

**Tourist Office**  
Plaza San Martín, 4  
31200 ESTELLA-LIZARRA  
(+34) 848 420 485  
oit.estella@navarra.es  
www.visitnavarra.es

- CT** Tierra Estella Tourist Consortium (948 546 503)
- A** Town council (948 548 200)
- PM** Municipal Police (948 548 226)
- PF** Local Police (948 555 576)
- GC** Guardia Civil (948 550 232)
- Correos postal service (948 551 792)
- S.O.S. Navarra (112)**  
Regional Hospital (848 435 000)  
Medical Assistance (948 556 287)
- Chemists
- Public Library (948 556 419)
- Cinema  
estella-lizarra.sacatuentrada.es
- Free parking
- Paying parking
- Free blue parking zone (50 minutes maximum)
- Bike hire
- Taxis (948 550 001)
- Petrol stations
- Buses (948 550 127)
- Local Bus
- Tourist Train
- Children's play area
- Main shopping streets
- Monumental area
- Museums
- Remains of the walls
- Santiago Way
- Main itinerary
- Secondary itinerary
- PR-NA 202 Zumaque (12 Km)
- Unmarked route
- The F. C. Vasco Navarro Rail Trail Natural Path
- Network of Jewish quarters · Sepharad Routes
- Outdoor lift
- Music School (948 554 408)
- Guided tours:
  - \*Navark: 948 553 954/647 735 919  
www.visitarestella.com
  - \*Naturan: 687 212 113 · www.naturan.es

- PLACES TO EAT**
- |           |                                                   |           |                                                                   |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Asador La Tasca</b> • 948 546 496              | <b>11</b> | <b>Mundo</b> • 948 554 538 / 685 430 742                          |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Camping Lizarra - Nuevo Ordoiz</b> 948 551 733 | <b>12</b> | <b>Izarra</b> • 948 550 024                                       |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Casa Carmen</b> • 948 554 723                  | <b>13</b> | <b>Katxetas</b> • 948 550 010                                     |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>China Town</b> • 948 552 988                   | <b>14</b> | <b>La Ceba</b> • 948 550 032                                      |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Don Menú</b> • 948 556 087                     | <b>15</b> | <b>Bar-Restaurante Monjardín</b> • 948 911 156                    |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>El Volante</b> • 948 555 695                   | <b>16</b> | <b>Navarra</b> • 948 550 040                                      |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Florida</b> • 948 550 015                      | <b>17</b> | <b>Richard</b> • 948 551 316 / 638 912 838                        |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Hostal Gasolinera Área 99</b> • 948 555 370    | <b>18</b> | <b>Rochas</b> • 948 546 491                                       |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Hotel Yerri</b> • 948 546 034                  | <b>19</b> | <b>Xanti</b> • 848 411 344                                        |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Hotel Tximista</b> • 948 555 870               | <b>20</b> | <b>Taller gastronómico Casanellas</b> • 676 291 615 / 686 867 523 |



