Tomas

Miguel



What were their professions?

What did they study for?

Which ideology did they support?

Which book is in their showcase?

Did you know any of them before visiting the museum?

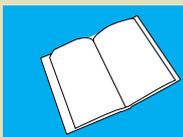
Who is, in your opinion more interesting? Why?

TOMAS

was the last but one of fourteen brothers and sisters. His family decided for him to be a clerk*, like his father.

MIGUEL

, the oldest brother of Tomas, was the most remarkable character of his family. He participated in "Cortes of Cadiz" and created the Constitution of 1812. He also worked as mayor in San Sebastian, Senator and Minister of Grace and Justice.



* Clerk: is a worker of the administration, who is in charge of the realization of duties that nowadays are done by notaries.

First CARLIST WAR

1833-1839

THE DYNASTIC
CONFLICT:
A POLITICAL
FIGHT



I will
be the
King

Carlos V
"crown prince"



Isabel II

My daughter
will be the
queen, am I
right, Isabel?



Fernando VII

"The innocent queen"
was only

**3 years
old**

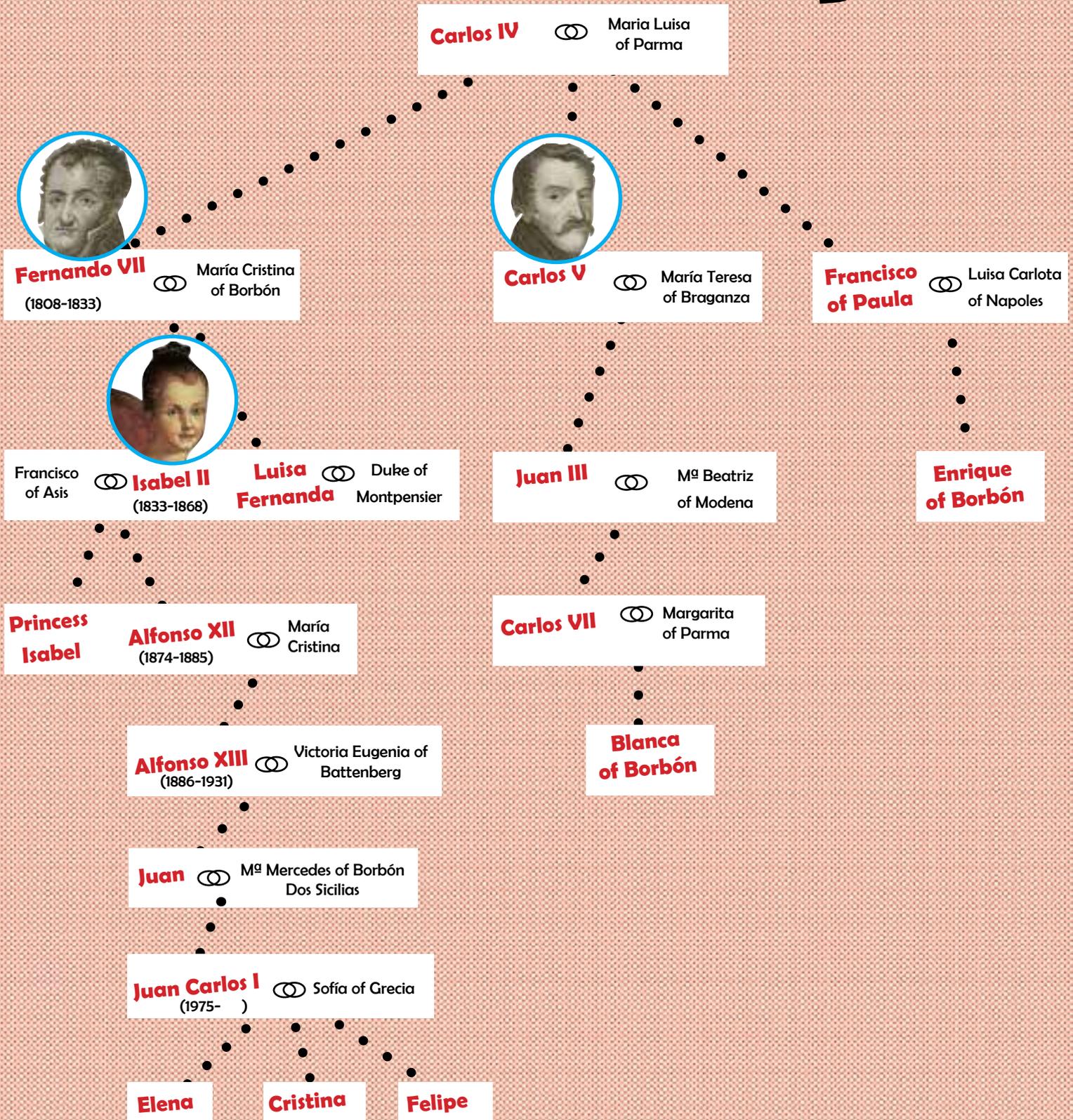
When in 1833 the King Fernando VII died, everyone knew that the war was about to explode. His brother Carlos did not accept the Pragmatic Sanction, a law that was just approved, and permitted women access to the throne. Therefore, he took position against Isabel, his 3 year old niece. This was the beginning of the 1st Carlist War.

Nowadays, are there any laws that discriminate women in the Basque Country?

Yes. Give some examples.

No

Genealogy of the Borbons



Caricatures of the Borbons Who is who?

“UNA FAMILIA MODELO” Satirical magazine
LA FLACA. Nº35, Barcelona, 20-II-1870. Author: D.P.



In less than eight years (1868-1876) Spain had a queen, two kings and three different pretenders to the **throne**. In this caricature, we can see a fight between Borbons for the throne. The painting at the left backside of the caricature reflects a fight between Fernando VII and his father, Carlos VI, as they did from 1807 to 1814 during the Napoleonic war.

In this caricature we can see a fight between Borbons for the throne. The painting at the left backside of the caricature reflects a fight between Fernando VII and his father, Carlos VI, as they did from 1807 to 1814 during the Napoleonic war.



I am Francisco of Asis, husband of Isabel II, former king consort. I have a moustache and I have both arms raised. **1**



I am Carlos IV, father of Fernando VII. My right leg is raised. **2**

I am Enrique of Borbon, Duke of Sevilla, Francisco of Asis's brother, also cousin and brother in law of Isabel II. In the right hand I am holding a newspaper. **3**

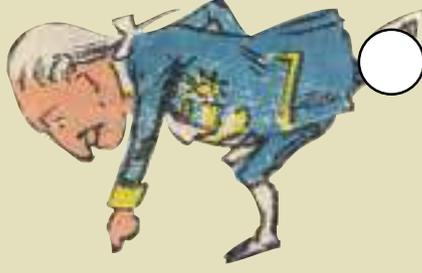


I am the Duke of Montpensier, brother in law of Isabel II and pretender to the throne. I have a moustache and I have my hair in a mess. **4**



I am the Princess Luisa Fernanda, sister of Isabel II and wife of duke of Montpensier. I have a fan. **5**

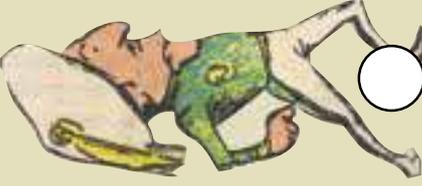
I am Carlos V, brother of Fernando VII. I am wearing a white beret. **6**



I am Fernando VII, son of Carlos IV and father of Isabel II. My left arm is raised. **7**

I am Isabel II, recently dethroned queen. I am wearing a blue striped dress. **8**

I am Blanca of Borbon, eldest daughter of Carlos VII. I am wearing a red beret. **9**



I am Alfonso XII, son of Isabel II. The next king (5 years later). I have a weapon. **10**

I am Fernando VII, father of Isabel II. **11**

I am Carlos VII, carlist pretender, my white beret and my sword have dropped. **12**

I am the princess Isabel, successor of Isabel II. I am wearing a blue dress. **13**



THE FUEROS*

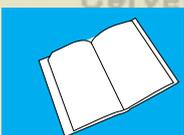
When in 1833 Basque people were fighting, gun in hand, they were not worried about the option of the King or Queen. The theoretical rights of Liberalism, such as freedom of, equality before the law, political right of the individual, and so on, were just out of hand for most people. Despite of this, the Fueros **entailed many advantages** for the country.

