

nava del rey



Nava del Rey was born as Nava de Medina during the Christian resettlements from the 12th century. Viticulture and textile industry have been reason to exist. In the year 1560, King Philip II, on receipt of nearly 10000 maravedies per inhabitant, exempted the town from the jurisdiction of Medina del Campo, being entitled from then as Nava del Rey. From now on, the development will be constant and successive monarchs will grant many privileges, such as the privilege of "exemption of guests and men of arms", granted by King Philip III. During the First Spanish Republic, Nava del Rey changed its royal name for "Nava de la Libertad" (Nava of the Liberty). In the year 1877, once the monarchical surname was recovered, Alfonso XII granted the city title after a visit. Nava del Rey head of administrative area. Nowadays, Nava del Rey exceeds 2000 inhabitants and has an area of 12500 hectares, mostly given over to cereal, but keeping important pine forests.

art

Santos Juanes Church

Halfway the 16th century, Rodrigo Gil de Hontañón takes charge of the construction of the temple, once the building works had begun. Hontañón keeps gothic structure at the height of Renaissance explosion. After the death of the architect, his quantity surveyors will finish the building in a classicist style. In the year 1663, the belfry collapsed and the new tower will be finished at the the beginning of the 18th century. In 1773, the sacristy is ended by Alberto de Churriguera, the author of Salamanca's Main Square.

Inside, the main altarpiece is remarkable for the relieves that show Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist's lives, between Apostles and the Fathers of the Church's carvings. This work was made by Gregorio Fernández.

The chapel of Pedro Gonzalez shows the altarpiece of "Weeping on Dead Christ", from the 16th century, which displays Flemish influence and is ascribed to the Master of San Pablo de la Moraleja.

The art of the silversmith masters from Valladolid is appreciated in works such as the monstrance from the 16th century, made by Cristóbal de Vergara, the parish Cross from 1740 and several lecterns and scepters.

Penance Church of the Vera Cruz

Simple building from the middle of 17th century where most of the "pasos" (floats) of the Holy Week from Nava del Rey are shown. Most of the carvings are in Valladolid and Gregorio Fernández's style, such as Ecce Homo and The Prayer in the Garden, both of them from the 17th century. It is also remarkable a carving of Jesus de Nazareth, work ascribed to Francisco Rincón.

Convent of the Capuchin Mothers

This building is half 18th century and half 19th century and is placed in the area of the old chapel of San Sebastian. Inside, the religious images of Luis Salvador Carmona, a sculptor from Nava del Rey, specially the Divina Pastora and the Cristo del Perdón stand out.

Our Lady of the Concepción Chapel

On a high point known as Pico Zarcero, about one kilometre away from the urban area, the building of the patron saint of Nava del Rey rises up. The factory dates from the middle of the 16th century, with some Baroque alterations in the Lady Chapel located in the apse and also in the choir and in the hospice located at the feet of the temple. The permanent sculpture of the temple is an image from the 17th century.

Civil architecture

The oldest part of the urban area is marked by the noble houses of the powerful families from the 18th and 19th centuries. This area corresponds to a typology very usual in the south of Valladolid: masonry bareboard and scratched brick walls, with coat of arms and iron works in gratings and balconies. In the Main Square of the town, the stone facade of the Town Hall, designed by Ignacio Arranz in the 18th century and with some internal alterations from the 19th century, stands out.

tradition

Popular Festivals

The procession known as **la Función** takes place in the Conception Chapel last Sunday on May. **The procession which takes place on November 30th** is spectacular and singularly good, since the Virgin goes down from Pico Zarcero to the parish church. The image returns to the chapel in a carriage drawn by mules on **December 8th**, while is acclaimed with incessant cheers. The way is spectacularly illuminated with torches or “pegotes” and pine bonfires.

Los Novillos (Young Bulls) They are celebrated in honour of the Nativity of the Virgin from September 6th to 10th. Bulls are of fundamental importance in the annual festivals, since running of bulls, amateur bullfight and bullfight take place. It is also remarkable September 8th, when a fountain, located in the middle of the bullring, drip with mellow vine from Nava del Rey nonstop.

Wines and sweets

Wines from Nava del Rey belong to the Denominación de Origen Rueda (Designations of Origin, guarantee of origin and quality of a wine), specialized in the production of white wines. Bodega Álvarez y Díez (Winery Álvarez y Díez) was born four generations ago and stands out for the production of wines

such as “Mantel Dorado” and “Mantel Blanco”. "Delicious mantecados (madeleines) exported to Valladolid and the Court" were well-known even in the 19th century. Nowadays, family workrooms founded in the middle of the last century make all sort of sweets, specially “morenitos”, and “nevaditos” y pelusas.

Cooper-barrel maker

Hammer jangling putting hoops is listened rhythmically in Nava del Rey. Old and wise trade which turns wine into good wine. Benito “El Tonelero’s” grandsons carry on his work, begun back in the year 1941 producing barrels and casks.

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