

Tourist Office
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► Places to sleep

Apartments

AT1	Jurramendi 1, 2, 3 y 4 C/ del Puy 11 y 56 • 650 114 378
AT2	Dúplex en calle Navarrería 8, 3ºB 687 726 509
AT3	Gebala 2 y 4 • Pl. de los Fueros 31 606 980 675 / 646 758 255
AT4	Eguzkilore • C/ Mayor 93, 1º dcha. 669 888 565
AT5	Gure Ganbara • C/ Mayor 26, 4ºB 606 386 679
AT6	Amaiur 1 • Plaza Santiago 13, 2ºB Amaiur 2 • C/ Navarrería 16, 1º 619 580 276
AT7	Urederra Apartamento • 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-Lizarra I y II C/ Comercio 21, 2º • 666 413 622
AT11	Musu • Avda. Juan de Labrit 5, 2º 609 217 454 / 687 460 392
AT12	Terraza Ega • C/ Ruiz de Alda 22, 1º, 2º y 3º • 679 645 333
AT13	Argia I • C/ Arroniz 4, 4ª Argia II y III • C/ Navarrería 16, 2º y 3º 626 632 402
AT14	Azcárate • C/ Guesálaz 3 bajo izd. 600 339 235/ 948 550 844
AT15	Casa Daniela • C/ Calderería 11, 1º Casa Daniela I • C/ Del Horno 26, 2ªA Casa Daniela II y III • Pl. Santiago 53, 3ºB y Pl. Santiago 11, 2ºB Casa Daniela IV • C/ Fray Wenceslao de Oñate 22, 3º 606 123 176
AT16	Calle Nueva • C/ Fray Wenceslao de Oñate 3, 3º 655 735 157 / 666 758 991
AT17	Casa Mauleón • C/ Comercio 13, 2º 608 101 852
AT18	Ábside de San Juan I, II, III • C/ Comercio 9, 1º-2º-3º • 662 147 587
AT19	Laplaza • Plaza de los Fueros 31, 1ªA 666 855 162
AT20	La casa de los 1000 años • Plaza de San Martín 5 • 948 554 083
AT21	Lizarra 49 • C/ Lizarra 49 679 704 894
AT22	Recién Reformado mejor vista de la Plaza de los Fueros C/ del Horno 20 • 650 340 686
AT23	El mirador de la Rúa • C/La Rúa 35 619 064 738
AT24	La Rúa 19 • C/ Rúa 19, 1º dcha • 642 934 662
VT1	Vivienda turística Baldissera • C/ Hilario Olazarán 26 • 948 556 436 / 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
Hs5	Estella Rooms	C/ San Nicolás 3-5 948 850 000
P1	Pensión Bed & Breakfast Zaldu**	C/ Pío 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



ENGLISH

Estella-Lizarra



Gobierno de Navarra
Nafarroako Gobernua



Campsites - Hostels

C1	Camping Lizarra****	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	Hospedería Convento Benedictinas	• 948 550 882
A5	Albergue de Capuchinos (1º)	• 948 550 549 / 948 550 013
A6	Ágora Hostel	C/ Callizo Pelaires, 3 • 948 546 574
A7	La Hostería de Curtidores	C/ Curtidores, 43 • 948 550 070
A8	Albergue Alda Estella Hostel	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 Zalambor 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 place. The reconstruction of the square was designed by Patxi



Church of St. Michael



Gustavo de Maeztu Museum



Church of the Holy Sepulchre



Santa María Jus del Castillo

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 Baroque façade, the Romanesque building has been conserved