

MEXICO

DURANGO

CENTRO NORTE



ENGLISH VERSION

 CONACULTA



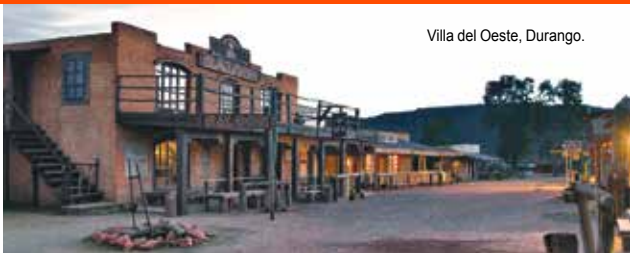
Instituto Nacional
de Antropología
e Historia

Durango



State Capital founded in 1563 by Francisco de Ibarra. It has several religious monuments such as the **Cathedral**, **Santa Ana's Temple**, **San Agustín's Temple**, **San Juan de Dios Temple**, **San Juanita de los Lagos Temple**, **Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles Sanctuary**, the **Expiatory Church of the Sagrado Corazón de Jesús**, Temple of **San Martín**, the **Old Jesu-it Convent**—annex to the **Temple of San Juanita de los Lagos**, now **Rectory of the UJED**, **Guadalupe's Shrine**, the Temple of **San Juan Bautista de Analco**, the **Temple of Remedios**, the former **San Cosme and San Damián Hospital**—annexed to the **Temple of San Juan de Dios**—, the **San Miguel Temple**, the **San José Temple** and the **Santa Teresa Chapel**. Other attractions are: the **House of the Conde del Valle de Súchil**, the **Government Palace**, the **Government House**, the **Archbishop's House**, the **House of Culture**, the **Railroad Station**, the **Ri-**

PHOTO: © OPTIM/RICARDO ESPINOSA-REG



Villa del Oeste, Durango.

cardo Castro Theater, the **Victoria Theater**, the **Cultural Center**, the **Gómez Palacio Market**, the **Palace of Tears** and **Santa Ana's Garden**. Durango has several museums, such as the **Ganot-Peschard Archaeological Museum**, the **UJED Regional Museum of History and Anthropology (El Aguacate)**, the **Museum of Popular Culture**, the **Angel Baraga Contemporary Art Museum**, the **Benigno Montoya Funerary Art Museum**, the **Children's Museum**, the **Palacio de los Gurza Art and History Museum**, the **Bebeleche Museum**, the **Mining Tunnel Museum** and the **Francisco Villa National Museum**. It also has several recreational parks, such as the **Guadiana,**

the **Sahuatoba**, the **Tecuán** and **Ojo de Agua Parks**. Nearby are the filming towns of **San Vicente Chupaderos** and **Villa del Oeste**; the **Cerro del Mercado**, one of world's most important iron ore deposits; **la Casa Grande, Ex Hacienda la Ferrería**, inside which is the **Guillermo Ceniceros Contemporary Art Museum**; the **Ex Hacienda de San Diego de Navacoyán**; the **Ex Hacienda La Providencia** and the **Ex Hacienda de Dolores**. Other interesting places are **Guadalupe Victoria Dam**, considered as forest protected zone; **Santiago Bayacora Dam**; the **Santa Teresa's Chapel**, and the **Devil's Bridge**.

Santiago Papasquiaro



Surrounded by forests, it is the birthplace of composer **Silvestre Revueltas**. You can visit the **Santiago Apóstol Church**, the **Santiago Papasquiaro History and Anthropology Museum**, the **Papantón Community Museum**, the **Revueltas Family Culture House**, the **Plaza de Armas**, the **Plazuela Colorada** and the **Juárez Garden**. Nearby are the hot springs of **El Hervidero**.

Súchil



Former mining town with attractions such as the **Purísima Concepción Parrish**, the **Valle de Suchil Community Museum** and the old haciendas of **El Mortero San Pedro Alcántara**, **San José del Molino**, **La Luz** and **Santa Bárbara**.

La Ferrería



This pre-Hispanic city was one of the places that emerged in northern Mesoamerica from the exploitation of the mineral resources in the region. Founded around AD 600, had its height during the Epiclassic period (AD 700-900). It has several structures, including a ball court, several housing complexes and public buildings.

