

Estella-Lizarrarria



Gobierno de Navarra / Nafarroako Gobernua



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PLACES TO SLEEP
APARTMENTS

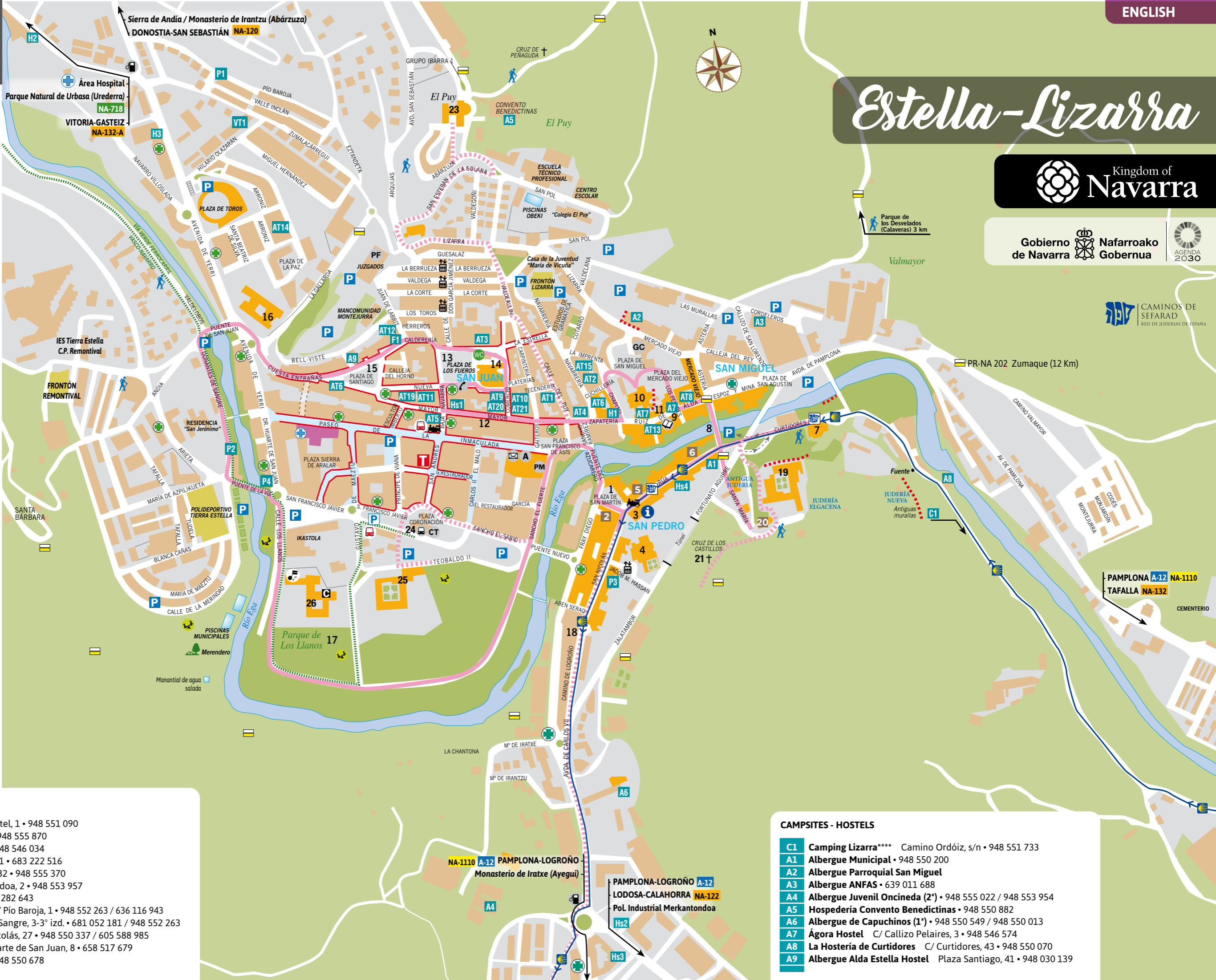
- AT1** **Jurramendi 1, 2, 3 y 4**
C/ del Puy, 11 • 650 114 378
- AT2** **Dúplex** C/ Navarrería, 8-3ºB
• 687 726 509
- AT3** **Gebala** Plaza de los Fueros, 31
• 606 980 675
- AT4** **Eguzkilore** C/ Mayor, 93-1º dcha
• 669 888 565
- AT5** **Gure Ganbara** C/ Mayor, 26
• 606 386 679
- AT6** **Amaiur 1, 2 y 3** Plaza Santiago, 13
y C/ Navarrería, 16
• 619 580 276 / 628 122 627
- AT7** **Urederra** C/ Ruiz de Alda, 3-1ºC
• 675 561 415
- AT8** **Pelaires** C/ Ruiz de Alda, 25-1ºC
• 646 411 180
- AT9** **Belmecher** C/ Comercio, 15-3ºB
• 630 493 926
- AT10** **Estella-Lizarrarria I y II**
C/ Comercio, 21-2º • 666 413 622
- AT11** **Oñate** C/ Fray Wenceslao
de Oñate, 3-1ºD
• 652 951 420/ 675 556 933
- AT12** **Musu** Avda. Juan de Labrit, 5-2º
• 609 217 454 / 687 460 392
- AT13** **Terraza Ega** C/ Ruiz de Alda, 22
-1º-2º-3º • 679 645 333
- AT14** **Argia** C/ Arróniz, 4-4ªA
• 626 632 402
- AT15** **Argia II y III** C/ Navarrería, 16-2º-3º
• 626 632 402
- AT16** **Garín** C/ Ruiz de Alda, 17-2º
• 617 784 920
- AT17** **Azcárate** C/ Guesálaz, 3 bajo izd.
• 600 339 235/ 948 550 844
- AT18** **Casa Daniela y Casa Daniela 1**
C/ Calderería, 11-1º • 606 123 176
- AT19** **Calle Nueva** C/ Fray Wenceslao
de Oñate, 3-3º
• 655 735 157 / 666 758 991
- AT20** **Casa Mauleón** C/ Comercio, 13-2º
• 608 101 852
- AT21** **Ábside de San Juan I, II, III**
C/ Comercio, 9-1º-2º-3º
• 662 147 587
- VT1** **Vivienda turística Baldissera**
C/ Hilario Olazarán, 26
• 948 55 64 36 / 669 632 001