Mark in the next two maps where were situated the customs* in 1833 and where were changed in 1841.



customs in
1833

customs in
1841



- * Fueros: conjunct of laws that completed the uses and costumes of each territory in writing.
- * Customs: public office or fiscal institution established generally at the coasts and frontiers, in order to registrar the international, goods traffic, where goods are imported or exported to and from a specific country and charged with taxes (that they owe).

Each Basque region had its own Fueros, privileges instituted by law from the middle age. If those laws only limited the absolutism, it was not easy their integration in a Liberal system were not easy, mostly because of their fiscal and legal peculiarities.
 The French revolution caused the abolishment of the Fueros from Lapurdi, Low Navarrase and Zuberoa.
 Peninsular regions suffered this process for a longer and more complicated time.



Classify next concepts in the correct column

Frontiers situated at Bidasoa

Fiscal exempt

Military service exempt

Lack of protection in front of European competition

Integration in the Spanish market

Facilities to import European products

Frontiers situated at Ebro

People must do military services

People have to pay taxes to Spain

With Fueros

Without Fueros



El Concierto Económico se enfrenta a un examen decisivo en Luxemburgo

2008

LA ABOGADA GENERAL PRESENTA MAÑANA SUS CONCLUSIONES



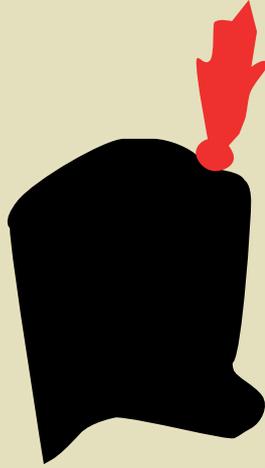
El Tribunal de Justicia de la UE pondrá a prueba el concierto económico de Euzkadi y Navarra...

El Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea se pronunciará mañana sobre el concierto económico...

ARMIES

+  : www.zumalakarregimuseoa.net/ekintzak-eta-zerbitzuak/ikerketa-eta-dokumentazioa/xix.mendeko-historia-euskal-herrian/armada-sailak

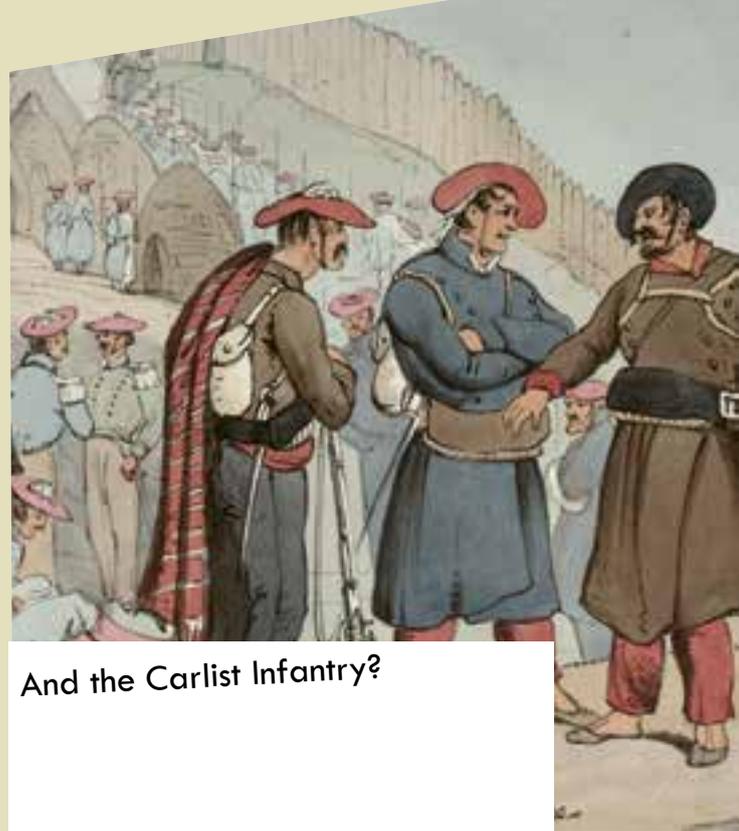
Liberal Troops:
the liberals were equipped as the
canons of the time announced.
The uniforms followed French
models. Because of their bad
organization, they suffered delays
in their pay and provisioning
constantly, but despite this fact,
they moved around 100.000
soldiers.



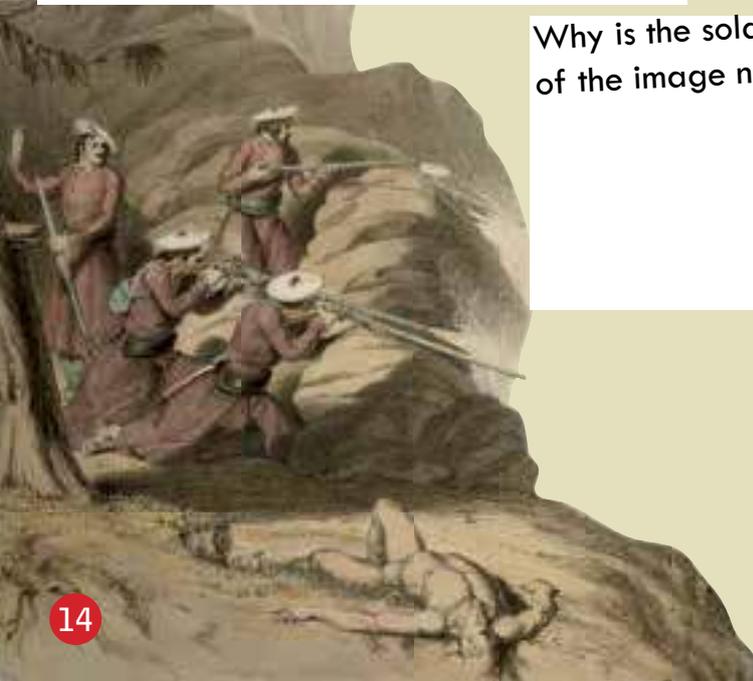
Carlists Troops:
at the beginning, the carlists were
only some groups of guerrilla
soldiers armed badly. The biggest
success of Zumalakarregi was
coming up with a regular army
with only 1000 farmers, who were
taught in military tactics.



How many soldiers composed the
Liberal Infantry?



And the Carlist Infantry?



Why is the soldier
of the image naked?

Who were known as
"Txapelgorriak"?



FOREIGNER PARTICIPATION

When the war started they did not take any prisoners, the enemies were directly **shot**. Lord Elliot made both parts sign an agreement in order to exchange prisoners. The British collaboration also affected the "Agreement of Bergara". As it does nowadays, the humanitarian goals kept political and financial interests.



What kind of help did the Liberals receive?

What about Carlists?

Nowadays, do foreigners participate in civil wars?

