

#VisitaBURGOS

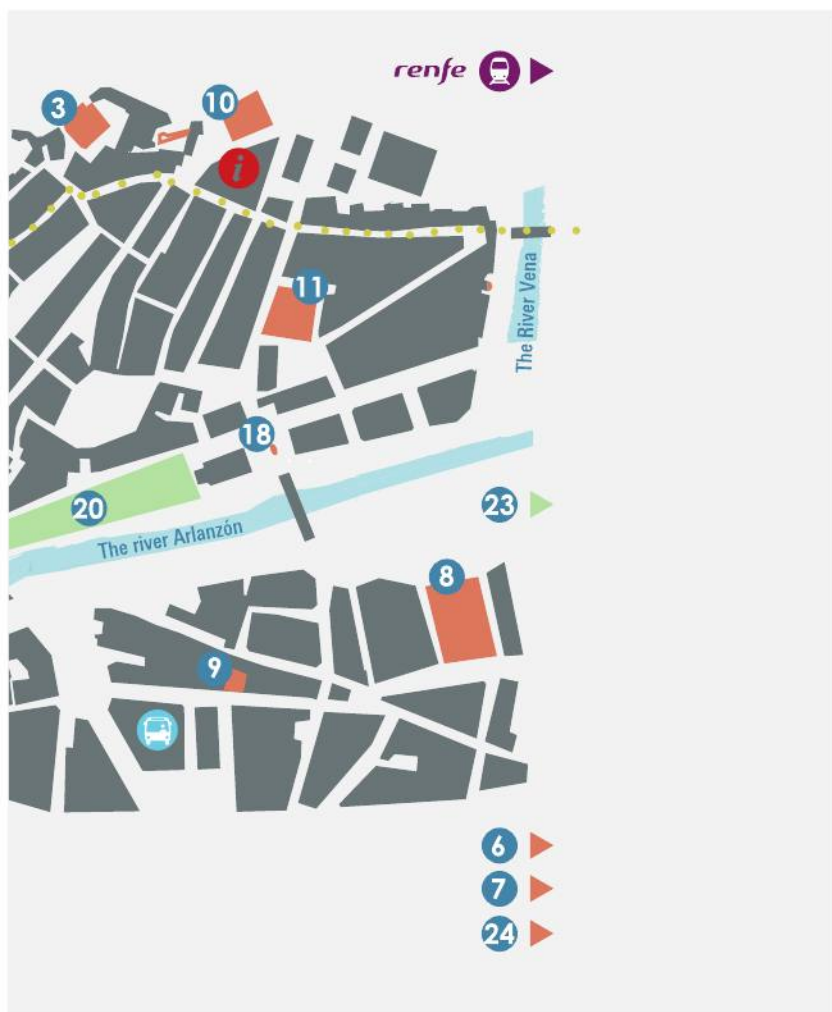


map



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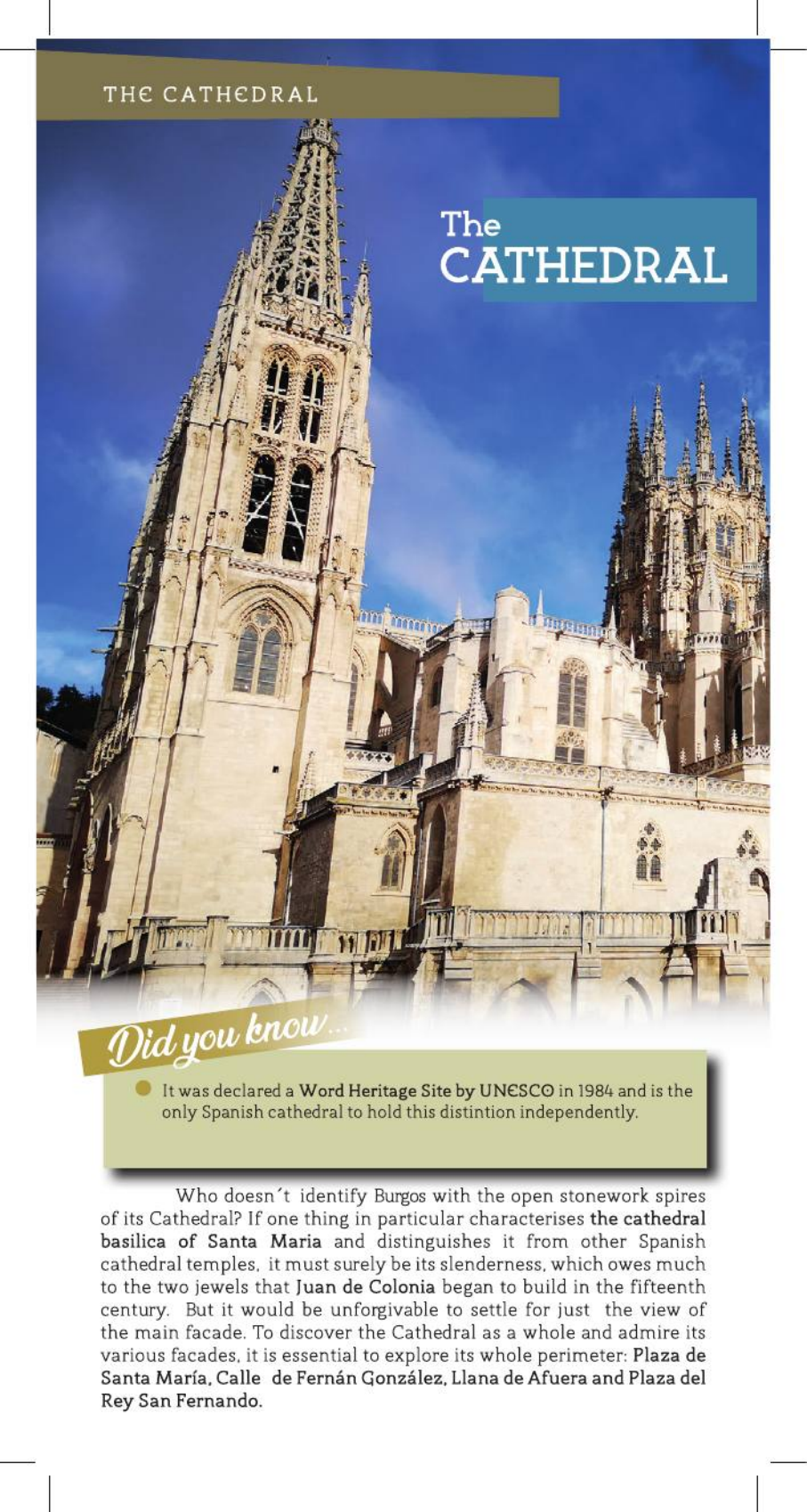
Plaza Rey San Fernando



Welcome to Burgos, a stately city with an exceptional artistic heritage that is full of history, stories and legends, yet is also welcoming, inviting and ideal for a leisurely stroll. Founded by Count Diego Porcelos in 884, Burgos has throughout history been the capital of Castilla, place of residence and pantheon of kings, centre of international trade and a fundamental milestone on the Camino de Santiago, which undoubtedly has contributed to it being such a particularly hospitable city. Today, tradition and the avant garde seamlessly merge in the city, and its many tourist attractions, headed by its Gothic Cathedral, include sites that have already become a global point of reference, such as the Museum of Human Evolution. Whatever the traveller's interests, Burgos has a lot to see and many stories to tell. Here we only suggest a handful of unmissable visits, to wet your appetite.

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THE CATHEDRAL

The CATHEDRAL

Did you know...

- It was declared a **World Heritage Site** by UNESCO in 1984 and is the only Spanish cathedral to hold this distinction independently.

Who doesn't identify Burgos with the open stonework spires of its Cathedral? If one thing in particular characterises the **cathedral basilica of Santa Maria** and distinguishes it from other Spanish cathedral temples, it must surely be its slenderness, which owes much to the two jewels that **Juan de Colonia** began to build in the fifteenth century. But it would be unforgivable to settle for just the view of the main facade. To discover the Cathedral as a whole and admire its various facades, it is essential to explore its whole perimeter: **Plaza de Santa María**, **Calle de Fernán González**, **Llana de Afuera** and **Plaza del Rey San Fernando**.

History

- Construction began in 1221, following a French Gothic model. Originally, the temple had a Latin cross plan, with an ambulatory and three naves. Later, numerous chapels were added destined for the burials of ecclesiastics and illustrious locals.
- In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries important modifications were incorporated: the spires, the chapel of the Constables and the dome over the transept.



