

NÁJERA

"A KINGDOM WITH A THOUSAND-YEAR HISTORY"



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THOUSAND-YEAR
HISTORY"

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PHOTOGRAPHS: Town Hall and Carmelo Betolaza



**Gobierno
de La Rioja**



SITUATION

Nájera is located roughly midway along the stretch of the **Camino de Santiago pilgrims' route** as it passes through La Rioja, 26 kilometres from Logroño and 16 from Santo Domingo de la Calzada.

Situated 489 metres above sea level, it **is crossed by the River Najerilla and sheltered by the Nájera peak** and the hillocks of Malpica, Cerro de la Horca, Mal Vecino, la Atalaya and Castillo, with heights of no more than 666 metres, standing over a rich plain which acts as the point of access to **one of Spain's most rugged and best preserved areas**: the river basin of the Najerilla, Cárdenas and Yalde.

Nájera enjoys good road communications, the N-120 trunk road and the A-12 freeway link it with Burgos and Logroño; the LR-113, climbing through the Najerilla valley, with Salas de los Infantes; and in Cenicero, and Navarrete 10 kilometres, you can join the AP-68 toll motorway, linking Zaragoza and Bilbao.

It has a Bus Station and the closest railway station is the one in Logroño. The Logroño-Agoncillo airport is scarcely 40 kilometres away.

Thanks to its location, the climate is very pleasant, with mild winters and cool summers.





HISTORY OF NÁJERA

Archaeological studies show **a dense prehistoric occupation** of the hillsides surrounding the current city and those located within the town boundaries, **at least since the Bronze Age**. During the Iron Age a continuous process of concentration of the population can be seen, which would eventually lead **to the appearance of more complex settlements composed of homes partially excavated out of the rock**, built with wooden frames and adobe, (Cerro Molino). These **Celtiberian settlements** which the Roman conquerors found, and sometimes destroyed, **correspond to the Berones communities that are mentioned in classical sources**.

During the Roman era, modern-day Nájera formed part of Tritium (Tricio), a settlement located two kilometres away. From the middle of the 1st century to the 6th century of the modern era, **Tritium was the main ceramic producing centre of the Iberian Peninsula**. Its ceramics were widely distributed throughout Hispania and the provinces of the western Mediterranean. **The potteries and Roman villas spread all around the district** and can be found even in the modern town centre of Nájera.

Under the Muslim régime, a castle refuge was built on the top of the hill overlooking **Nájera, an emplacement which would be fundamental for the control of the Rioja Alta and the Christian frontier**.



THE KINGDOM OF NÁJERA

In 923 the Pamplona King Sancho Garcés I, in collaboration with Ordoño II of León, won back Nájera and the Rioja Media and Alta, which he left in the hands of his son García Sánchez. After the destruction of Pamplona by Abd al Rahman in 924 and the death of his father the following year, **García Sánchez transferred his court to Nájera, to the detriment of Pamplona. Henceforth he called himself the King of Nájera-Pamplona.** García Sánchez conducted an active policy of repopulating the new territories and endowed the Rioja monasteries, especially in San Millán de la Cogolla, with generous donations.

The same policy was pursued during the first years by Sancho Garcés II, but the campaigns led by Almanzor forced him, and later his son García Sánchez II el Temblón (“the Tremulous”), to sign surrenders and pay tributes to Córdoba.

With Sancho III el Mayor (“Sancho the Great”) (1004-1035), the Kingdom of Nájera-Pamplona reached its territorial peak, taking in the whole of the northern third of the Peninsula from Catalonia to Galicia, stretching from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Sancho III was the great driving force in the rise of the city of Nájera, making it the capital of the first Hispanic Empire. He bestowed a charter which served as a model for numerous places in Castile, Aragón, Navarre and the Basque Country; here he created the first Christian mint, and in particular, **promoted and unified the Camino de Santiago pilgrims’ way, routing it to pass through Nájera.**

Following the death of Sancho III his Empire was divided between his sons and it was his eldest son, García Sánchez III, known as “the one



from Nájera” because he was born and buried in the city, who inherited the family lands of Nájera and Pamplona, as well as the political supremacy over the rest.

