DURANGO
CENTRO NORTE
ENGLISH VERSION
Durango

State Capital founded in 1563 by Francisco de Ibarra. It has several religious monuments such as the Cathedral, San Agustín’s Temple, San Juan of Dios Temple, San Juanita de los Lagos Temple, the Old Jesuit Convent—annex to the Templo de San Juanita de los Lagos, now Rectory of the house, Guadalupe’s Shrine, the Templo de San Juan Bautista de Analco, the Templo of Remedios, the former San Cosme and San Damían Hospital—annexed to the Templo 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 Archbishop’s House, the House of Culture, the Railroad Station, the Ricardo 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 Gano-Pechard 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 Guara 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 Sahuotoba, the Tecuán and Ojo de Agua Parks. Nearby are the filming towns of San Vicente Chupadera and Villa del Oeste: the Cerro del Mercado, one of world’s most important iron ore deposits; La Casa Grande, 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 Apostol Church, the Santiago Papasquiaro History and Anthropology Museum, the Papantón Community Museum, the Revueltas Family Culture House, the Plaza de Armas, the Plazauela 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.

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, the 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 Salitito, Los Salones site, the Baranca de San Quintín and the Ojo de los Berros.

Tepehuanes

Surrounded by pines and oaks, here is the Templo de Santa Catalina. 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 Cen-taur” 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.
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 Caborca 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 Puenteclillas Lake, the Salto de Agua Llovida, the Puerto de los Ángeles Natural Park and the Ten Thousand Waterfalls.
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 handicrafts made with rocks and stones such as onyx, ruffe, marble and different objects made out of them. 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 attractions are the Sagrado Corazón Parish, the Moorish Clock, City Hall, Francisco Sarabia Ticonco 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 Mennonite 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 Ocotlán Church.

Cuencamé

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

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, Mapimi, Indé, Hidalgo, Ocampo and Nuevo Ideal.

Peñón Blanco

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

Pounas

It has interesting places such as the La Hacienda Community Museum and the temples of Virgen de Guadalupe, del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, San Isidro, San Miguel and San Ateneo, 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.

FOLK ART

The central element in the handicrafts 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 Guanacevi wool blankets, the Canatlán pottery, and the Mezquital sisa bags.

CUISENE

The basic 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 bases several dishes are prepared such as caldillo (stew) (beef and red chile), the pork loin, the steak ranchero (tomato, onion and fresh meat), the aged cheeses, the cheese and chili, the stuffed and stewed gorditas, the seven sauces, canned tornerachos and chaotes. Among the sweets we can include the cajetas, the crystalized cactus, pumpkin, figs and apricot, the pinole crowns, French toasts with aged honey and the jamoncillos. The traditional beverages are: the mescal, the fruit liqueurs of quince, pomegranate and walnut and the root water.

Canutillo

Here you find Francisco Villa’s Hacienda, the Temple of Purisima Concepcion and the General Francisco Villa’s Museum.

Bolsón de Mapimi 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 program, for the conservation of ecosystems and the light phenomena that happens here. You find the so called Zona del Silencio.
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


Emergency phone numbers
Red Cross: 618-817-3444 and 817-5222
Fire Station: 618-814-4555
Police: 077 and 966