

### 13 SANTIAGO KALEA

Auzoaren eramuina da Madalen errebalarekin batera. Jatorrian Donejakue bideko erromesek zeharkatzen zuten hiriko lehen kalea zen.



### SANTIAGO STREET

The Magdalena neighbourhood in the outskirts of town and Santiago Street are the oldest part of town. The street was the first to be built, used originally by pilgrims on their way to Santiago.



### 14 ARRANTZALEEN KOFRADIA

1361. urtean sortu zuten, eta arrantzaleen bitartekari eta haien eskubideen babesle izatea du xede. Haren egotza eraikin txikia da. Erdian arku dauka, eta, gainean, Done Pedoren irudia.

### FISHERMAN'S GUILD

Founded in 1361 to protect the rights of fishermen and negotiate on their behalf. The headquarters are located in a small building with a single central arch. Above the arch is a figure of Saint Peter.



### 12 SAN PEDRO KALEA

Hiriaren erdigune nagusia da. Kaleak, kostaldearen garai bateko ertzari segika, bihurgune itxura du ezker aldean. Zeria Etxea da bertako eraikin zaharrena, 1575ekoak. Balkoien koloreak herriko arrantza-ontziak margotzeko erabilitako antzekoak dira.

### SAN PEDRO STREET

This street is the hub of the city. The left side curves around, following what was once the coastline. The oldest building on the street is called Zeria, a house dating to 1575. The colours of the balconies reflect those of the local fishing boats.



### 11 GIPUZKOA PLAZA

Eraikuntza berri bezain dotorea da, Manuel Manzano Monis arkitektoaren lana.

### POLBORINA

XVII. mendeko bolbora-biltegia da.

### 'PLAZA DE GIPUZKOA'

This beautiful new square is the work of architect Manuel Manzano Monis.

### GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE

A 17th century building for storing gunpowder.



### 10 SAN NIKOLAS KALEA

Hegal dotoreko etxe berezien artean nabarmena da Mugarretenea Etxea (XVI. mendea).

### JUAN LABORDA KALEA

Kale honetan dago Egiluz Etxea (XVI-XVII. mendeak), ustearen arabera Gaztelako Joana 'Eroa' eta Filipe Ederria ostatu hartu zituen.

### SAN NICOLÁS STREET

The 16th century Casa Mugarretenea features a particularly good example of the embellished eaves which are characteristic of the houses on this street.

### JUAN LABORDA STREET

Legend has it that Juana I of Castille, known as 'Joan the Mad' and Philip 'the handsome' once stayed in 16th and 17th century Casa Egiluz.



### 9 SAN NIKOLAS ATEA ETA LEIBA EDO SAN NIKOLAS BALUARTEA

Bi San Nikolas ate gorde dira. Zaharrena, Erdi Aroko gunean dagoena, San Nikolas kalearen bukaeran dagoen arku arrunta da. XVI. mendekoa da berriena. Bere garaian atearen azpiko lubakia eta atearen arteko tarrea gainditzeko zubia izan zuen: alde batean altxagarria, finkoa bestean. Atzean, San Nikolas errebelina. Zubitik XVI. mendeko baluarte beha daiteke, jatorrizko itxura eta minen aurkako galeria ondoan gorde dituen.

### THE GATE OF 'SAN NICOLÁS' AND BASTION OF LEYVA OR 'SAN NICOLÁS'

There are two gates of San Nicolás today. The older gate, which was part of the walled medieval town, is a simple arch located at the end of Calle San Nicolás. There used to be a bridge at the newer, 16th century gate, which was part drawbridge, part permanent fixture and straddled the moat. The ravelin of San Nicolás juts out behind this. The 16th century bastion, which can be seen from the bridge, is one of the best preserved of its kind and includes several underground passageways.



### 15 KAI ZAHARRA

Garai batean moila izan zen. Bertatik hiriak izan dituen bi zabalkundeak beha ditzakegu. Mariñel itsasontzia du aldamean, bertako ontziteriak izan duen egurrezko azkena.