García el de Nájera extended his lands into the Rioja Baja by **conquering Calahorra, founded Santa María la Real** as the Bishopric, endowing it with several properties; **he created the order of the Knights of the Garter or of the Terrace**, the first in Spain; and he encouraged the monastic Scriptories of San Millán, Nájera and Albelda.

He was succeeded by **Sancho IV**, el de Peñalén, who **completed the building of Santa María la Real**. In 1067 the Monastery hosted the Council which approved the replacement of the Mozarabic ritual with the Roman one.

Sancho IV **was murdered by his brother Ramón in Peñalén in 1076**. The conflicts that this crime unleashed led to the splitting up of the kingdom

and the incorporation of the lands of La Rioja into the crown of Castile. **This was the end of the Kingdom of Nájera.**

OTHER EVENTS

Integration with Castile did not, however, mean a loss of the prestige and political weight of Nájera. **The city would play an important role in the political and economic life of Castile** and would be the scene of notable events.

On 1st May de 1218, **Doña Berenguela**, with the support of Lope Díaz de Haro, **gave up the throne of Castile in favour of her son Fernando III, el Santo. The Proclamation took place in Nájera**, at the crossing point marked with the corresponding commemorative monument, where the city celebrates the event every year.



Nájera was caught up in the struggle for power between the brothers, Pedro I, el Cruel, and Enrique de Trastámara. One of the bloodiest armed confrontations was **the Battle of Nájera**. On 3 April 1367, Pedro I, backed by English troops sent by the Black Prince, heavily defeated Enrique II. The city was subjected to harsh repression which reinforced the reputation for cruelty of Pedro I.

In 1465 Enrique IV made a donation of the city of Nájera, with its castle and fortress, **to Pedro Manrique de Lara**, Count of Treviño, who thenceforth became the **Duke of Nájera**.

The Manrique de Lara were loyal supporters of Isabel I and later of her grandson Carlos. They displayed this during the War of the Comunidades. **In 1520 joined in the revolt of the communes** against the imperial policies of Carlos V. The rebels took the castle of Malpica, assaul-

ted the Citadel and from there bombarded the city. **The revolt was put down by the troops** of Antonio Manrique de Lara, the **second Duke of Nájera**, in whose service was **Iñigo de Recalde**, later known as Ignacio de Loyola.

Nájera received three visits from the Emperor Carlos V, in 1520, 1523 and 1542, and two from his son Felipe II, in 1542 and 1592.

From the end of the 16th century the city ceased to be a place of military importance, although that does not mean its economic and cultural weight was any less. So, in the 17th century the poet **Esteban Manuel Villegas** printed his *Eróticas* or *Amatorias* in Nájera, and a century later, **Jovellanos would reflect the historical importance of the city** and its heritage in his *Diarios*. This heritage would be seriously damaged by French troops during the War of Independence, particularly in Santa María la Real.

SANTA MARÍA LA REAL

ORIGINS

According to legend, attributed to the Cluny monks in the 16th century, that when **Don García el de Nájera** was out hunting on horseback, he released his falcon to catch a partridge. The two birds got lost in the thick undergrowth and the king went into the trees on foot, where he came across a cave from which a bright light was shining forth. When he entered, **he found an altar illuminated by a lamp with the Madonna and Child upon it and a stand with a bell**. On either side of the image peacefully stood the falcon and the partridge.

History, for its part, tells us that this royal foundation by **Don García** was due to **“the counsel and persuasion of his beloved wife Doña Estefanía**, so it was **decided to turn the house of the Lord** into a work of art such that **the memory of their names would last forever”**.

The construction of Santa María began after the conquest of Calahorra in 1045 and would be consecrated in 1052, although the building works were still unfinished. **King García founded it as a Bishopric** and to serve as a **Royal Pantheon for the members of his dynasty**.

