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CASTILLA Y LEÓN

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A Practical Guide for Pilgrims

# The French Route

The Pilgrims' Route to Santiago in  
**Castilla y León**



**Junta de  
Castilla y León**



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**Texts:** Ángel Luis Barreda  
Enrique Gómez  
M<sup>a</sup> Carmen Arribas  
Araceli Barreda

**Photographs:** Centro de Estudios y Documentación  
del Camino de Santiago.  
Ángel Luis Barreda  
Hugo Mediavilla.

**Design and layout:** Capitán Quimera

**Translation:** Traductores e Intérpretes EURO:TEXT

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The Pilgrims' Route to  
Santiago in Castilla y León

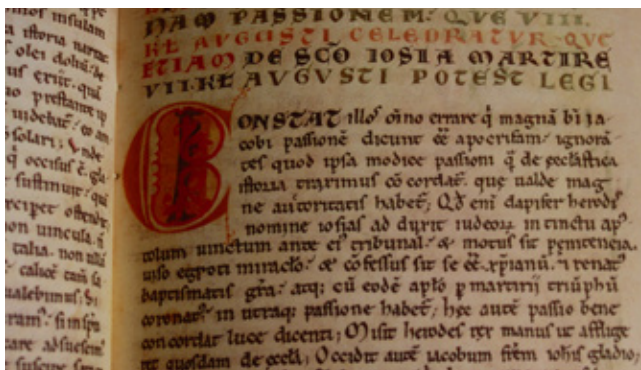
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**The French Route:  
A Practical Guide  
for Pilgrims**



Junta de  
Castilla y León

# Presentation



Codex Calixtinus

This guide is an invitation to follow the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago through the lands of Castilla y León as a pilgrim, traveller or tourist. It includes all the essential information you will need when preparing your pilgrimage or trip.

The various Pilgrims' Routes are unique itineraries with a history stretching back more than a thousand years that extends to towns, villages and cities of immense historical and artistic significance, as well as

a range of varied landscapes, without forgetting the people that live along the Routes and that for centuries have held out a welcoming hand to travellers. Routes that offer many other aspects worthy of consideration, including an abundance of mouth-watering gastronomy, legendary tales and ancient customs that have survived until the present day.

The Pilgrim's Routes to Santiago cross Castilla y León from south to north and east to west.



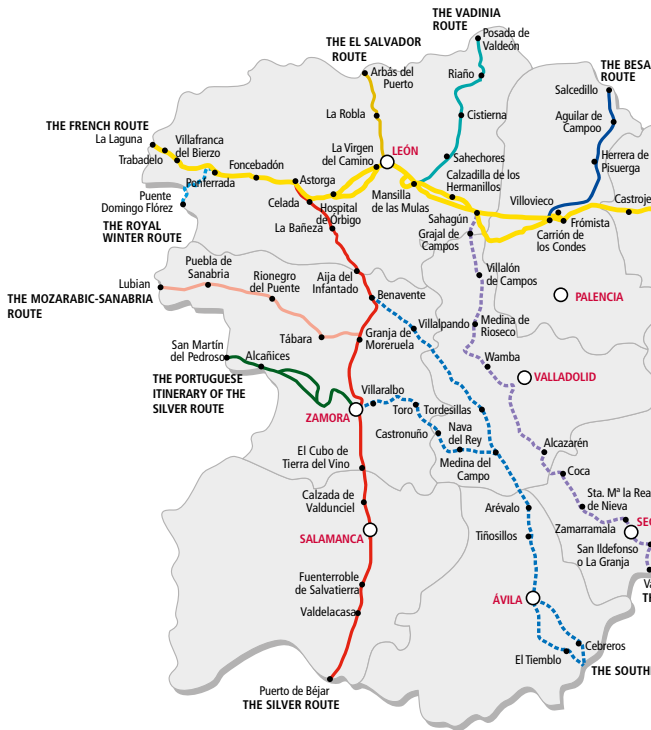
Santiago de Compostela

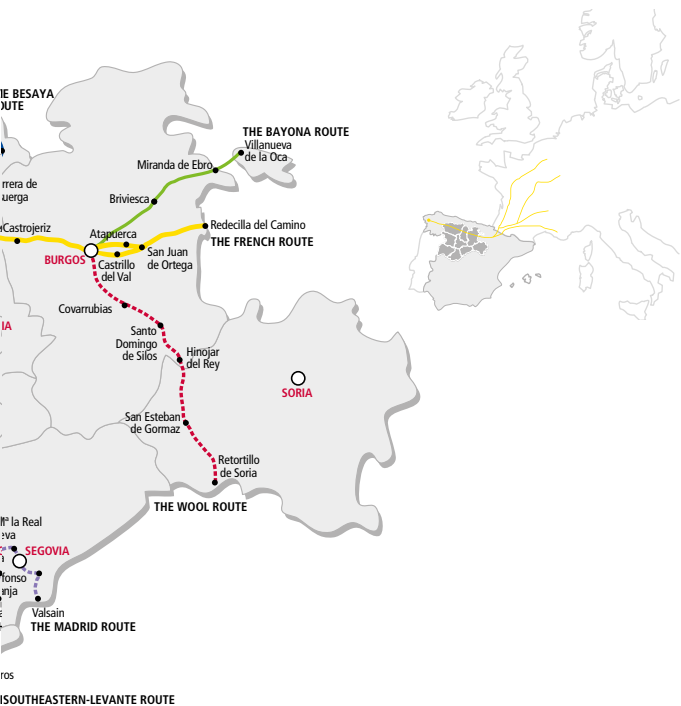
The aim of these three guides goes beyond merely providing a description of the French Route as it makes its way through the provinces of Burgos, Palencia and León, with its many declarations of its national (Historic and Artistic Sites, the 'Prince of Asturias Award for Concord') and international value ('Europe's First Cultural Itinerary' and 'Major European Cultural Itinerary' named by the Council of Europe), UNESCO World Heritage Site, Spain's Intangible

Cultural Heritage List). Indeed, they also include other historic itineraries, such as the Silver Route which crosses the provinces of Salamanca and Zamora, or the traditional ways such as the Madrid Route, which takes us through the lands of Segovia and Valladolid.

To all those that wish to travel across the dearly-loved lands of Castilla y León, all that remains for me to say is 'ULTREIA'.









# INDEX

- 7** What is the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago?
- 8** Practical tips for following the Route on foot
- 11** Practical tips for following the Route by bicycle
- 13** Information about the Pilgrims' Credentials and the 'Compostela'
- 15** The Pilgrims' Route to Santiago in Spain
- 18** Castilla y León: a trail steeped in art
- 24** Nomenclature
- 26** Itinerary table-list of contents
- 31** Itinerary
- 133** Non-Profit Hostels
- 137** Associations of Saint James
- 138** Useful addresses

MAPS.



# What is the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago?



Codex Calixtinus



Saint James as a pilgrim

Following the discovery of the tomb of the Apostle James in Santiago de Compostela in the 9th century, the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago became Medieval Europe's principal pilgrimage trail. Countless numbers of pilgrims were moved by their faith to make journey to Compostela from all over Europe, acting as the driving force for an artistic, social and economic evolution that has left its mark along the length of this Route. Yet the Pilgrims' Route is much more than a vast archaeological site dependent on its past splendour; indeed, it is a living route that is renewed by the pilgrims, travellers and tourists of the 21st century that have the opportunity to discover at first hand an experience that forms part of the common heritage of all the peoples of Europe.

Following the Route to Santiago in the traditional way as a pilgrim, or alternatively as a traveller or tour-

ist, is not simply a case of taking a tourist, walking or cycling tour along an artistic trail in contact with nature. Indeed, it is much more than this. It is an opportunity to learn about the religious and historic roots of Europe, a chance to embark on an inner journey of discovery and transformation, moving in time with the rhythms and pace of centuries gone by...in short, it is an opportunity to become part of a pilgrimage.

It could be said that the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago is a symbol. It is a route that represents faith; a route imbued with art and culture; an ecological and essentially human route: an encounter with the key issues in life; a search for the self; a pilgrimage to the mystery of death and rebirth. It is a physical and spiritual adventure that requires thorough preparation and the right information.

## Practical tips for following the Route on foot

For many, making the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela on foot is one of the most fulfilling and gratifying experiences of their lives. It is both a physical and mental challenge that requires thorough preparation. For this reason, the advice given below is of vital importance for those getting ready to embark on this unique experience.

A good way of starting is to read up on the history of the Route and the pilgrimage. This will help pilgrims identify with those that have gone before them, as well as enabling them to get more out of the experience.

There is a vast number of books on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. These include the guides to the Route, which provide maps and distances. Make your choice from this wide selection, read and try to plan your various stages beforehand; bearing in mind that ideally you should cover an average distance of between 25 and 30 kilometres a day. It's a good idea to start off with shorter stages until your body gets used to the exercise. After the first week, you will be

ready to undertake longer stages. You could also include the odd rest day, or alternate longer stages with shorter ones, making them coincide with places you would particularly like to



Pilgrims' hostel

spend longer visiting. This will provide you with rest periods, but will not break your rhythm.

Checking out the hostels and refuges for pilgrims is essential for those who wish to make use of this service. These refuges are only open to those making the pilgrimage entirely on foot, by bike or on horseback, without covering any stretches in a vehicle, and no prior reservations are accepted. Large groups of pilgrims are advised to look for alternative accom-

modation, as the capacity of these refuges is limited.

You don't have to be a highly-trained athlete to make the pilgrimage on foot; however, it is important to pace your efforts in accordance with your possibilities. Prior training and walking sessions are therefore highly recommendable.

#### Basic points for consideration when getting your gear ready:

Your **rucksack** will be your travel companion for a good number of hours, so it needs to be comfortable and light. In particular, it should be anatomical and have waist and chest straps and pockets on the sides and at the top. Packing your rucksack tidily and putting your things in cloth bags will prevent you from being noisy in the mornings at the hostels. It will also be easier to use and help protect your gear from the rain. Remember



that carrying heavy weights can be a major problem, so only take the bare essentials. If your rucksack weighs more than 8 kilos you may come to regret your choice: follow the general rule that the rucksack shouldn't weigh more than a tenth of your weight. When packing, put the heaviest items at the bottom and as close to your back as possible. Try not to leave anything hanging on the outside of your rucksack, as it could get wet or even lost.

A **sleeping bag** is essential if you're planning to stay at the pilgrims' refuges and hostels. In summer you won't need a thick sleeping bag, which means that it should be fairly lightweight. It's a good idea to take a **mat or foam sheet** to avoid direct contact with the ground if you have to sleep outdoors.

The choice of **footwear** is another key issue. Try to take more than one pair of boots and make sure you have broken them in beforehand. The best option is a pair of lightweight boots that allow the feet to breathe, protect the ankles from possible sprains and allow you to walk easily over rocky terrain or muddy ground. Trainers are an option in summer if your boots should prove uncomfortable.





**Clothing** should be kept to a minimum: two items of each, a jumper and a cagoule or cape that can also cover your rucksack in the event of rain. Take a bag with washing powder so you can put something clean on after walking all day. Both your nose and those of your companions will thank you for it. A **scallop shell** and **staff** or walker's stick will immediately get you spotted as a pilgrim and the stick will help you on your way.

It's always a good idea to carry a small amount of **food** with you, especially nuts or chocolate, and keep your water bottle full at all times. There's no point in carrying more than a day's supply of food. You should also take a small **first aid kit** with iodine, fabric plasters, sterile lint, small plasters, laxative and anti-diarrhoea tablets, an anti-inflammatory cream and sun cream. Remember your health card or your **European health card** if you are a foreigner.

It's not a good idea to carry large amounts of cash with you. Use your **credit cards** or travellers' cheques instead. Inform your family of your route and leave a list of the Information Office telephone numbers so you can be contacted in case of emergency. You may also find it useful to carry a small diary or



notebook to write down your impressions or include the many and varied stamps you will find along the Route. Remember that it is 'compulsory' to include the stamp of the refuges you stay at on your pilgrim's credentials.

When walking, remember that the entire Route is marked with yellow arrows and milestones. In summer, get up a bit earlier to avoid walking in the full heat of the day. Remember to use sun cream and for the first few days avoid wearing just T-shirts and shorts. At first, try not to walk too fast - you'll soon settle into your own natural pace. If you're part of a group, adapt the pace to that of the slowest walker. On this Route, it's not a question of getting there first - what really matters is getting there.

Take care when walking on roads; remember that you're the most vulnerable and that drivers can't easily spot a mere 'pedestrian'.

## Practical tips for following the Route by bicycle



Pilgrims on bicycles before the Cathedral of Santiago

**B**efore setting off, draw up a plan based on the total number of kilometres you plan to cover and your daily average. If you intend to travel along the entire French Route, from Roncesvalles or Somport, remember that you will need at least ten days. Do your pilgrimage without a rush so that you have time to visit the key locations on the route.

As for your physical preparation, if you do not cycle regularly, tackling long hours on your bike each day requires some serious training.

In this sense: You should consider visiting a specialist for a

check up, as you will be making a major physical effort over a prolonged period. Draw up a training schedule, starting off with just a few kilometres a day and gradually building up the distance. Complete your physical training with visits to the gym to improve the flexibility of your legs, back and neck.

As for your bicycle, it is essential to get it checked by an expert. Make sure all the moving parts are in perfect working order and that there is a logical combination of front and rear sprockets that can easily adapt to your movements.





Your cycling technique is also vital. You should train with experienced cyclists, who will advise you on questions such as the best cycling posture, how and when to change gear, pedalling rhythms, etc.

As for carrying your luggage, the best idea is to use saddlebags that can be tied to the back wheel and handlebars. Remember that the less weight you carry, the better it will be for your bike and you. Choose your clothing carefully too. It's a good idea to use relatively skin-tight clothes in bright colours, as they will reduce wind resistance and make it easy for drivers to spot you sooner. Try not to have anything hanging or loose that may get caught up in the moving parts of your bicycle. A toi-



Pilgrim on a bicycle before La Cruz de Ferro

let bag, a sleeping bag and a tracksuit or normal clothes are also essential for when you eventually dismount.

Make sure you abide strictly with the Highway Code. In addition, you should always keep mineral water with you and avoid drinking from the fountains you will find on your way. Carry a small tool kit with you in case of a puncture or other minor mechanical problem. By following this advice, your pilgrimage is guaranteed to be an unforgettable and extremely positive experience.

# Information about the Pilgrims' Credentials and the 'Compostela' (Certificate of Completion)



The origins of the modern-day pilgrim's credentials, which are only given to those completing all or part of the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago on foot, by bicycle or on horseback, lie in the letters of recommendation or safe conduct passes that were granted by kings, princes, members of the clergy, popes and other authorities during the early days of the Pilgrims' Route to those travelling to Compostela. History tells us of a host of documents granting a wide variety of privileges and favours to ensure that the bearer and his companions would enjoy protection and exemption from taxes (tolls to travel over mountains, through passes, etc.), which

could have resulted in serious financial hardship for the medieval pilgrims.

The credentials are granted by the Church, the Friends of the Pilgrim's Route to Santiago Associations, the brotherhoods or other institutions duly authorised to this effect by Santiago Cathedral. They are issued prior to the start of the Route or at the starting point by the organisations listed above. It is advisable to take a letter or document that identifies the applicant. The credentials entitle those that have covered at least the last hundred kilometres of the Route on foot or horseback, or the last two hundred kilometres by bike, to obtain the certificate known as the 'Compostela'. Issued by Santiago Cathedral, it certifies that the pilgrim has successfully reached Santiago de Compostela and has done so for religious reasons. For those of you who are doing the route for other reasons, the pilgrim's office issues another document that is similar.





The documents are to be handed in at the so-called 'Pilgrim's Reception Office' at Rúa do Carretas nº 33. The credentials must include the stamps proving that the pilgrim has completed the various stages and stretches of the Route each day, although in the case of the last 100 kilometres, two stamps per day are required.

Although the pilgrims that receive the Compostela are required to provide a pious or religious reason for their pilgrimage, in recent years the religious authorities in Santiago de Compostela have introduced an alternative diploma that replaces the credentials for those who opt to follow the Pilgrimage Route for other reasons.

Originally the Compostela was written on parchment, and included a

text of varying length certifying the pilgrim's visit to the Cathedral '...has devotedly visited this holy Temple with true Christian sentiment (pietatis causa)...', as well as making a specific reference to the Apostle St James, the 'sole and exceptional' patron and protector of Spain ('...Our Patron and Protector of the Kingdoms of Spain...').

For some time now it has been printed on paper, featuring the characteristic border of oak leaves and scallop shells the traditional emblem of Saint James, with the pilgrim's name written in Latin. The document

is signed at the bottom by the Pilgrims' Canon, who is in charge of the Pilgrims' Office. Originally, the Compostela would in theory have been signed by the Archbishop, although common practice was for the canon responsible for the pilgrims to sign it on his behalf. Many pilgrims have asked for the Compostela to include not only the date of arrival in Santiago, but also the place where the pilgrimage started, the date and the kilometres covered. The Pilgrims' Office has decided to issue a certificate with this new information for all applicants. Furthermore, to avoid long queues to collect the Compostela, the Pilgrims' Office has opted for a formula whereby group managers can apply for the Compostelas for their groups using a particular form.