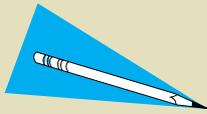
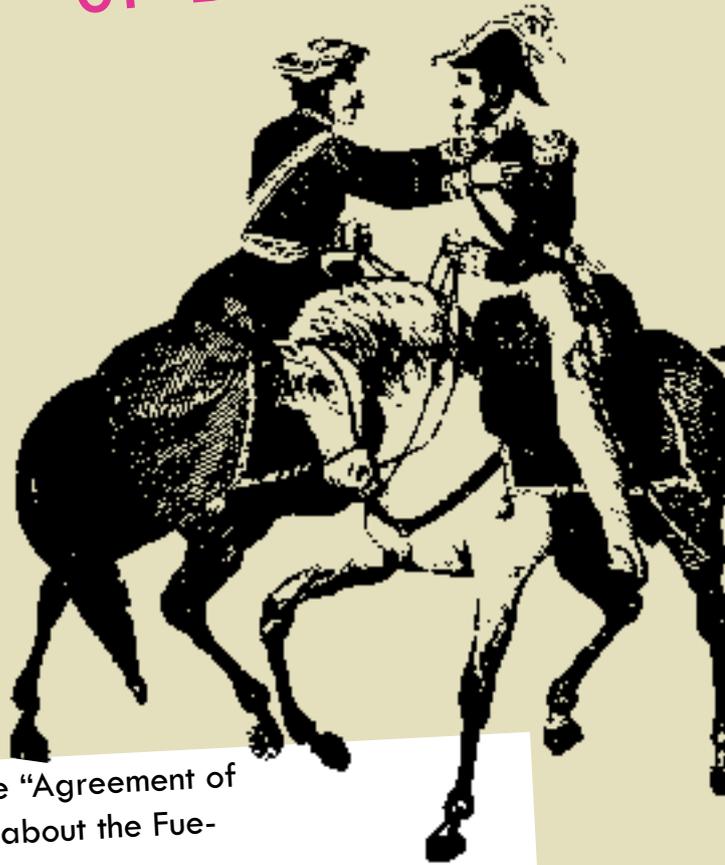
Where? What kind of participation?





the "AGREEMENT OF BERGARA"

Although Muñagorri proposed the declaration "**Paz y Fueros**", it was not passed, but the Agreement of Bergara, one year later, had the same basis: swap the end of the war for strengthening the "Fueros" the salaries of the Carlist officers. The hug of Bergara represents the conciliation between both sides.



What does the "Agreement of Bergara" say about the Fueros?

*Muñagorrik diona
bere proklamian:
gerrak ondutzen gaitu
bostgarren urtian;
igaz jarri zan Karlos
Madrilgo bidian,
bultza zuten atzera,
gerra bere oñian...*

And about the dynastic affair?

After the war ended, most of the Basque liberals defended Fueros. Why?

A verse from "Muñagorriren kantak"
by Benito Lertxundi

Period BETWEEN WARS (1839-1872)

The success of political revolutions is not possible, if there is no social, economical and ideological transformation. Tourism, paper factories, emigration, expansion of cities, economical and ideological decadence and many other factors, had not been easy changes, as showed by the explosion of the 2nd Carlist War.

From the IRON FACTORIES to the FOUNDRIES

The importance of iron has been the main characteristic of the Basque industrialization process.

Iron factories did not install modern technologies, as Europeans did. As a result, most of those factories disappeared during the

2nd half of the 19th Century and new foundries brought the **industrialization** process to the Basque Country.

Is it made in a foundry or in an Iron factory?

What is it made of?
Only iron?

What is written on it?

What was it used for?



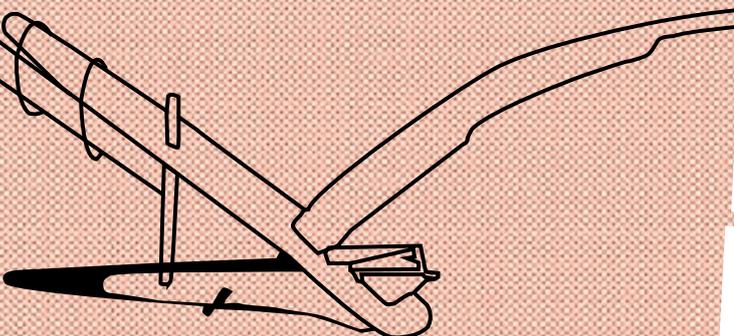
PLOUGH

Is it made in a foundry or in an Iron factory?

What is it made of?
Only iron?

What was it used for?

Do modern ploughs have
this form?





1841: CUSTOMS FROM EBRO TO BIDASOA

After the 1st Carlist War, the local system started changing. The most important modification was to change customs.

INDUSTRIALIZATION



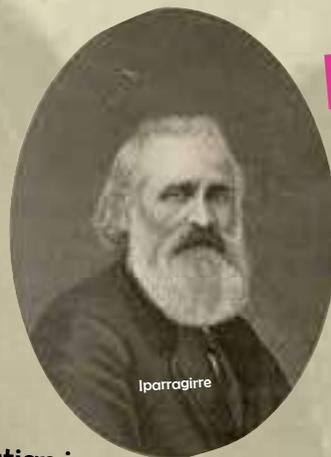
Industrialization started with paper production, where the factories situated in Tolosa took 80% control of the Spanish paper market.

THE RAILWAY

The railway was the main innovation in the development of communication lines. In the engraving you can see the viaduct of Ormaiztegi, inaugurated in 1864.



FUERISM



Iparragirre

In the political area fuerism became much stronger. The spreading of the “Ger-nikako arbo-la” song of Iparragirre is a sample of the popularity reached by the fuerism, defended by different political options.

WIDENING OF THE CITIES

Demolishing walls of San Sebastian in 1863 justifies the necessity of expansion of the cities.



2nd CARLIST WAR 1872-1876

The injuries that showed up during the 1st Carlist war did not cure properly, so that the 2nd Carlist War **started in 1872 and finished in 1876.**



Why did the 2nd Carlist War explode?

Which were the differences between the First and the Second War?

Where did the first failure of the Carlists occur?

Who has been the most polemic character of this war? Why?

Carlists tried to create a State. Which areas did they develop?

Which fight became a symbol for the carlists?



1st C.War
muzzle-loading

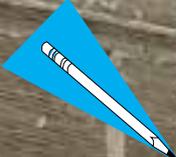


Weapons

2nd C.War
breach-loading



If, during the 1st Carlist War, the king was Carlos V, it was **Carlos VII** in the second. He was also under the protection of most part of the



As happened during the 1st Carlist war, who controlled the cities? And which cities were besieged?

Who lost the war?

What was the most important consequence of this failure?

Biba Karlos septimo eta Margarita, laister ikusiko deutronuan jarrita.

Txapela zuri eta borlia berdia, zaldi gañian dator Don Karlos guria

Borondate guztiaz artu nuben arma, negarrez utzirikan aita eta ama Karlosek bidali du Frantzitik ordena txanponian saltzeko beltzik aundiena

CURIOSITIES

PRESS

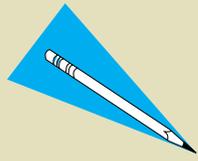
When we pronounce the word war it does not only mean a fight between two troops. The **Press** would have become one of the main advertising tools for a group and for another. The European press worked on pretty much on the ups and downs of the 2nd Carlists War.

Which of the following press issues is concerned with the First Carlist War? What about the 2nd?