### KAI ZAHARRA (OLD DOCK)

This is the former dock area. On either side we can see the two directions in which the town expanded. The last of the local fleet of wooden ships, the Mariñel, is anchored here.



### 16 PORTUKO ELIZA

Madalen izenez ere ezaguna da. 1921ean hazi ziren eraikitzen. Gaspar Montes Iturrioz margolariaren fresko dago bertan. Madalen errebalan zegoen eliza ordezkatu zuen.

### 'LA MARINA' CHURCH

Also known as La Magdalena, construction of this church began in 1921. Inside is a fresco painted by Gaspar Montes Iturrioz. The church was built in place of an older one that once stood in the Magdalena neighbourhood.



### 1 ARMA PLAZA

Soldadu taldeek armak atontzen zituzten bertan. Hiriak, berriz, aldarrikapenak, harerak, zezenketak eta bestelako jai herrikoiak egiteko baliatzen zuen. ARMA PLAZA eraikinean hiriko eskaintzen berri ematen da.

### PLAZA DE ARMAS

The Arma Plaza square was used by the army garrison, and also for proclamations, receptions, bullfights and other popular festivities. The local tourist office is located in the ARMA PLAZA building.

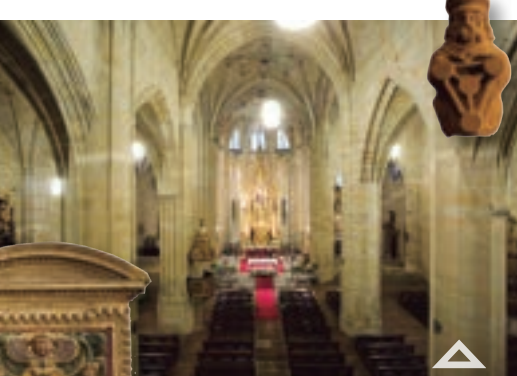


### 2 KARLOS V.a GAZTELUA

Nafarroako Antso Abarkak eraiki zuen. Handitu eta gotortu, berriz, Nafarroako Antso Jakitunak, 1190ean. Aurrealdeak Karlos V.aren garaikoa da. Gaztelu zein jauregi izan zen aldi berean. Tropentzako gelak, biltegiak, munizio eta bolbora bitokiak, ziegak eta zalditegiak zituen sei solairutan banatuta.

### THE CASTLE OF CHARLES V

Sancho Abarca of Navarre is said to have built the castle, while Sancho, the wise king of Navarre was responsible for the fortification and expansion work carried out in 1190. The austere façade dates back to the times of Charles V when it was both a palace and castle. It has six floors which housed living quarters for the troops, store rooms, ammunition and gunpowder supplies, dungeons and stables.



### 3 JASOKUNDE ETA SAGARRONDOKO AMA BIRJINAREN ELIZA NAGUSIA

XV eta XVI. mendeetan eraiki zuten lehenagoko harresien zaharrena gainean. Berpizkundeko eranskinak dituen gotiko estiloko arkitektura ederra du. Gaztelura begira dagoen fatxada da eraikinean zati zaharrena. Bertan daude arku konopialdun aurrealdea eta hiriaren lehenengotako armarria. Nabarmena da, halaber, barroko kanpandorra (XVIII. mendekoa), Francisco de Iberoekin. Eliza honetan ezkondu ziren Maria Teresa Austriakoa eta Luis XIV.a, 1660an.

### THE PARISH CHURCH OF 'SANTA MARÍA DE LA ASUNCIÓN Y DEL MANZANO'

This church was built in the 15th and 16th centuries on the remains of the town's original fortified walls. Some Renaissance features are also found in this beautiful Gothic-style building. The side of the church facing the castle is the oldest section, and boasts a large ogee-arched entrance bearing the town's original coat of arms. Francisco de Ibero's 18th century baroque-style belfry is also worth a look. The proxy marriage of Marie Thérèse of Austria and Louis XIV of France took place here in 1660.