It was run by secular clergy until 1079 and subsequently **Alfonso VI of Castile incorporated it into the Benedictine Order of Cluny**.





In 1513 it was transferred to the Congregation of Saint Benedict of Valladolid and nowadays it is looked after by **the Franciscan Order**, who **took charge of the monastery in 1895**, after long years of neglect and deterioration as a result of the disentanglement of 1835. **It has been a National Historic Monument since 1889.**

From the first traces of Santa María nothing remains today: **the cave of the Virgin and some fine pieces of sculpture such as the tombs of Doña Blanca de Navarra, Don Diego López de Haro, Doña Mendía, the knight Garcilaso de la Vega and the carving of Santa María.**

In 1432 work on building the current church began, which would not be completed until 1516. At this date work on the cloisters began, which took on its current form based on the plans drawn up by Matías de Castañeda. It was, however, **not until 1620, that work was**

completed. Later some internal modifications and extensions were carried out which did not substantially alter the whole.

Outwardly, the monastery has an austere appearance, almost like a military fortress, accentuated by the semi-circular flying buttresses of the chevet of the church, which seems to want to hide **the spectacular nature and artistic quality of its interior: The cave carved out of the mountain, found by King García; the scale and clarity of the three naves of the church; the Royal Pantheon packed with kings and princes of Pamplona, Castile and León,** presided over by the images of the founder and his wife, Doña Estefanía; the delicate **wooden stalls of the choir, carved around 1495; the rich decoration of the cloister and its fine tracery, lined with tombs; the mausoleum of Diego López de Haro; the chapel of Mencía López de Haro...**



RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE

ROYAL CHAPEL AND PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (SANTA CRUZ)

Since the early 12th century the parish church has been located in a chapel in the church of the monastery of Santa María la Real. Due to constant clashes between the monks and the clergy, the latter **in 1552 obtained a papal bull from Julian II authorising the construction of a new parish church** outside the monastery. Work began immediately, but **in 1587** it was decided that the building should be improved. So then a **“hall church” was built with three naves of equal height, transept and apse . This was consecrated in 1611**, although work was not completed until 1634. Two years later, with the church packed with parishioners, the right wall of the nave collapsed. Repairs were not finished until 1644.

Further work was carried out later: **between 1651 and 1660 the sacristy was added**, in 1675 the chapel to Saint Prudencio, and in 1682 the tower and dome over the transept. **It has been declared a national monument.**

The main altar is presided over by a Romanesque figure of Christ carved around 1590. On His left is an 18th century Saint Michael and on the right, Saint James. They both remind us of the two Nájera parish

churches which have disappeared. **The group is rounded off by a seated Madonna**, a Spanish-Flemish carving from the late 14th century.

In the rest of the altars and chapels we find pieces of notable interest, **such as the late 13th century Gothic crucifix, two Flemish coppers from the 17th century, the impressive collection of reliquaries with the remains of Sn Prudencio of Armentia**, Bishop of Tarazona and patron saint of Nájera, the martyrs Juan, Ciro and Antigone, or a Lignum Crucis among others.

CONVENT OF SANTA ELENA

Inhabited by a closed community of Clarissa sisters, the **Convent and church of Santa Elena was built at the orders of Doña Aldonza Manrique de Lara** in the middle of the 16th century, although the oldest remains visible today date from the beginning of the 17th century.

The church has a nave in four sections in the form of a Latin cross, built on ten Tuscan marble pillars.

In the presbytery we have the high altar with a Baroque altarpiece in three vertical sections with a round attic with paired twisted columns with relief figures of saints and grapes and a full scale image of the saint who gives the church its name, Santa Elena.

The lower choir is closed by a large iron grille and inside are the wooden stalls and various 17th and 18th century canvases.



In the closed-order several works of art are preserved, such as an embossed silver reliquary with native Indian motifs which was a gift from the Count of Superunda, don José Manso Velasco y Torres, to his sister, the Abbess, when he was the first Viceroy of Peru, with both of them being born in Torrecilla de Cameros.