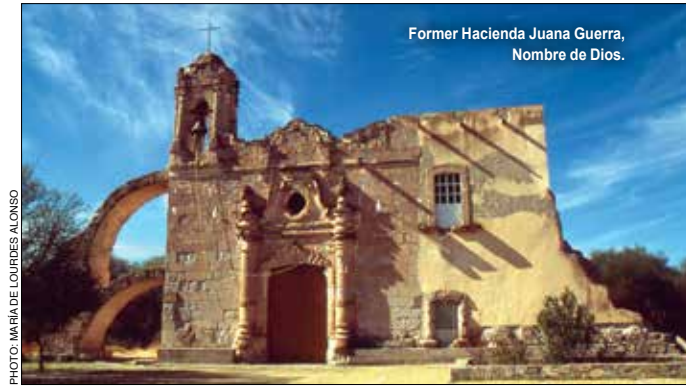


PHOTO: MARÍA DE LOURDES ALONSO

Former Hacienda Juana Guerra, Nombre de Dios.

Tamazula



The birthplace of the first president of Mexico, **Guadalupe Victoria**. It has attractions such as the **San Ignacio de Loyola Parish** (from the 17th century), the **Guadalupe Victoria Stone House** and the **City Hall**. Here you can visit the rivers: **Tamazula** and **Remedios**, both with wooden hanging bridges.

Nombre de Dios



Among its attractions we can mention the **San Francisco Mission**, first Franciscan construction in Durango, built in 1561, the **Church of San Pedro Apóstol**, the **Temple of Nuestra Señora de la Natividad "La Ermita"**, the **Amado Nervo's Church**, the **Temple of Jesús**

Nazareno, the **Contalpa Community Museum** and the **Ex Hacienda Juana Guerra**. Nearby are **El Saltito**, **Los Salones** site, the **Baranca de San Quintín** and the **Ojo de los Berros**.

Tepehuanes

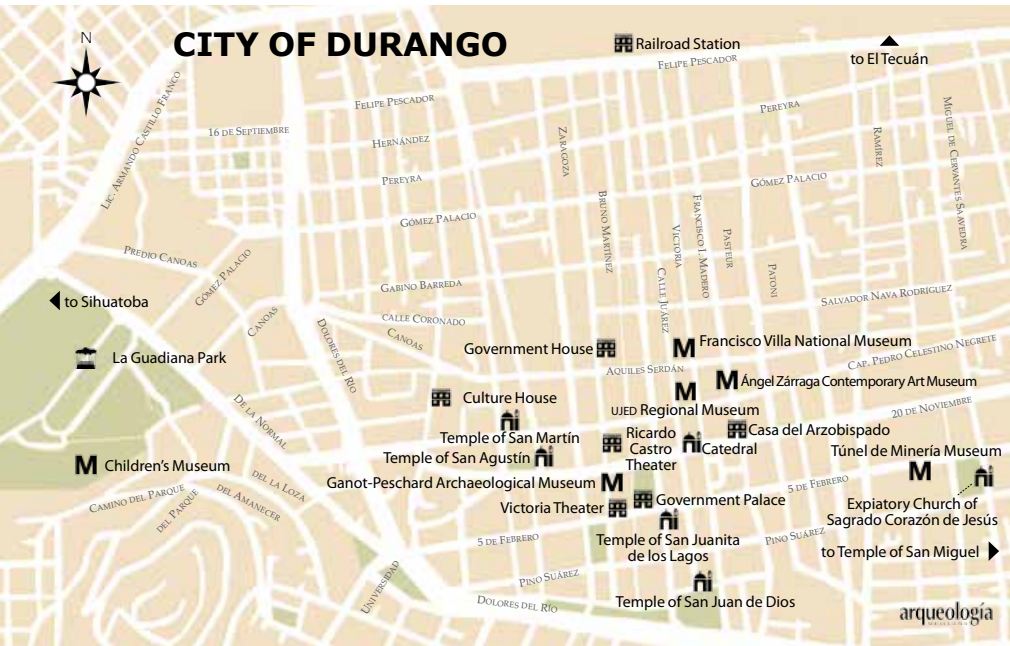


Surrounded by pines and oaks, here is the **Temple of Santa Catarina**. Other attractions are the **Bagres** and the **San José de la Boca** community temples. Among its natural attractions are several hot springs; and **La Purísima** and **Los Sauces Dams**.

San Juan del Río



It is the birthplace of the "North Centaur", **Doroteo Arango**, better known as **Francisco Villa**. You can visit the **San Francisco Church**, the **Remedios Temple**, the **Guadalupe Sanctuary**, **La Coyotada Ranch**, the **Francisco Villa Museum**, the **Ex Hacienda La Loma**, where the Northern Division was organized, and the **Cathedral Canyon**, with its huge 60 meter walls.