### 4 KALE NAGUSIA

Harbidean aurrera eginda landutako hagaburuak dituzten teilatu hegalak, burdin forjatuzko balkoiak eta armariak beha daitezke etxetan. Aipatzekoak dira barroko estiloko Udaleztegia (XVIII. mendea), 1638ko setioko su-etena hitzartu zeneko Casadevante Jauregia (XVII) eta barroko estiloko Zuloaga Jauregia (XVIII).

### KALE NAGUSIA (MAIN STREET)

As you wander along the cobbled street, you'll appreciate the fine architecture of the buildings and the carved beams under the eaves, wrought iron balconies and family crests. Particularly noteworthy are the 18th century Baroque Casa Consistorial (Town Hall) and Palacio Zuloaga, and the 17th century Palacio de Casadevante where the terms of the treaty which settled the 1638 siege were negotiated.



### 8 ERREGINAREN BALUARTEA

XVI. mendean eraikia da. Bi patioak gorde ditu. Haiek lotzen dituen tunelaren gainean dago garai bateko artilleria-egitura.

### KANPOKO IBILBIDEA

Harresiaren lubanarrotik egindako ibilaldi eder honen bidez gotorlekua ingura daiteke, eta baluarte, kubo eta atez gain, guda garaiko talka guztiek utzitako azarnak ere ikusi daitezke.

### THE QUEEN'S BASTION

Built in the 16th century, the Queen's Bastion still conserves two courtyards connected by a tunnel underneath the old artillery platform.

### A WALK ALONG THE OUTER PERIMETER

A walk around the perimeter of the walled town is a good way to appreciate all its features: the gates and fortified towers, and all the pock-marks and scars of old battles.



### 7 SANTA MARIA ATEA

Hiriak zituen bi sarreterako bat. Hainbat elementuk osatzen zuten, hala nola, zubi altxagarriak, guardia atala eta lubanarroak. Deigarria da bertan dagoen 1694ko hiriko armarria: Guadalupeko Ama du buruan; gainean, eguzki-erlojua; eta ezkerrean, Santa Mariako Kuboa, XVI. mendekoa. Ongi etorria 'Hatzeroa' ren eskulturak egiten du. Tropen aurrean joaten zen zapadorearen (gotorlekuetan lan egiten duen soldadua) oroitarria da.

### THE SANTA MARIA GATE

The Santa Maria Gate is one of the two original entrances to the town. There used to be a draw-bridge, guardhouse, and moat next to it. Over the gateway on the wall is the town's coat of arms and over that, a sundial. The coat of arms features our Lady of Guadalupe and dates back to 1694. To the left stands the 16th century Santa Maria tower. Standing outside the entrance is the 'Hatzeroa' sculpture, representing a sapper (a soldier used for tasks such as building) opening the way for the troops.

### 6 APEZPIKU KALEA ETA PLAZA

Zaharrenetakoa da. Bertan dago Erdi Aroko Palencia Etxea edo Etxebestenea. Han jaiotzen zen Don Cristobal de Rojas y Sandoval 1502an, Sevillako artzapezpiku, Karlos V.aren kapilau eta Santa Teresaren babesle ere izan zena.

### THE BISHOP'S SQUARE AND STREET

La Plaza del Obispo is one of the town's oldest squares, featuring the imposing medieval 'Casa Palencia' and Echevestenea buildings. Don Cristóbal de Rojas y Sandoval, who later became archbishop of Seville, spiritual advisor to Charles V and protector of Saint Teresa, was born here in 1502.



### 5 PAMPINOT KALEA

Gaskoi jatorria du izenak. Rameri Etxea (XIII. mendea) dago bertan.