The lantern tower



The Papamoscas



The golden staircase

The interior houses treasures that no one should miss: the **Chapel of the Constables**, work of Simon de Colonia and considered a cathedral inside the Cathedral; the elegant **Golden Staircase**, inspired by the Italian Renaissance and which apparently served as a model for the staircase of the Opera Garnier in Paris; the chapel of Santa Ana; or the tomb of El Cid and his wife Jimena, which is located in the central nave, at the foot of the spectacular dome. One of the most popular attractions, especially for the little ones, is the **"Papamoscas" (flycatcher)**, a curious automaton that rings the bells every hour while opening its mouth.

CHURCHES



Church of SAN NICOLÁS

The modest external appearance of this building and its proximity to the Cathedral can mean that it goes unnoticed, preventing us from guessing the beauty hidden within this small church. It is well worth a visit, if only for its **spectacular main altarpiece**, a true stone filigree. But that is not the only artistic treasure that can be discovered inside: it also houses **imposing graves, paintings and a remarkable collection of Flemish tapestries**, perhaps one of the best in Europe (exhibited in an annex building). Facing the facade, there is a small viewing point from which you can see one of the most characteristic and impressive images of the Cathedral.

History

- Gothic temple (1408), built on a previous Romanesque one. Three generations of Colonia family intervened in its construction: Juan (the architect of the Cathedral spires), his son Simon and his grandson Francisco.
- The main, flamboyant Gothic, altarpiece was carved in stone and shows part of the history of this Saint.

Did you know...

- The Holy Christ of Agony, a fifteenth century image that is kept inside the temple, was outdoors for a long time in a cemetery attached to the church. Today it is the subject of great popular devotion.

TOURIST WRISTBAND

(the Cathedral + the Church of San Nicolás + the Church of San Esteban + the Church of San Gil)



In addition to **the Cathedral** it allows you to visit the other three most outstanding monuments of Gothic Burgos: **the churches of San Nicolás, San Esteban (the Altarpiece Museum) and San Gil**. It has no expiry date and can be used as many times as desired. It can be purchased at any of the four temples.

Church of SAN GIL

History

- Gothic in style, the current building dates from the late fourteenth century, although it was the subject of various extensions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
- It was declared a monument of historic and artistic importance in 1931.

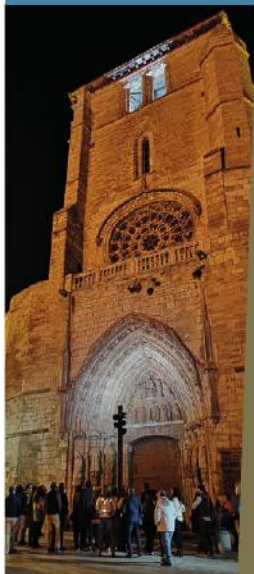
Known as the second cathedral of Burgos, the church of San Gil, adjoining the original city wall, treasures a legacy which is hard to imagine from its sober exterior. Important European artists left their mark on it when, attracted by the economic strength of the city, they moved to Burgos during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to work in the Cathedral. Among the most noteworthy of its chapels are the **Capilla de la Natividad**, the **Capilla del Santo Cristo** (which houses the image of the Cristo de las Santas Gotas), and the **Capilla de Nuestra Señora de la Buena Mañana**.

The church of San Esteban houses the one-of-a-kind **Altarpiece Museum**, in which as many as twenty altarpieces from the XVI, XVII and XVIII centuries from various towns in the province are exhibited. It also houses a important collection of works in gold: processional crosses, chalices, custodians and other objects. Through this initiative, the diocese of Burgos has attempted to restore and preserve the heritage of many abandoned or ruined churches, which had fallen victim to the depopulation of rural areas.

Church of SAN ESTEBAN (Altarpiece Museum)

History

- Gothic-Renaissance in style, it was built between the thirteenth and fourteenth century. It consists of three naves, polygonal chapels and cloister. Particularly noteworthy among its exterior elements are its splendid facade and a beautiful rose window.
- Located on the ascent to the Castle, it is one of the City's first churches.



MONASTERIES

The Monastery of Santa María la Real de las Huelgas

Conceived as a royal pantheon and retreat for women from the nobility and aristocracy, the Monastery of Santa María la Real de las Huelgas came to accumulate an immense heritage and numerous privileges, to the point that the abbess came to hold such ecclesiastical and jurisdictional power that she answered directly to the Pope.