La Ferrería

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DURANGO

CHIHUAHUA

Canatlán



Known for its apple production. You can visit **Canatlán Parish**, **Church of San Diego de Alcalá**, the **Ex Hacienda La Sauceda**, the **Sánchez García Museum** and the **House of Culture**, which is located in the old train station. It has several natural attractions such as the **San Bartolo Lagoon**, the **Tiger** and the **Bishop Caves**, the **Baluarte** and **Caboraca dams**, the **Los Mimbres Stream**, **La Cañada**, the **Cerro del Garbanzo** and **Charco Azul**.

Pueblo Nuevo



It has places such as the **Cathedral of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe**, the **Church of the Purísima Concepción**, the **City Hall**, and the **house of the former railroad workers**, from the 19th century. Nearby is the timber town **El Salto**. Among its natural attractions are the **Mexiquillo Natural Park**, the **Arroyo de Agua**, the **Rosilla Dam**, the **Puentecillas Lake**, the **Salto de Agua Llovida**, the **Puerto de los Ángeles Natural Park** and the **Ten Thousand Waterfalls**.



Mexiquillo Natural Park, Pueblo Nuevo.



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS	
★	CAPITAL
●	TOWN
🏛️	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE
🌿	NATURAL AREA
✈️	AIRPORT
🛣️	TWO-WAY HIGHWAY
🛣️	FEDERAL HIGHWAY
🛣️	SECONDARY HIGHWAY
🛣️	ROAD

HIGHLIGHTS	
🌟	MAGICAL TOWN
🏛️	CIVIL ARCHITECTURE
🏛️	RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE
🏛️	CENTRAL SQUARE
🏛️	HACIENDA / MISSION
🏛️	MUSEUM
🏛️	MONUMENT
🏛️	FOLK ART
🏛️	CUISINE

Note: The symbols refer to the spots described in this guide.



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Gómez Palacio



It is the second largest urban center in the state. It has neoclassical and modern style buildings, which are: **Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Shrine**, the **Expiatory Temple**, the **Gómez Palacio Cultural Complex**, which includes the **Culture House** and the **Modern Art Museum**, the **Stone House** – exhibiting and selling handcrafts made with rocks and stones such as onyx, ruffe, marble and other minerals – and the **Xiximes Community Museum**, which houses paleontological remains found around the city. Among its natural attractions is the **Sarnoso Sierra**, with huge rock formations.

Lerdo



Founded in 1598 with the name of Mission San Juan de Casta, it was the first Spanish settlement in the Laguna District. It is also known as “the garden city”, for its abundant trees and landscaping. Among its



Lerdo.

PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REO

attractions are the **Sagrado Corazón Parrish**, the **Moorish Clock**, **City Hall**, **Francisco Sarabia Tino-co Museum**, the **Plaza de Armas** and the **Principal Park**. Among the natural attractions you can find the **Raymundo National Park**, the **Rosary Caves**, the **San Francisco Zarco Dam**, the **Nazas River** and the **Fernandez Canyon State Park**.

Nuevo Ideal



Its main attractions are the ex-haciendas of **Los Ángeles**, **Tejamén**, **Alisos** and **Magdalena**, the Menonite communities and the **Villa Hermosa** and **Tejamén dams**.

San Dimas



It has several natural attractions, such as **Quebrada del Piaxtla** and **Quebrada de Ventanas**, which is the deepest of the state, and the **Espinazo del Diablo**.

Mezquital



It is distinguished by its natural attractions such as the **Mezquital river** and the **Burro Lagoon**. In the town you can find **San Francisco's Parish** and the **Santa María Ocotán Church**.

Cuencamé



Its attractions include the **San Antonio de Padua Church**, where the Lord of Mapimí is worshiped, the **Pedriceña Church**, the **City Hall**, the **Concuemil Community Museum** and the **Velardeña Community Museum**. Nearby are the **Ramón Corona springs** and the **San Lorenzo Mountain range**.



PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REO

Santiagoullo Lagoon.

Santiagoullo Lagoon



It is one of Mexico's largest wetlands and an important habitat for migratory birds.

Tlahualilo



Its main attraction is the **Zona del Silencio** and you can also visit the **Laguna del Caimán Community Museum**.

Guanaceví



Small village located in the Western Sierra Madre mostly inhabited by Tarahumaras.



PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REO

Hacienda Pedriceña, Cuencamé

Camino Real Tierra Adentro



For its mining wealth, Durango was an important part of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, in which trade was carried out among the different regions of New Spain. The towns of Durango on this route, which is considered a world heritage site, are: **Durango**, **Nombre de Dios**, **Cuencamé**, **Pánuco de Coronado**, **Rodeo**, **Nazas**, **San Pedro del Gallo**, **Mapimí**, **Indé**, **Hidalgo**, **Ocampo** and **Nuevo Ideal**.