### FRANTSESAREN PUTZUA

XVI. mendekoa da. Putzuak behar-beharrezkoak ziren setioei aurre egiteko.

### PAMPINOT STREET

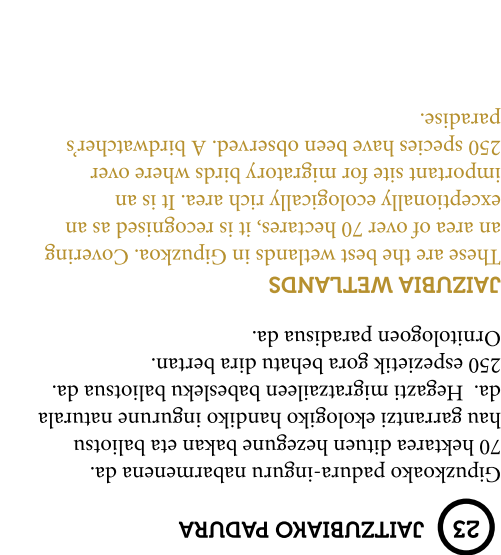
Calle Pampinot bears a Gascon name and is home to the 17th century Casa Rameri.

### THE FRENCH WELL

The well dates back to the 16th century, when wells were vital elements for surviving sieges.







**HIKING**  
Hikers will discover a wealth of interesting geological resources along the walking paths that run parallel to the coast, allowing walkers to enjoy the sandstone and see on Mount Jaizkibel. The Talata trail (GR-121) follows other unusual and striking rock formations. For the more adventurous, Hondarribia is the starting/finishing point of one of Spain's biggest hiking challenges, the Trans Pyrenees (GR-11).

**XENDAK**  
Jaizkibel mendiak beso-zabalak hartzen ditu biltzatik. Bere bideetan egitura geologiko aberatsen umibertsioa gordetzen du, hirsasoa beti lagun. Kostaldeko Talata bideak (GR-121) hareharti eta dekantenaz, Hondarribia penintsulako ibialdi aukera ematen du. Abenturazake handien ondo egitura geologiko apertsuak lehen aldiz ezagutzeko

**JAI TUBIARIKAKO PADURA**  
Gipuzkoako padura-inguru nabarmena da. 70 hektarea dituen hezegune bakarra eta baliotsu hau garrantzizko ekologiko handiko ingurune naturala da. Hegazti migratzaileen babesleku baliotsua da. Hezegazti migrazioaren babesleku baliotsua da. Ornitologoen paradisa da.

**THE WAY OF ST. JAMES**  
The first stage of the coastal Way of St. James (part of the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2015) takes pilgrims on the way up to the Shrine of Guadalupe when through this area. It worth stopping at the Church of Santiago on the way up to the Shrine of Guadalupe when going over Mount Jaizkibel en route to Pasaia.

**SANTIAGO XERMITAJE**  
The church is believed to date back to the 12th century. making it the oldest in Hondarribia. It was refurbished in 1930 and in 1969. Inside, there used to be a 12th century image of the apostle St. James, known locally as 'Santago beltz' or 'Black St. James' because of its blackened face and pilgrims' dress. Unfortunately, it was stolen.

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**GUADALUPEKO SANTUTEGIA**  
XVI. mendean egina, eta, geroa, zenbaitetan berria. Egunoa XIX. mendekoa da. Herritariek Guadalupeko Ama, herritxo zaharrena, gurtzen dute bertan. Gipuzkoako zortzi ama birjina hondatzen dituzte. 1638ko setioan esku hartzeagatik ortuan egindako esker oneko botoa bertzen dute nara janda. Kanpoko aldean, Txingudiko badiarean ikuspegi paregabea dago.



**GUADALUPEKO GOTORLEKUA**  
Higer. The small castle overlooking Asurtaga harbour is known by several other names including the 'Pirates' Castle. It was built by Philip II in 1598 to keep the boats in the harbour below safe from attacks by pirates and corsairs. It is now privately owned. There is a lighthouse at the end of Cape Beata and Marina.



**MOUNT JAIZKIBEL**  
Mount Jaizkibel belongs to the Natura 2000 Network. It is a unique, natural environment, rich in biodiversity, featuring magnificent monuments (dolmens and cromlechs), fascinating rock formations and quiet sandstone coves.