CHAPEL OF THE MOTHER OF GOD

Adjoining the convent of Santa Elena, this chapel **was built by Don Rodrigo Jiménez de Cabredo** as a burial place for himself and the members of his family.

The building, built of ashlar, consists of a single nave in two sections with chapels all along the sides. In the chevet, **on either side of the high altar there are niches for the founder** and two brothers and, in the central part, a Baroque altarpiece from 1690.



CIVIL ARCHITECTURE

CASTLE OF LA MOTA

This occupies the whole summit of the hill of the same name, overlooking the plain of the lower course of the Najerilla. It is an originally Moorish fortification which was taken by Ordoño II and Sancho Garcés in 923.

The castle fulfilled an important political and military role until the 16th century. It is mentioned in the Charter of Nájera and would be important during the conflict between Enrique II of Trastámara and Pedro I the Cruel. During the comunard revolt it served as a refuge for the local governor who resisted the attack by the rebels until royalist troops arrived to relieve the city. **It was also here that Carlos V and Felipe II stayed on several of their visits to Nájera,** where they were regally treated by the

local nobility, according to sources from the time. By the mid 17th century the castle was abandoned and had fallen into ruin.

These days you can still clearly see the moat which defended the whole Eastern flank and the wall standing on it, dotted with towers and a big square platform and a vaulted dungeon/water cistern.

CITADEL

The Citadel is situated on the hillside, between the castle and the centre of Nájera itself. **As well as for defence, it also served as a royal residence and duke's palace.** It was constructed at an early date, at the same time as the



castle, with references to it in the **Charter of Nájera, 1020**.

In 1520 it was taken by the comunards, who used their artillery to raze the city to the ground. At the end of the 16th century it was abandoned and suffered the same fate as the castle.

Archaeological excavations begun in 2002 show the existence of **strong early-medieval period ashlar stone walls** running parallel, successively, following the slope of the hillside. They have also brought to light a cobble street giving access and which beyond the entrance gate becomes **a monumental staircase into a large parade ground**, possibly with a portico. **Remains of the palace built by the dukes of Nájera in the mid-16th century** have also appeared, richly decorated with Gothic- and Renaissance style tracery, and a wide range of Mozarabic ceramic tiles

brought from Teruel, Toledo and Sevilla which are on display in the Museo Najerillense.

MALPICA

In Malpica, from the 12th century at least, the castle of the Jews of Nájera was located. The Jewish community lived in their own quarter, to the north of Santa María and on the slopes of Malpica. **Surrounded by walls, it had its own charter** and its own castle. It enjoyed autonomy and took care of the maintenance and defence of the fortification.

Like all Jewish quarters, the one in Nájera has seen its ups and downs and **achieved its maximum moment of splendour in the first half of the 14th century**. In 1360 it was sacked by the troops of Enrique de Trastámara.

In the early 16th century, **the castle of Malpica** was still in reasonable condition and was **taken by the comunards in 1520**.



SAN JUAN DE ORTEGA BRIDGE

In the 10th century, there was already a bridge in Nájera, since it **is mentioned in the Charter**. In the 12th century it was **remodelled by San Juan de Ortega** and over the following centuries **it would be continuously rebuilt and strengthened** on numerous occasions, but always with little success, **because of the cycle of floods of the Najerilla**.

Finally, **in 1866 the current bridge was built**, on the same spot as the earlier one, and in 2003 its platform was widened to facilitate the passing of traffic.

WALL

The defences of Nájera make up a **complex system of structures that group together the Castle, Citadel and Malpica**, stretching to take



in the city itself, which had its own walls. Its outline can still be worked out by following the layout of the streets; in many cases stretches of wall also **served to contain the floods of the unpredictable Najerilla**. Of the old walls, **the gateway to the Plaza de la Estrella has been conserved** along with the section that joins it to the rocky outcrop of Malpica.

CAVES

Along the ledges of the hills which protect the city, you can find the openings of many caves, **from Peñasclera to the north to Pasomalo in the south**. These form part of a larger group which **flank the Najerilla river along several kilometres** as far as the crossroads with the village of Ledesma de la Cogolla.