Although it is a little set apart from the historic centre, the monastery can easily be reached on foot. This is an essential visit for art lovers, since the complex is a great compendium whose main jewels are the late Romanesque cloister known as "Las Claustillas", the church and the chapter room, with the oldest stained glass windows in Spain, and several

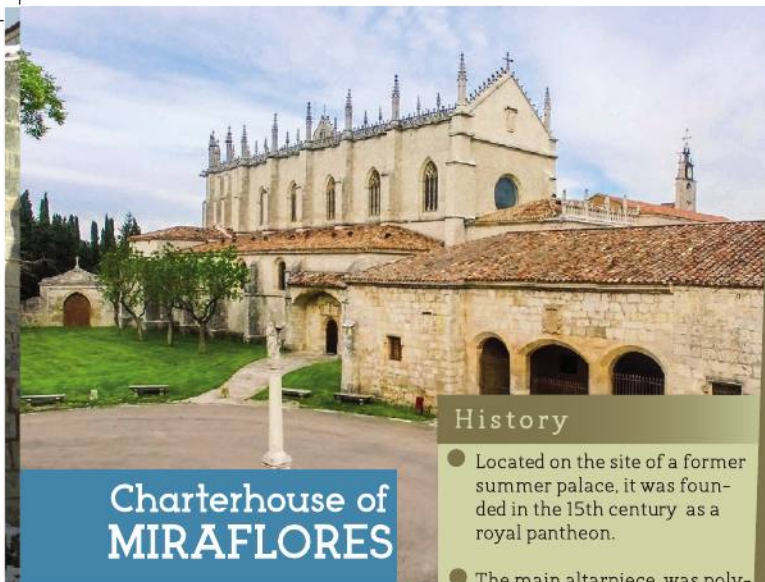
History

- It is a Cistercian monastery founded in 1187 by King Alfonso VIII of Castile and his wife Leonor Plantagenet.
- Its architecture is a symbiosis of Christian and Muslim art, with Romanesque, gothic and Mudejar elements.

graves of interest, including those of the founders, King Alfonso VIII and his wife. Inside there are other surprises, some of which are particularly curious, such as the articulated sculpture of the apostle Santiago, from the 13th century, which served to knight nobles and monarchs. It is also worth visiting its Museum of Rich Fabrics, a very interesting collection in which the famous Navas de Tolosa banner stands out for mention.

Did you know...

- Although the word monastery has been traditionally related in Spanish to the verb 'holgar' (to rest or be idle), it seems more likely that etymologically it derives from the word 'olca' or 'olga', which was used in the Middle Ages to refer to land that was uncultivated and dedicated to cattle grazing.



Charterhouse of MIRAFLORES

At just over three kilometres from the city centre, in the surroundings of the Fuentes Blancas Park, is another of the great Burgos monasteries, the **Charterhouse of Miraflores**. Its great patron was Isabel la Católica, whose parents, Juan II and Isabel of Portugal, rest in a **splendid tomb** located in the centre of the church. The tomb is the work of Gil de Siloé, as is that of the Infante Alfonso de Castilla along with the **large polychrome altarpiece** that presides over the room.

History

- Located on the site of a former summer palace, it was founded in the 15th century as a royal pantheon.
- The main altarpiece was polychrome and gilded with the gold that Columbus brought from his second voyage to the Indies.



The Monastery of SAN PEDRO DE CARDEÑA



Approximately 10 kilometres from the capital we find this monastery, famous for its link to the figure of Cid. According to the poem, *el Cantar*, it is the place that gave shelter to his wife and daughters during his second banishment, and in it were laid to rest the remains of the legendary character, until shortly after the War of Independence. Today, San Pedro de Cardena is a Trappist abbey whose monks, in addition to their spiritual obligations, handcraft wines, beer, spirits, cheese and a wide selection of products following centuries-old recipes.

ORIGINS OF HUMANITY

The Museum of HUMAN EVOLUTION (MEH)

MUSEO DE LA EVOLUCION HUMANA

The original fossils of the hominids found in the Sierra de Atapuerca are, without a doubt, the greatest attraction of the **Museum of Human Evolution**, an essential visit for learning about the newest theories surrounding the origin of our species.