Peñón Blanco



Its attractions are the **City Hall**, the **Peñón Blanco Hacienda**, the **Guadalupe Hacienda**, the **Peñón Blanco Community Museum** and **La Concha Park**.

Poanas



It has interesting places such as the **Maika Community Museum** and the temples of **Virgen de Guadalupe**, **del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús**, **San Isidro**, **San Miguel** and **San Atenógenes**, located in **La Ochoa** community.

La Michilía Biosphere Reserve



It is made up by mountains, streams, canyons, valleys, and ravines, pine and oak forests. One of the most successful programs for the preservation of the Mexican wolf was carried out here and besides, it is the habitat of the white tail deer, cougar, coyote, golden eagle and wild turkey.



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Ojuela Hanging Brige, Mapimí.

Mapimí



Here are the Parrish of **Santiago Apóstol**; the **Miguel Hidalgo's Museum House**, where the father of the country was held prisoner; the **Juárez and Mapimí's History Museum**; the **Bermejillo Community Museum**; the **Mula Momia Museum**, and the **Mine and Ojuela Hanging Bridge**, considered an engineering jewel, which was built in 1892, with a length of 315 m, it is said it was the model for the Golden Gate.

Espinazo del Diablo



Majestic natural landscape made up of mountain peaks covered by pine and oak forests, valleys, ravines, rivers and waterfalls. The mountain range occupies almost half the state's territory and is certainly its most valuable treasure.

Canutillo



Here you find **Francisco Villa's Hacienda**, the **Temple of Purísima Concepcion** and the **General Francisco Villa's Museum**.

Bolsón de Mapimí Biosphere Reserve



It includes, in addition to Durango, areas of the states of Coahuila and Chihuahua. With an area of 342 387 ha, was the first protected area established in Latin America within the Man and the Biosphere UNESCO programme, for the conservation of ecosystems and the light phenomena that happens there. Here you find the so called **Zona del Silencio**.



PHOTO: MA. DE LOURDES ALONSO

Zona del Silencio, Bolsón de Mapimí.

FOLK ART



The central element in the handcrafts of the state is its abundant and varied minerals, simply cutted and polished or different objects made out of them. Other crafts are the baskets made from willow bark, tamarisk, bull leather, and reeds of Nombre de Dios; the Guanaceví wool blankets, the Canatlán pottery, and the Meezquital sisal bags.



PHOTO: MA. DE LOURDES ALONSO

Minerales, Ojuelas.

CUISINE



The base elements of the Durango's kitchen are: the **deer and beef dry meats**, the **chile pasado** (roasted and sun dried) and the **cumin**. With them as a bases several dishes are prepared such as **caldillo (stew)** (beef and red chile), the **pork loin**, the **steak ranchero** (tomatoe, onion and fresh meat), the **aged cheeses**, the **cheese and chile**, the stuffed and stewed **gorditas**, the **seven soups**, canned **tornachiles** and **choales**. Among the sweets we can include the **cajetas**, the crystalized cactus, pumpkin, figs and apricot, the pinole crowns, French toasts with agave honey and the jamoncillos. The traditional beverages are: the **mezcal**, the fruit liqueurs of quince, pomegranate and walnut and the **root water**.

And don't miss ...

- Tour around the city of Durango
- Visit Villa del Oeste and feel yourself a movie star
- Admire the Espinazo del Diablo
- Visit the Bolson de Mapimí Biosphere Reserve
- Visit Gómez Palacio
- Acquire crafts made with minerals
- Tour the route of the missions
- Visit La Ferrería
- Go to the Camino Real towns
- Visit Lerdo

Tourist information

www.visitadurango.com.mx

Durango

Ministry of Tourism touristic information module: Calle Florida, no. 1106, Barrio del Calvario, Zona Centro, C.P. 34000, 618-811-1107, ext. 124, cit.turismo@gmail.com

Buses Central Station Information Module: Blvd. Francisco Villa, with Blvd. Felipe Pescador, no. 101, Col. del Maestro, C.P. 34240, turismo@durango.gob.mx

Durango's Congresses and Conventions Office: Florida, no. 1106 pte., Col. Centro, C.P. 34000, Durango, Dgo., 618-811-2139, www.visitadurango.com.mx

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Red Cross: 618-817-3444
and 817-5222

Fire Station: 618-814-4555

Police: 077 and 966



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FRONT COVER: CATHEDRAL OF DURANGO. PHOTO: © OPTIM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-RED. BACK COVER: TEMPLE OF AMALCO, DURANGO. PHOTO: MA. DE LOURDES ALONSO



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