These are **artificial caves, carefully carved out of the rock**, which are arranged in groups,

sometimes several storeys high, formed by rectangular rooms **linked by passages sectioned off by doors and narrowing**.

Their origin is not fully known; caves of this type began to be used in Late Antiquity and **their use is documented during the 10th and 11th centuries**. Unlike other artificial Riojan caves, no signs have been found of their use by hermits. **They were used by the people of the area as a place of defence and shelter at times of danger, because of the difficult access afforded to attacking forces and looters**.

From outside, following the river, **you can see their impregnability** and the signs of the resources to access them used by the people who made them: holes in the rock into which suspended wooden steps could be fitted and grooves in the openings into which supporting posts and pulleys could be embedded.



MUSEO NAJERILLENSE

The building occupied by **the Museum forms part of the monastery of Santa María la Real** and was **joined to it by an overhead gangway** spanning the street which divided them. It was constructed in the 18th century as a palace for the Abbot of the monastery. On the ground floor in 1785 the new pharmacy was installed, good, beautiful glass and pottery jars and apparently a good selection of medicines, according to the description of Jovellanos (1795).

The Disentailment of 1835 forced the pharmacy to move to premises in calle San Marcial, where it continued to operate until **it was bought in 1921 by Joaquín Cusí Fortunet who transferred it to Catalonia**. Nowadays it is in Masnou (Barcelona) and constitutes the core exhibit of the Cusi Pharmacy Museum.

In the original building, however, you can still find some of the **murals which decorated the pharmacy**, as well as the wrought iron door through which they served the people of Nájera.

After the pharmacy moved, **the building became home to the jail of the Judicial District of Nájera** and the District Court until the second half of the 20th century. Evidence of this new use can be found in the **large number of engravings made by the prisoners** on the doors and on the walls of the courtyard, some of them of great aesthetic value.

The Museum opened permanently to the public in 2001, and is run by a Foundation made up of Nájera Town Council, the Association of Friends of the History of Nájera and the Institute of Riojan Studies.



The materials on display essentially consist of **collections of Archaeology, Ethnography and Art**. On the ground floor you can find the Archaeology of the district, arranged chronologically from Pre-History to the Middle Ages.

Of outstanding interest are the **Palaeolithic pieces from the terraces of the River Cárdenas**, which constitute the oldest testimony of the presence of hominids in La Rioja. And also of special interest are the **Celtiberian pieces of ceramics** with decoration made with the teeth from Bobadilla and, especially, the collection of **Roman pottery moulds, Terra Sigillata Hispanica**, from Tritium, the largest centre of production in Hispania.

In the medieval room are some pieces which reflect **Nájera's Islamic and Hebrew past** and the varied collection of **Mudejar tiles from the Citadel**.

The first floor is devoted to **Local Ethnography** in its various facets and to the **collection of ancient art**. This is still being prepared and will soon be open to the public.



NÁJERA TODAY

The town of **Nájera, with a population of nearly 8,500 inhabitants**, has managed to adapt to the needs of the markets and looks forward confidently and with diversification of its industrial, commercial and services industry activities.

The main sector is furniture and bathroom fittings which earn it the title of Capital of Furniture-, and the chemical industry, particularly the manufacture of paints and coatings, as well as others related to construction and metal structures.

Commerce preserves a well balanced structure with almost **300 establishments which meet the needs of a wide area, and a further 100 involved in hostelry and catering.**

AMENITIES

As for amenities and services, there is a health centre with A&E facilities, two state schools and one private, and a bus station.

Sports facilities include five football pitches, three **fronton courts**, a **summer swimming pool** with three pools, **an indoor pool**, nine multisport courts, eight sports halls and a **multipurpose building**.



FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

The Charter of Nájera establishes the right for Nájera to hold a “Market” every Thursday. ... this takes place on the Paseo de San Julián and offers visitors all kinds of goods (foodstuffs, textiles, tools, nursery plants for the country, etc...), attracting people from far and wide.