Satirical magazines:



Create a name for your own satirical magazine

From 1879, factors like technical progress, or opportunities offered by the new political situation, carried an abundance of satirical magazines. These magazines reflect in their style and intentions in their titles.
Create a name for your own satirical magazine:

- Fray Gerundio. Madrid
- Arlequín. Madrid
- El Burro. Madrid
- El Pájaro Verde. Barcelona
- El Pájaro Azul. Barcelona
- El Cascabel. Madrid
- El Tiburón. Barcelona
- Gil Blas. Madrid
- La Víbora. Barcelona
- Aventuras de Pichichi. Madrid
- La Campana de Gracia. Barcelona
- Jeremias. Madrid
- El Trueno. Madrid
- Don Quijote. Madrid
- La Flaca. Barcelona
- La Gorda. Madrid

- La Bomba. Barcelona
- El Cohete. Madrid
- Robinson. Barcelona
- La Porra. Barcelona
- La Calavera. Barcelona
- La Carcajada. Madrid, Barcelona
- El Loro. Barcelona
- Chorizos y Polacos. Madrid
- La Mosca. Barcelona
- El Rompe-Cabezas. Madrid
- La Marsellesa. Barcelona
- El Gallo. Barcelona
- El Motín. Madrid
- El Tupé. Barcelona
- La Avispa. Madrid
- El Busilis. Barcelona

- El Alacrán. Valladolid
- El Caimán. Madrid
- La Caricatura. Madrid
- El Charlatán. Barcelona
- Letras y Cuernos. Madrid
- El Caballero de Gracia. Madrid
- La Semana en San Sebastián.
- El Coco. Madrid
- La Esquilla de la Torratxa. Barcelona
- El Danzarín. Vitoria
- La Cigala. Barcelona
- El Matute. Madrid
- La Retaguardia. Madrid
- La Jota. Logroño.
- El Último Mono. Madrid

Liberal caricature

"LA MADEJA POLÍTICA" satirical magazine, number 22 Barcelona, 2-V-1874

Although the decline of the 1st Republic of Spain after the knock of Pavia, this **feminine figure** still represents the State. In her hand, we can see the axe that cuts down the Gernika Tree.

The trunk represents

Carlism symbol:

GOD

COUNTRY

KING

(Dios, Patria y Rey).

The branches

of the tree represent the three

provinces:

ARABA

GIPUZKOA

BIZKAIA



bears are Carlisms and always armed priests. As many other caricatures, some carlists look like mushrooms, others resemble rats, but all of them are wearing a Basque beret on their heads.

General Concha, who was a supporter of republicans, is represented by a saw. General Manuel Gutierrez de la Concha was the leader of Spanish troops in the North provinces, and it was also hope for their triumph. He died in Lizarra, two months later.

The roots of Gernika

tree are very sturdy:

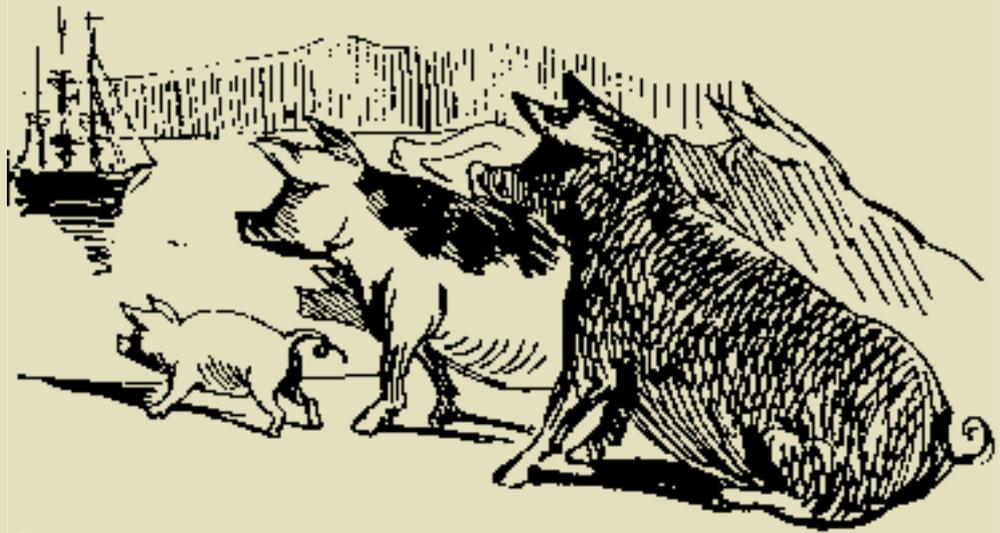
ABSOLUTISM

INTOLERANCE

FANATICISM

The petrol tank remains the brochure "Don Carlos o el petroleo", created by Vicente Manterola. This brochure reflects carlists' ideological support, where the image of churches on fire is used to proclaim law and order. At this time, they exchange Don Carlos with the Basque law code "foruak".

Carlists caricatures are a bit clumsy, less funny, in both texts and images. The republicans are generally more creative and funny, but no less cruel. If carlists identified republicans with pigs, for republicans carlists are dogs, lambs, monkeys, donkeys or even rats.



In this caricature, priest, politician and ideologist Vicente Manterola, adores the carlist “lambs”.



What is written on the flag?
Is there any other reference in this museum?



ALLELUIAS

El maestro de escuela
EL MOTIN.
 AÑO IX. N.º11 (17-III-89). Madrid
 Hemeroteca Municipal de Madrid

Each publication has a different format, starting from a white and black simple sheet, until "alleluias" in big format which were used for singing in streets and squares. The "alleluias" talked about different topics, the one above is about teachers.



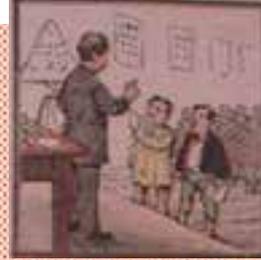
Juan era un hombre honrado, gordo, lucio y colorado



Pero le dió la manía de estudiar pedagogía



Y diez arrobas cabales pesaba entonces Juan Bales



Obtuvo escuela, y en breve solo llegó a pesar nueve



A todas las horas el cura le quemaba la figura



Si algún bruto no aprendía, la madre le escamecía



O el padre de algún inculto quería buscarle el bulto



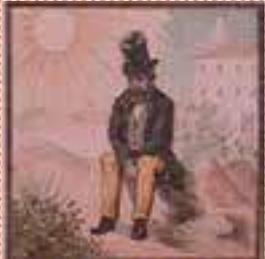
Su sueldo pedía en balde al gobierno y al alcalde