PLACES TO SLEEP

- |            |                                            |                                                |
|------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <b>H1</b>  | <b>Hospedería Chapitel****</b>             | C/ Chapitel, 1 • 948 551 090                   |
| <b>H2</b>  | <b>Hotel Tximista****</b>                  | C/ Zaldu, 15 • 948 555 870                     |
| <b>H3</b>  | <b>Hotel Yerri**</b>                       | Avenida Yerri, 35 • 948 546 034                |
| <b>Hs1</b> | <b>Hostal Cristina*</b>                    | C/ Baja Navarra, 1 • 662 132 805               |
| <b>Hs2</b> | <b>Hostal Área 99</b>                      | C/ Merkatondoa, 32 • 948 555 370               |
| <b>Hs3</b> | <b>Hostal El Volante</b>                   | Trav. Merkatondoa, 2 • 948 553 957             |
| <b>Hs4</b> | <b>Hostal La Rúa</b>                       | C/ La Rúa, 21 • 620 282 643                    |
| <b>Hs5</b> | <b>Hostal EstellaRooms</b>                 | C/ San Nicolás 3 • 636 543 543                 |
| <b>P1</b>  | <b>Pensión Bed &amp; Breakfast Zaldu**</b> | C/ Pío Baroja, 1 • 948 552 263 / 636 116 943   |
| <b>P2</b>  | <b>Pensión Ibai Ega</b>                    | C/ Donantes de Sangre, 3-3º izda • 681 052 181 |
| <b>P3</b>  | <b>Pensión Buen Camino*</b>                | C/ San Nicolás, 27 • 948 550 337 / 605 588 985 |
| <b>P4</b>  | <b>Pensión Los Llanos</b>                  | C/ Doctor Huarte de San Juan, 8 • 658 517 679  |
| <b>F1</b>  | <b>Fonda Izarra</b>                        | C/ Calderería, 20 • 948 550 678                |
| <b>C1</b>  | <b>Camping Lizarra****</b>                 | Camino Ordóiz, s/n • 948 551 733               |
| <b>A1</b>  | <b>Albergue Municipal</b>                  | • 948 550 200                                  |
| <b>A2</b>  | <b>Albergue Parroquial San Miguel</b>      |                                                |
| <b>A3</b>  | <b>Albergue ANFAS</b>                      | • 639 011 688                                  |
| <b>A4</b>  | <b>Albergue Juvenil Oncineda (2º)</b>      | • 948 555 022 / 948 553 954                    |
| <b>A5</b>  | <b>Hospedería Convento Benedictinas</b>    | • 948 550 882                                  |
| <b>A6</b>  | <b>Albergue de Capuchinos (1º)</b>         | • 948 550 549 / 948 550 013                    |
| <b>A7</b>  | <b>Ágora Hostel</b>                        | C/ Callizo Pelaires, 3 • 948 546 574           |
| <b>A8</b>  | <b>La Hostería de Curtidores</b>           | C/ Curtidores, 43 • 948 550 070                |
| <b>A9</b>  | <b>Albergue Alda Estella Hostel</b>        | Plaza Santiago, 41 • 948 030 139               |



## ORIGINS OF THE CITY



Before the city of Estella-Lizarra was founded, there was a small Vascon settlement known as **Lizarra** (ash tree). Its inhabitants were country folk who paid allegiance to the King of Pamplona and Navarre, and they spoke a language known as Vascuence.

At the end of the 11th century, the Royal Pilgrim's Way to Santiago was being established, also known as the French Way, and the new **city of Estella-Lizarra** was born, 20 km from Puente la Reina and the same distance from Los Arcos, to provide overnight shelter for the pilgrims. In 1090, King Sancho Ramírez granted the city on the banks of the river Ega the 'Fuero de Estella' (a 'Fuero' is a Charter) to encourage Frankish traders to settle there, exempting them from paying taxes (the Frankish privilege).

Ever since its origins, the section of the Pilgrim's Way to Santiago where it crosses Estella-Lizarra has been flanked by shops and inns opened by the recently-arrived bourgeoisie, most of whom were from outside the Kingdom of Navarre. This economic boom was immediately reflected in the surge of building activity, which transformed the early commercial hub into a well-defined urban structure in a short space of time. In the early bourgeois centre and along the Rúa (street) of shops, religious buildings were constructed throughout the 12th century.

Thus during the 11th and 12th centuries, San Pedro de la Rúa was the embryo of the Estella-Lizarra of today. On the other bank of the river Ega more shops, inns and exchange bureaux were opened, as well as hospitals with their brotherhoods to assist pilgrims, which led to two new neighbourhoods clustered around the parish churches of San Miguel and San Juan. **The Fuero de Estella** was applied equally to the inhabitants of all **three neighbourhoods**.

Until the last century, the three neighbourhoods jealously guarded their territorial limits and historical privileges, despite the fact that from 1266 the city was administered by a single Mayor and Regiment.

