Housed in the Palace-Residence of the Beráiz family, it contains showing scenes from the Old Testament and the life of Jesus. Romanesque cloister. The set of capitals is very rich in detail, for enlarging the palace and it was the chosen accommodation Blanca [White Virgin] (12th century). Worth noting the polychrome Romanesque figure of the Virgen was the work of Pedro Díaz de Oviedo. Of the sculptures, it is of the Holy Spirit and Santa Ana are 18th century. We would appear in the chapel of St. Peter and the altarpiece of St. Martin mytheological imagery.

Last Judgement Day. The choir boasts stalls which are regarded by many as the pinnacle of Flemish Gothic art in Navarre. The choir grille, though sculpted by the same artist Esteban de Obray, features Renaissance decoration. Gothic art can also be found in the tomb of Chancellor Vilápepea, and also in the altarpieces of Esperanza and Santa Catalina. Renaissance and Mannerism appear in the chapel of St. Peter and the altarpiece of St. Martin as well as in the two frescoes, in the canon's choir, of the Final Judgement. The Sacristy and the Capitular Hall date from the 17th century, not forgetting the New Tower. The Baroque chapels of the Holy Spirit and Santa Ana are 18th century. We would also highlight the High Altar, in Hispanic-Flemish style, which was the work of Pedro Diaz de Oviedo. Of the sculptures, it is worth noting the polychrome Romanesque figure of the Virgin Blanca [White Virgin] (12th century).

Construction of this palace started back in 1477, Don Pedro de Villalobos, the most famous of the Tudela dean's, was responsible for enlarging the palace and it was the chosen accommodation for Kings and Popes passing through Tudela. The decoration and coat of arms on the main facade date from this period The building is attached to the Cathedral and gives access to the Romanesque cloister. The set of capitals is very rich in detail, showing scenes from the Old Testament and the life of Jesus.

Tudela Museum - Palace of the Beráiz Family

A Baroque palace built in the 18th century. Notable features of the interior are the double Imperial staircase and ceiling with its elegant oval forming a slender lantern. There are architectural pieces from Tudela on display and an 18th century church which belonged to the Marquises of San Adrián.

A national monument, built in the 12th century in the Romanesque style. The main entrance is very interesting, with its scenes from the New Testament, mythological animals and plant emblems. The slender tower provides a noteworthy example of Romanesque architecture in Navarre.

9. Church of Royal St. George

It was taken as a reference by many other churches that the Jesuits (settled in Tudela in 1600) built on the Iberian Peninsula. After 1776, following the Jesuits’ expulsion, the current name was adopted as the church was placed under the patronage of the Jesuits.

A (16th century) monumental brick building with wooden eaves carved by Esteban de Obray. The palace is structured around a square patio with a staircase whose walls are painted in oils using the ‘grisaille’ technique, attributed to Pietro Morone and featuring mythological imagery.

The masterwork of civil architecture in the Ribera region. This noble urban residence from the 16th century is a monumental brick building with wooden eaves carved by Esteban de Obray. The palace is structured around a square patio with a staircase whose walls are painted in oils using the ‘grisaille’ technique, attributed to Pietro Morone and featuring mythological imagery. The main entrance is known as the ‘Judgement Door’ because of the subject matter of its dovels: scenes from Genesis, the resurrection of the dead, and the blessed and the condemned on the Last Judgement Day. The main entrance is known as the ‘Judgement Door’ because of the subject matter of its dovels: scenes from Genesis, the resurrection of the dead, and the blessed and the condemned on the Last Judgement Day. The main entrance is known as the ‘Judgement Door’ because of the subject matter of its dovels: scenes from Genesis, the resurrection of the dead, and the blessed and the condemned on the Last Judgement Day.