Y como nunca cobraba, el hambre le devoraba



Al dormir, sus pesadillas eran panes y tortillas



Se iba al sol frecuentemente por tomar algo caliente



La libertad de enseñanza practicaba de esta traza



Se desmayó cierto día frente a una pastelería



Contemplaba su alacena más limpia que una patena



Como no daba dinero le echó a la calle el casero



Y el hombre salió del paso habitando a campo raso



Quiere atraer, ivano intento! las aves con el aliento



Tan flacucho ya se hallaba que ni sombra proyectaba



Cuando el viento oír se deja tiene que subir a una reja



Una día de hambres crueles se engulló cuatro carteles



Y de allí a pocos momentos le dieron los sacramentos



Murió, y a su cuerpo enjuto sirvió de caja un canuto



Sin clérigos y si canto lleváronle al camposanto

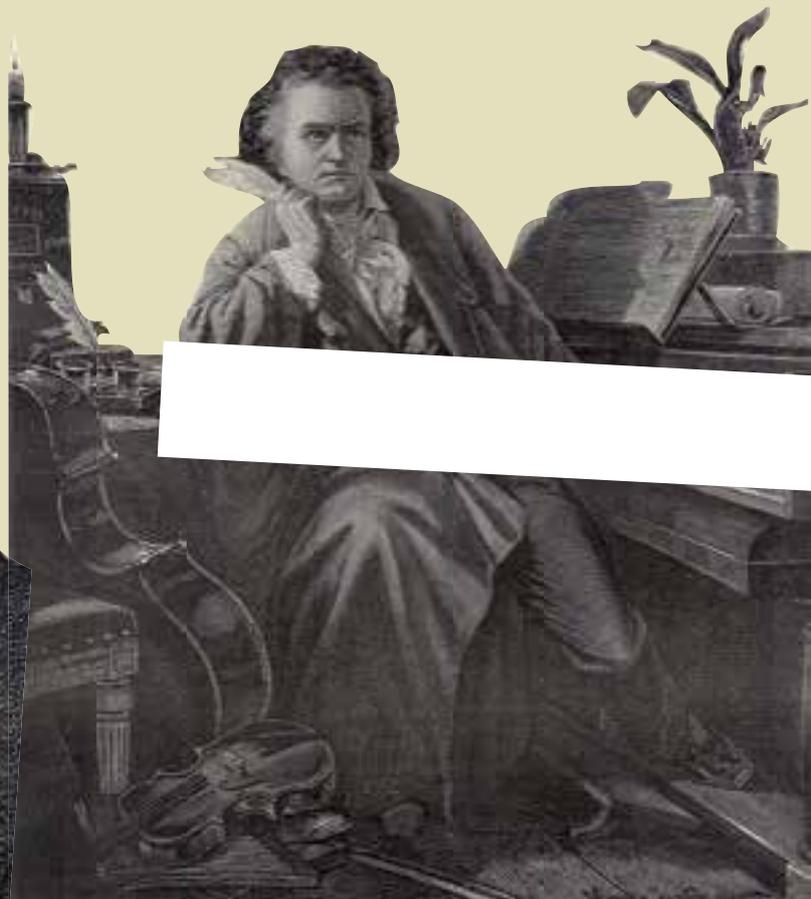
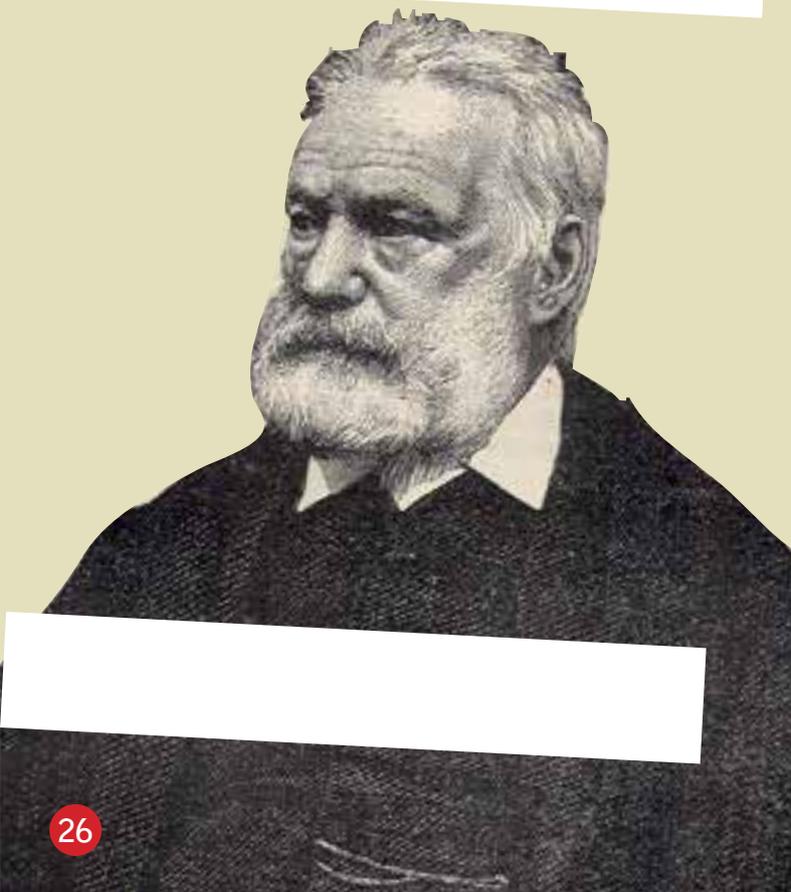


Y España que tal consiente, mantiene gorda a esta gente.

MAIN CHARACTERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

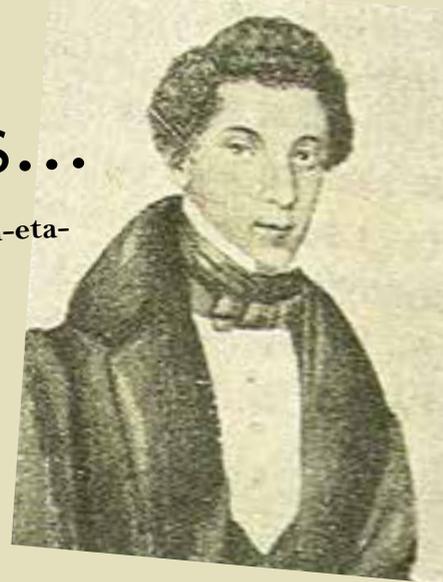
The most known...

Why were they famous?



and who were not that famous...

+ **i**: www.zumalakarregimuseoa.net/ekintzak-eta-zerbitzuak/ikerketa-eta-dokumentazioa/xix.mendeko-pertsonaia-xumeak



Miguel Joaquín Eleizegi

(1818-1861)

Alzo giant was 2,42m tall and had 203kg weight. He needed a 64cm tall chair, used 33cm large gloves and 42cm size brogues, equivalent of shoe number 63.



Juan Crisostomo de Arriaga

(1806-1826)

He composed his first work when he was eleven years old, the assay was titled "Nada y mucho". When he was fourteen, he debuted in Bilbao with the successful opera "Los esclavos felices".



"El moro vizcaino"

(1827-1876)

He worked in Morocco, as a storyteller, merchant, pilgrim or even beggar. After having all those professions, he became an expert on Maghreb daily life and also, mosques.



Bizenta Mogel

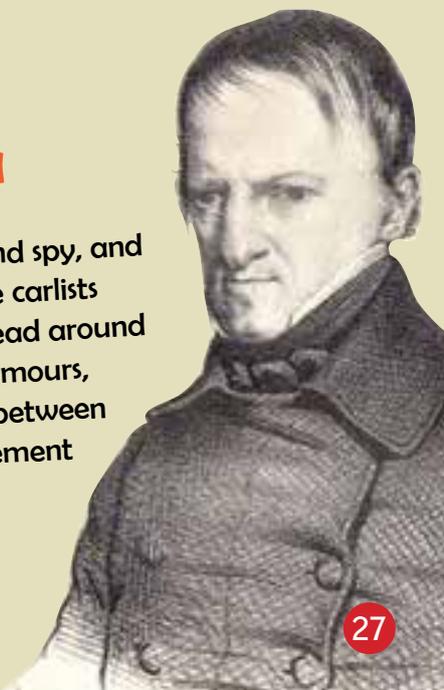
(1782-1854)

When she was 22 years old published "Ipui onac", Basque translation of Esopo's legends. This is the first legends book published in Basque language.

Eugenio Aviraneta

(1792-1872)

He was a conspirator and spy, and provoked division inside carlists troops. To do so, he spread around false documents and rumours, decreasing confidence between officials and discouragement between soldiers.



PARTICIPATE

Send the answers and you will get a present
 mzumalakarregi@gipuzkoa.net

GAMES



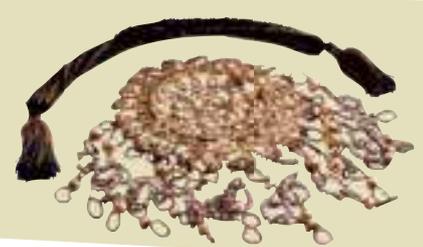
Decode this "bertso" of Beñat Gaztelumendi:

4π≠!04 ∴!8π ≠!00000
 011010040 ≠πi01=1
 6404004≠ 1010≠ T!040 ∴π0104
 T100≠4≠ 110001=1

Code used by carlists

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	
4	7	!	∴	-	0	□	×	□		
k	l	ll	m	n	ñ	o	p	q	r	s
≡	≠	φ	◁	0	∴	i	0	ll	o	i
t	u	v	x	y	z					
≠	∴	∴	d	+	0					

What are those objects?