# The Pilgrims' Route to Santiago in Spain



The origins of the trail that is known as the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago date back to some time in the early 9th century, when a hermit called Pelayo claimed that he had witnessed various phenomena illuminating the night sky and that had every indication of representing a miracle. The hermit informed the Bishop of Iria Flavia (at that time the site of the See) of the fabulous visions that were taking place in the westernmost region of what was then the known world, who in turn related the tale at the Court of King Alphonse II of Asturias, marking the start of a mass movement of persons and the dissemination of the event of

a proportion that would rapidly spread throughout Christendom.

Teodomiro, Bishop of Iria Flavia, removed from a cave a marble ark containing the remains of St James the Greater, and King Alphonse II the Chaste had a chapel built on the site to house the Apostle's remains, thereby initiating the construction of what would become the city of Compostela, which in time would become the cherished finishing point for millions of pilgrims, a bishop's see, a thriving city and a historic and spiritual landmark for the Christian world.

Pilgrims began making their way to the site across northern Spain,





albeit not without serious difficulties, as reaching the end of the medieval world that Galicia represented at the time was a major challenge. The first trails were traced from Oviedo, at the time the capital of the Peninsula's Christian kingdoms, although they would soon be linked to Europe via a 'coastal route'. Later, as the Reconquest progressed, the Pilgrims' Route would extend further south, giving rise to what became known as 'The French Route', and which today is considered to be the authentic Pilgrim's Route to Santiago.

The pilgrims that visited the tomb of St James were not just from the Iberian Peninsula: Compostela's

reputation spread so quickly that it soon attracted people from all over Europe. Indeed, the popularity of the Route brought with it an intense commercial and spiritual activity that led to the founding of cities, the construction of vast temples and monasteries and flourishing trade and crafts.

Religious institutions played a major role in this resurgence that spread throughout much of northern Spain. An example of one such institution is the Order of Cluny, which rapidly became the 'leading multinational' in terms of its promotion of the Route to Santiago de Compostela and a number of publications such as the Codex Calixtinus, written by

the priest Aymeric Picaud and commissioned by Pope Calixtus II. As far as local influences are concerned, mention must be made of Bishop Gelmírez, who consolidated the See, turning it into an Archbishopric and was essentially responsible for designing and planning its future. He was helped in this task by the laws of Navarre, Castile, Leon and Galicia who legislated generously in favour of the pilgrims and passed acts that also helped the cities, towns and villages on this holy trail, which was destined to become medieval Europe's most important commercial and artistic itinerary.

The routes that led to Santiago rapidly formed a close-knit network that began as far north as Poland, Germany and the Nordic countries and stretched down to France, taking in Paris, Vezelay, Le Puy or Saint-Gilles, thereby linking their origins with these major shrines. The routes then continued across the Pyrenees, entering Spain at two different points: Somport in Huesca welcomed the pilgrims who came from Saint Gilles du Gard, whilst those travelling from Tours, Vezelay and Le Puy would enter through the Ibañeta Pass in Roncesvalles, Navarre.

After passing through Jaca on the Aragón side and Pamplona,

the two routes converged at Puente La Reina, from where 'all the routes become one as far as Santiago', the common finishing point of all the Pilgrims' Routes to Santiago. From here ancient and modern routes make their way towards Estella and Los Arcos before crossing the Ebro River in Logroño and passing through the towns of Nájera, Azofra, Navarrete and Santo Domingo de la Calzada in La Rioja.

Castilla y León is home to the longest stretch of the Pilgrims' Route, covering some 400 kilometres, and also boasts the highest number of Assets of Cultural Interest.

The Pilgrims' Route to Santiago eventually enters Galicia, a region which Picaud would aptly define as being rich in forests, 'with pleasant rivers, meadows and superb apple trees, offering excellent produce and crystal-clear fountains...' The Pilgrims' Route enters the province of Lugo across the mountains of Cebreiro, making its way to the heart of the region known as A Ulloa, immortalised by Emilia Pardo Bazán in her novel entitled 'Los Pazos de Ulloa', on the border with the province of A Coruña. The Route then progresses through Melide and Arzúa before reaching its final destination, Santiago de Compostela.



## Castilla y León: a trail steeped in art



The Pilgrims' Route to Santiago in Castilla y León offers pilgrims, travellers and tourists alike a host of unexpected and delightful surprises. In this region history appears to have stood still, offering us magnificent examples of a common heritage and creating a space in which the two great medieval kingdoms converge to reflect on their contribution to the history of a Route that was forged with the support of kings and the generosity of the monasteries. The route makes its way through these lands for almost 400 kilometres. A route that was first taken by the Romans and which the military orders on occasions protected and on others

conquered in times of peace and war. It was in these lands that the Romanesque style developed into a unique art form, creating a sense of art and order that would become an intrinsic part of the Route.

Castilla y León is home to endless plains and fields and majestic mountain ranges, boasting landscapes that are a delight to explore. Today, when the natural trail that is formed by the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago is becoming an increasingly valued asset, it could be claimed that the section of the Route that crosses the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León mirrors the variety to be found in its regions and reflects the multicoloured explosion of spaces and experiences that make for a truly exceptional journey.

Pilgrims, travellers and tourists enter the region via the fertile fields of the area known as the 'Riojilla burgalesa', before suddenly coming face to face with the Oca Mountains. Fortunately, the robbers that used to attack unsuspecting pilgrims have long since disappeared, and this section of the trail



Romanesque cloister

is characterised by its spectacular and peaceful natural setting, which brings us to the emblematic Monastery of San Juan de Ortega. Just a short distance from here, and before reaching Burgos, we pass by Atapuerca where our ancestors lived hundreds of thousands of years ago.

After Burgos, Castile reveals its true nature, amply fulfilling all expectations: spaces made for walking in the early morning to the sound of the cock crowing and the song of goldfinches, crested larks or greenfinches; for admiring the full beauty of a landscape which seems to have been created with the multicoloured strokes of the artist's brush, and the horizon stretching out into the distance in a world in which nature rules supreme. Surrounded by a land-

scape which could on occasions appear repetitive, we advance towards the area known as Vega, marking the start of the province of Palencia, and a sense of continuity which will be consolidated kilometre after kilometre.

The river basins run from north to south, whilst our Pilgrims' Route to Santiago takes us from east to west, making these rivers a frequent feature of the landscape, coming and going in a rhythm that is both soothing on the eyes and offers solace for the spirit as we observe the flora and fauna that live on their banks; the body is refreshed by the waters that flow under bridges that transport us back in time, and that almost always conceal legends that are guaranteed to delight and enthrall. Fitero Bridge takes us across the River





Pisuegra, traditionally the border between the kingdoms of Castile and Leon. Later we will also cross the locks that line the Castilla Canal, built during the Age of the Enlightenment, refreshed and revived by the fast-flowing waters of the small manmade stone waterfalls. In Carrión de los Condes we cross the river the city is named after, and which reminds us of the epic and legendary tales that tell of the marriages between the Princes of Carrión and the daughters of Cid Campeador.

In Sahagún, in the province of León, the Pilgrims' Bridge, which dates back to Roman times, crosses the River Cea, whilst a little further on the Órbigo River, tamed by the modern reservoirs that have done away with its wide channels, is crossed by a bridge that retains its uneven forms and twenty arches. Hospital de Órbigo was famed for its medieval jousting tournaments, and it was here, on this very bridge, that Suero de Quiñones held a tournament that history recalls with the name 'Paso Honroso'. Although the Pilgrims' Route is crossed by many other bridges and rivers, we will make a brief stop to take in the splendour of these moors and meadows, where the sun sets against a truly stunning backdrop, in a call to life and hope, while the starry nights are a superb opportunity to mar-

vel at the Milky Way, the heavenly blanket that covers the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago... True wonders of nature that are only to be seen in these lands where roads, paths and rough trails twist and turn between the capitals of these kingdoms, Burgos and León, which share close ties with the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago.

In León we will discover that the terrain is once again dominated by



Pilgrims on a Roman bridge

hills and mountains; after Astorga we will make our way around the legendary Mount Teleno. This site was used by the Romans to worship their gods, although later it was Christianised and a simple iron cross known as La Cruz de Ferro was erected there, a milestone on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago marking our entrance into the region known as Bierzo. From this mythical site we began a sharp descent that further high-

lights this vastly contrasting landscape: just twenty kilometres from the often snow-capped Mount Teleno and La Cruz de Ferro lies a lush valley dotted with trees and bushes. This is the sight that greets us as we make our way into Bierzo, lined by mountains that stretch out in sharp contrast, and which will bring us to the gateway to Galicia, and eventually to Santiago de Compostela.

Despite the fact that the landscapes and environmental heritage we have described are more than sufficient reason to follow the Pilgrim's Route in Castilla y León, the wealth of artistic heritage this land boasts - a major draw for cultural tourism - has turned the art and architecture to be discovered on the Route into a major attraction. Romanesque is the predominating style, and one that holds the privilege of being the first international style to spread throughout the Christian world. Indeed, this style represented the first artistic and cultural movement in Western Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire.

Regrettably, many of the abbeys and churches that were scattered throughout the northern part of Spain between the 11th and the 12th centuries and which represented focal points that influenced the style of the surrounding towns and villages, have long since dis-

appeared. Although only scant ruins remain of the monasteries that once stood in Carrión de los Condes or Sahagún, much documentary evidence of the existence of these exceptional centres of culture, power and influence of the famous Order of Cluny still remains.

The route is still scattered with the major Romanesque landmarks that were built during the last quarter of the eleventh and the second half of the twelfth centuries, and which today form a rosary of artistic masterpieces which are totally or partially preserved in towns and villages in the various provinces: examples include Redecilla del Camino, San Juan de Ortega, Burgos and Castrojeriz in Burgos; Boadilla del Camino, Frómista, Villálcazar de Sirga and Carrión de los Condes in Palencia; as well as Sahagún, León, Astorga, Rabanal del Camino and Villafranca del Bierzo in the province of León. These are just a few of the most outstanding sites to be seen on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago as it makes its way through the region.

José Manuel Pita Andrade wrote that Spanish Romanesque art developed in keeping with the styles to be found along the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. From Jaca to Compostela, passing through Frómista and León, a series of decisive experiences occurred which





would reach their full glory in the Sanctuary of the Apostle.

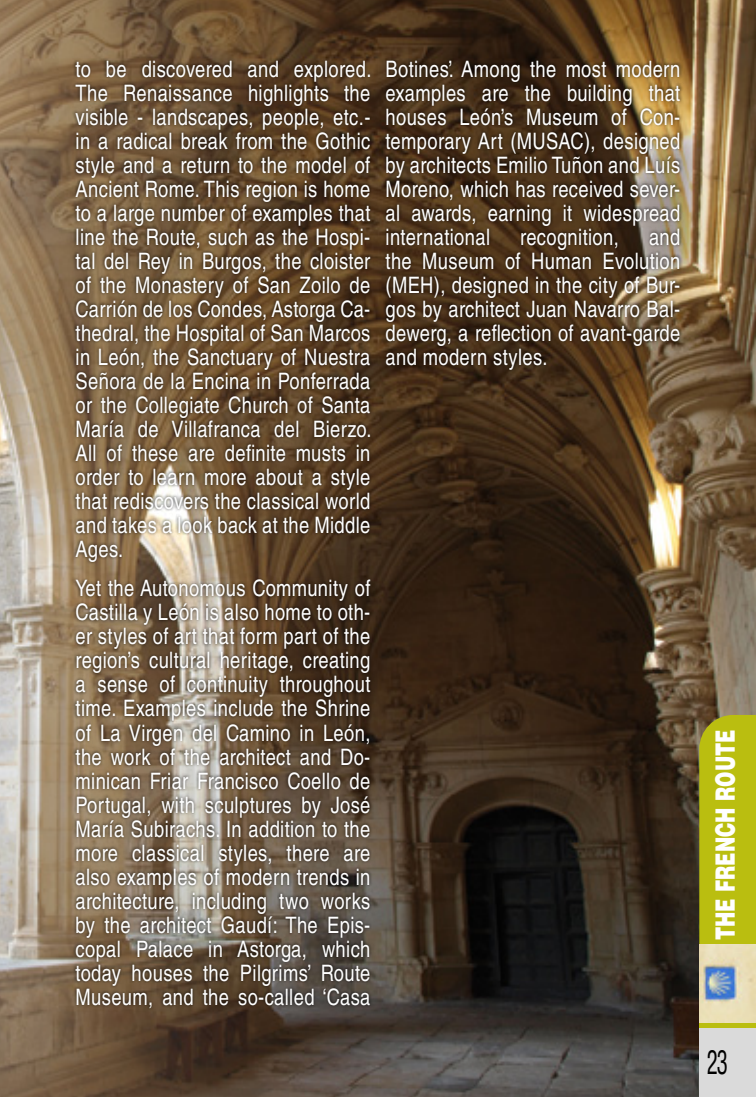
This same author believes that the Romanesque sculptures that are to be found along the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago act as a form of communication. The Route should be seen not merely as a meeting point for pilgrims, but also for itinerant artists, who turned it into a highly productive and fertile setting for the exchange of knowledge and experiences. Consequently, the artistic style and features to be seen in Santiago de Compostela reflect those in Toulouse, and, along the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago, the buildings in Frómista, Carrión or León, thereby proving that one of the most characteristic features of this style is its widespread influence and expansion, making it difficult to associate specific features with certain areas on the way to Compostela.

It is sufficient to consider the list of sites along the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago that even today are the sites of major examples of the Romanesque style in order to realise the relevance of this style during the heyday of pilgrimages: San Juan de Ortega, Burgos, Frómista, Carrión de los Condes, Sahagún, San Pedro de las Dueñas, León, Astorga, Rabanal del Camino, Espinoso de Compludo, Cacabelos, Pieros and Villafranca del Bierzo.

This region is also scattered with superb examples of Gothic architecture. It was Alfonso VII the Emperor who introduced this new aesthetic movement into the Iberian Peninsula, which would reach its zenith in the 15th century. The popularity of this new architectural style would vary considerably from region to region. The style was characterised essentially by a close relation between the building and symbolism, the vertical nature of the constructions and the introduction of major technical innovations such as the pointed arch and the ogival vault. The cathedral is seen as one of the first attempts at the creation of 'total art'; a space in which art as well as architecture converge: sculpture and painting are present in the stained glass windows, the altarpieces and tapestries. These hallmarks of identity can be seen in all their splendour on the Route to Santiago as it makes its way through Castilla y León and in two treasures in particular: the Cathedrals of Burgos and León.

As for the link between the Renaissance period and the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago, it must be said that the flow of pilgrims began to fall off during the Late Middle Ages, following the heyday of the previous centuries; the Peninsula was to become an attractive area for the Europeans, an area





to be discovered and explored. The Renaissance highlights the visible - landscapes, people, etc. - in a radical break from the Gothic style and a return to the model of Ancient Rome. This region is home to a large number of examples that line the Route, such as the Hospital del Rey in Burgos, the cloister of the Monastery of San Zoilo de Carrión de los Condes, Astorga Cathedral, the Hospital of San Marcos in León, the Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de la Encina in Ponferrada or the Collegiate Church of Santa María de Villafranca del Bierzo. All of these are definite musts in order to learn more about a style that rediscovers the classical world and takes a look back at the Middle Ages.

Yet the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León is also home to other styles of art that form part of the region's cultural heritage, creating a sense of continuity throughout time. Examples include the Shrine of La Virgen del Camino in León, the work of the architect and Dominican Friar Francisco Coello de Portugal, with sculptures by José María Subirachs. In addition to the more classical styles, there are also examples of modern trends in architecture, including two works by the architect Gaudí: The Episcopal Palace in Astorga, which today houses the Pilgrims' Route Museum, and the so-called 'Casa

Botines'. Among the most modern examples are the building that houses León's Museum of Contemporary Art (MUSAC), designed by architects Emilio Tuñón and Luís Moreno, which has received several awards, earning it widespread international recognition, and the Museum of Human Evolution (MEH), designed in the city of Burgos by architect Juan Navarro Baldewerg, a reflection of avant-garde and modern styles.

# Nomenclature

## SAN JUAN DE ORTEGA:

Town

Altitude:	1040 m
Distance from Santovenia de Oca:	3.2 km
Distance from Agés:	3.7 km
Kind of route:	Way



Services

(A few metres from the Sanctuary of San Juan de Ortega...