## FESTIVALS AND FOLKLORE

The Friday before the first Sunday in August –'Giant's Friday'- marks the beginning of the festivities in honour of the Virgin del Puy and the apostle St. Andrew (Estella-Lizarra's two patron saints). The 'friendly festival'. The streets are adorned with the traditional white outfit with red neckerchief that all the locals wear. Music permeates every corner with the Navarrese jota, the Estella dulzaina, groups on string instruments and bands. The dancers with the Baile de la Era, the 'giants and big heads', the rural sports exhibitions and the pañuelada are all part of the diversity of tradition.



Every morning a bull run is held with heifers. At one in the morning, the **Baile de la Era**, the most characteristic dance of Estella-Lizarra, is danced in the Plaza de los Fueros.

The livestock fair is held on the weekend closest to Saint Andrew's Day (30 November).

## EATING AND DRINKING

**Gorrín asado** (roast suckling pig) is Estella-Lizarra's most typical dish. Salad from Navarre's vegetable gardens are the best accompaniment for the tasty meat seasoned with organic salt from the salterns of Tierra Estella, all washed down with some of the delicious local red or white wine.

To round off the meal you could select a **cheese from Urbasa-Andia**. And after the meal, a glass of patxaran (aniset with sloes) to help digest everything, soaking up the flavour of the land.

The best dish for cold winter days is the **calvotes** (red kidney beans with belly pork). And it's in this season when the black truffle is searched and collected. In spring, we recommend sampling the fresh asparagus and menestra (mixed vegetable stew), featuring artichokes and asparagus among other fresh seasonal vegetables.

At any time of the year you can choose succulent **Piquillo red peppers**. They can be filled with either meat or fish, eaten as a garnish to meat or fish dishes or in a salad; wild **mushrooms** with scrambled eggs in season (end of September through to end of November); wild mushrooms, also seasonal, either stir fried or baked in the oven with garlic. **Lamb chilindrón** (lamb, red peppers, onion and garlic); **ajuarriero** (salt cod with peppers, onions, garlic and tomato) and **alubias pochas** (haricot beans) in season (end of August through to October).



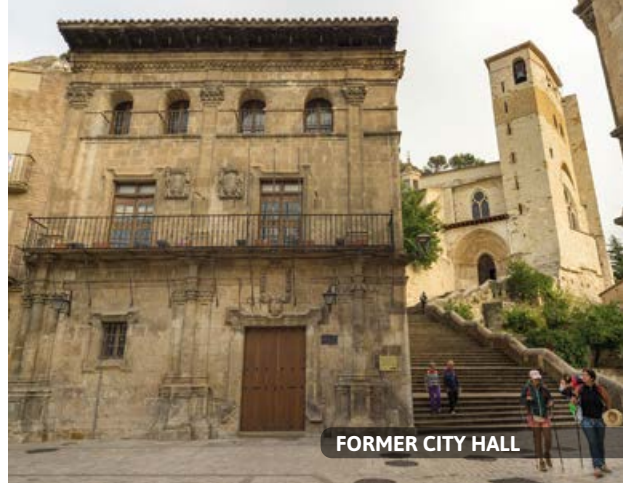
THE PRISON BRIDGE



CHURCH OF SAN PEDRO DE LA RÚA



CHURCH OF SAN PEDRO DE LA RÚA



FORMER CITY HALL

# A Tour of the city

## Main Itinerary

**1. FOUNTAIN OF LOS CHORROS** (16th century).

**2. PALACE OF THE KINGS OF NAVARRE.** This 12th century building now houses the Gustavo de Maeztu Museum. Porticoed façade: on the left-hand column: capital featuring the battle between Roland and the Islamic giant Ferragut. On the main floor: double-paned windows with capitals of oriental influence. The towers and the brick gallery topping of the building are from the 17th century.

**3. FORMER CITY HALL (Estella's Current Tourist Information Office and Interpretation Centre CIEL).** The three-storey Baroque façade features classic columns and pilasters with elaborate capitals. The first floor features two of the city's coats of arms. Inside is the tourist office.