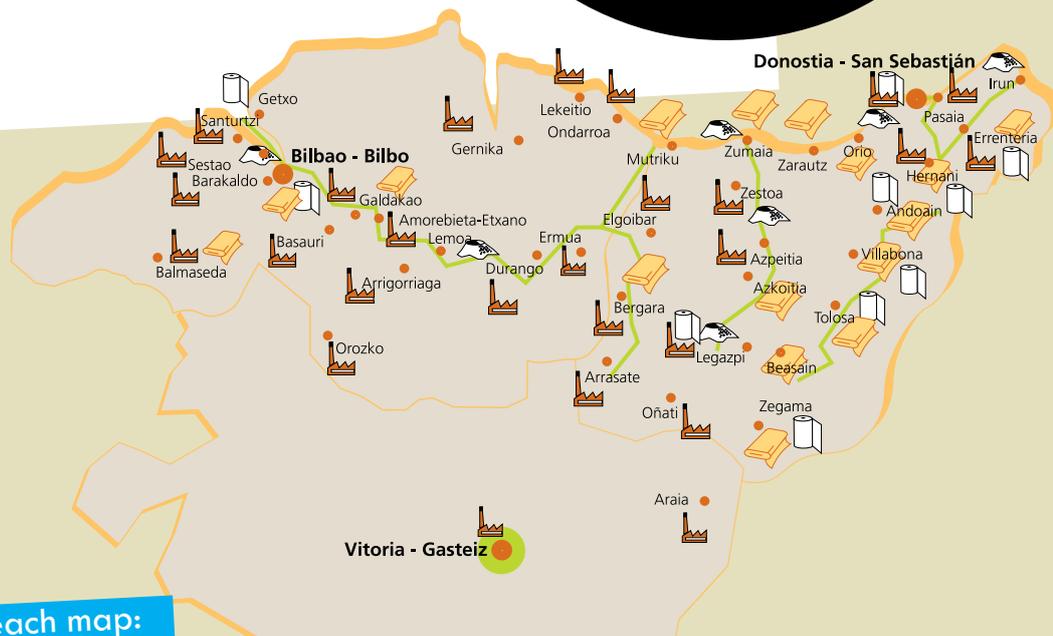
Some people say that Tomas Zumalakarregi invented the potato omelette "patata tortilla". What do you think about it? Is it true?

Yes No

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

During the **2nd half of the 19th century**, industrial revolution started in the Basque Country. Developments were located in Gipuzkoa and Bizkaia, but with different models.

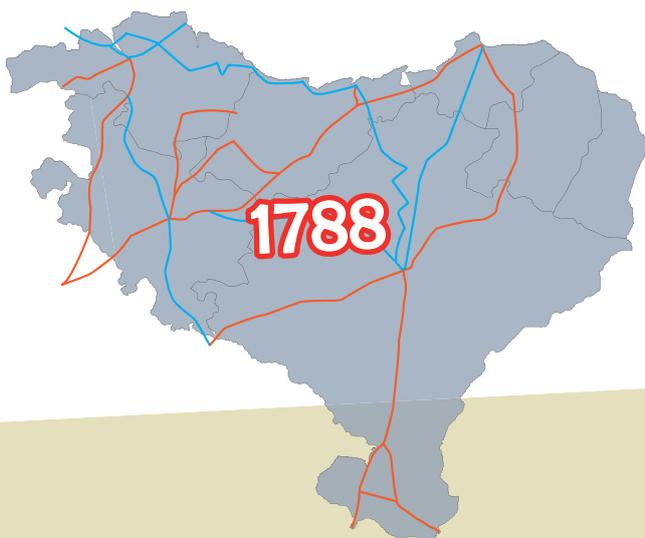
Look at the map and say which sector was distinguished in Gipuzkoa. What about Bizkaia?



TRANSPORT REVOLUTION

Classify each transport below on each map:

On wheel (stagecoach, carriage, galley), on food, cavalry (muleteer), sailboat, steamboat (wheel steamboat, propeller steamboat, locomotive). Also communications (railway, roads, highway, county road)



THE VIADUCT OF ORMAIZTEGI

This viaduct is the most important work of the railway that connects Madrid with Paris and it was inaugurated the 15th of August, in 1864. It is **288 metres large** and **34 metres high**, that is how it gives the possibility to cross the valley below. **1800 tons weigh** above four main columns; it was the engineer **Alexander Lavalley**, predecessor of Gustave Eiffel, who constructed a wide, comfortable, secure and light viaduct. A real keynote work mostly made of **iron**, which was an innovating and revolutionary constructing material that offered many options in building.

The result of his work is the old viaduct of Ormaiztegi, which has been working for **131 years** of daily use, even when the train traffic duplicated what they foresaw in 1864. In 1995, the old viaduct was definitively closed, and the new viaduct was created, which is not to say that Lavalley's construction was ruinous. There is no work in all of the Basque Country comparable to its technical characteristics, historical importance or iron made architecture, admired by locals and foreigners. But the most admirable is not in sight, the building **foundations** are **20 metres** deep and the forces calculation highlights among other bridges of the time.



1864

Inauguration act of the viaduct

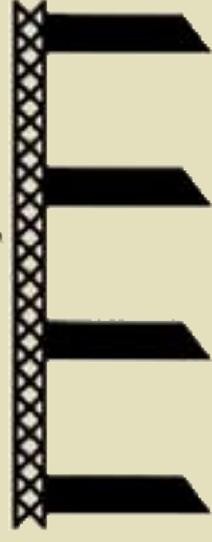
Since it was inaugurated in 1864 the cities of Madrid and Paris were connected by train and our history changed completely. It has a very important strategic value, which is why wars have been its worst enemy. During the 2nd carlist war 1872-1876, they set fire to the Train Station of Beasain was fired, but only a few faults affected to the viaduct of Ormaiztegui.



1912

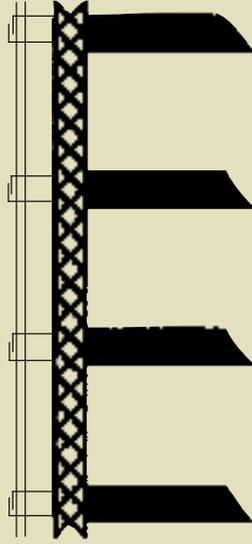
Double track

Peacetime brought improvements and new technologies.



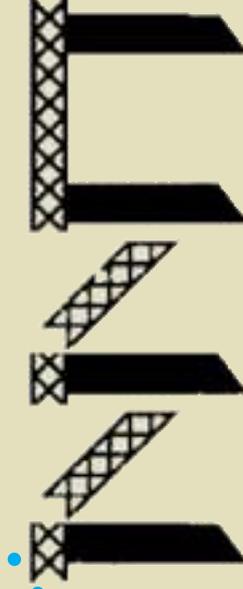
1928

Electrification



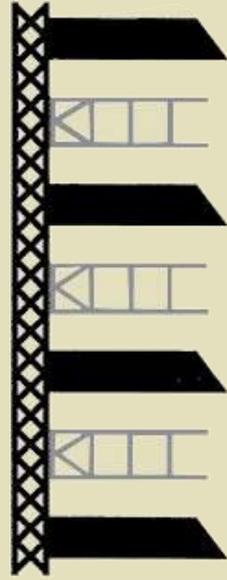
1936

Wartime destruction



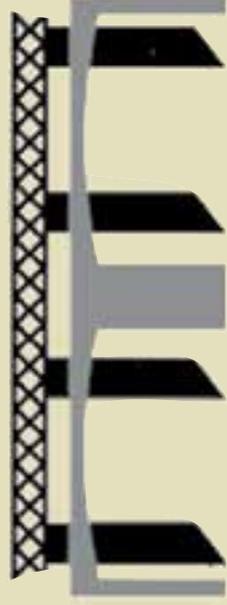
Reinforce with concrete made columns

1941



1995

Inauguration of the new viaduct



During the Spanish Civil war, on the 15th and 16th of September, workers from the blast furnace of Bergara cut down the bridge with their soldering irons in order to stop Francoist troops. It was an excellent work, clean and without explosives... But francoist soldiers arrived the next day, and shot all the workers against the wall of the cemetery of Ormaiztegui, which is next to the bridge.