HOTELS - B&Bs

- H1** **Hospedería Chapitel****** C/ Chapitel, 1 • 948 551 090
- H2** **Hotel Tximista****** C/ Zaldu, 15 • 948 555 870
- H3** **Hotel Yerri**** Avenida Yerri, 35 • 948 546 034
- Hs1** **Hostal Cristina*** C/ Baja Navarra, 1 • 683 222 516
- Hs2** **Hostal Área 99** C/ Merkatondoa, 32 • 948 555 370
- Hs3** **Hostal El Volante** Trav. Merkatondoa, 2 • 948 553 957
- Hs4** **Hostal La Rúa** C/ La Rúa, 21 • 620 282 643
- P1** **Pensión Bed & Breakfast Zaldu**** C/ Pio Baroja, 1 • 948 552 263 / 636 116 943
- P2** **Pensión Ibai Ega** C/ Donantes de Sangre, 3-3º izd. • 681 052 181 / 948 552 263
- P3** **Pensión Buen Camino*** C/ San Nicolás, 27 • 948 550 337 / 605 588 985
- P4** **Pensión Los Llanos** C/ Doctor Huarte de San Juan, 8 • 658 517 679
- F1** **Fonda Izarra** C/ Calderería, 20 • 948 550 678

CAMPITES - HOSTELS

- C1** **Camping Lizarrarria****** Camino Ordóiz, s/n • 948 551 733
- A1** **Albergue Municipal** • 948 550 200
- A2** **Albergue Parroquial San Miguel**
- A3** **Albergue ANFAS** • 639 011 688
- A4** **Albergue Juvenil Oncinoda (2º)** • 948 555 022 / 948 553 954
- A5** **Hospedería Convento Benedictinas** • 948 550 882
- A6** **Albergue de Capuchinos (1º)** • 948 550 549 / 948 550 013
- A7** **Ágora Hostel** C/ Callizo Pelaires, 3 • 948 546 574
- A8** **La Hostería de Curtidores** C/ Curtidores, 43 • 948 550 070
- A9** **Albergue Alda Estella Hostel** Plaza Santiago, 41 • 948 030 139



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ORIGINS OF THE CITY



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

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-Lizarrá** 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-Lizarrá 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-Lizarrá 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-Lizarrá's two patron saints). On the Sunday, all the men dress in white to join the Saint's procession, with coloured espadrilles, sashes and neckerchiefs. The religious parade ends with the **pañuelada**: from the church of San Pedro de la Rúa, the men dance in an organised fashion to the rhythm of a Wagner march and head for the Town Hall greet the Mayor by waving their neckerchiefs.

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-Lizarrá, is danced in the Plaza de los Fueros.

The Festival of **San Andrés** (Saint Andrew) is celebrated on the weekend closest to November 30th.

EATING AND DRINKING

Gorrín asado (roast suckling pig) is Estella-Lizarrá's most typical dish. A **salad** is the best possible garnish to the full-flavoured meat, washed down with tasty red or white wines from the region.

To round off the meal you could select a **cheese from Urbasa-Andía** and finally, to help you digest, a glass of pacharán (sloe anise) is definitely recommended.

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 (in the building is located the Tourist Office).** 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 bifurcated 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. 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 archivolt. Crowning the keystones of the archivolt 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. Renaissance palace. On the façade we can see the coat of arms of the Eguía. 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. In the tympanum you can make out image of Christ in Majesty. The archivolt, corbels and reliefs 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. An 18th century noble house at No. 41 on Calle Mayor.

13. PLAZA DE LOS FUEROS. This is the town's main meeting 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 bottom of the nave of the Epistle.

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.

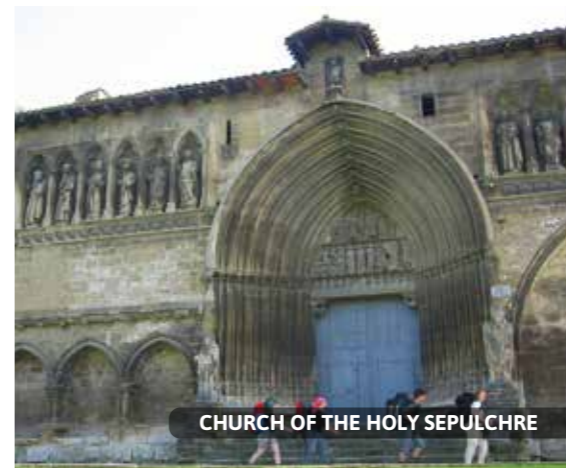
20. SANTA MARÍA JUS DEL CASTILLO. The core of the Jewish Quarter of Estella, the third most important in the Kingdom of Navarre after those of Tudela and Pamplona, was here in the neighbourhood of Elgacena. Its prosperity was shattered in an attack on 6 March 1328. In 1145, the synagogue was transformed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



CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL



GUSTAVO DE MAEZTU MUSEUM



CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE



SANTA MARÍA JUS DEL CASTILLO