**JAIZKIBEL MENDIA**  
Natura 2000 Sarean dago. Paregabeako ingurune naturala da. Monumentu megalitikoak (urhahartariak eta harrespilak), egitura geologiko apartak, harroak eta kromlechak, irratziaratuak eta garrantzitsuak dira. Natura 2000 sarean dago.

**GUADALUPE FORT**  
Built at the beginning of the 20th century, it is the largest contemporary fortification in the Basque Country. Visitors can discover the moat, officers' quarters, gunpowder stores, etc. on the fascinating guided tours of the fort.

**SAN TELMO CASTLE AND CAPE HIGER**  
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**HARBOUR AND FISHING PORT**  
The town has one of the most important and iconic fishing fleets along the Basque Coast. The local fishermen engage in sustainable, traditional fishing methods.

**KAI BERRIA**  
Berriak arrantzari-flota eskualdeko kostaldeko garrantzitsuak eta adierazgarriak dira. Arrantzarako flota baten batek eta tradiziozko balaitzen ditu.

**HONDARTZA ETA KIROL PORTUA**  
Hondarribian finko hondartzak da. Ingurua lasa, seguru eta hitzeko duena. Higer eta urteko jardura ugari egiteko paradisa ematen du.

**GASTRONOMIA**  
Hondarribiak berebiziko gastronomia-eskaintza dauka, bertako produktuen kalitate handia, ohitura eta berrikuntza oinarri dituena. Pintxoak hartzeko taberna, terrazak eta egile-jatetxe zein tradizionalak, Michelin izarra taratean, Gipuzkoako gourmet joera berrien erreferente dira. Txakolina (fruitu lurrieko ardo zuri gaztea) ekioizteko mahastiek leku aipagarria dute hirian. Arrain zapoetsuak dastatzeko lagungarri onena da edari preziatua.



**AISIA ETA DIBERTSIOA**  
Hondarribiak denentzako moduko dibertsioa, kultura eta aisia eskaintzen ditu. Aukera zabala da, hala nola, urteko jarduerak, urpekaritza, aireko turismoa, tren turistikoa, hiriko bisita gidatuak, pilota partidak edota golfa... Kultur-agenda oparoa du hiriak. Kontzertuak, erakusketak, feriak, gastronomia lehiaketak, kirol ekitaldiak... izaten dira urte osoan zehar...

**FUN AND LEISURE**  
Hondarribia has fun, culture and entertainment for everyone. There are lots of things to do: water sports, diving, flying tours, a tourist train, guided tours of the city, Basque pelota matches, golf, etc. There is a programme of cultural activities throughout the year including concerts, exhibitions, fairs, cookery competitions, sports events, etc.

**JAI ETA OSPAKIZUNAK**  
Hondarribia, bere horretan, antzetzokia da urte osoan. Haren kale eta plazetan kultur eta jai ekitaldi ugari izaten dira.

**Aste Santua**  
Aste Santuko prozesioak  
Erlizoi-musika kontzertuak

**Maiatz**  
Nazioarteko Gitarra Jaialdia  
Herri Kanta Jaialdia  
Maiatzak 15: San Isidro Eguna

**Ekaina**  
Erdi Aroko Azoka  
Ekainak 29: San Pedro Eguna

**Uztaila**  
Blues Jaialdia  
Uztailak 16: Karmengo Ama Birjina  
Uztailak 25: Kutxa Eguna

**Abuztua**  
Herri Giroa (Eskulangintza azoka eta herri kirolak)  
Hondarribia Hiria traineru-estropada

**Iraila**  
Irailaren 6tik 11ra: Jai Nagusiak.  
Irailak 8: Hondarribiko Alardea.

**FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS**  
The town itself also provides the stage for many cultural and festival events which are held in the squares and on the streets.