This modern exhibition space, designed by the architect Juan Navarro Baldeweg, houses exhibits from the remains of the **Homo antecessor**, a species whose existence goes back about a million years, to the numerous findings of a **pre-Neanderthal** species.

The stars of this permanent exhibition are the **Elvis pelvis**, the skull of the **pre-Neanderthal Miguelón**, the realistic reproductions of the **Hominid Gallery** and a **replica of the Beagle**, the brig in which Darwin made his expedition to the Galapagos which led him to formulate the theory of evolution.



Interior of the Museum



Archaeological site of ATAPUERCA



Atapuerca, a World Heritage Site since 2000, is one of the most important paleontological sites in the world. The remains of *Homo antecessor*, who lived more than a million years ago, were found in Gran Dolina and the Sima del Elefante, and the most complete collection in the world was found in the Sima de los Huesos, with fossils of 32 individuals of a pre-Neanderthal species. If you have enough time, the sites are hugely worth the excursion.

They can also be visited on a joint ticket with the Museum of Human Evolution and the CAREX (Centre for Experimental Archeology).

Did you know...

- The deposits were discovered in 1895, when an English company decided to build its own mining railway and, to save the elevation of the land in the Sierra de Atapuerca, opened a trench that was 500m long and 20m wide.



Activities



MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS



Museum of
BURGOS

Very close to the Human Evolution Complex is the **Burgos Museum**, which occupies three Renaissance palaces, those of Miranda, Íñigo Angulo and Melgosa. Here, you can take a tour of the history and art of the province of Burgos from the Paleolithic to the present day.

The Prehistory and Archeology sections are especially of interest, housing exhibits from the Atapuerca sites, Neolithic remains and the Roman footprint from the city of Clunia. The Fine Arts wing brings together pieces from all eras and styles, among which can be found a good collection of Flemish painting and numerous works by nineteenth century and contemporary Burgos painters.

MILITARY Museum



The Palace of the former General Captaincy, an important building built in 1907, now houses the **Military Museum**, a permanent exhibition where you can see all kinds of contraptions related to the history of the Army. Among its attractions is found a large model of the Castle of Burgos. Nostalgics may run into objects as curious as a height rod or one of the drums that decided the fate of the conscripts when they were called up.

Casa del CORDÓN



This jewel of civil architecture was commissioned from Simón de Colonia by the Constables of Castile at the end of the 15th century as a residential palace. It was the scene of important historical events such as the reception of Columbus by the Catholic Monarchs after his second voyage to the Indies, the death of Felipe el Hermoso or the signing of the Laws of Burgos, the first to regulate the treatment of the Indians in the New World and to abolish the enslaving of the natives.



CAJA DE BURGOS ART CENTRE (CAB)

Located on the Castle hillside next to the church of San Esteban, the Caja de Burgos Art Center (CAB) is a new building inaugurated in 2003 which looks out over the historic centre of the town, and exhibits works by the principal modern Spanish artists. It also offers a broad program of temporary exhibitions showing the latest creative trends. It is worth a visit merely for the incredible panorama that can be viewed from its terrace.



THE WALLED CITY

History

- It dates from 884, when Diego Porcelos built a small fortress around which the city was founded.
- It was destroyed by fire in 1736. In the nineteenth century, the castle resurfaced as a strategic location for the French army, a period in its history that would end with it being blown up in 1813, when Napoleonic troops abruptly retired from the siege led by Wellington.

The CASTLE

Since its restoration in 2003, the remains of the Castle have become one of the great attractions of the city. This site, which throughout history has been variously a fortress, accommodation for kings and nobles, prison and ammunitions store during the French occupation, is of interest not only historically, but also for its location, in one of the most extraordinary natural areas of the city. Today it has a visitor centre and you can visit its famous **well**, which is accessed via the 335 steps of the stone staircase, and the **underground galleries**, known as the **Cave of the Moor**.

From the **lookout of the Castle** you can enjoy the best view of the historic centre with the Cathedral in the foreground, a panorama that is especially sublime at sunset. There is no excuse for missing such a sight.



City Lookout



The Arch of SANTA MARÍA

History

- Initially built between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it was remodelled in the following century by Juan de Vallejo and Francisco de Colonia.
- Conceived as a great triumphal arch, it made out of limestone from Hontoria de la Cantera.