Branch route starts

Link with the French Route:  
Burgos

Link with Main Itinerary

**ABCD** Town on the Main Itinerary

**ABCD** Town on an alternative branch route

**ABCD** First town on the alternative branch

**ABCD** Last town on the alternative branch

**ABCD** Town where the branch route rejoins the itinerary



REGION COLOURS

Itinerary before reaching Castilla y León (Navarra/La Rioja)

Burgos

Palencia

León

Galicia





Asset of Cultural Interest



Hostels



Fountain



Bar



Restaurant



Accommodations



Supermarket



Bank



Chemist's shop



Red Cross/  
medical centre



Bicycle repair shop



Campground



Information point



Horse stalls

## Types of hostels on the Route



Superior tourist hostel for the Pilgrims' Routes to Santiago



Tourist hostel for the Pilgrims' Routes to Santiago



Superior tourist hostel



Tourist hostel



# Itinerary table-list of contents

Partial km	km in Castilla y León	km remaining to Santiago	Altitude	Inhabitants	Town	Page
<b>NAVARRA</b>						
0	0	749.2	952	21	Roncesvalles	32
42.6	0	706.6	446	199,066	Pamplona	32
23.5	0	683.1	346	2,843	Puente la Reina	33
22.1	0	661	426	13,673	Estella	34
<b>LA RIOJA</b>						
49.2	0	611.8	384	149,023	Logroño	35
29.1	0	582.7	485	8,047	Nájera	35
20.8	0	561.9	638	6,231	Sto, Domingo de la Calzada	36
<b>BURGOS</b>						
10.3	0	551.6	740	115	Redecilla del Camino	37
1.5	1.5	550.1	770	36	Castildelgado	37
2.1	3.6	548	801	42	Vitoria de Rioja	38
3.5	7.1	544.5	792	34	Villamayor del Río	39
4.7	11.8	539.8	772	1,693	Belorado	39
4.8	16.6	535	818	57	Tosantos	41
1.9	18.5	533.1	868	45	Villambistia	41
1.6	20.1	531.5	745	44	Espinosa del Camino	42
3.7	23.8	527.8	948	112	Villafranca Montes de Oca	42
12	35.8	515.8	1040	21	San Juan de Ortega	43
3.2	0	0	997	24	Santovenia de Oca ↗	45
2	0	0	950	79	Zalduendo	45
4.5	0	0	930	973	Ibeas de Juarros	46
4.1	0	0	939	777	Castrillo del Val	46
0.5	0	0	898	304	San Medel	47
2.6	0	0	856	283	Castañares	48
2	0	0	873	792	Villayuda o La Ventilla ↗	48
3.7	39.5	512.1	971	55	Agés	49
2.5	42	509.6	966	121	Atapuerca	50
6.4	48.4	503.2	935	112	Cardeñuela Riopico	51



Partial km	km in Castilla y León	km remaining to Santiago	Altitude	Inhabitants	Town	Page
2.1	50.5	501.1	925	259	Orbaneja Riopico	52
2.8	53.3	498.3	887	945	Villafría	52
10.1 4.2	63.4	488.2	860	170,441	Burgos 🏰	53
8.6	72	479.6	827	782	Tardajos	56
1.6	73.6	478	831	208	Rabé de la Calzada	56
8.1	81.7	469.9	825	58	Hornillos del Camino	57
16	97.7	453.9	867	69	Hontanas	58
9.7	107.4	444.2	808	538	Castrojeriz	59
<b>PALENCIA</b>						
9.5	116.9	434.7	772	157	Itero de la Vega	62
8.1	125	426.6	782	115	Boadilla del Camino	63
6	131	420.6	783	770	Frómista	63
3.8	134.8	416.8	792	131	Población de Campos	65
2.5	0	0	797	75	Villovieco 🏰	65
3.7	138.5	413.1	792	151	Reventa de Campos	66
2	140.5	411.1	793	16	Villarmetero de Campos	67
4 7.3	144.5	407.1	809	169	Villalcázar de Sirga 🏰	67
5.7	150.2	401.4	839	2,066	Carrión de los Condes	68
13	0	0	798	185	Cervatos de la Cueva 🏰	71
8	0	0	803	65	San Román de la Cuba	72
3	0	0	809	24	Pozo de Urama	72
6	0	0	749	914	Villada	73
2	0	0	810	16	Pozuelos del Rey	73
6	0	0	813	223	Grajal de Campos (León) 🏰	74
17.2	167.4	384.2	858	48	Calzadilla de la Cueva	74
6.8	174.2	377.4	913	68	Terradillos de los Templarios	75
3.3	177.5	374.1	860	18	Moratinos	76
2.6	180.1	371.5	840	41	San Nicolás del Real Camino	77
<b>LEÓN</b>						
7.4 5.2	187.5	364.1	816	2,153	Sahagún 🏰	78
5	192.5	359.1	822	189	Calzada del Coto	79
8	0	0	816	137	Calzadilla de los Hermanillos 🏰	80
5.1	197.6	354	855	193	Bercianos del Real Camino	81





Partial km	km in Castilla y León	km remaining to Santiago	Altitude	Inhabitants	Town	Page
7.8	205.4	346.2	878	215	El Burgo Ranero	82
8.1	213.4	338.1	851	195	Villamarco	83
12.8	218.2	333.4	830	221	Reliegos	83
5 24	223.2	328.4	802	1,593	Mansilla de las Mulas 🏰	84
3	0	0	796	135	Mansilla Mayor 🏰	86
2	0	0	802	98	Villaverde de Sandoval	87
1	0	0	801	15	Nogales 🏰	88
4 4	227.2	324.4	800	85	Villamoros de Mansilla 🏰	88
2	229.2	322.4	804	219	Puente de Villarente	89
4.4	233.6	318	850	203	Arcahueja	89
1.5	235.1	316.5	855	275	Valdelafuente	90
3.5	238.6	313	820		Puente Castro	90
3	241.6	310	838	118,612	León	91
3.7	245.3	306.3	837	20,673	Trobaajo del Camino	93
4.1	249.4	302.2	850	5,044	La Virgen del Camino	94
1.9	0	0	897	522	Fresno del Camino 🏰	95
2.5	0	0	900	67	La Aldea de la Valdoncina 🏰	95
8	0	0	924	252	Robledo de la Valdoncina	96
14	0	0	896	47	Estación de Villadangos 🏰	96
1.7	0	0	860	39	Oncina de la Valdoncina 🏰	96
5.9	0	0	886	89	Chozas de Abajo	97
3.9	0	0	860	351	Villar de Mazarife	97
9	0	0	875	226	Villavante 🏰	97
2	251.4	300.2	887	190	Valverde de la Virgen	98
2	253.4	298.2	910	561	San Miguel del Camino	99
8 2	261.4	290.2	890	785	Villadangos del Páramo 🏰	99
5	266.4	285.2	870	342	San Martín del Camino	100
11 3.5	277.4	274.2	823	786	Hospital de Órbigo 🏰	1014
2.2	279.6	272	834	267	Villares de Órbigo	102
2.7	282.3	269.3	816	146	Santibáñez de Valdeiglesias	103
8.1	290.4	261.2	845	1,024	San Justo de la Vega	103
4	294.4	257.2	869	10,632	Astorga	104
2,4	295,4	256,2	865	131	Valdeviejas	105
2	296.4	255.2	802	112	Murias de Rechivaldo	106








Partial km	km in Castilla y León	km remaining to Santiago	Altitude	Inhabitants	Town	Page
4.8	301.2	250.4	997	47	Santa Catalina de Somoza	107
4.2	305.4	246.2	1013	23	El Ganso	107
6.5	311.9	239.7	1149	74	Rabanal del Camino	108
5.7	317.6	234	1439	27	Foncebadón	109
4.1	321.7	229.9	1145	0	Manjarín	110
6.9	328.6	223	1200	51	El Acebo	110
3	331.6	220	920	42	Riego de Ambrós	110
4.3	335.9	215.7	595	637	Molinaseca	111
4.4	340.3	211.3	555	813	Campo	112
3.6	343.9	207.7	541	40,689	Ponferrada	112
4.8	348.7	202.9	530	1,378	Columbianos	114
2.8	351.5	200.1	513	2,735	Fuentes Nuevas	115
2	353.5	198.1	492	2,945	Camponaraya	116
5.7	359.2	192.4	483	4,224	Cacabelos	117
3	362.2	189.4	528	38	Pieros	118
4.1	366.3	185.3	509	2,181	Villafranca del Bierzo	119
5	371.3	180.3	542	32	Pereje	121
5.5	376.8	174.8	578	106	Trabadelo	121
3.3	380.1	171.5	580	19	La Portela de Valcarce	122
1.4	381.5	170.1	605	40	Ambasmestas	123
2.2	383.7	167.9	631	210	Vega de Valcarce	124
1.7	385.4	166.2	690	20	Ruitelán	125
1.1	386.5	165.1	675	32	Herrerías	125
1	387.5	164.1	790	39	Hospital	126
2.6	390.1	161.5	917	29	La Faba	127
2.3	392.4	159.2	1100	25	La Laguna	127
<b>GALICIA</b>						
2.4	0	156.8	1330	24	Cebreiro	128
40	0	116.8	450	9,087	Sarria	128
23.5	0	93.3	320	442	Portomarín	129
24.5	0	68.8	565	827	Palas de Rei	130
15	0	53.8	457	4,549	Melide	130
17	0	36.8	389	2,764	Arzúa	131
36.8	0	0	260	80,274	Santiago de Compostela	131










 The French Route

**HISTORIC ROUTES**

-  The Silver Route
-  The Portuguese Itinerary of the Silver Route
-  The Mozarabic-Sanabria Route
-  The Bayona Route
-  The Vadinia Route
-  The El Salvador Route
-  The Besaya Route

**TRADITIONAL ROUTES**

-  The Madrid Route
-  The Southeastern-Levante Route
-  The Wool Route
-  The Royal Winter Route

 Suggested stopping places

 **PROVINCIAL CAPITALS**

**INFORMATION:**  
[www.turismocastillayleon.com](http://www.turismocastillayleon.com)







# Itinerary

	Navarre.....	32
	La Rioja.....	35
Castilla y León	Burgos.....	37
	Palencia.....	62
	León.....	78
	Galicia.....	128



# Navarre

## RONCESVALLES:

Altitude: 952 m

Distance from Pamplona: 42.6 km



*Declared a National Site of Historic Interest, this is the best-known of all the starting points on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. This mythical town is imbued with the pilgrimage spirit and still echoes to the sound of the epic Battle of Roncevaux Pass and the tragedy that befell Roland and the Twelve Peers of France, buried, according to legend, in the Romanesque Chapel of Sancti Spiritus or Silo de Carlomagno.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Royal Collegiate Church. , formerly Pilgrims' Hospital (10th century). Church of Santiago (13th century). Chapel of Sancti Spiritus (12th century). Pilgrims' Cross (15th century). 15th century Gothic Cross.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Refugio de la Real Colegiata.  
Roncesvalles Collegiate Church.  
(124 beds) ☎948 760 000.

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo.  
Antiguo Molino. ☎948 760 301



Church of Santiago.

Centro de Atención al Peregrino.  
Roncesvalles Royal Collegiate  
Church. ☎948 760 000.

## PAMPLONA:

Altitude: 446 m

Distance from Puente  
la Reina: 23.5 km



*Passing through the French Gate in the city walls, complete with a drawbridge, we enter the first capital on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago in Spain. The best option on arrival in the ancient city of Iruña is to lose yourself in the Old Quarter and take a stroll along the bustling streets that have so often resounded to the thunder of the hooves of bulls during the world famous San Fermín Bull Running Festival.*



## WHAT TO SEE:

Metropolitan Cathedral (14th–15th centuries). Church of San Cernín (13th century). Church of San Nicolás (12th century). Church of Santo Domingo (16th century). Church of San Lorenzo. Court of Auditors (14th century). Pamplona Citadel. Old Quarter. Declared a Historical-Artistic Site in 1968. Museum of Navarre. Diocese Museum. Arteta Ethnography Museum. Sarasate Museum.

## ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue Municipal Jesús y María. Compañía, 4, bajo, ☎ 948 222 644 (112 beds).



Cross

## FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo.  
San Saturio, 2 bajo. ☎ 948 420 700.  
Servicio de Turismo del Gobierno de Navarra. Blas de la Serna, 1.  
☎ 948 427 753.



Medieval bridge over the River Arga

Oficina de información turística  
Duque de Ahumada, 2.  
☎ 948 220 741.

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Navarra.  
Ansoleaga, 2. ☎ 948 227 100.  
[www.gratisweb.com/caminodesantiago](http://www.gratisweb.com/caminodesantiago)

## PUENTE LA REINA:

Altitude: 346 m  
Distance from Estella: 22.1 km



*It is here in Puente la Reina or Gares, marked by the Monument to the Pilgrim, that the routes from Navarre and Aragón converge. Built as a*

fortified town, it has three parallel streets. Many of the fortified towers that once stood on the town's southern walls can still be glimpsed among the houses.

#### WHAT TO SEE:

Church of El Crucifijo (12th–13th centuries). Convent of Reparadores. Church of Santiago (12th century). Church of San Pedro. Romanesque Bridge.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue Santiago Apostol.  
Paraje el Real, s/n.  
☎ 948 340 220. (100 beds).

Albergue de los Padres  
Reparadores. Crucifijo, 1.  
☎ 948 340 050. (100 beds).

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo. Puente de los Peregrinos, 1. ☎ 948 341 301.

### ESTELLA:

Altitude: 426 m  
Distance from Logroño: 49.2 km



*This town owes its origins to the Pilgrims' Route, as proved by the fact that a thousand years ago it simply didn't exist. It lies in the shadow of Lizarra Castle, a French enclave that took advantage of the trading opportunities that came with the Route.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

Cloister and Church of San Pedro



Palace of the Monarchs of Navarre (Romanesque)

de la Rúa. Palace of the Monarchs of Navarre. Church of San Miguel Arcángel (12th century). Church of El Santo Sepulcro. The Romanesque Church of Santa María Jus del Castillo. Church of San Juan. Convent of Santo Domingo. Basilica of La Virgen de Puy.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Hospital de Peregrinos Municipal.  
La Rúa, 50.  
☎ 948 550 200 (94 beds).

Albergue parroquial San Miguel.  
Mercado Viejo, 18.  
☎ 948 550 431 (32 beds).

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo.  
San Nicolás, 1. ☎ 948 556 301.  
dip.estella@navarra.es.

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Estella.  
La Rúa, 50. ☎ 948 550 200

Consortio Turístico de Estella.  
Sancho el Fuerte, 6.  
☎ 948 556 537



# La Rioja

## LOGROÑO:

Altitude: 384 m

Distance from Nájera: 29.1 km



*We enter the capital of La Rioja by crossing the Bridge of San Juan de Ortega, also known as the Stone Bridge and built by the Saint in the 11th century.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Cathedral of Santa María de la Redonda. Church of San Bartolomé. Imperial Church of Santa María de Palacio. Church of Santiago El Real. The City Walls and the Carlos V Gate.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue Municipal.

Rúa Vieja, 32.

☎ 941 248 686. (68 beds).

Albergue Apostol Santiago.

Rua Vieja, 42.

☎ 941 256 876. (85 beds).

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo.

Portales, 50. ☎ 941 277 000.

Federación Española de Asociaciones de Amigos del Camino de Santiago en España. Rúa Vieja, 3 bajo.

☎ 941 245 674.

administración@caminosantiago.org.

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de la Rioja. Rúa Vieja, 46. ☎ 941 260 234.

## NÁJERA:

Altitude: 485 m

Distance from Santo Domingo de la Calzada: 20.8 km



*Sancho Garcés named this town the capital of the Kingdom of Nájera-Pamplona, a status it held between 918 and 1076. The majesty of its monuments harks back to the time when it was the cultural heart of the Peninsula.*



Cathedral of Santa María de la Redonda





Cloister of Santa María la Real in Nájera



Cathedral in Santo Domingo de la Calzada

#### WHAT TO SEE:

Monastery of Santa María la Real. Knights' Cloister. 'El Castillo' Museum and Caves.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue Municipal.

Orilla Najerilla, s/n.

☎ 941 360 041. (90 beds).

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo. Plaza San Miguel s/n. ☎ 941 360 041.

## SANTO DOMINGO DE LA CALZADA:

Altitude: 638 m

Distance from Redecilla del Camino: 10.3 km



*This town sprang up as a result of the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. Work began in the late 11th century and it is named after Santo Domingo, the saint who was born in the neighbouring town of Vitoria. In 1973 the Old Quarter was*

*declared a Site of Historical and Artistic Interest.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

Cathedral. Convent of San Francisco. Calle Mayor. Town Hall. The Town Walls. Sor María de Leiva Tower.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue de la Cofradía de Santo Domingo. Casa del Santo. Mayor, 44.

☎ 941 343 390. (229 beds).

Albergue del Monasterio Cisterciense. Mayor, 31.

☎ 941 340 700. (40 beds).

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina Municipal de Turismo. Mayor, 33.

☎ 941 341 238.

Oficina de Información al Peregrino. Casa del Santo. Mayor, 44.

☎ 941 343 390.