SAN JOSÉ ARTESANO (Saint Joseph the Carpenter)

19 March, Patron Saint of woodworkers.

SAN PRUDENCIO

Patron Saint of the city, each year on 28 April a procession is arranged with popular celebrations and a bullfight with young bulls.

PROCLAMATION OF FERNANDO III EL SANTO

On 1 May, to commemorate the proclamation, in 1218, of Fernando III as King of Castile by the people of Nájera. At the foot of a statue to the king a speech is made recalling the event.



SAN JUAN AND SAN PEDRO **(Saint John and Saint Peter)**

From 24 to 29 June, these, the most popular festivals in Nájera, are held. The most noteworthy and popular act are the **“Vueltas”** in which thousands of people throng the streets, singing and dancing to the town band, recalling the accompaniment to the troops of Queen Isabel when they returned from some victory over the Carlists.

SAN JUAN MARTYR AND SANTA MARÍA LA REAL

These are the city's high days and holidays, held between the 16 and 19 September. Religious acts, sports and gastronomic competitions, concerts, night parties with a flaming bull, etc... run alongside paella competitions in which thousands of locals take part.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE KINGDOM OF NÁJERA

The most striking act is the **“Kingdom of Nájera”**, a show which is held in Santa María square, in the second fortnight in July, with texts by, among others, Lope de

Vega. Interpreted by nearly 300 local actors. It is based on the Nájera Chronicles, written around 1110 by a monk from Santa María la Real at the request of the Monastery of San Zolito, in Carrión de los Condes. It tells the story of the city and the district, from the earliest settlers to the end of the Kingdom of Nájera.

OTHER EVENTS

NÁJERA FESTIVALS

In the summer, Nájera becomes the cultural capital of La Rioja, with the Festivals. Talks, concerts, exhibitions and scientific conferences, such as the Week of Medieval Studies and the Concerts of the Order of the Terrace.

FURNITURE TRADE FAIR

Coinciding with Easter Week, the businesses of the sector, the Town Hall and the Regional Authorities organise this Fair to show to the public the latest trends in furniture and to facilitate purchasing with advantageous conditions.

Parallel to the fair other cultural, sporting and fun activities are organised in the town.

FARM MACHINERY TRADE FAIR

The Livestock Fair is perhaps one of the oldest in Spain. It dates back to a royal privilege granted in 1368. Around the Feast of St Michael, on 29 September, Nájera organises the Fair of Agricultural and Industrial Machinery, vehicles and products of La Rioja, in the Paseo de San Julián, with the presence of the main makes.



THE DISTRICT OF NÁJERA

- **SAN MILLÁN DE LA COGOLLA**

Monastery of Yuso and Suso
World Heritage Site

- **CAÑAS**

Monastery of Sta.
María del Salvador (Cistercian)

- **TRICIO**

Paleochristian Arcos Shrine

- **TOBÍA**

Beech wood

- **ANGUIANO**

Dancers

- **MONASTERY OF VALVANERA**

Patron Saint of La Rioja

- **THE SEVEN TOWNS**

Mansilla de la Sierra. Reservoir
Villavelayo. Rural architecture

Canales de la Sierra

Ermita de la Soledad (Romanesque shrine)