Although it seems that there was previously a simpler gateway to the city in ancient times, this is one of the twelve that gave access in the Middle Ages. The Arch of Santa María, as we know it, is a tribute to Carlos V. On it, in addition to the emperor, are represented the most prominent figures from the history of Burgos. Inside you can visit the Sala de Poridad, the Room of Secrets, where the Council met until 1780, and the Pharmacy Museum, which houses jars from the old San Juan Hospital, whose apothecary was one of the most important in all of Spain. It is also worth stopping to admire the great mural of Fernan González, work of Burgos painter José Vela Zanetti.

Did you know...

- The Arch of Santa Maria houses one of the bones of the Cid, specifically a radius.



City Walls



IMPORTANT ROUTES

The Camino del Cid



The Glera del Arlanzón (on the riverbank)

The figure of **Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar** is closely linked to the city, both for the historical references which exist and for the legendary episodes via which literature, and especially the **Poema de Mío Cid**, took it upon itself to embellish the myth. Indeed, this great epic poem is the main unifying thread of the **Camino del Cid**, an itinerary that, starts from Burgos, and runs through eight provinces, to arrive at Levantine lands.

The route begins in **Vivar**, the birthplace of El Cid, 10 kilometres north of Burgos. In the city, we can visit the monument dedicated to him in the **Solar del Cid**, the place where, according to tradition, he had his residence. Very close to the Cathedral is the church of **Santa Gadea**, today **Santa Águeda**, where (also according to oral tradition), King Alfonso VI swore to the Cid that he had not participated in the death of his brother Sancho, which supposedly gave rise to his first banishment.

Did you know...

- The Camino del Cid covers about 1,400 kilometres of trails and 2,000 kilometres of roads, crossing the provinces of Burgos, Soria, Guadalajara, Zaragoza, Teruel, Castellón, Valencia and Alicante.

The **Cathedral** is, without a doubt, the epicentre of this journey in the footsteps of the mythical character. In the central nave, under the dome, rest the remains of **El Cid Campeador** and his wife, **Doña Jimena**. In the Cathedral can also be found his **Letter of Arras** and the famous chest that featured in one of the best known episodes of the Cantar, which took place in the **Glera del Arlanzón** where, according to the Poem, the Cid and his hosts camped on the first night of exile.





The statue of the Cid

The equestrian statue of El Cid, in the square that bears his name, is one of the most emblematic and most photographed images of the city. In front of it, along the bridge of San Pablo, eight sculptures represent the characters closest to the Castilian hero.



The tomb of El Cid and his wife

Did you know...

- The remains of El Cid and his wife were transferred to the Cathedral in 1921, to coincide with the VII Centenary of the construction of the temple.

Other places to sift through the life and legend of the most universally known son of Burgos are: the Museum of Burgos, where his original sword, the Tizona, is kept; the Arch of Santa Maria, where the radius of his left arm is on display; and outside the city, the Monastery of San Pedro de Cardena.



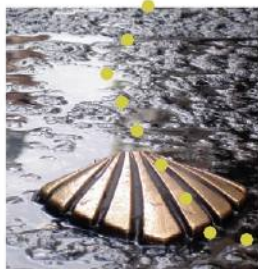
San Pedro de Cardena

IMPORTANT ROUTES



Camino de SANTIAGO

The influence of the pilgrim route to Santiago de Compostela has been decisive in the history, configuration and evolution of the city, especially during the Middle Ages. It is believed that Burgos came to have as many as **35 hospitals**, and all ecclesiastical institutions, including the Cathedral, revolved around the Jacobean Route and the pilgrims.



As it passes through the capital, the **Camino de Santiago** finds its first point of reference in the **Gothic church of Nuestra Señora la Real y Antigua**, in the Gamonal neighbourhood. Via the Calle de las Calzadas, you arrive at the Plaza de San Juan, where a complex consisting in a hospital, a church and a monastery was located. Today, barely anything remains of the old hospital; of the monastery, which houses the **Marceliano Santamaría Museum**, you can see the cloister and the chapter room; and the current Gothic church is dedicated to the patron of the city, San Lesmes, a French monk who made Burgos his home and dedicated his life to attending to the pilgrims.