**4. CHURCH OF SAN PEDRO DE LA RÚA.** The steps, built in 1968, lead to a multi-lobed arched door of Arabic influence (13th century). On the left-hand corbel there are some griffons, while on the right is a Sagittarius with a bow and arrow pointing at the biform body of a mermaid. Inside the church, on the right side of the entrance, there is a baptismal font from the 12th century, representing the four rivers that irrigated the Paradise. The apse of the central nave features a combination of Romanesque in the main body of the church and Cistercian in the three small radial chapels and the vault. The three serpents, the symbol of wisdom, were added at the end of the 19th century. Evangelist nave: in the apse is a Baroque altarpiece with a Romanesque crucifix; the Baroque chapel of St. Andrew, the patron saint of the city. The silver Mudéjar reliquary is a copy of the original, which was stolen. Epistle nave: Gothic image of St. Nicholas of Bari and tomb of the Dukes of Granada de Ega in the style of the Catholic Monarchs (Ferdinand and Isabella). The demolition of the Castle of Zalatabor in 1572, which stood on the rock that dominates the parish, caused tremendous damage to the roof of the church and destroyed two of the cloister's galleries. The north and west galleries are still preserved today. Capital 14 is a double one and consists of twisted columns, the same as in the cloister of Santo Domingo de Silos (Burgos), the portico of the church of Caracena (Soria), San Andrés de Arroyo in Palencia and the cloister of the Cathedral of Burgo de Osma.

**5. FRAY DIEGO DE ESTELLA CULTURAL CENTRE.** A Plateresque palace built in the 16th century. On the façade of the first floor

are two balconies flanked by balustraded columns and topped with circular pediments containing the heads of Hercules and Amazonia. Moving along the Calle de la Rúa you will find numerous Gothic arches that used to give access to the shops and inns along the Pilgrim's Way.

**6. GOVERNOR'S PALACE. CARLISM MUSEUM.** This was built at the beginning of the 17th century. On the lintel of the main balcony you can see the date of construction (1613). The ashlar and brick façade is structured following strict rules of symmetry and classicist simplicity. Inside, there is a Renaissance patio and a Museum to commemorate the Carlists.

**7. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.** Begun at the end of the 12th century, the church was finished during the 14th century. Looking at the entrance door you can see angels carrying elements of the Passion in the keystones of the archivolts. Crowning the keystones of the archivolts is a carving of the Resuscitated Christ. If you look at the tympanum from top to bottom, you will find various episodes: I. Scene from the Crucifixion of Christ. II. The central part features the Resurrection of Christ and Christ's descent to Hell. III. Underneath is the Last Supper. Flanking the upper part of the façade is a row of the apostles from left to right.

**8. THE PRISON BRIDGE.** Built in 1973, the bridge has a span of 26 metres. The early Romanesque bridge, was blown up by the Liberals in 1873 during a blockade of the town in the Third Carlist War.

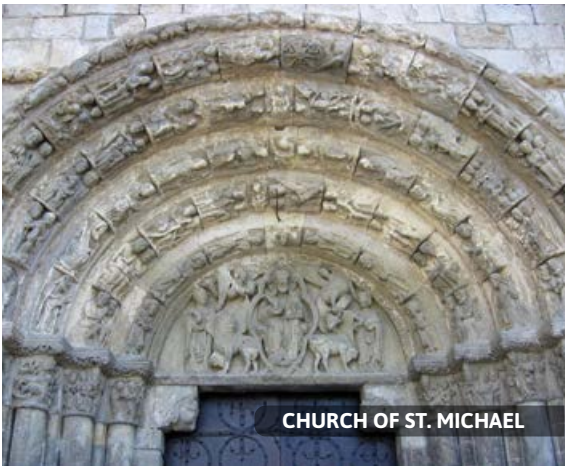
**9. LIBRARY.** Reinassance palace. On the façade we can see the coat of arms of the Eguia. The original structure is still standing.