Brieva de Cameros. Fish farm

Ventrosa. Rural architecture

Viniegra de Abajo. Rural architecture

Viniegra de Arriba. Rural architecture

- **PEAK OF SAN LORENZO**

- **NEILA LAKES**

- **PICOS DE URBIÓN MOUNTAIN RANGE**



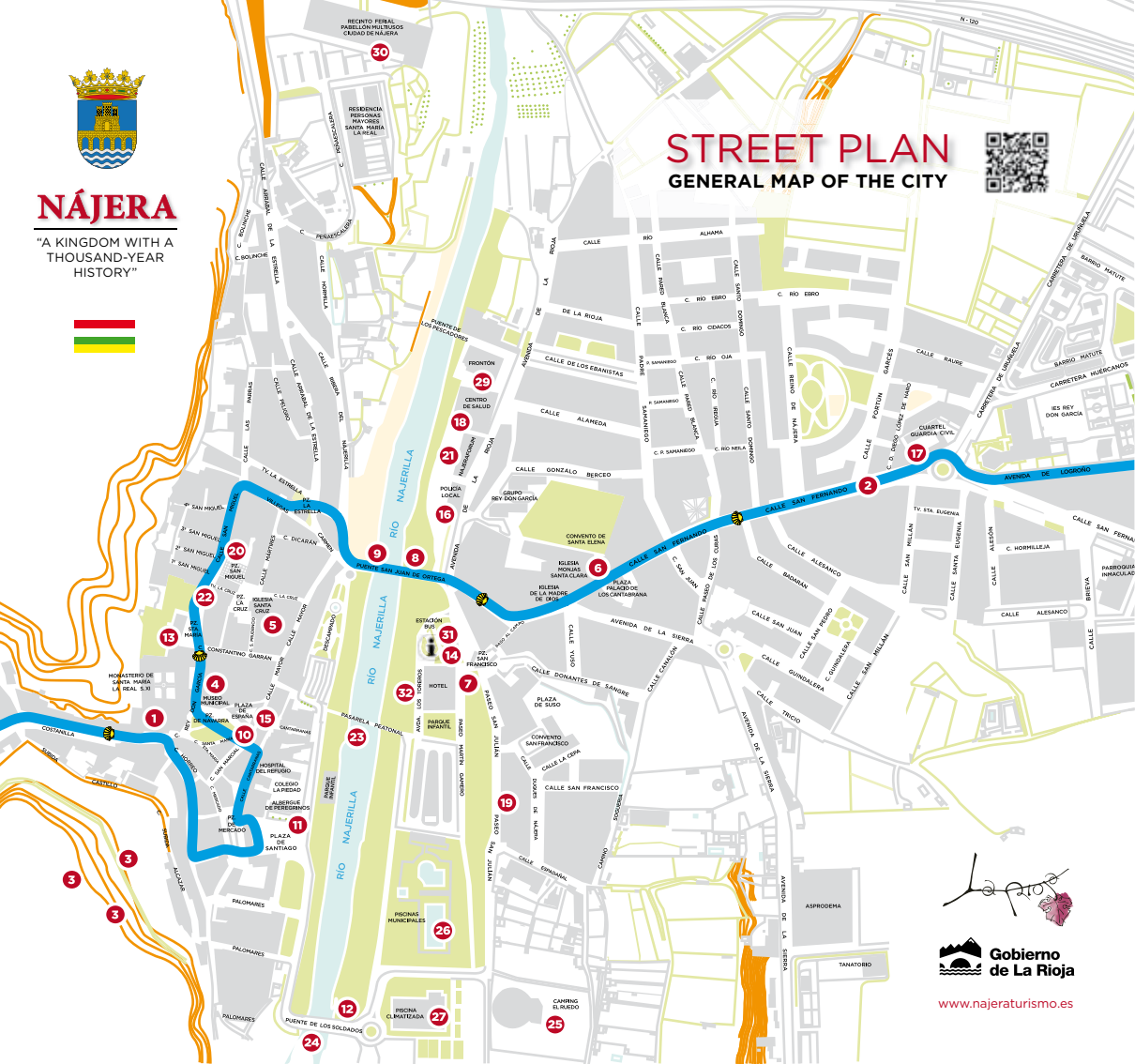


NÁJERA

"A KINGDOM WITH A
THOUSAND-YEAR
HISTORY"