Everyone knows that without the train the world would be different. They constructed the viaduct as a development signal and it became a progress model of that time. Next to the old one, the new viaduct was inaugurated in 1995, so that the old bridge stopped working. Today's viaduct will also become obsolete someday and somebody will work to adapt it to future needs.

For its reconstruction, it was reinforced with concrete made columns. This configures today's viaduct appearance.

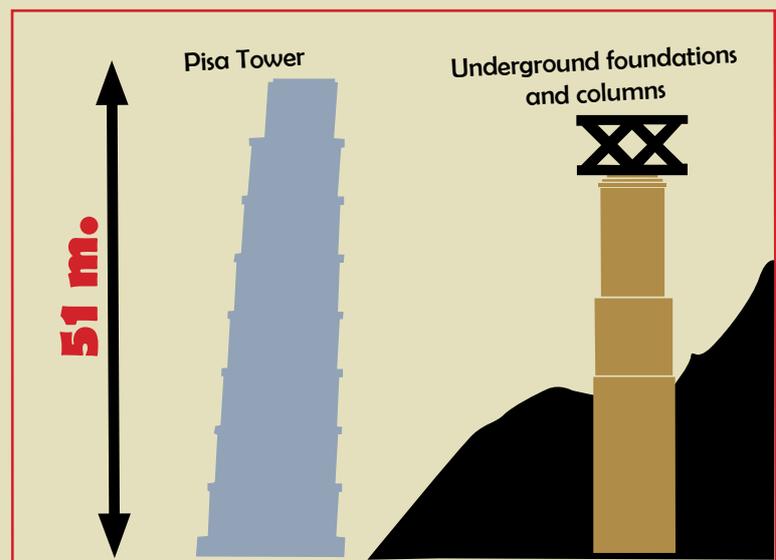
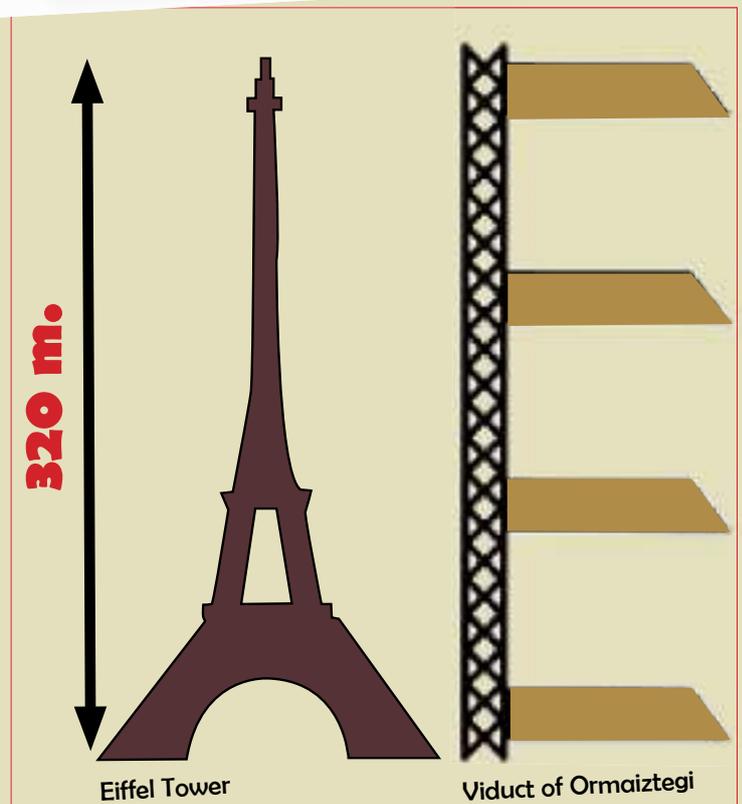
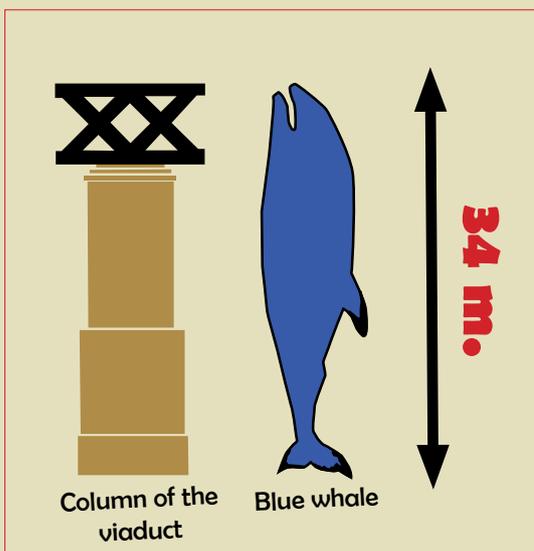
We have a very important connection with the main characters and witnesses from the past, because it is not possible to understand our nowadays life-style today without them.

Our **historic heritage** has a variety of components. Some of them offer information, others express feelings, and all of them increase knowledge about ourselves.

The identity of a nation has a lot to do with the natural and human landscape. Usually, each big city has its own **meaningful monuments**: The Statue of Liberty in New York, the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and so on. There are also small towns which have a special element that makes them different from the others; Ormaiztegui is one of those. You can see the viaduct from each perspective of the town. Besides, it has become an important element of the daily life of Ormaiztegui. Nowadays, it is impossible imagining Ormaiztegui without the old bridge.



Metres are not what make the viaduct important, but...

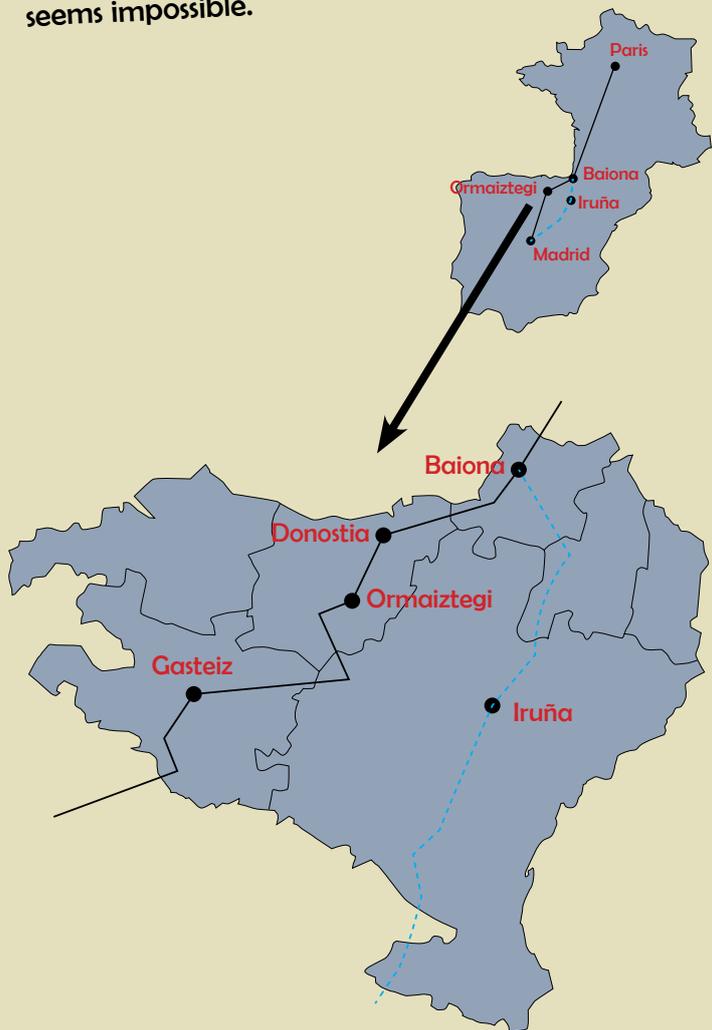


Nowadays, the point that Madrid-Paris railway pass through Gipuzkoa, is not something special, or that Irun-Hendaya makes an important railway conjunction. But it could have been different. What if the train was constructed in the Alduides? And what if you could arrive to Baiona through Pamplona? Who knows, inhabitants of the Navarrese Pyrenees could spend their holidays in the regions of Goierri or Tolosaldea, maybe. Navarrese bet strongly for that option, although nowadays, it seems impossible.