# Burgos

## REDECILLA DEL CAMINO:

Altitude:	740 m
Distance from Castildelgado:	1.5 km
Kind of route:	Way



*This small village with a population of just 115 is the first municipality on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago in the province of Burgos and indeed in the region of Castilla y León. 'Radicella', as it is referred to in the Codex Calixtinus, is typical of the towns to be found on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago.*

### WHAT TO SEE:




**Jurisdiction Column.**  Standing at the start of Calle Real, a street with a layout reminiscent of many towns on





Cross and boundary stone in Redecilla del Camino

the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago, This monument has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest. Church of Nuestra Señora de la Calle (17th and 18th centuries). This temple was rebuilt in the 17th century, although medieval remains can be seen at the head. Particularly worthy of note is the 12th century Romanesque baptismal font, elaborately decorated with city scenes. Other interesting features include the superb altarpieces and Rococo furniture.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

-  **ESSENTIA**  
Mayor, 34  
 606 046 298 (10 beds).  
 manuramirez6@hotmail.es  
 42,4385769, -3,0640369

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de turismo.  
El Crucero, s/n  
 947 588 004 - 947 588 078  
 turismoredecilladelcamino@telefonica.net

## CASTILDELGADO

Altitude:	770 m
Distance from Vitoria de Rioja:	2.1 km
Kind of route:	Way





Church of Santa María del Campo




Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción



*This tiny village, with a population of just 36 and also known as Villa de Pun, conserves various traditional elements such as the baker's oven, today privately owned but which formerly belonged to the Council, and the ancient forge and stocks. It was also the site of a pilgrims' hospital founded by Alphonse VII.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Pedro (16th century).** This church houses the tomb of Francisco Delgado, Bishop of Lugo and Jaén and one of the town's most illustrious sons. Next door stand the ruins of the mansion of the Counts of Berberana. **Shrine of Santa María del Campo,** with its 18th century façade, recalling the church of the same name that once stood on this site.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

 **BIDELUZE**  
Mayor, 8

 616 647 115 (18 beds).  
 isabelgarriz@hotmail.com  
 42,438, -3,08398

### VILORIA DE RIOJA:

Altitude: 801 m  
Distance from Villamayor del Río: 3.5 km  
Kind of route: Way



*This village, with a population of 42, is the birthplace of Domingo García, who is known as Santo Domingo de la Calzada. A restoration project is currently under way on the house where according to ancient local records the saint was born, situated opposite the parish church.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of La Asunción de Nuestra Señora.** Particularly worthy of note is the elegant apse reflecting the transition to the Gothic peri-





od with a projecting eave and the Romanesque font in which this saint and engineer was baptised.

#### REST AREAS:

A wooded area next to the church with benches and tables.

## VILLAMAYOR DEL RÍO:

Altitude: 792 m  
Distance from Belorado: 4.7 km  
Kind of route: Way



Most of the houses in this town of just 34 inhabitants are built in the popular architecture style that can be found throughout the Riojilla Burgalesa area, characterised by the wooden framework on the upper floors, gravel on the ground floor and projecting roofs.

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Gil.** This church presides over the hamlet. In the days of King Ferdinand III it was annexed to Belorado. It was repaired in the mid 18th century. Next to the church stood the Hospital of La Misericordia, which was used in the rebuilding of this temple.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



##### SAN LUIS DE FRANCIA

Ctra. De Quintanilla, s/n



947 580 566 (52 beds).



alberguesanluisdefrancia@hotmail.com

## BELORADO:

Altitude: 772 m  
Distance from Tosantos: 4.8 km  
Kind of route: Way



*This medieval village dates back to the days of the Romans and in the 9th century was one of a line of fortresses built on the border of the Castilian county. In the 12th century King Alphonse I of Aragón granted it a series of privileges, converting it into an important medieval town. Today it has a population of 1,693.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of Santa María.** This former Church of La Virgen de la Capilla was rebuilt in the 16th century. The interior houses a number of interesting tombs and a chapel to Saint James with a 16th century altarpiece. **Church of San Pedro** (17th century). **Shrine of Nuestra Señora**



Typical houses in Villamayor del Río





Castle ruins in Belorado








Cave shrine of Nuestra Señora de la Peña




de Belén. A former pilgrims' hospital, it was rebuilt in the 18th century. **Convent of Nuestra Señora de la Bretonera (16th century).** Run by nuns of the Order of St Clare. **Castle.** Remains of the important medieval fortress that marked the border with Navarre. **Caves of San Valentín and Santa Pía.** Remains of the caves in which Saint Caprasius was said to have retreated. **Jewish Quarter:** Remains of the Jewish Quarter which historians believe was situated in the Corro District can still be seen today. **Inocencio Bocanegra International Radiocommunication Museum.**

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:


-  **CUATRO CANTONES**  
Hipólito López Bernal, 10  
 947 580 591 - 696 427 707  
(56 beds).  
 [www.alberguecuatrocantones.com](http://www.alberguecuatrocantones.com)  
 [cuatrocantones@hotmail.com](mailto:cuatrocantones@hotmail.com)

-  **EL CORRO**  
Mayor, 68  
 947 581 419 - 639 307 923  
(46 beds).  
 [albergueelcorro@gmail.com](mailto:albergueelcorro@gmail.com)

-  **EL SALTO**  
De Los Cauces, s/n  
 947 614 324 - 669 415 636  
(22 beds).  
 [www.elsalto.eu](http://www.elsalto.eu)  
 [elsalto@elsalto.eu](mailto:elsalto@elsalto.eu)  
 42,4147089, -3,200785

-  **HOSTEL B**  
Cuatro Cantones, 4ºD  
 947 581 620 (25 beds).  
 [hola@hostelpuntob.com](mailto:hola@hostelpuntob.com)

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo y Atención al Peregrino. Plaza Mayor, 1.  
 947 580 815  
[info@belorado.org](mailto:info@belorado.org).

#### REST AREA:

Situated at the entrance to the town, this area offers tables, benches and



shade. On the outskirts of the municipality, there is also a fully-equipped park on the banks of the River Tirón at El Canto Bridge.

### ACCESSIBLE SECTION:

From Belorado to Tosantos, the route is accessible for disabled people.

## TOSANTOS:

Altitude:	818 m
Distance from Villambistia:	1.9 km
Kind of route:	Way



*The etymological origins of this tiny village of just 57 inhabitants date back to the years 970 and 972 when it appears as iuxta rivum de Tolsanctos. A document dated 1084 establishes a direct link with the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago: '(...) in Torsantos (...) iuxta caminum de francos'.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Esteban.** A simple temple situated next to a site where an ancient pilgrims' hospital once stood. **Cave-Shrine of Nuestra Señora de la Peña.** Semi-excavated on a rocky face just outside the municipality, this shrine boasts an exceptional natural beauty. A small altarpiece inside the shrine features a 12th century image of the Christ Child.

## ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS

### 🏠 LOS ARANCONES

La Iglesia, s/n

☎ 947 581 485 (16 beds).

📍 42,4126, -3,2423



Church of San Esteban, in Villambistia

## VILLAMBISTIA:

Altitude:	868 m
Distance from Espinosa del Camino:	1.6 km
Kind of route:	Way



*This village, standing on a slight slope, has a population of 45. It was once included in the jurisdiction of Hospital de Villafranca. It has a fountain with various spouts and links with the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago due to the former charity hospital that once stood here.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Esteban (17th century).** This church has a single



nave divided into five sections. In the presbytery visitors will find an interesting painting of Saint Sebastian from the Italian School. The interior boasts several Renaissance altarpieces. **Shrine of San Roque (18th century)**. Access to this shrine is via the small bridge that crosses the Ranaza Stream. The interior has a Rococo altarpiece decorated with a red and blue background that comes from the Convent of San Francisco in Belorado.

### REST AREA:

The municipality has a square with a fountains and a campsite where tents may be pitched.

## ESPINOSA DEL CAMINO:

Altitude:	745 m
Distance from Villafranca	
Montes de Oca:	3.7 km
Kind of route:	Way



Pilgrims along the way

*Here the French Route begins its slow yet steady climb up towards the Oca Mountains. The current route makes its way up the long main street, although in the past it coincided with the Royal Route on the outskirts of the village. With a current population of just 44 inhabitants, it also once fell under the dominions of Hospital de Villafranca.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of La Asunción de Nuestra Señora.** A modest 16th century cruciform church built mainly in the Renaissance style. Highlights include the alabaster façade (18th century) and a vaulted niche in the attic with the polychrome statue of San Indalecio (12th century). **Traditional houses.** The municipality boasts well-preserved examples of popular architecture, characterised by the wooden framework on the upper floors.

## VILLAFRANCA MONTES DE OCA:

Altitude:	948 m
Distance from	
San Juan de Ortega:	12 km
Kind of route:	Way




*The name of this town recalls its splendid past as a bishop's see. It also filled medieval pilgrims with a*



Pilgrim before the ruins of the Monastery of San Félix

sense of trepidation as it marked the start of the Oca Mountains, plagued with bandits and highwaymen. Today it has a population of 112. A slight detour when leaving the town brings us to Valdefuentes, where we can admire the remains of what was once an important priory and a 12th century Cistercian hospital.

#### WHAT TO SEE:


**Monastery of San Félix de Oca (9th century).**  Situated one kilometre from the entrance to the town. Today we can see the ruins of the apse of this Mozarabic monastery. It was here that Count Diego Rodríguez Porcelos, founder of the city of Burgos, was buried. The ruins of the Church of San Félix have been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest. **Parish Church of Santiago** (late 18th century). The interior houses an interesting Baroque sculpture of the Apostle. Another outstanding feature is the Riojano-style dome that tops the tower. **Hospital of San Anto-**

**nio Abad (14th century).** Founded by Queen Juana Manuel of Castile in 1380, it conserves a façade (15th and 16th centuries) that opens up onto a courtyard containing 15th century remains. It was a major institution on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago and today has been fully restored. **Shrine of La Virgen de la Oca.** Set against a stunning backdrop next to the well traditionally associated with the martyrdom of St Indaletius, a disciple of St James. A popular religious procession is held here on the second Sunday in August.


#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

##### **SAN ANTONIO**

Hospital, 4

 947 582 150 - 636 988 216  
(49 beds).

 [www.hotelsanantonabad.com](http://www.hotelsanantonabad.com)

 [hotelsanantonabad@gmail.com](mailto:hotelsanantonabad@gmail.com)

#### **SAN JUAN DE ORTEGA:**

Altitude: 1,040 m

Distance from Santovenia de Oca: 3.2 km

Distance from Agés: 3.7 km

Kind of route: Way




*A tiny hamlet of just 21 inhabitants that forms part of the municipality of Barrios de Colina that has been renowned for its hospitality ever since*





it was founded by the saint of the same name. A living milestone on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. This place of pilgrimage boasts a church that has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest.

### WHAT TO SEE:

 **Monastery of San Juan de Ortega (12th century).** Founded by the disciple of Santo Domingo de la Calzada to provide aid for pilgrims. It was a monastery belonging to the Order of St Jerome from 1432 until Mendizábal's Disentailment (1835). It has a church with three apses (12th and 13th centuries) that was completed in the 15th century. It boasts a fascinating canopy with 6 reliefs depicting scenes from the saint's life. In the centre of the crypt was a sarcophagus containing the remains of St John and on one side the Romanesque tomb that always remained empty; today, both can be found on the ground floor of the church. One of the chapels that surround the apse offers visitors the chance to admire the famous miracle of the light of the equinox as it shines on the capital that tells the Christmas story. The sanctuary boasts a Herrerian style courtyard. **Chapel of San Nicolás.** Annexed to the monastery it has a fine 16th century railing and a hostel with a courtyard dating back to the same century.





Monastery in San Juan de Ortega

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### SAN JUAN DE ORTEGA

La Iglesia, 1.

 947 560 438 (60 beds).

 albergue@alberguesanjuan.deortega.es

### REST AREAS:

In the square (next to the monastery), with benches, shade and a fountain. There is also a free camping area.



(Just a few metres from the Sanctuary of San Juan de Ortega there are two optional routes: the first is described below. Less popular with pilgrims, it takes us to the city of Burgos via Santovenia de Oca. From Santovenia we take the N-120 road, passing through the towns of Zalduendo, Ibeas de Juarros, Castrillo del Val, San Medel, Castañares and Villayuda or La Ventilla).

## ↑ SANTOVENIA DE OCA:

Altitude: 997 m

Distance from Zaldueño: 2 km

Kind of route: Urban stretch



Leaving San Juan de Ortega by the modern road, we come to a crossroads marked by a wooden cross. From here we can take an alternative route that will bring us to Santovenia de Oca. Only a few examples of popular architecture remain in this hamlet of just 24 residents.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of Santa Eugenia.

**La Viñuela Bridge.** An old foot and horse bridge situated some one hundred metres from the hamlet



Altarpiece in the Church of Santa Eugenia

which is traditionally attributed to St John of Ortega. **Fountain and water trough** in the centre of the hamlet.

## ZALDUENDO:

Altitude: 950 m

Distance from

Ibeas de Juarros: 4.5 km

Kind of route: Urban stretch



The Pilgrims' Route reaches Zaldueño from Santovenia via a secondary road that leads from San Juan de Ortega. This village of 79 inhabitants is characterised by its buildings with adobe-filled frameworks and noble houses, the finest example of which is the **Casona del Balcón**, standing in the centre of the square.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of La Asunción de Nuestra Señora. Parish Church of La Asunción de Nuestra Señora. Construction with a basilica-style layout, Renaissance front and interesting altarpiece by Rodrigo de Haya from the end of the 16th century. The highlight of the main square is the **Casona del Balcón**. Interesting civil building from the 16th century. The old mill, which was recently restored, on the banks of the River Arlanzón.





## REST AREAS:

Next to the village church, there is a small park with trees and benches.


## IBEAS DE JUARROS:

Altitude:	930 m
Distance from Castrillo del Val:	4.1 km
Kind of route:	Urban stretch



*On leaving Zaldueño follow the current N-120 Road from Valdefuentes until it joins the main Arlanzón road in the town of Ibeas. The traditional architecture of this town of 973 inhabitants is immediately recognisable due to the use of stone from the quarries in the nearby Atapuerca Mountain Range.*

## WHAT TO SEE:

Close by lie the Sites in the **Atapuerca Mountain Range**.  At the foot of the range, a small anticline made up of karstified limestone dotted with countless caves is a site of human fossils considered to be the largest of the Middle Pleistocene period and which has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. **Parish Church of San Martín.**




Typical house in Ibeas de Juarros

## FURTHER INFORMATION:

Centro de Información del Yacimiento de Atapuerca.

Ctra N-120, km 98.

 947 421 000

## REST AREAS:

In the town centre, next to the road, with a spring and a few trees.

## CASTRILLO DEL VAL:

Altitude:	939 m
Distance from San Medel:	0.5 km
Kind of route:	Urban stretch



*To reach this town, you have to turn off the main road. This makes it suitable for cyclists and pilgrims who aren't in a hurry. The village is 5 km away and then there are another 5 km to San Pedro de Cardeña.*





Monastery of San Pedro de Cardeña

still be seen. The Gothic church has three naves, a transept and a vast presbytery.


## SAN MEDEL:

Altitude:	898 m
Distance from Castañares:	2.6 km
Kind of route:	Way



### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa Eugenia.** From the 16th century, an interior that has been extensively refurbished, a good high altarpiece and baptism font. **Church of San Juan**, located on a hill; today, only its front and main walls remain. Beautiful **cross** that was moved from the entrance to the village to the main square (Plaza Mayor).

**Monastery of San Pedro de Cardeña.**  This monument has been considered an Asset of Cultural Interest since 1931. Built in the 9th century, it is steeped in legend, as it was here that El Cid bade farewell to his wife and daughters before being banished into exile. Very few traces of the days of El Cid remain, although the Romanesque tower and several arches from the cloister, known as the Martyrs' Cloister, can

*Between Ibeas and Burgos the Route runs parallel to the River Arlanzón, passing through a number of towns and villages, some of which have now disappeared, such as Castrillo de la Vega, Hospital Yermo or San Martín del Río before coming to San Medel. A document dating back to the year 944 mentions a community of monks that lived in the Monastery of San Martín, situated at the entrance to this village which currently has 304 inhabitants, and that the abbot himself would donate to San Pedro de Cardeña in 963.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**La Parish Church of La Asunción.** One of the most outstanding elements to be seen in this church is the magnificent carving of Nuestra Señora de las Viñas.

### REST AREAS:

The square includes an area with tables, benches and a fountain.





## CASTAÑARES:

Altitude:	856 m
Distance from Villayuda or La Ventilla:	2 km
Kind of route:	Urban stretch



Before reaching this village of just 283 inhabitants, our route takes us past Calzada Hospital, associated with the Monastery of San Pedro de Cardeña. This dominion initially belonged to the Monastery of San Juan de Burgos but later passed into the hands of the Count of Villariego.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of San Quirico and Santa Julita. Park of Fuentes Blancas.

## ↑ VILLAYUDA O LA VENTILLA:

Altitude:	873 m
Distance from Burgos:	4.2 km
Kind of route:	Urban stretch



### Link with the French Route: Burgos

The Becerro Gótico de Cardeña cartulary contains documentary evidence dating back to the year 931 that refers to this village, which today has a population of 792. It is also known that King Alphonse VII donated this settlement to Burgos Cathe-



Pilgrim on a bicycle in the province of Burgos

dral, and that it remained part of its dominions until the 19th century.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Church of San Vicente Mártir.

The second alternative from San Juan de Ortega takes us along a route dotted with constant reminders that we are heading for Burgos along the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago, passing through Agés, Atapuerca, Cardeñuela Riopico, Orbaneja Riopico and Villafría. This itinerary is described below.



