

Estella-Lizarrar



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)
- C** Cinema
 estella-lizarra.sacatuentrada.es
- P** Free parking
- P** Paying parking
- 🅇** Free blue parking zone (50 minutes maximum)
- 🚲** Bike hire
- T** Taxis (948 550 001)
- 🛢** Petrol stations
- 🚌** Buses (948 550 127)
- 🚊** Local Bus
- 🚆** Tourist Train
- 👶** Children's play area
- 👁** Viewpoint
- 🏛** 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

- PLACES TO EAT**
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Asador La Tasca • 948 546 496 | 13 Katxetas • 948 550 010 |
| 2 Camping Lizarra-Guregunea • 688 718 327 | 14 La Cepa • 948 550 032 / 672 964 065 |
| 3 Casa Carmen • 948 554 723 | 15 Bar-Restaurante Monjardín • 948 911 156 / 677 068 818 |
| 4 Suki • 848 460 011 | 16 Navarra • 948 550 040 |
| 5 Fusión Mística en Casanova • 948 552 809 | 17 Richard • 948 551 316 |
| 6 El Volante • 948 555 695 | 18 Rochas • 948 546 491 |
| 7 Florida • 948 550 015 | 19 Xanti • 848 411 344 |
| 8 Hostal Gasolinera Área 99 • 948 555 370 | 20 Pizzería el Colosseo • 685 585 024 |
| 9 Hotel Yerri • 948 546 034 | 21 San Juan • 948 043 634 / 665 239 801 |
| 10 El Zarapatel • 616 183 618 | 22 BiEnara • 948 314 473 |
| 11 Mundo • 651 520 436 | 23 Amaya • 948 047 375 |
| 12 Izarra • 643 676 753 | 24 El Sitio • 677 815 774 |



PLACES TO SLEEP

- | |
|---|
| H1 Hospedería Chapitel**** C/ Chapitel, 1 • 948 551 090 |
| H2 Hotel Yerri** Avenida Yerri, 35 • 948 546 034 |
| Hs1 Hostal Cristina* C/ Baja Navarra, 1 • 662 132 805 |
| 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 Hostal EstellaRooms C/ San Nicolás 3 • 636 543 543 |
| Hs6 Iraipe Estella La Rúa C/ Rua Kalea, 34 • 636 722 333 |
| P1 Pensión Bed & Breakfast Zaldú** C/ Pío Baroja, 1 • 948 552 263 / 636 116 943 |
| P2 Pensión Ibai Ega C/ Donantes de Sangre, 3-3º izda • 681 052 181 |
| 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 |
| P5 Pensión Casa Carmen C/ La Rúa 33 • 948 544 723 |
| F1 Fonda Izarra C/ Calderería, 20 • 948 550 678 |
| C1 Camping Lizarra**** Camino Ordóiz, s/n • 948 551 733 |
| A1 Albergue Municipal C/ La Rúa, 50 • 948 550 200 |
| A2 Albergue Parroquial San Miguel Pl. Mercado Viejo, 18 • 654 480 239 |
| A3 Albergue ANFAS C/ los Cordeleros, 7 • 639 011 688 |
| A4 Albergue de Capuchinos (1º)-Basílica de Rocamador C/ Rocamador, 6 • 948 550 549 / 948 550 013 |
| A5 Ágora Hostel C/ Callizo Pelaires, 3 • 948 546 574 |
| A6 La Hostería de Curtidores C/ Curtidores, 43 • 948 550 070 |
| A7 Albergue Alda Estella Hostel Plaza Santiago, 41 • 948 030 139 |

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 Vasconce.

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. 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-Lizarrá, 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-Lizarrá'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



BUS STATION - VASCO NAVARRO RAIL TRAIL



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

Mangado, an architect from Estella, at the end of the 20th century. Thursday market: fruits and vegetables.

14. CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. The façade was completed in 1902 following the plans of local architect Anselmo de Vícuña. 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 intact. You can visit the romanian interpretation center where

you can see a mockup of the castle of Zalambor and Sant Peter's neighbourhood.

21. RUINS OF ZALATAMBOR CASTLE. Between the 11th and 13th centuries, the castle of Zalambor was built to protect the new settlements from the Franks. You can see the remains dug out in the castle.

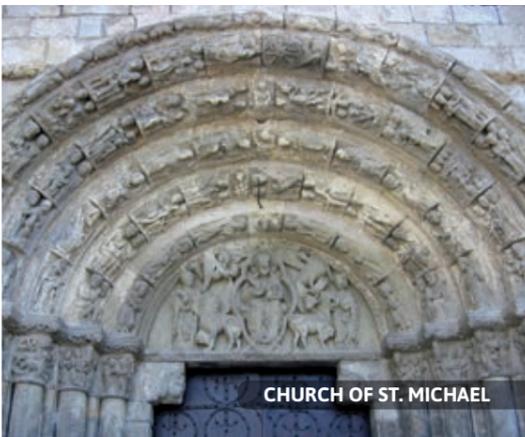
22. CHURCH OF SAN PEDRO DE LIZARRA. The apse dates back to the 14th century. There is a Baroque tower from the 18th century and you can still see a Roman stele (funeral stone) on the southern wall. At present the church is in ruins apart from the tower, which has been restored but cannot be visited.

23. BASILICA DEL PUY. The French word 'puy' means a volcanic rock outcrop in the form of a hill or ridge, and very much relates to this spot where, according to tradition, some shepherds, led by the stars, discovered the image of the Virgin del Puy in 1085. State made it necessary to build the current basilica, the work of Navarrese architect Victor Eúsa, which was inaugurated in 1951. Inside, the decoration revolves around the eight-pointed star and forms part of the city's coat of arms. The lighting is very bright and comes from the lantern 20 metres up and the frieze of windows at the top, whose stained glass, depicting texts from the Litany of Mary, are the work of Maumejean in Madrid. Virgin del Puy: The carving of one of the two Patron Saints of Estella is Gothic, in silver plated wood. The moon and the crowns are Baroque.

24. STATION BUILDING. Finished in 1927, this was the terminal station of the narrow-gauge Estella-Vergara railway line that operated until 1967. Inspired by Romanesque architecture, the twin-fronted windows recall those of the Palace of the Kings of Navarre (Estella). Today it contains the bus station and starting point of the Vasco-Navarro Railway Nature/Rail Trail.

25. CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA. The current building was started in 1635 under the direction of Juan de Larrañaga, a master stonemason and resident of Estella-Lizarrá. It is not open to visitors.

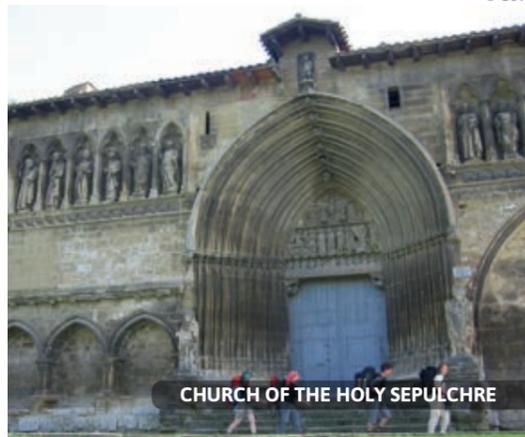
26. LOS LLANOS CULTURAL SPACE. Built on top of an abandoned building that used to house the Convent of San Benito. In 1971 the 17th century building was abandoned by the Benedictine nuns, who installed themselves in another new red-brick building next to the Basilica of Puy. Today it contains de music school and the city cinema.



CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL



GUSTAVO DE MAEZTU MUSEUM



CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE



SANTA MARÍA JUS DEL CASTILLO