**10. CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.** From the Old Market Square a staircase leads to the north door of the church where you will find an important sculptural structure belonging to the Late Romanesque period. The real artistic treasure is the North façade with wonderful capitals. The capitals on the doorway, the Christ in Majesty, the archivolts and the reliefs on the side showing Saint Michael slaying the dragon and the Resurrection are particularly worthy of note. The archivolts, corbels and relieves are really beautiful. Inside you can see an altarpiece of St. Helena dated at 1416. It belongs to the Aragonese school. On the main altarpiece (18th century) is a carving of St. Michael in the Gothic-Flemish style.

**11. CHAPITEL STREET.** This picturesque street, emerges onto a small square on the banks of the river Ega.

**12. BAROQUE PALACE.** Palace of the Munárriz or House of Shells. An 18th century noble house at No. 41 on Calle Mayor.

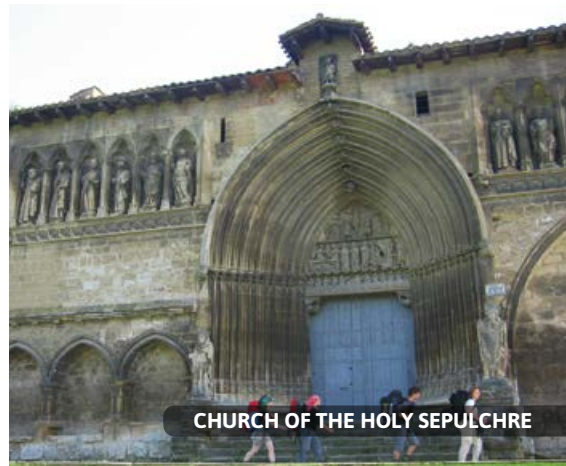
**13. PLAZA DE LOS FUEROS.** This is the town's main meeting



CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL



GUSTAVO DE MAEZTU MUSEUM



CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE



SANTA MARÍA JUS DEL CASTILLO

place. The reconstruction of the square was designed by Patxi Mangado, an architect from Estella, at the end of the 20th century. Thursday market: fruits and vegetables. On the 2nd Saturday of the month, morning market with local producers.

**14. CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.** The façade was completed in 1902 following the plans of local architect Anselmo de Vicuña. The original façade subsided with part of the central vault in 1846. Proof of the age of this parish church are the southern side door, in Gothic style, and the north door, in Romanesque. Inside you can find a Romanist altarpiece from the beginning of the 16th century and is a Gothic crucifix at the foot of the south aisle and the Romanesque virgin on the reredos.

**15. PLAZA DE SANTIAGO.** In a triangular shape with colonnades, the plaza closes off at the point where the Gate of Santiago used to stand. The livestock fair takes place on the weekend that falls closest to San Andrés (30th November). Thursday market: shoes and clothing.

**16. RECOLETAS CONVENT.** Built to a design Santiago Raón, it was opened in 1731. The Baroque façade of the church is in ashlar stone, while masonry predominates the rest of the building. In 1983, the funerary crypt in the presbytery was discovered by chance.

**17. PASEO DE LOS LLANOS.** A delightful walk under the shade of chestnuts, plane trees, acacias, pines, poplars and maples with the freshness of the nearby river Ega. The Rock of Arieta, to the west, marks the end of the promenade.

## Secondary Itinerary

**18. CASTILLA GATE.** The only gate still standing of the walls of medieval Estella. Once you have crossed through it you have left the city boundaries.

**19. CONVENT OF SANTO DOMINGO.** Founded by King Teobaldo II in 1259. It has since been rehabilitated and restored as an old people's home. The initial Gothic-style church has a single nave, with a simple apse and buttresses. Many of the monastery's rooms still remain: the sacristy, the cloister, the capitular hall, the refectory and the dormitory. It is not open to visitors.

**20. SANTA MARÍA JUS DEL CASTILLO.** The core of the first Jewish Quarter of Estella, the third most important in the Kingdom of Navarre after those of Tudela and Pamplona, was here in the neighbourhood of Elgacena. Its prosperity was shattered in an attack on 6 March 1328. In 1145, the synagogue was transformed into a church dedicated to All Saints; later on it was called Santa María Jus del Castillo due to its position at the foot of the fortress castle of Belmecher. With the exception of the