STREET PLAN GENERAL MAP OF THE CITY



**Gobierno
de La Rioja**

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PLACES OF INTEREST

1. SANTA MARÍA LA REAL
2. CAMINO DE SANTIAGO PILGRIMS' ROUTE
3. THE CITADEL, CASTLE AND CAVES
4. NAJERA DISTRICT MUSEUM
5. CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (SANTA CRUZ)
6. CONVENT OF SANTA ELENA
7. STATUE OF KING FERNANDO III
8. GATEWAY TO NÁJERA
9. SAN JUAN DE ORTEGA BRIDGE
10. PLAZA DE ESPAÑA
11. PILGRIMS' HOSTEL
12. PASEO DE SAN JULIÁN
13. HERITAGE SCHOOL
14. TOURIST INFORMATION
15. NÁJERA TOWN HALL
16. LOCAL POLICE
17. CIVIL GUARD
18. HEALTH CENTRE
19. POST OFFICE
20. CASA DE LA CULTURA (CULTURAL CENTRE)
21. NAJERAFORUM
22. DOGA CINEMA
23. FOOTBRIDGE
24. BRIDGE OF THE SOLDIERS
25. EL RUEDO CAMPSITE
26. MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOLS
27. HEATED SWIMMING POOL
28. SANCHO III SPORTS CENTRE
29. MUNICIPAL FRONTON COURT
30. MULTIPURPOSE FAIR SITE
31. BUS STATION
32. TAXIS



RESTAURANTS

- EL BUEN YANTAR**
Martires, 19. Tel. 941 360 274
- OLIMPO**
Plaza de la Cruz, 2. Tel. 941 360 849
- ROYALTY**
Paseo San Julián, 2. Tel. 941 363 302
- LA MERCERÍA**
Mayor, 41. Tel. 941 363 028
- EL TRINQUETE**
Mayor, 11. Tel. 941 362 567
- MESÓN LA AMISTAD**
La Cruz, 6. Tel. 941 362 647
- EL REY**
Guindalera, 3. Tel. 941 363 539
- LOS PARRALES**
Mayor, 52. Tel. 941 363 735
- FABIAN'S**
Avda. de la Rioja, 9. Tel. 941 360 766
- LAS BRUJAS**
Ctra. N-120 Km. 23, Tel. 941 361 721
- LA JUDERÍA**
Constantino Garrán, 13. Tel. 941 361 138
- HISPANO II**
Paseo San Julian, 10. Tel. 941 362 957
- SOFÍA**
San Fernando, 92. Tel. 941 360 273
- EL REY**
Guindalera II Tel. 941 363 539
- DOTI**
San Fernando, 100. Tel. 941 360 264



ACCOMMODATION

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Carmen, 7. Tel. 941 410 421
- HOTEL SAN FERNANDO**
Paseo de San Julián, 1. Tel. 941 363 700
- HOSTAL HISPANO**
Paseo de San Julián, 10. Tel. 941 363 615
- HOSTAL CIUDAD DE NÁJERA**
Cuarta Calleja San Miguel, 14.
Tel. 941 360 660
- PENSIÓN CALLE MAYOR**
Dicarán, 5. Tel. 941 360 407
- VINO Y CAMINO**
Arrabal de la Estrella, 46. Tel. 626 017 187
- ALBERGUE LAS PEÑAS**
Costanilla, 56. Tel. 642 410 869
- ALBERGUE PUERTA DE NÁJERA**
Ribera del Najerilla, 1.
Tel. 941 362 317 / 683 616 894
- ALBERGUE DE PEREGRINOS SANCHO III**
San Marcial, 6. Tel. 941 361 138 / 630 864 148
- CAMPING EL RUEDO**
Paseo de San Julián 24. Tel. 941 360 102
- 
- WINE CELLARS**
- CUNA DE REYES**
Ctra. Uruñuela, s/n.
Tel. 941 360 280 / 941 363 730
- BODEGAS RUCONIA**
Ctra San Asensio, s/n. Tel. 941 362 059
- BODEGA REAL DE NÁJERA SOC. COOP.**
Ctra. Sto Domingo Calzada, 4.
Tel. 941 360 245



NÁJERA

"A KINGDOM WITH A
THOUSAND-YEAR
HISTORY"



**Gobierno
de La Rioja**

LEGAL DEPOSIT: LR 1482-2017