The Pilgrims' Route

## AGÉS:

Altitude: 971 m  
Distance from Atapuerca: 2.5 km  
Kind of route: Urban stretch



*This small hamlet of just 55 inhabitants was given to Santa María la Real de Nájera by King García of Navarre in 1052. Throughout its history it has been known by several different names, including Fagege and Hageges.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa Eulalia de Mérida (16th century).** The tombstone at the entrance is claimed to hold the entrails of King García of Navarre, killed by Ferdinand I of Castile at the Battle of Atapuerca in 1054. **Shrine of Nuestra Señora del Rebollar or Robledal (18th century).** A simple stone shrine situated at the entrance to the municipality. **Canto Bridge.** This single arch



Signs on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago



Church of Santa Eulalia de Mérida

bridge, standing to the left on the way out of the town, is attributed to St John of Ortega.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

-  **ALBERGUE MUNICIPAL**  
Del Medio, 21.  
 947 400 697 (38 beds).
-  **ALBERGUE FAGUS**  
Adobera, 16  
 974 430 392 - 647 312 996  
(22 beds).  
 [vidalhernandezjorge@gmail.com](mailto:vidalhernandezjorge@gmail.com)
-  **EL PAJAR DE AGÉS**  
Paralela del Medio, 12.  
 947 400 629 (34 beds).



## ATAPUERCA:

Altitude:	966 m
Distance from Cardeñuela Riopico:	6.4 km
Kind of route:	Urban stretch



Queen Urraca donated the town of Atapuerca to the Sovereign Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, whose members cared for sick pilgrims. Alphonse VII would later confirm this donation in 1138. In order to cross the marshy land between Agés and Atapuerca the engineer and saint from Ortega built a road, traces of which can still be seen today. On the outskirts of this village of just 121 inhabitants stands a commemorative stone to mark the site of a battle fought between the people of Castile and Navarre.


### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Martín** (15th–16th centuries). Combining Gothic and Renaissance elements, this church looks out over the village from the top of a small hill. **Dolmen Burial Mounds.** These flank the road known as Camino de San Juan or Carresanjuán, which leads directly to this village from San Juan de Ortega without having to go through Agés. **Menhir.** This monument stands in the



Archaeological dig at Atapuerca


middle of a field on the stretch between Agés and Atapuerca, in a site known as 'Fin del Rey' not far from another known as 'La Matanza'. Tradition has it that this stone, known as Piedrahita, stands on the exact spot where King García III of Navarre fell, killed by the troops of his brother Ferdinand I of Castile at the Battle of Atapuerca in 1054. **Sites in the Atapuerca Mountain Range.**


 At the foot of the range, a small anticline made up of karstic limestone dotted with countless caves is a site of human fossils considered to be the largest of the Middle Pleistocene period and has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.


### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:


#### EL PEREGRINO

Camino De Santiago, 25


 661 580 882 (48 beds).


 [www.albergueatapuerca.com](http://www.albergueatapuerca.com)

 [rocio@albergueatapuerca.com](mailto:rocio@albergueatapuerca.com)

 **ALBERGUE MUNICIPAL DE OLMOS DE ATAPUERCA**


Iglesia, 9

 947 430 524 (22 beds).

 ayuntamientoolmosdeatapuerca@gmail.com

**FURTHER INFORMATION:**

Centro de Arqueología Experimental

 947 421 000

**REST AREAS:**


On the way out of the village, there is an area with tables, benches and a fountain.


**NEARBY:**

A few kilometers from Atapuerca is the town of **Olmos de Atapuerca** that has a hostel.

 **ALBERGUE MUNICIPAL DE OLMOS DE ATAPUERCA**

Iglesia, 9

 947 430 524 (22 beds).

 ayuntamientoolmosdeatapuerca@gmail.com

**CARDEÑUELA RIOPICO:**

Altitude: 935 m

Distance from

Orbaneja Riopico: 2.1 km

Kind of route: Track/Way



*We now come to this municipality of just 112 inhabitants, nestling in the Pico River Valley.*



Church of San Millán abutting the Route


**WHAT TO SEE:**

**Parish Church of Santa Eulalia de Mérida.** Highlights include the Renaissance façade with a magnificent carved pieta and the belfry with its huge bells. **Roman Fountain** (in the quarter known as Villal Val). **Church of San Juan Evangelista** (in Villal Val).

**ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:**

 **SANTA FE**


Los Huertos, 2

 947 560 722 (26 beds).

 alberguesantafe@hotmail.com

 **VÍA MINERA**

La Iglesia, 1

 652 941 647 (26 beds).

**REST AREAS:**

In the Villal Val quarter, next to the Roman Fountain.





Panoramic view of Orbaneja Riopico



Church of San Esteban

## ORBANEJA RIOPICO:

Altitude:	925 m
Distance from Villafría:	2.8 km
Kind of route:	Road



The stretch that passes through this municipality of 259 inhabitants is fully adapted to the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. From here the route stretches out across extensive plains for kilometre after kilometre with the city of Burgos standing on the western horizon.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Millán Abad.** A simple construction standing on high ground and housing a fascinating carving of San Roque dressed in the traditional pilgrims' clothing. **Shrine of La Inmaculada.** Situated just a short distance from the parish church.

## VILLAFRÍA:

Altitude:	887 m
Distance from Burgos:	10.1 km
Kind of route:	Way



Alphonse IV donated the town of Villa Frida to San Pedro de Cardena in 931. Its proximity to the capital explains the almost total disappearance of its traditional built heritage. It currently has a population of 945.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Esteban.** Rebuilt in the 16th century, the interior houses an interesting Baroque altarpiece. **Fountain.** Standing next to the church, it is topped by an original pyramid-shaped section.



## BURGOS:

Altitude: 860 m

Distance from Tardajos: 8.6 km

Kind of route: Way



*'Caput castellae', founded around 884 by Count Diego Rodríguez Porcelos, was and still is one of the most important stopping places on the Route. The city, which today boasts a population of 170,441, experienced a period of economic expansion and prosperity during the 15th and 16th centuries thanks to the wool trade with other European countries. This Castilian city has three World Heritage Sites: the Cathedral and surrounding area, the*



Hospital del Rey

*Pilgrims' Route to Santiago and Atapuerca.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of Santa María la Real and former Church of Gamonal.**  Located in the Gamonal quarter, it dates from the 14th century. Opposite its original front, there is an impressive cross of St James from the 15th century. **Former convent of San Bernardo (16th century).** Today, it is used as the Municipal School of Music. **Monastery of San Juan.**  Demolished church from the 15th century and cloister from the 16th. The second floor is home to a museum with works by the painter Marceliano Santamaría. **Hospital of San Juan.** Only the front of the 15th-century building remains. It was founded in 1085 and once had a prestigious pharmacy. Today it is used as the municipal library. **Church of San Lesmes (15th-16th centuries).** The church has good altarpieces (15th century), sepulchres (16th century) and paintings. It is also where the remains of the French patron saint of the city are kept. **Gate of San Juan.** Extensively refurbished, it was once part of the gate in the city walls through which pilgrims gained access to the city centre. **Church of San Gil (14th century).**  This church has very interesting altarpieces from the end of the 15th and 16th centuries, set in beautiful chapels that were sponsored by Burgos






Monastery of Las Huelgas Reales



Museum of Human Evolution

merchants. **Cathedral of Santa María.**  Magnificent Gothic cathedral with French influences. Construction work began in 1221 thanks to sponsorship by King Ferdinand III and Bishop Mauricio. It has three naves, a transept and an ambulatory. It also has a number of outstanding chapels, such as that of El Condestable. The dome is a beautiful piece from the Renaissance. La Casa de los Cubos (16th century), currently a municipal pilgrims' hostel. **Palace of Maluenda or Castilfalé (16th century).** A number of later alterations were made to the original construction, which has now been restored to house the municipal archives. **Church of San Nicolás de Bari (15th century).**  The interior houses several interesting tombs, although the highlight is the outstanding 16th century stone high altarpiece, the work of Francis of Cologne. **Fernán González Arch (late 16th century).** This arch is situated on the site where the house of Fernán

González is believed to have stood. **Monument to 'El Empecinado'.** This memorial contains the mortal remains of the famous soldier who took part in the Peninsular War. **Solar de El Cid (18th century).** This marks the spot where the house of Rodrigo Díaz, better known as El Cid, stood. **San Martín Arch (14th century).** Built in the Mudejar style, this is the gate that pilgrims would pass through on their way out of the city. **Santa María Arch (16th century)**  Formerly one of the principal gateways into the walled city, today it is one of Burgos' principal cultural centres. Formerly one of the principal gateways into the walled city, today it is one of Burgos' principal cultural centres. **Church of San Pedro de la Fuente.** The original church was destroyed during the Peninsular War. The current building dates back to the 19th century. **Malatos Bridge (12th century).** Rebuilt in the 18th century. It was named Malatos (which comes from an old Spanish word





Burgos Cathedral


meaning sick persons) due to the nearby leper hospital. **Chapel of San Amaro (17th century)**. This chapel houses the tomb dating back to the same century that contains the remains of St Amaro, a French pilgrim who cared for the infirm in the Hospital del Rey. **Hospital del Rey (late 12th century)**.

 Founded by Alphonse VIII under the jurisdiction of the Abbess of Las Huelgas. This was one of the most important hospitals on the entire Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. Today it houses the offices of the University of Burgos. **Charterhouse of Miraflores.**  A 15th century Gothic building noted for its magnificent altarpiece and the superb tombs of King John II his wife Isabella of Portugal and Prince Alphonse, all dating back to the late 15th century and the work of Gil de Siloé. **Monastery of Las Huelgas.**  Alphonse VIII of

Castile and his wife Eleanor Plantagenet commissioned this monastery at the end of the 12th century. Worthy of note is the elegant

Chapter House, as well as the cloisters, altarpieces, reliefs, carvings, the courtyard where the Curpillos Festival is held, and tapestries. The Chapel of Santiago houses a seated articulated image of the apostle with a sword in his right hand. **The Museum of Human Evolution (MHE)**. Designed by architect Juan Navarro Baldeweg, the mission of this museum is to provide visitors with an insight into the major discoveries of the Atapuerca Archaeological Site and encourage them to discover the site and its countless treasures for themselves.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de información turística de la Junta.  
Plaza Alonso Martínez, 7.  
 947 203 125.  
oficinadeturismodeburgos@jcy.l.es

Oficina Municipal de Turismo.  
Nuño Rasura, 7.  
Tel. 947 288 874.  
infoturismo@aytoburgos.es.

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Burgos.  
Fernán González, 28.  
/Fax: 947 268 386.  
asociación@caminosantiagoburgos.com

#### REST AREAS:

El Parral has a large wooded area with tables, benches, barbecues and a fountain.



## TARDAJOS:

Altitude:	827 m
Distance from Rabé de la Calzadas:	1.6 km
Kind of route:	Way



Today the former Augustobriga has a population of 782 inhabitants. It stands on the site of an ancient Roman settlement and next to the Roman road of Clunia (in *Coruña del Conde*).

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of Santa María (13th–16th centuries).** The façade of this church dates back to the 18th century. **Apostolic School of the Fathers of St Vincent de Paul.** This building conserves the remains of the façade of the 16th century Palace of the Santo Domingo Family, built on the site of the palace donated by the Count of Monatamar. **Stone Cross (17th century).** Just outside the town stands an elegant stone cross that pilgrims encounter before crossing the Archbishop's Bridge over the River Arlanzón. **Archbishop's Bridge.** This medieval bridge, rebuilt in the 17th century, is situated outside the village. It was here that King Alphonse VI fell whilst in pursuit of enemy troops.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### LA CASA DE BELI

Avda. General Yagüe, 16



947 451 234 (50 beds).



www.lacasadebeli.com



lacasadebeli@gmail.com



Pilgrim's fountain



#### LA FÁBRICA

Camino A La Fábrica, 27



947 568 884 - 620 111 939

(34 beds).



jorge@alberguelafabrica.com



42,344882, -3,810231

### REST AREAS:

Next to the pilgrims' hostel is a wooded area with benches.

## RABÉ DE LAS CALZADAS:

Altitude:	831 m
Distance from Hornillos del Camino:	8.1 km
Kind of route:	Way



Two Roman roads converge at this point. It is also the site of the Prao Torre Fountain. This small village has just 208 inhabitants.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa Marina.** This church conserves an early 13th century door. **Shrine of Nuestra Señora del Monasterio.** Situated at the far western end of the municipi-






Church of Santa Marina

pality, it is the only remaining shrine of the three mentioned in the records of the bishop's visits during the 18th century. The image of the Virgin that is worshipped here was discovered in a place known as Monasterio, next to Prao Torre. **Palace.** This building dates back to the 17th century.


#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

##### LIBERANOS DOMINE

Plaza Francisco Riberas, 10

 695 116 901 (24 beds).

 clementinadelatorre@gmail.com

 42,33982, -3,83536

## HORNILLOS DEL CAMINO:

Altitude: 825 m

Distance from Hontanas: 16 km

Kind of route: Way



*This municipality, with just 58 inhabitants, is one of the most exceptional ex-*

*amples of single-street villages, as Calle Real follows the Pilgrims' Route along the only street. The only surviving hospital of the several that once existed here is the Sancti Spiritus Hospital, situated at the entrance to the village.*


#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Román.** A Gothic hall church built in the 16th century. **Shrine of Santa María.** Built in the Gothic style. This building is all that remains of the former Church of the Prior of Nuestra Señora de Rocamador. **Sancti Spiritus Hospital.** The relief featuring the chalice with the crossed keys on the lintel reminds us this was once a pilgrims' hospital. **Medieval bridges.** Over the River Hormazuelas and the Molinar river bed.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:


##### EL ALFAR DE HORNILLOS

Cantarranas, 8

 654 263 857 (20 beds).


 www.elalfardehornillos.es

 elalfardehornillos@gmail.com

 42,33844, -3,92412


##### HORNILLOS MEETING POINT

Cantarranas, 3

 608 113 599 (36 beds).

##### DE SOL A SOL

Cantarranas, 7

 649 876 091 - 947 065 656

(24 beds).

 desolasolrural@hotmail.com





Church of San Román

### NEARBY:

Five kilometres further on, just before Hontanas, we will come to **Arroyo San Bol**, an enigmatic spot in the heart of the moorland and the site of the ruins of the ancient Convent of San Baudilio, which belonged to the Order of Saint Anthony, but was abandoned in the 15th century.

## HONTANAS:

Altitude: 867 m  
Distance from Castrojeriz: 9.7 km  
Kind of route: Way/Road



*The name of this village of 69 inhabitants comes from the Spanish word for fountain due to the numerous springs that can be found here. Traces of its ties to the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago can still be seen in the 'Mesón de los Franceses' - a former pilgrims' hospital. It has a population of 69 and the castle boasts a fortified tower that has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of Nuestra Señora de la Concepción (14th century). Previously known as the Church of Santa María. Beside it, in neoclassical style, we find the remains of what, according to tradition, was a palace of the Burgos prelate, former lord of the village. **Hospital of San Juan**. This building has been restored and converted into a pilgrims' hostel. The interior conserves the pointed arch that formed part of the façade of the original hospital. **Convent of San Miguel**. Ruins of this monastery. **Shrine of San Vicente**. The ruins of an ancient medieval church. The thick corner walls can still be seen today. **Fortified Tower.**

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### EL PUNTIDO

La Iglesia, 6

947 378 597 - 636 781 387  
(62 beds).

[www.puntido.com](http://www.puntido.com)

[varas67@hotmail.com](mailto:varas67@hotmail.com)

42,312787, -4,0441

#### SANTA BRIGIDA - YEPES Real, 1

653 243 385 (54 beds).

[www.alberguessantabrigida.com](http://www.alberguessantabrigida.com)

[juandeyepes@santabrigida.com](mailto:juandeyepes@santabrigida.com)

42,313, -4,045

#### SANTA BRIGIDA Real, 19





Remains of the Shrine of San Vicente

☎ 628 927 317 (14 beds).

✉ sara@novaexim.es

🏠 **ALBERGUE MUNICIPAL DE SAN JUAN**

Real, 26

☎ 686 908 486 (18 beds).

✉ diana10pariente@gmail.com

📍 42,3130261, -4,0459381

### NEARBY:

The impressive ruins of the **Convent of San Antón** are situated between Hontanas and Castrojeriz. This Gothic convent was founded in the 12th century as a hospital for those suffering from erysipelas, a medieval disease similar to leprosy that was also known as the 'Fire of Saint Anthony'. In this convent they received the Tau (a kind of scapular), as well as the bread and wine of Saint Anthony.

## CASTROJERIZ:

Altitude: 808 m

Distance from Itero

de la Vega (Palencia): 9.5 km

Kind of route: Way/Road



*Although its origins are uncertain, with some claiming it dates back to the days of the Visigoths and others to the Roman period, what is clear is that this ancient hilltop fortress played a key role in the history of Castile. This historic municipality with a population of 538 has, among its monuments, more than half a dozen Assets of Cultural Interest, including the town's Historical Sites.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Former Collegiate Church of Santa María del Manzano** (11th century). 🏰

The interior of this Romanesque ogival temple houses the 13th century polychrome carving of the Virgen del Manzano. This Benedictine monastery was secularised in the 12th century. Its church, commissioned by Berenguela the Great, was extended in the 17th century. **Parish Church of Santo Domingo** (currently the Pilgrims' Interpretation Centre). This three-nave temple is currently the site of the parish museum, whose exhibits include six magnificent 17th century tapestries and other objects of interest.