**Easter week**  
Easter processions  
Religious concerts

**May**  
International Guitar Festival  
Folksong Festival  
15 May: Feast of St. Isidore

**June**  
Medieval Market  
29 June: Feast of St. Peter

**July**  
Blues Festival  
16 July: Our Lady of Mt. Carmel  
25 July: 'Kutxa Eguna' (traditional fisherman's festival)

**August**  
Herri Giroa (crafts fair and traditional rural sports)  
Hondarribia Rowing Regattas

**September**  
September 6 - 11: Hondarribia Festival.  
September 8: The traditional 'Alarde' parade.

## BISITA GIDATUAK | GUIDED TOURS

Ibilaldiak hirian zehar | City tours  
Tren berdea | Green train  
Abentura Guadalupeko Gotorlekuan | Adventure at Guadalupe Fort



**ARMA PLAZA**  
Kultur eta turismo informazio gunea  
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# Historia zapore bizia

## Hondarribia

### A taste of history



Hondarribiaren siluetak dei egiten die bisitari eta bidaiari. Dei zaharra da, sakon bezain zirrarragarria, hari so dagoena gatibaten duena. Erdi Aroko gazteluak eta Ondare Monumental izendatutako harresiek dotoretzen dute irudia.

Hondarribia hiri lasai eta eskuzabala da, Bidasoa ibaiaren eta Kantauri itsasoaren arteko lotunean, Jaizkibel mendiarren eta Txingudiko badiarene babesean, arnasa hartzen duena. Mugaldekoko kokaleku estrategikoa izaki, haren historia setio, bake-hitzarmen, errege-erreginen ezkontza, printzesa truke eta halakoez beterik dago.

Hiru "arima" omen ditu Hondarribiak: hiri harresiduna, Erdi Aroko plano eta jauregi dotoreak dituen, arrantza auzoa, lorez beteriko balkoi alaiak dituzten koloretako etxe tipikoek ezaugarritua, eta nekazaritza ingurua, Jaizkibel mendiko baserriek osatua.

Baina Hondarribia ezer izatekotan hiri bizia da. Tradizioen usaina dario eta gozamerako hamaika ospakizun atontzen ditu: Ostiral Santuko prozesioa, arrantzaleen erituak, hala nola, Karmengo Amari egindako eskaintza edota Kutxa Entrega, Hondarribiko Bandera traineruen estropada eta Alardea, irailaren 8an, 1638ko setioan lortutako garapena oroitzen duena.

Idazle, margolari, bidaiari amesleri, errege-erregina... Askok dira mendeetan zehar hiriarren argiak, zapoak, jaiek, kantuek, naturak eta historiak harrapatu dituztenak.

Hondarribiak liluratuko zaitu.

On approaching Hondarribia, the eye is immediately drawn to the town's historic architectural outline. Somehow, tourists and visitors always feel drawn to the medieval walled town and castle, officially declared historic monuments of national importance.

Hondarribia is a quiet, friendly town situated on the banks of the Bidasoa River, sheltered by Mount Jaizkibel and Txingudi Bay on the Cantabrian Sea. Its strategic border location has led to a history of sieges, treaties, royal weddings and exchanges of princesses...

It is often said that Hondarribia has three "souls": the walled town, with its medieval streets and impressive mansions, the fishermen's district, full of colourful, traditional houses with bright, floral balconies, and the rural area of Mount Jaizkibel, with its farmhouses and green fields.

But most of all, Hondarribia is a lively town with a traditional flavour and a love of festivities, festivals and celebrations such as the Good Friday Easter procession, fisherman's traditions, including the offering to Our Lady of Saint Carmel, or the "Kutxa entrega" ceremony, celebrated on the day of St. James, the Bandera de Hondarribia rowing regattas, and the "Alarde" celebrations, which are held on September 8 to commemorate the town's victory during the siege of 1638.

For centuries, writers, artists, romantic travellers and royalty have been drawn by the light, atmosphere, festivals, singing, nature and history of this wonderful town.

If you visit Hondarribia, you are in for a pleasant surprise.