Bridge and Arch of San Juan

After crossing the medieval bridge over the Vena river, and passing through the **Arch of San Juan**, one of the old doors of the city, you reach the street of the same name, which links via **Calle Avellanos** with that of **Fernán Gonzalez**. Located in the heart of the historic centre, this is the most Jacobean street of Burgos, in which is found a **modern hostel**, just 50 metres from the Cathedral. After visiting the main architectural jewels linked to the Camino, you reach the **Mudejar arch of San Martín**, passing through which you leave the old town behind you.



Malatos Bridge

The itinerary continues by crossing the Arlanzón River by the **Malatos Bridge** (Bridge of the Sick), which owes its name to the sick and leprous pilgrims, and ends at the **Hospital del Rey**, considered the best of the entire Camino de Santiago. Founded around 1200 by Alfonso VIII, it currently houses the Rectorate of the University of Burgos.



Hospital del Rey (King's Hospital)

Did you know...

- In the Hospital del Rey each pilgrim was provided daily with half a kilogram of bread, a litre of wine, vegetable stew and three hundred grams of meat.

PARKS AND GARDENS

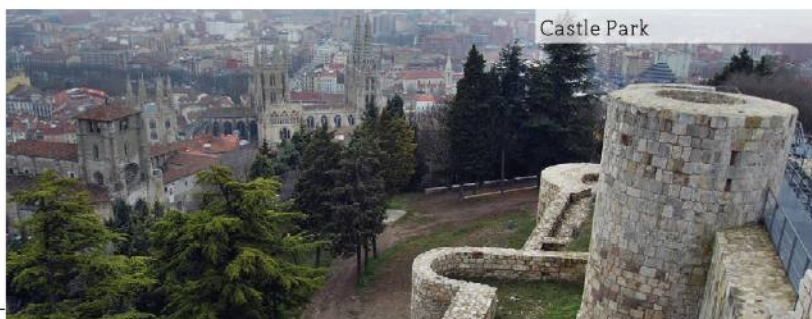
Did you know...

- During the twenties, the Paseo del Espolón was stratified according to status: the bourgeoisie strolled through the area closest to the casino and cafes, the artisans around the centre, and the servants closest to the gardens and the river.

Paseo del Espolón

Burgos lays claim to being the city with the largest amount of green spaces in its inner urban area, with 6.5 million square metres, to which we must add its vast green belt, which exceeds ten million square metres. The most emblematic promenade is El Espolón, a place of meeting and conversation for many generations of Burgos. The unmistakable interlocking branches of the plane trees make this landscaped promenade, which runs from the Arch of Santa María to the Main Theatre, one of the most pleasant places to escape the heat on summer days, although the truth is that it is animated any day of the year.

At the Arco de Santa María, the first section of another of the most characteristic walks begins, that of the Island, which becomes a large botanical garden from the Plaza de Castilla. Created by the bourgeoisie in the last third of the nineteenth century, it is probably the most romantic of the city.



Castle Park



Paseo de la Isla

The **Castle Park** is a must not only for nature lovers, but for all those who want to enjoy the best panoramic views of the city. Until 1955 the mound lacked vegetation, but its reforestation with various species, especially conifers, have made it one of the most extensive lungs of the Burgos green belt.

The peaceful **Paseo de la Quinta** leads to the **Fuentes de Blancas Park**, home to a wealth of environmental riches, among which its **wetland** is worthy of a special mention, a body of water that occupies about three hectares. In addition to being the largest, the Fuentes Blancas Park is favoured by residents for practising sports, walking or enjoying a picnic.

Did you know...

- On the last day of the city's festival, thousands of citizens gather in the Fuentes Blancas Park in tribute to the emigrants. It is called the Day of the Absent Buralés.

Fuentes Blancas Park



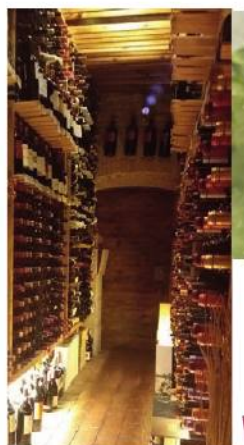
OUR FLAVOURS



Burgos Cheese



The excellence of its raw ingredients and a great culinary tradition are the hallmarks of Burgos gastronomy, which every year attracts thousands of lovers of good food to the city. **Roasted suckling lamb, black sausage and fresh cheese** are the star products, along with hearty stews, such as the “olla podrida” (rotten pot), an infallible remedy against the cold, made with red beans and pork products. For those who choose to eat more refined cuisine, there is much variety on offer: game, red meat, snails, crayfish, mushrooms... accompanied by the good wines of Ribera del Duero and Ribera del Arlanza. But undoubtedly Burgos cuisine has shown a great capacity for evolving and reinventing itself, and today, tradition and the avant, garde coexist. The chefs of Burgos constantly strive to innovate and look for new ways to prepare regional produce.