**Church of San Juan.** The base of the tower is all that remains of the original Romanesque building. It has three naves (16th century) and a transept. The apse is from the 14th century. It has an outstanding cloister (14th century) that has conserved three of its galleries and a beautiful Mudéjar-style coffered ceiling. There are also six Flemish tapestries from the 12th century, brought from the Church of Santo Domingo.

**Convent of San Francisco (14th century).** Ruins of a convent built on the site of the former palace and gardens of Peter I the Cruel.

**Convent of Santa Clara (14th century).** Founded by Alphonse X. The original single-nave church was altered on several occasions.

**Casa del Cordón (16th century).** The name of this palace comes from the Franciscan rope belt that surrounds the basket handle arch.

**Walls.** Remains of the medieval wall built from ashlars dating back to the days of the Romans.

**Castle (14th century).** Built on Roman foundations that were restored in the ninth century, it was an important medieval fortress and has recently been refurbished to welcome visitors.

**Ethnography Museum.** Home to an exceptional collection of traditional objects including utensils, tools and farm implements of great historic value and that were common in this area.



General view



Castle of Castrojeriz

## ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



### ORION

Avda. de La Colegiata, 28



649 481 609 (29 beds).



albergueorion2016@hotmail.com



42,2924539, -4,13088



### ULTREIA

Real De Oriente, 77



947 378 640 (34 beds).



albergue.ultreia.castrojeriz@gmail.com



### ROSALIA

Cordón, 2



947 373 714 - 637 765 779  
(32 beds).



www.alberguerosalia.com



info@alberguerosalia.com



42,2883328, -4,141787



Church of San Juan

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina municipal de información turística. Real de Oriente, 57.

☎ 947 378 588

ayto@castrojeriz.es

#### REST

The village has a wooded area with benches and a foundation. On the way out of the town heading up to Mostelares, there is another rest area with benches and a wooded area.

#### NEARBY:

The current route used by pilgrims does not run through the centre of **Itero del Castillo**, which stands only 2 km away. However, it is well worth a visit to see the **tower**, which is the only remains of the castle that stood on the border between the Kingdoms of Castile and León. There is also the **Church of San Cristobal**, which dates from the 18th century and has interesting Baroque altarpieces. Before reaching Itero de la Vega (Palencia), the Pilgrims'

Route to Santiago runs past the Shrine of San Nicolás.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

##### 🏠 ALBERGUE MUNICIPAL

El sol, 2.

☎ 697 335 012- 642 213 560  
(12 beds).

#### REST AREA:

Surrounding the Shrine of San Nicolás, there is a grove with a fountain and rustic tables.



Tower in Itero del Castillo



# Palencia



Panoramic view

## ITERO DE LA VEGA:

Altitude:	772 m
Distance from Boadilla del Camino:	8.1 km
Kind of route:	Way



*This is the first village in the province of Palencia, accessed via the historic Fitero Bridge, one of the longest and most beautiful on the entire Route. Today the village has a population of 157.*

## WHAT TO SEE:

**Shrine of Nuestra Señora de la Piedad (13th century).** A simple construction with a Gothic style façade. **Parish Church of San**

**Pedro (16th century).** The façade features Gothic traces and there is also a number of interesting tombs. **Gothic Column (15th century).** Standing in the Plaza Mayor as a reminder of the power of jurisdiction held by this place. This monument has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest.

## ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



### ALBERGUE HOGAR DEL PEREGRINO

Santa María, 17



979 151 866 - 616 629 353  
(6 beds).



alberguehogardelperegrino@hotmail.com



### "ITERO LA MOCHILA"

Santa Ana, 3



979 151 781 (25 beds).



culoma@hotmail.com



### PUENTE FITERO

Santa Maria, 3



979 151 822 (22 beds).

## REST AREA:

Situated at the entrance to the village, next to the Shrine of Nuestra Señora de la Piedad. Facilities include a fountain, tables, barbecues and wooded areas.



## BOADILLA DEL CAMINO:

Altitude:	782 m
Distance from Frómista:	6 km
Kind of route:	Way











A small village of just 115 inhabitants but boasting a wealth of artistic heritage thanks to its two monuments that have been declared Assets of Cultural Interest. The famous Castilla Canal runs through this municipality, which also has a number of fascinating underground wine cellars.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción (16th century). An interesting Renaissance altarpiece and Romanesque baptismal font. **Gothic Column (15th century)**. A jurisdiction column decorated with scallop shells, the symbol of pilgrims travelling to Santiago.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

-  **ALBERGUE "TITAS"**  
Mayor, 7  
 691 869 735 (12 beds).  
 [www.alberguetitas.com](http://www.alberguetitas.com)  
 [josegilbarberena@gmail.com](mailto:josegilbarberena@gmail.com)
-  **"EN EL CAMINO"**  
Francos, 3  
 979 810 284 - 629 166 545 (62 beds).  
 [www.boadilladelcamino.com](http://www.boadilladelcamino.com)  
 [hotelrural@boadilladelcamino.com](mailto:hotelrural@boadilladelcamino.com)



Gothic pillory and Church of La Asunción

### REST AREA:

Situated at the entrance to the municipality on the road from Itero, it includes an unusual waterwheel style fountain, as well as tables, benches and a wooded area.

## FRÓMISTA:

Altitude:	783 m
Distance from Población de Campos:	3.8 km
Kind of route:	Way




Despite its population of just 770, this is an important point on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago due to its superb monuments, several of which have been declared Assets of Cultural Interest, and the fact that it marks the end of the sixth stage described in the Codex Calixtinus.




**WHAT TO SEE:**

**Church of San Martín (11th century).**


 One of the world's finest examples of Romanesque architecture.

**Church of San Pedro (15th century).**

There is a small religious art museum with 29 Hispano-Flemish style panels corresponding to the high altarpiece of Santa María del Castillo. **Church of Nuestra Señora del**

**Castillo**  (Late Gothic). It currently houses a centre exhibiting 'Vestigia' – a multimedia project based on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago.


**Shrine of Nuestra Señora del Otero (18th century).** A 13th century image of the town's patron saint. **Castilla Canal (18th century).**


 One of the finest works of engineering from the Age of Enlightenment.

**ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:**


 **"ESTRELLA DEL CAMINO"**


Español s/n

 979 810 053 - 653 751 582  
(32 beds).


 **ALBERGUE MUNICIPAL DE PEREGRINOS**

Hospital, s/n


 979 811 089 - 686 579 702  
(49 beds).

 **ALBERGUE LUZ DE FRÓMISTA**

Avda. Ejército Español, 10

 979 810 757 - 635 140 169  
(28 beds).


 gmag@live.nl

 42,26844, -4,405037




Church of San Martín

**FURTHER INFORMATION:**

Centro de Iniciativas Turísticas de Frómista.  979 810 180

Oficina de Turismo.

Casa del Esclusero.

 672 146 994

turismo@fromista.com

**REST AREA:**

Situated in La Teja, at the entrance to the town on the Astudillo Road. Facilities include a fountain, tables, benches and wooded area.

**ACCESSIBLE SECTION:**

From Frómista to Población de Campos the route is accessible for disabled people.





Shrine of San Miguel

## POBLACIÓN DE CAMPOS:

Altitude:	792 m
Distance from Revenga de Campos:	3.7 km
kind of route:	Way
Distance from Villovieco:	2.5 km
Kind of route:	Way



A small village of just 131 inhabitants with traces of the Order of Malta. It was renowned for its former bailiwick.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Shrine of San Miguel** (13th century). A small ogival Romanesque temple with a Gothic façade. **Parish Church of la Magdalena** (16th century). A three-nave church built in the Baroque style in stone, adobe and brick. **Shrine of Nuestra Señora del Socorro** (13th century). A late Romanesque shrine housing a 13th century image of the seated Virgin.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### LA FINCA

Ctra. Carrión-Lerma, 16  
 979 067 028 - 620 785 999  
(12 beds).  
 info@alberguelafinca.es  
 42,267935, -4,4406

### REST AREA:

Situated next to the Shrine of San Miguel, at the entrance to the village on the Frómista Road. Facilities include a fine wooded area, tables and benches.

(There are two signposted itineraries from Población de Campos: one runs along a country path that follows the River Ucieza to Villovieco and from there straight to the shrine of La Virgen del Río in Villalcázar de Sirga; an alternative route follows the path running parallel to the local road passing through Revenga, Villarmentero and Villalcázar de Sirga.)

### VILLOVIECO:

Altitude:	797 m
Distance from Villalcázar de Sirga:	7.3 km
Kind of route:	Way



**Link with the French Route:** Villalcázar de Sirga.

A tiny village of just 75 inhabitants on the old French Route that went as far as Arconada. We can still see Calle de San Jorge, the street along which





Panoramic view of Villovieco



Church of San Lorenzo

*the French pilgrims entered the town from Población de Campos.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa María.** A Renaissance style temple built in stone and brick. The 17th century high altarpiece and other Plateresque altarpieces, and the allegories of the Battle of Clavijo. **16th century chest.**

### REST AREA:

Situated next to the river, the facilities include a wooded area, benches and tables.

## REVENGA DE CAMPOS:

Altitude:	792 m
Distance from Villarmentero de Campos:	2 km
Kind of route:	Way



*A small village of just 151 inhabitants whose association with the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago is reflected*

*in the street known as 'La Francesa'. Also worthy of note are the 16th century houses bearing coats of arms; Charles V was a guest in one of these noble mansions. There is also a monolith in memory of General Amor. Other interesting features in this municipality include the traditional wine cellars and a modern sculpture dedicated to pilgrims.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Lorenzo (12th–17th centuries).** A single-nave Baroque temple with an interesting 18th century high altarpiece. **Noble houses bearing coats of arms and family crests (16th century).**

### REST AREA:

Situated on the Carrión road leading out of the village, this rest area has a fountain, tables, benches and wooded area. At the entrance to the village is an interesting nature interpretation area, planted with autochthonous species that can be found along the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago.



Panoramic view of Villarmentero de Campos



Pilgrims before the Church of Nuestra Señora la Virgen Blanca

## VILLARMENTERO DE CAMPOS:

Altitude:	793 m
Distance from Villalcázar de Sirga:	4 km
Kind of route:	Way



A tiny hamlet of just 16 inhabitants yet which boasts a legendary tradition surrounding the life and relics of Saint Martin of Tours.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of San Martín de Tours (15th century).** A small single-nave church that conserves a superb unpainted Moorish coffered ceiling and a Plateresque high altarpiece.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### AMANE CER

Camino Francés, 2



629 178 543 (18 beds).

### REST AREA:

There is a pleasant area situated on the road leading out of the hamlet to Carrión. Facilities include a foun-

tain, tables, benches, barbecues and welcome shade thanks to the huge stone pines, the finest examples of this species to be seen on the entire Route.

## VILLALCÁZAR DE SIRGA:

Altitude:	809 m
Distance from Carrión de los Condes:	5.7 km
Kind of route:	Way



An important site on the Route, mentioned in the pilgrims' miracles immortalised by Alphonse XII 'the Wise' in his Cantigas. The village has 169 inhabitants and there is an impressive Gothic church with cathedral-like features.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of la Virgen Blanca (13th century).**  Gothic-style church, remi-




niscent of the Romanesque style, with three magnificent sepulchres in polychrome stone and a good altarpiece on Castilian panels from the 16th century, as well as a Gothic statue of the Madonna of Las Cantigas.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:


##### DON CAMINO

La Ronda, 5

 979 888 163 - 620 399 040  
(22 beds).

 aureafederico@hotmail.com

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina Municipal de Turismo. Plaza Mayor.  979 888 041.

#### REST AREA:

There is an area on the side of the road leading from Frómista to Carrión with tables, benches and a wooded area.

## CARRIÓN DE LOS CONDES:

Altitude:	839 m
Distance from Cervatos de la Cueva:	13 km
Kind of route:	Road/Way
Calzadilla de la Cueva:	17.2 km
Kind of route:	Way



*This is the most important town on the Route in Tierra de Campos. Its 2,066 inhabitants and the thousands of*




Royal Monastery of San Zoilo

*people who visit this town each year enjoy a historical and artistic heritage that includes three monuments designated Sites of Cultural Interest. It was the residence of monarchs and capital of the famous County of Los Beni Gómez. It is also the hometown of the first Marquis of Santillana and Rabi Dom Sem Tob. In modern times, it has been the birthplace of Professors Fuentes Quintana, Ramón Carande and Carlos Ollero.*



#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Royal Monastery of Santa Clara (13th century).** Founded by two of Saint Clare's companions, today we can still visit the Neoclassical church and a museum housing several works by Gregorio Fernández. **Church of Santa María del Camino (12th century).**

 Built in the early Romanesque style, the interior contains allusions to the Tribute of the Hundred Maidens and several excellent Gothic sculp-



Shrine of Belen

tures. **Church of Santiago (12th century).**  The façade boasts one of the finest examples of Romanesque sculpture, and features a single image of the Pantocrator and a series of interesting figures on the archivolt. The interior houses the parish museum. **Royal Monastery of San Zoilo (11th and 16th centuries).**  This monastery belongs to the European Network of Cluniac Sites and has conserved some of its Romanesque features. Closely linked to the Cluniac order, it conserves some of its Romanesque features. It achieved artistic splendor during the Renaissance with the construction of the Plateresque cloister. The town has another dozen churches and shrines of interest, including that of **San Andrés** (16th century, known as the Cathedral of Carrión), that of **San Julián** (with an interesting high altarpiece in Baroque style, like the sides) and the

Shrine of **Nuestra Señora de Belén**, which dates from the end of the 16th century and has a good high altarpiece and a statue of the Madonna to whom the church is dedicated, patron saint of the town. It is located on a small hill and has beautiful views.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



##### CASA DE ESPIRITUALIDAD N<sup>a</sup> SEÑORA DE BELÉN

Leopoldo M<sup>a</sup> de Castro, 6



979 880 031 - 671 020 912  
(53 beds).




<http://www.rfilipenses.com>



[cdadcarrion@rfilipenses.com](mailto:cdadcarrion@rfilipenses.com)

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina Municipal de Turismo.  
Callejón de Santiago s/n  
[turismo@carriondeloscondes.es](mailto:turismo@carriondeloscondes.es)  
 979 880 932.

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Palencia.  
Real Monasterio de San Zoilo.  
/Fax: 979 880 902.  
[info@bibliotecajacobe.org](mailto:info@bibliotecajacobe.org)

Centro de Iniciativas Turísticas del Camino de Santiago Palentino.  
Real Monasterio de San Zoilo.  
/Fax: 979 880 902.

#### REST AREAS:

'El Plantío' Park. Located next to the River Carrión, 50 m from Plaza Mayor, it has tables, a spring, barbecues and a large poplar grove. There is also a small caravan park next to the sports centre.





Christ Pantocrator of the facade of Santiago

↑ In Carrión we must once again choose between two alternative itineraries. The Pilgrims' Route takes us from Carrión de los Condes to Calzadilla de la Cueva along a path that is well off the N-120 road and therefore will not take us through any towns or villages. The alternative route runs along the N-120 road to Sahagún, passing through Calzada de los Molinos, Cervatos de la Cueva, San Román de la Cuba, Pozo Urama, Villada, Pozuelos del Rey and Grajal.

#### NEARBY:

Near Carrión de los Condes, is Calzada de Los Molinos.. The first part of its name reminds us that we are in the place that the Roman Road, called Aquitaine, ran through, uniting the towns of Astor-

ga and Bordeaux (France), while the second part refers to the multiple flour mills that, using the waters of the river and small streams, existed in the town.

Here you can see the **Church of Santiago**. The parish church is dedicated to the Apostle Saint James and, although there is a small inscription that dates the building to 1794, it was constructed even earlier. It is a church with three naves separated by high cylindrical columns, and there are two main reasons to visit it. On the one hand, the well-crafted coffered ceiling in the area of the transept; and on the other, the two images of Saint James. One is located on the High Altar, having remained covered for a long time, and is a splendid piece from the 16th century attributed to Juan Ortiz





Fernández. It stands out for representing the moor-slayer version of Saint James in rich clothing and a turban like an Arab emir. The other image, also of the moor-slayer, is an 18th century processional carving that also stands out because of the clothing depicted.

In the centre of the town, there is an area by the river with nice trees located behind the church.

Near the town you can see the memory of the Monastery of Santa María de Benevívere, which has practically disappeared today



General San Martín House Museum

## ↑ CERVATOS DE LA CUEZA:

Altitude:	798 m
Distance from San Román de la Cuba:	8 km
Kind of route:	Road




The N-120 road runs through this village of 185 inhabitants. The House of General San Martín is the sole Asset of Cultural Interest to be seen here. Of its ancient churches, only the brick towers remain.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of Santa Columba and San Miguel.** A colonial style church built in the mid-20th century at the request of the Argentine Republic in honour of General José San Martín. Although

he was born in Argentina in 1778, his ancestors came from this tiny municipality in the Old World. **Mudejar Tower** and the area around San Miguel Tower. Here we can still see traces of the ancient parish of San Miguel Arcángel, and the stone foundations of the church that once stood here.