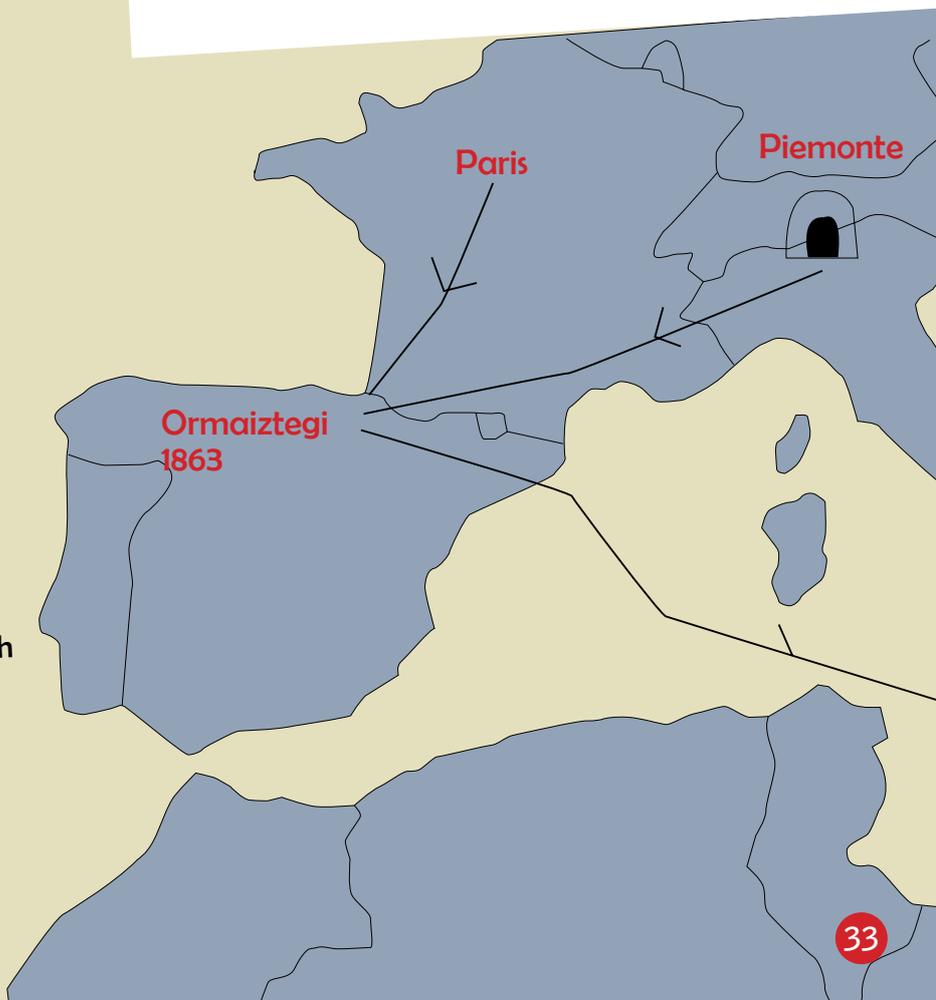
If Madrid-Paris railway would go through Navarra, would the Industrial Revolution of Gipuzkoa be the same?

What about your town?
What influence has the train had/will the train have?



Miles of Basques worked on the construction of the railway directed by French engineering; machinery and materials were also French. 600 workers from **PIAMONTE**, specialised in tunnels construction in the Franco Italian **ALPS**, at the gap between Beasain and Olazagutia.

Those workers together with some Basque workers, who worked on the **VIADUCT of ORMAIZTEGI**, continued with French company at the works of **the SUEZ CANAL**. One of them was Nemesio Artola, born in Tolosa.



In 1864, **ONE TRAIN** could carry **1000 tons** from Ormaiztegi to San Sebastian in **ONE HOUR...**

1000tons

1 TRAIN

1 hour

...the same load would need **100 CARRIAGES** during a **WHOLE DAY.**

1000 tons

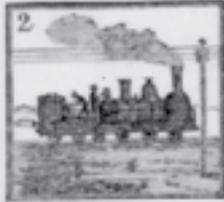
100 CARRIAGES

1 day

This alleluia expresses a perspective of the railway.



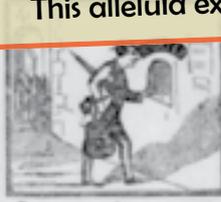
¡Brazos y gloria al inventor de la presión del vapor!



Atrassate y sillabura corre la locomotora.



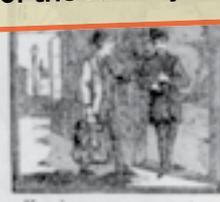
Al ferro-carril ligero se dirigen los viajeros.



Para entrar al tren, lo metes al despacho de billetes.



El primer paso del viaje es pesar el equipaje.



Hay luego que presentar el billete para entrar.



Aguarda la gente ufana el toque de la campana.



Luego la campana suena y en seguida el tren se llena.



—No puedo ir en el tren yo? —Sí; pero el perrito no.



Con gran precipitación sale el tren de la estación.



—Quien llega tarde al andén, solo ve marchar el tren.



El tren en pos de un viajero, un perro sigue ligero.



En un tren que va marchando es expuesto irse acomodando.



La gente más elevada va en primera acomodada.



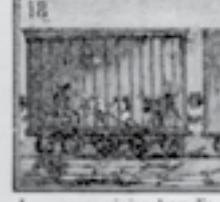
En los coches de segunda la gente mediana abunda.



En asientos de tercera va la gente bullanguera.



Es oficina incansante la del correo ambulante.



Los perros viajan hoy día en amable algarabía.



Va de estación a estación del telégrafo la acción.



Viajar en tren de recreo es divertido paseo.



Ocupan los corpulentos casi siempre dos asientos.



Del asiento coma haciendo cada cual se va durmiendo.



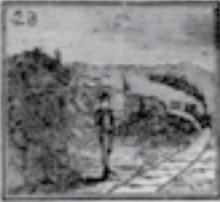
En un túnel, por torpeza, uno deja la cabeza.



Un rífo incauto se asoma y del coche se desploma.



Es curioso ver las casas, si encima de un pueblo pasan.



El vigilante puntual al tren hace la señal.



Pasa un túnel y se encierra un tren debajo de tierra.



Con facilidad empuja todo el tren el guarda-aguja.



Un tren con toda su gente va por encima de un puente.



Para viajar hay que hacer al vapor hasta el comer.



Haciendo aguas detenerse, es fácil sin coche verse.



El tren siempre necesita la vía bien expedita.



Llegado el agua á faltar, el tren tiene que parar.



Embiste un toro feróz a la máquina volóz.



Es pernice de un momento cuando hay descarrilamiento.



Hay un rebato aturdido de la máquina al sibido.



Quien está desesperado se hace morir aplastado.



Vapor por tierra y por mar todos corren á la par.



Comparacion bien discreta un tren con una carreta.



Llega el tren, y van las gentes en busca de sus parientes.



¡El tren! los viajeros llegan y los billetes entregan.



Pronto de tanto gentío cada coche está vacío.



Las gentes se hacen polacas en paralizaciones y atascos.



Tres días de empapetado dejan á un hombre asopado.



Omnibus á domicilio prestan al viajero auxilio.



La galera ostiaño hacia seis leguas en todo un día.



Boy seis leguas, media hora anda la locomotora.



A la luna, día habrá, que en ferro-carril.

Idea, texts and graphic design realization:
K6 Gestión Cultural

Zumalakarregi Museum:
www.zumalakarregimuseoa.net

“XIX Century Album”
www.albumsiglo19mendea.net/en/index.php?

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