Burgos suckling lamb

Another way to enjoy the delicacies of this land is by going for tapas, el tapeo, a custom deeply rooted among the people of Burgos. In the surrounds of the Plaza Mayor (particularly in the "Sombrerería" streets, known as La Senda de los Elefantes, and San Lorenzo) there are many bars heaving with nibbles and small bites to eat that would make anyone salivate. One cannot leave the city without trying their "cojonudos y cojonudas" (a tapas consisting in a thin slice of baguette, topped with a fried quali's egg, spicy pepper and a slice of chorizo or morcilla respectively), and a variety of other classics, including their 'bravas', the most typical tapas. However it is also a good idea to branch out into newer culinary creations, winning over more and more palates all the time.

Did you know

- In 2013, Burgos was the "Spanish Capital of Gastronomy" and in 2015 Unesco included it in its **Network of Creative Cities of Gastronomy** thanks to a unique project that fuses cooking and evolutionary science.



OUR FESTIVALS



Tradition and folklore and the mixing of the religious and the profane mark the wide ranging festive calendar of Burgos. The first big date is the celebration of the patron saint of the city, **San Lesmes**, on the Sunday closest to 30th January. Special mention also goes to **Burgos Holy Week**, marked by its austerity and recollection, and the peculiar **festival of Curpillos**, on the Friday closest to Corpus Christi, which is hugely popular among the Burgos, who meet for a popular pilgrimage or "jira del Parral" (a festival including the chance to sample much regional produce) after the religious and ceremonial acts at the Las Huelgas monastery. It is the preamble to the city's biggest festivities, in honour of San Pedro and San Pablo, known as "**the sampedros**", which are celebrated around 29th June. The offering of flowers to Santa María la Mayor, the cavalcade or the homage to the "absent Burgos man" are some of the most emotional moments of a week in which the streets are filled with bustle and activities for all tastes.



WEBSITES AND APPS

Websites of monuments and museums

Burgos Cathedral

Official website of Burgos Cathedral
www.catedraldeburgos.es

The Monastery of Sta. María la Real de las Huelgas

Official website of the Monastery of Sta. María la Real de Las Huelgas, where you can buy entrance tickets to the monastery
www.patrimonionacional.es/entradas.patrimonionacionales

Museum of Human Evolution

Official website of the Museum of Human Evolution, which allows you to book tickets
www.museoevolucionhumana.com

Museum of Burgos

Official website of the Burgos Museum, which contains detailed information about the museum, its history and a photo gallery
www.museodeburgos.net

Tourism websites and cultural calendar

Tourist reception centre (CITUR)

Official website of the Tourist Office of the City of Burgos
turismo.aytoburgos.es

Tourism in the Province of Burgos

Tourism website of the provincial government of Burgos
www.turismoburgos.org

Cultural Section of the Burgos City Council

Gives access to information relating to the cultural agenda, theatre, music and dance programmes, exhibitions and festivals as well as related news from the Burgos cultural scene
<https://cultura.aytoburgos.es/agenda-cultural>

Tourism in Castilla y León

Tourism Website of Castilla y León
www.turismocastillayleon.com

Teleentradas

Website that facilitates the purchase of tickets for cultural events organised in the city
www.cajadeburgos.com/teleentradas

Information about important routes

Camino de Santiago

Website for the Camino de Santiago
www.caminosantiago.org

Camino del Cid

Website of the Camino del Cid
www.caminodelcid.org

Mobility apps



Parking

Get your ticket from your mobile and, if you need it, buy more time from wherever you are



Moovit (buses)

Find out which buses you need to reach your destination and when the closest one leaves

Interactive family visit

Marcotopo

A fun game for the whole family that allows you to visit the city interactively
www.marcotopo.com/es

#Visita **BURGOS**



TOURIST OFFICES

Tourist reception centre (CITUR)

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www.visitaburgosciudad.es

Tourist Office of Castilla y León

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www.turismocastillayleon.com



Ayuntamiento
de Burgos