### General San Martín House Museum.

 This village is the birthplace of the grandparents and father of General San Martín, who played a key role in the independence of Argentina, Chile and Peru.

### REST AREA:

The entrance to this municipality has a large wooded area with concrete tables and benches, a barbecue and fountain.

### NEARBY:

**The Roman Villa of Quintanilla de la Cueva** is just one kilometre from the village. This large villa reached its maximum splendour during the 4th century CE and offers visitors the chance to admire the superb mosaics and the hypocaust, the early form of underfloor heating that is still used in the north of Castilla y León, known as 'glorias' or 'glorietas'.



## SAN ROMÁN DE LA CUBA:

Altitude:	803 m
Distance from Pozo de Urama:	3 km
Kind of route:	Road



A small municipality in the province of Palencia with 65 inhabitants.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Juan Bautista.** Particularly worthy of note in this 17th century single-nave church are the superb altarpieces that date back to the same period. **Traditional wine cellars.** The Plaza Mayor (main square) area.

### REST AREA:

The main square has a small but picturesque and relaxing landscaped area.

## POZO DE URAMA:

Altitude:	809 m
Distance from Villada:	6 km



The birthplace of the famous Castilian landscape artist Juan Manuel Díaz Caneja, this hamlet has just 24 inhabitants.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa María del Castillo.** The current building dates back to the second third of the 17th century. The three naves are covered by a simple coffered ceiling.



Church of San Juan Bautista



Pilgrims in the province of Palencia

The interior houses several Baroque altarpieces.

### REST AREA

Situated on the right-hand side of the hamlet, with drinking water facilities.

## VILLADA:

Altitude: 749 m

Distance from

Pozuelos del Rey: 2 km



*This municipality, with a population of 914, pays rightful tribute to its most illustrious sons, Carlos Casado del Alisal and José Casado del Alisal. In recent years the traditional festival to celebrate the annual pig slaughter has become a tourist attraction.*



Statue of St James  
in the Church of San Fructuoso

### WHAT TO SEE:

Church of San Fructuoso (16th century). Declared an Asset of Cultural Interest in 1983, the interior contains a 13th century Gothic image of Christ. Parish Church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción or Santa María. This 18th century temple houses a 16th century pieta. Shrine of El Santo Cristo de la Era (17th century). Shrine of La Virgen del Río (18th century). Parish Museum. Home to a large collection of relics and other exhibits of considerable value.

### REST AREA:

This municipality has several centrally-located gardens such as the park on the Villamar Road and a parking area for caravans next to the hostel.

## POZUELOS DEL REY:

Altitude: 810 m

Distance from Grajal de

Campos (León): 6 km



*This small town of 16 inhabitants is in the district of Villada, on the border between the provinces of León and Valladolid.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of Santiago Apóstol. Particularly worthy of note is the polychrome wooden main altarpiece. The upper section features



three superb carvings that depict the Flight from Egypt, known by local residents as the 'Borriquilla', and images of Saint James and Saint John.

## GRAJAL DE CAMPOS (LEÓN):

Altitude:	813 m
Distance from Sahagún (León):	5.2 km



**Link with the French Route:**  
**Sahagún.**

*This walled village in the province of León with a population of 223 is famed for the battles that were fought in this land inhabited by knights and noblemen. Traces remain of an ancient hospital that tended to pilgrims making their way to Santiago de Compostela. The Convent of La Virgen de la Antigua was abandoned during the French occupation.*

*Grajal de Campos has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest under the Historical Sites category. The castle and the palace have also been declared Assets of Cultural Interest.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Palace of the Counts of Grajal.**

One of the finest examples of Spanish Renaissance architecture. It stands out for its innovative concept of the palace as a villa or Renaissance stately home within the context

of architecture in 16th century Spain and León. **Church of San Miguel.** Standing adjacent to the palace, this 16th century temple has three naves and a Romanesque brick façade. The chancel dates back to the same period as the palace, whilst the plasterwork domes are 17th century. This church boasts a wealth of outstanding objects including images, altarpieces and valuable gold and silver items. **Castle-fortress.** The first written mention of this castle dates back to the year 967, and it is known to have played an active role during the War of Communities. It was built by the Marquises of Grajal. **Mozarabic Stronghold.** Practically the entire village is riddled with passageways and sites that indicated that this was once a major Mozarabic settlement. **Virgen de las Puertas,** Hospital of Santa María, dating back to the 1550s. **Convent of the Franciscans of Alcántara,** built in 1607.

## CALZADILLA DE LA CUEZA:

Altitude:	858 m
Distance from Terradillo de los Templarios	6.8 km
Kind of route:	Way



*Pilgrims reach this tiny hamlet of just 48 inhabitants via the Roman road known locally as 'La Parva' from the former Abbey of Beneví-*





Traditional wine cellars

vere, whilst tourists will arrive via the N-120 road.

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Martín.** Worthy of note is the Renaissance high altarpiece from the chapel of the Hospital of Santa María de las Tiendas which was abandoned during the Disentailment. **Traditional wine cellars.**

#### REST AREA:

On the way out of the village, just a few metres from the main street, there is an area with benches, a fountain, planted with tall black poplars and flowering almond trees. Adjacent to this area is a small children's playground.

#### NEARBY:

Pilgrims can visit the **Roman town of La Tejada**, a Roman settlement dating from the 4th century and located 2 km from the village. After La Calzadilla, we come to the small village of **Ledigos** (63 inhabit-

ants), which has a **parish church dedicated to St James**. Of interest are the sculptures and paintings dedicated to the patron saint as 'apostle, pilgrim and knight'. It has a hostel:



#### ALBERGUE 'LA MORENA'

Carretera, 3



979 065 052 - 655 877 305  
(51 beds).



info@alberguelamorena.com



#### "EL PALOMAR"

Las Huertas, 4



979 883 605 - 979 883 614  
(45 beds).

## TERRADILLOS DE LOS TEMPLARIOS:

Altitude: 913 m  
Distance from Moratinos: 3.3 km  
Kind of route: Way



*As its name indicates, this small hamlet of 68 inhabitants belonging to the municipality of Lagartos was once under the jurisdiction of the Order of the Temple of Jerusalem. Legend also has it that this was the site where the last Knights Templar buried the goose that laid the golden eggs.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Pedro.** A modest brick temple with a single nave and presbytery marked by a semicircular triumphal arch. Worthy





Church of San Pedro

of note is the 14th century Gothic crucifix.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



##### JACQUES DE MOLAY

La Iglesia, 18



657 165 011 (46 beds).



##### LOS TEMPLARIOS

Ctra. Burgos-Terradillos, s/n



979 065 968 (51 beds).



alberguelostemplarios@hotmail.com

#### REST AREA:

Situated close to the private hostel, in the shade of several black poplars and holm oaks, facilities in this small area include benches, tables, a barbecue and fountain.

Continuing along the Pilgrims' Route for a further one and a half kilometres from Terradillos, we come to another rest area with wooden tables and benches in a spot shaded by a row of black poplars on the banks of a stream crossed a little further on by a

small bridge. Following this path for another kilometre brings us to a lay-by for drivers next to the N-120 road with artificial stone benches and tables in a landscaped setting planted with ornamental trees.

## MORATINOS:

Altitude: 860 m

Distance from San Nicolás

del Real Camino: 2.6 km

Kind of route: Way



*A tiny municipality of just 18 inhabitants whose close ties with the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago are reflected in the name of street known as the Royal Street or French Road (Calle Real or Calzada Francesa).*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santo Tomás.** This single nave brick temple has a flat roof and diminished dome over the presbytery.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



##### HOSPITAL SAN BRUNO

Ontañón, 13



979 061 465 - 672 629 658  
(17 beds).



##### ALBERGUE MORATINOS

Real, 12



979 061 466 - 628 257 160  
(9 beds).



www.alberguemoratinos.es



info@hostalmoratinos.es





Moratinos as seen by arriving pilgrims



### CASTILLO DE MORATINOS

Real, 10

☎ 669 320 501

✉ [eyjvelasco@hotmail.com](mailto:eyjvelasco@hotmail.com)

### REST AREA:

Although there is no specific spot, pilgrims making their way through this village can rest in the shade of the portico built at one side of the church and which has wooden benches. Close to the square is a small brick fountain.

## SAN NICOLÁS DEL REAL CAMINO:

Altitude: 840 m

Distance from Sahagún: 7.4 km

Kind of route: Way



*According to history, this small village of 41 inhabitants that boasts a regal name, annexed to Moratinos and the last point on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago in the province of Palencia,*

*was the site of a hospital run by the Canons of Saint Augustine, dedicated mainly to the care of lepers.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of San Nicolás Obispo.** This brick temple has a single nave covered by an underpitched barrel vault and diminished dome. Worthy of note is the Baroque high altarpiece.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### "LAGANARES"

Nueva, 1

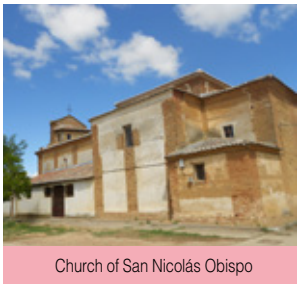
☎ 979 188 142 - 629 181 536  
(20 beds).

🌐 [www.alberguelaganares.es](http://www.alberguelaganares.es)

✉ [laganares@yahoo.es](mailto:laganares@yahoo.es)

### REST AREA:

Pilgrims usually stop at the small landscaped area next to the church, which has a fountain and artificial stone bench.



Church of San Nicolás Obispo



# León

## ↑ SAHAGÚN:

Altitude:	816 m
Distance from	
Calzada Del Coto:	5 km
Kind of route:	Way



This town, situated on the banks of the Cea, is a major milestone on the Pilgrims' Route and the end of the seventh stage described in the *Codex Calixtinus*. It has a population of 2,153 and close ties with the Monastery of San Benito. Its wealth of artistic heritage includes six monuments that have been declared Assets of Cultural Interest.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**San Benito Arch.** Ruins of the monastery whose history is inextricably linked with that of the town. **Church of La Trinidad (13th, 16th-17th centuries).** Although since 1964 this has no longer been a place of worship, today it houses the tourist office, the pilgrims' hostel and the Carmelo Gómez Cultural Centre. **Church of San Juan de Sahagún (17th century).** The interior conserves the remains of Saints Facundo and Primitivo. The high altarpiece is the work of Matías de Arriba whilst the altarpieces on the transept are at-




Old Monastery of San Benito

tributed to Lucas González. **Church of San Tirso.**

Its current appearance is the result of later alterations carried out during the 16th and 18th centuries. Built in the Mudejar style, it is considered to be the prototype for other similar constructions in the Sahagún area. **Parish Church of San Lorenzo (12th – 13th centuries).** This three-nave church was built in the Mudejar style and has a rectangular tower. Next to the church stands the Chapel of Jesus with bas-reliefs by Juan de Juni. **Monastery of the Benedictine Mothers.** Site of a museum with an interesting collection of gold and silver work and religious paintings, as well as a magnificent 16th century monstrance by Enrique de Arfe and the tomb of Alphonse VI of León and Castile. **Nuestra Señora La Peregrina.** This shrine





houses a magnificent image of the Virgin dressed as a pilgrim dating back to the 17th century and the work of the Andalusian sculptress known as 'La Roldana'. This former Franciscan convent was built in brick and features Arab arches and Moorish plasterwork dating back to the 15th century in the Chapel of Diego Gómez de Sandoval. **La Virgen del Puente (12th century)**. This brick building is the first shrine on the Pilgrims' Route in the province of León. The interior has a carving of the Virgin. A traditional procession to the shrine takes place each year on 25 April. **Canto Bridge**. A sturdy bridge built in 1085 on the orders of Alphonse VI on the site of an earlier Roman bridge. Three medieval barrel vault arches across the River Cea lead us out of the town. **Monastery of San Facundo y San Primitivo**:  The clock tower is all that remains of this large former Benedictine abbey.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

##### EL LABRIEGO

Doctores Bermejo y Calderón, 9

 622 646 136 (20 beds).


 alberguesellabriego.com

 reservas@alberguesellabriego.com

(Temporarily closed)

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de información turística  
Arco, 87.  987 781 255.

 otsahagun@hotmail.com.



Church of San Lorenzo

#### NEARBY:

**Monastery of San Pedro de las Dueñas**. We advise tourists and pilgrims alike to take a 5 kilometre detour off the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago to visit this monastery which, according to Father Escalona, was founded in the year 973 and that soon came to form part of the powerful Benedictine Abbey of Sahagún. The highlight of the interior is undoubtedly the Crucifix by the great Baroque master sculptor Gregorio Fernández.

### CALZADA DEL COTO:

Altitude:	822 m
Distance from Bercianos del Real Camino:	5.1 km
Calzadilla de los Hermanillos:	8 km
Kind of route:	Way



*The first part of the current name of this village of just 189 inhabitants and that was formerly known as Villa Zacarías comes from the Roman road and the second part from its*



dependence on the monastery at Sahagún. Tradition and modernity stand side by side in this municipality which features adobe buildings and ancient doors that rub shoulders with freshly painted façades and new brick constructions.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Shrine of San Roque. Church of San Esteban (17th century).** Built of brick and adobe it has a solid yet slender tower. Inside it contains an 18th century Baroque altarpiece with several fine images. **Medieval wine cellars**, excavated under the clay; they stand as a beautiful area still used today.

### REST AREA:

There are two rest areas: the first is situated next the hostel and other is three kilometres away, close to the Shrine of Nuestra Señora de Perales de Bercianos del Real Camino.

⬆️ (There are two possible itineraries from Calzada del Coto: the first follows the compact dirt track for just over 30 kilometres to Mansilla de las Mulas, passing through Bercianos del Real Camino, El Burgo Ranero and Reliegos. This more popular option allows pilgrims to stop at the rest areas with benches that line the route every few kilometres. Alternatively, we can follow the 'Pilgrims' Road' along the ancient 'Via Trajana' which will bring us to Mansilla de las Mulas via the Valdelocajos Plain



Church of San Esteban

and Calzadilla de los Hermanillos, the only village on this route, and the abandoned station of Villamarco).

## ↑ CALZADILLA DE LOS HERMANILLOS:

Altitude:	816 m
Distance from Mansilla de las Mulas:	24 km
Kind of route:	Way



### Link with the French Route: Mansilla de las Mulas

*In order to reach Calzadilla we must follow the ancient road known as the Trajan Way from Tarragona to Astorga, crossing the Valdelocajos pastureland before coming to this village with its traditional adobe and sand wall buildings. Today the village has a population of 137.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Shrine of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores.** The head of this single-nave



church juts out slightly from the rest of the building. Inside, the presbytery boasts a Baroque altarpiece presided over by an image of the Virgin (15th-16th centuries). The church takes its name from a typical composition representing the pieta or the Sixth Sorrow of Mary. **Church of San Bartolomé** (16th–17th century alterations). The highlights of the interior include the 16th century Calvary and a fascinating high altarpiece crowned by the valuable, almost life-sized polychrome carving of Saint Bartholomew overcoming the devil and the coats of arms of the Marquis of Villasante and the Lord of the Manor, Juan de Vozmediano. Next to the church, there is an area that has been opened as the Roman Roads Interpretation Centre.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

##### VIA TRAJANA

Mayor, 55

 987 337 610 (20 beds).

#### REST AREA:

There is a rest area some six kilometres outside Calzada del Coto, just after Valdelocajos. Facilities include a fountain and a space where pilgrims can seek shelter from the heat, cold or rain in a setting of black poplars and several ornamental trees. The Pilgrims' Fountain in Calzadilla de los Hermanillos stands in a large wooded area with tables.



Shrine of Nuestra Señora de Perales

## BERCIANOS DEL REAL CAMINO:

Altitude:	855 m
Distance from El Burgo Ranero:	7.8 km
Kind of route:	Way



*The splendid name of this small village of just 194 inhabitants refers to the repopulating of this area with natives of Bierzo. In the year 966 it was given to the Monastery of Sahagún by Doña Palla and her children.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Shrine of la Virgen de Perales 'La Perala'**. In the 11th century it formed part of the Hospital of El Cebreiro. This simple brick temple with a belfry is a popular place of worship throughout the region. A traditional procession takes place here every year on 8 September. **Parish Church of El Salvador (17th century)**. It crumbled a few years ago. **Shrine of San Roque**. A simple construction made of adobe walls from the 18th century. The tow-



er-viewpoint, which has a telescope used for astronomy.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### LA PERALA

Camino de Sahagún, s/n



685 817 699 (20 beds).



#### ALBERGUE SANTA CLARA

La Iglesia, 3



605 839 996 (12 beds).



alberguesantaclara@hotmail.com



#### EL SUEVE

Calle La Iglesia, 21-23



987 784 139 (9 beds).

### REST AREA:

At the end of the town, there is a renovated area with tables and chairs near the 'Oasis del Camino de Santiago'.

## EL BURGO RANERO:

Altitude: 878 m

Distance from Villamarco: 9.2 km

Kind of route: Way



*This village sprang up around the pilgrimage trail, and was thought to have been founded or repopulated by a certain 'Ranarius', although others claim that it was used as a 'ranarius', which means a hippodrome close to the water. Today the municipality has a population of 215.*



Typical house in El Burgo Ranero

### WHAT TO SEE:

Where the Shrine of El Santo Cristo de la Vera Cruz once stood, there is now a modern-style cross erected 'In Memoriam' and similar to the one on Plaza Mayor.

**Parish Church of San Pedro.** A modest church that could have been more important had it conserved the beautiful Romanesque sculpture of the Madonna that is today kept in the Cathedral Museum of León. Its religious heritage includes the Processional Cross made of silver, an Isabelline monstrance, also made of silver, dating from the 19th century and a Renaissance altarpiece from the second half of the 16th century. The influence of the Monastery of Sahagún can be seen in a monument dedicated to Fray Pedro del Burgo, who came from the town and was abbot in the 15th century.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### LA LAGUNA

La Laguna, 12



637 958 180 (28 beds).





Church of the Inmaculada in Villamarco

### REST AREA:

There are several rest areas due to the fact that there are no towns and villages on this stretch of the Route, the second longest after the section between Carrión de los Condes and Calzadilla de la Cueva. After travelling 4.5 kilometres we come to a wooded area with benches. There is also a rest area at Villamarcos and another one just before Reliegos.

### VILLAMARCO:

Altitude:	851 m
Distance from Reliegos:	5.4 km
Kind of route:	Way



Pilgrims do not usually go through Villamarco today, although the town is mentioned in the cartulary of the Cathedral of León in 985, confirming its existence. A way known as 'Carresantiago' goes through the town, and its name refers to the fact that there were times when the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago ran

through it, as a 'track' of the Cañada Real Leonesa.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Church of La Inmaculada, a modern construction. It conserves the tower from 1902. Shrine of El Cristo del Amparo. It is a small, quadrangular space divided into two sections with a nave and the altar. The space is accessed through a semicircular arch. It has Baroque shapes and typical Mudéjar materials.

### RELIEGOS:

Altitude:	830 m
Distance from Mansilla de las Mulas:	5 km
Kind of route:	Way



*Three Roman military roads once converged at this spot, which today has a population of 221 and forms part of the municipality of Santas Martas. It is traditionally held to be the site of the Roman city of Pallantia, which Ptolemy named 'Paelontium'. This hamlet features the adobe houses that are part of León's traditional architecture. A popular saying goes 'From Reliegos to Mansilla is the league of Castile', which is the old Castilian distance of 5.572.70 m.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of San Cornelio and San Cipriano. The interior conserves a superb Gothic carving





Pilgrims on horseback in the province of León

from the uninhabited village of Escarbayosa. Also of considerable value are the Baroque carvings of Saint Anthony the Abbot, Saint Lazarus dressed as a pilgrim, the patron saints Saint Cornelius and Saint Cyprian, and the Christ that presides over the head of the church.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



##### LA PARADA

La Escuela, 7



987 317 880 (44 beds).



##### LA CANTINA DE TEDDY

Camino Real s/n



987 190 627 - 622 206 128  
(9 beds).



monteciber@hotmail.com



##### ALBERGUE LAS HADAS

Real, 42



987 317 895 - 691 153 010  
(21 beds).



pedro.pereiro@gmail.com



##### ALBERGUE 'VIVE TU CAMINO'

Real, 56



610 293 986 (18 beds).



##### ALBERGUE GIL

Cantas, 28



987 317 804

## ↑ MANSILLA DE LAS MULAS:

Altitude: 802 m

Distance from

Villamoros de Mansilla: 4 km

Mansilla Mayor: 3 km

Kind of route: Way



*This town of some 1,593 inhabitants has a medieval layout crossed diagonally. It stands on the banks of the River Esla and is a major stopping point on the eighth stage of the Route to Santiago described in the*




Tower of San Martín

*Codex Calixtinus*. It was granted a municipal charter by King Ferdinand II of León in 1181, who also built the fortified curtain walls that surround it. It has been considered a Historical-Artistic Site since 1931 and the walled area has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Interesting remains of the walls, gates and five external watchtowers.


 **Parish Church of Santa María (18th century).** The town council would meet in the atrium of this church which has three naves and a transept. The interior has an 18th century Baroque altarpiece with three sections and a large attic. There is also a fascinating collection of ancient images from churches that are no longer standing. **Church of San Martín (13th century).** Happily restored, today the building houses a cultural centre. It has a single nave and the presbytery is marked by a pointed triumphal arch over three tombstones. The remains of the Mudejar coffered ceilings are also worthy of note. The main façade features a simple front dating back to the transition to the Gothic period, flanked by capitals with pairs of single-headed lions. **Provincial Ethnography Museum.** Situated in the former Convent of San Agustín, founded by the Castilian Admiral Fabrique Enríquez in 1491 and donated to the Augustine Order in 1500. This three-storey



Walls of Mansilla de las Mulas

building occupying more than a thousand square metres houses the province's ethnographical heritage: a collection of more than 3,500 objects classified according to various themes. **Sanctuary of La Virgen de Gracia.** Home to the image of the Patron Saint of Mansilla, and therefore a popular place of worship in this area. It houses an extremely beautiful image of the Virgin with Child, restored by the sculptor Victor de los Ríos after it was damaged in a fire in the late 19th century.

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de información turística.  
Plaza Antonio Sacristán s/n  
 987 310 012 - 987 311 800  
[registro@ayto-mansilla.org](mailto:registro@ayto-mansilla.org).

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Mansilla.  
Casa de Cultura San Martín.  
Plaza de San Martín, 1.

**REST AREA:**

Eight hundred metres from Mansilla is an area with tables and benches. In Mansilla itself, just a short distance from the campsite and in the nature spot on the banks of the Esla known as Fuente de los Prados, there is a large wooded area with tables. Half a kilometre outside the municipality is another area which also has tables and benches.

**NEARBY:**

In this area we highly recommend taking the 'Monastery Route', offering visitors to Mansilla the chance to take delve deeper into the art and history of the area, touring the monasteries where medieval pilgrims would find a host of reliquaries to worship and a place to rest. Examples of these sites include the Monastery of San Miguel de Escalada, situated some 12 kilometres from Mansilla on a local road to the right of the main road to León.

↑ (One and a half kilometres outside Mansilla de las Mulas and after crossing the River Esla, there is an alternative route that is particularly recommendable for tourists due to the many monuments of artistic interest, taking us through Mansilla Mayor, Villaverde de Sandoval, site of the famous Monastery of Sandoval, and Nogales. From there we recommend heading back to the tradi-



Church of San Miguel

tional route in Villamoros de Mansilla).

## ↑ MANSILLA MAYOR:

Altitude	796 m
Distance from Villaverde de Sandoval:	2 km
Kind of route:	Way



*One kilometre outside Mansilla in the direction of León (N-601), a left-hand turning along a local road will bring us to this picturesque village with a population of 135, part of a municipality that also includes Villaverde de Sandoval, Nogales and Villamoros de Mansilla. This village inevitably evokes memories of Father Segundo Llorente, a missionary in Alaska renowned for the saintly good works he carried out throughout his lifetime.*





### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Miguel.** Late Gothic style. The exterior is plain and contrasts with the interior, which has a magnificent Mudéjar-style coffered ceiling in the central nave, presbytery and sacristy. The latter two are decorated in Renaissance and Baroque styles, respectively. Also worthy of note is the Renaissance altarpiece by Domingo Llamazares and the sacristy by Juan de Juni.


## VILLAVERDE DE SANDOVAL:

Altitude	802 m
Distance from Nogales:	1 km
Kind of route:	Way



*The earliest mention of this spot, situated five kilometres southeast of Mansilla on the right bank of the River Esla, refers to a place called Salto Novali, and dates back to 1142 when Alphonse VII gave it to Count Ponce de Minerva and his wife Estefanía. They would later donate it to the Cistercian monks of La Santa Espina, who founded the Monastery of Santa María in 1171.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Monastery of Santa María de Sandoval** (12th century).  This Cistercian monument, which has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest, stands close to the confluence of the rivers Esla and Porma.

It exerted a tremendous influence over the entire region, holding vast amounts of land and immense power.



Monastery in Villaverde de Sandoval

er as a result of several royal donations. The monastery burned down twice (in the 15th and 17th centuries) and fell victim to the Confiscation of Mendizábal, being totally abandoned in 1835. The monastery has a central cloister, church and refectory. Only the left wing of the cloister remains, where visitors can see the semicircular arches of the library and former sacristy. The late 12th century church is a fascinating blend of Romanesque and Gothic architecture. The well-conserved cruciform church has three naves, a transept and three semicircular apses.

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

For further details please visit the website at [www.monasteriodesandoval.com](http://www.monasteriodesandoval.com)



## ↑ NOGALES:

Altitude:	801 m
Distance from Villamoros de Mansilla:	4 km
Kind of route:	Way



### Link with the French Route: Villamoros de Mansilla

Rarely mentioned in the guides to the Pilgrims' Route, despite the fact that it lies on the detour that took us to Villaverde de Sandoval.

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of San Simón (16th century).** A small yet interesting temple. The most outstanding feature is the unglided natural wood altarpiece dedicated to the patron saint and its curved barrel vault. The belfry tower was rebuilt during the 1930s.

*(We now return to the Route most frequently taken by modern-day pilgrims, following the itinerary described below from Villamoros de Mansilla.)*

## ↑ VILLAMOROS DE MANSILLA:

Altitude:	800 m
Distance from Puente de Villarente:	2 km
Kind of route:	Way



*This municipality of 85 inhabitants was formerly known as Villamoros del Camino Francés, as the French Pilgrims' Route to Santiago consti-*



Church of San Esteban

*tutes the main street of the town. It is first referred to as Villamoros in 1173, as it belonged to the jurisdiction of Villalquite, and also in the document signed by King Ferdinand II ordering the repopulation of Mansilla.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of San Esteban.** The interior contains several 16th century painted panels and sculptures as well as a tabernacle in the style of Juni. **Lancia Archaeological Site.** This major archaeological site is situated in the Villasabariego Hills, just before the town of Villamoros. Long considered to be the site of the city of the Astures known as Lancia, it dates back to between the 1st and 2nd centuries BCE and the 5th century CE. The earliest remains uncovered correspond to the Lower Palaeolithic Age. A further set of polished axes correspond to the Neolithic Period. Excavation work has also uncovered items from the Roman occupation, including Italic Terra Sigillata pottery and coins featuring the faces of the emperors from the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

## PUENTE DE VILLARENTE:

Altitude:	804 m
Distance from Arcahueja:	4.4 km
Kind of route:	Way



This town of 219 inhabitants stands out for its bridge, which made an impression in the 12th century on Aymeric, who described it as 'huge', and the history of its hospital, which ensured that a donkey, recognised as the first ambulance for pilgrims, was always ready to transport the sick to León.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Villarente Bridge.** In the 14th century, a flood caused this bridge across the River Porma to break into two, washing away several of the pillars. Although it no longer boasts the original twenty arches, it does however retain all its former glory and prestige. **Villarente Hospital.** Founded in the 16th century by the Archdeacon of Triacastela, Canon of León Cathedral. It is characterised by its sober façade and projecting eaves. The hospital was dedicated to Nuestra Señora La Blanca. **Parish Church of San Pelayo.** The interior has a 16th century image of the patron saint, sculptured in the Castilian style, although a certain Flemish influence can also be seen.




Pilgrims on Villarente Bridge

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### SAN PELAYO

Romero, 9

 987 312 677

 alberguessanpelayo@hotmail.es

### REST AREA:

There are rest areas for pilgrims on either side of the Roman bridge. The first is a quiet spot away from the hustle and bustle of the town, whilst the second is closer to the various amenities available to visitors. In addition, the banks of the River Porma also offer a range of facilities including toilets, barbecues and benches and tables.

## ARCAHUEJA:

Altitude:	850 m
Distance from Valdelafuente:	1.5 km
Kind of route:	Way



Through Arcahueja, a village of 203 inhabitants, and Valdelafuente, we look out from Alto del Portillo, a vantage point that allows us to admire the banks of the River Torío and the hamlet of León. We can no longer



see the ancient 15th century stone cross that once stood on this spot, part of the municipality of Valdefresno, as it was transferred to the capital to replace the one that originally stood in Plaza de San Marcos.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of Santa María.  
Modern construction.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### LA TORRE

La Torre, 1

☎ 987 205 896 (27 beds).

✉ info@alberguetorre.es

### VALDELAFUENTE:

Altitude: 855 m

Distance from

Puente Castro: 3.5 km

Kind of route: Way



Valdelafuente, with 275 inhabitants, belongs to the Municipality of Valdefresno, like Arcahueja. The route that brings us to this spot is a mix of antiquity and industrial modernity, taking us past new buildings and industrial units, reminding us of the proximity of the large city of León.

### PUENTE CASTRO:

Altitude: 820 m

Distance from León: 3 km

Kind of route: Way

Today the *Castrum Iudearum* (Jewish fortified settlement) merges into the outskirts of León, and can be considered yet another district of this large, crowded city. Indeed, practically nothing remains of its famous Jewish quarter or the synagogue that was the oldest and most important in León during the Middle Ages. In 1037 Ferdinand I donated the quarter to the Church of León, whilst in 1197 Alphonse IX gave it to León Cathedral.

### REST AREA:

Next to the river and the foot-bridge.



Church of Santa María





Church of San Juan Bautista


## LEÓN:


Altitude:	838 m
Distance from Trobajo del Camino:	3.7 km
Kind of route:	Way




*We enter León via the district known as Puente Castro and the footbridge across the River Torío. This royal city and seat of justice, which, in the words of the famous Aymeric Picaud, boasts all kinds of virtues, is a melting pot of history, art and heritage. Founded in the year 68 as a settlement for the Legio VII Gemina Pia Felix, until the 3rd century it was the principal military and political centre in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula. Certain areas of this bustling city, which has a population of 118,612, have been declared Historic Sites, and its monuments also include nine Assets of Cultural Interest.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**The Cathedral.**  It was built in the 13th century in true Gothic style on the foundations the Roman baths and the Royal Palace of Ordoño II. High-

lights include the 125 windows with more than 1,900 metres of stained glass panes. The 15th century walnut choir stalls have a total of 76 seats. At the entrance to the museum, visitors will be able to admire the 16th century cloister. **Royal Basilica of San Isidoro.**  It was declared a royal basilica by Ferdinand I and is dedicated to Saint Isidore of Seville. The Royal Pantheon contains the remains of at least 23 monarchs of León and the decorated vaults dating back to around 1160 have earned it the name of the 'Sistine Chapel of Romanesque Art'. The Library and Museum are of particular interest. **Casa Botines.**

 Designed and built in 1891 by Catalan architect Antonio Gaudí. **San Marcos.**  Currently a Parador Nacional, it was a pilgrims' hospital in the 12th century before being transferred to the Knights of the Order of Saint James. In the 16th century it was destroyed and rebuilt. Particularly worthy of note is the monumental Plateresque façade. The church is built in the Gothic style. **Church of Santa Ana.** This is the first church we encounter on entering the city of León, just before Calle Barahona. **Church of El Mercado.**  Built in the 12th century in Plaza de Santa María del Camino, also known as Plaza del Grano or 'Corn Square'. **The City Walls.**  The section of the medieval walls between the Cathedral and San Isidoro are in an excellent state of conservation.





Romanesque paintings of San Isidoro



Cathedral

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### SAN FRANCISCO DE ASIS

Avda. Alcalde Miguel  
Castaño, 4



987 215 060 - 637 439 848  
(70 beds).



[www.alberguescapuchinos.org](http://www.alberguescapuchinos.org)



[gestion.leon@alberguescapuchinos.org](mailto:gestion.leon@alberguescapuchinos.org)



#### SANTO TOMÁS DE CANTERBURY

La Lastra, 53



987 392 626 - 629 757 899  
(51 beds).



[www.alberguesantotomas.com](http://www.alberguesantotomas.com)



[alberguesantotomas@terra.com](mailto:alberguesantotomas@terra.com)



42,578336, -5,550431



#### UNAMUNO

San Pelayo, 15



987 233 010 (86 beds).



[www.albergueunamuno.com](http://www.albergueunamuno.com)



[albergue@residenciaunamuno.com](mailto:albergue@residenciaunamuno.com)

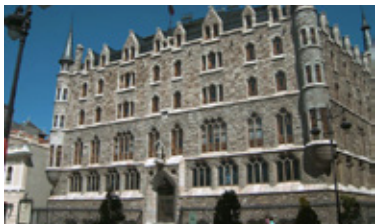


#### ALBERGUE ALDA CENTRO LEON

La Torre, 3-1ª dcha



987 225 594 (20 beds).



Palace of Botines



#### GLOBETROTTER URBAN HOSTEL

Paloma, 8



659 873 763 (46 beds).



[www.globetrotterhostel.es](http://www.globetrotterhostel.es)



[gerencia@globetrotterhostel.es](mailto:gerencia@globetrotterhostel.es)



#### LA MADRIGUERA HOSTEL

La Virgen Blanca, 59



987 037 886 (14 beds).



[www.lamadriguerahostel.com](http://www.lamadriguerahostel.com)



[info@hostelleon.es](mailto:info@hostelleon.es)



#### COVENT GARDEN HOSTEL

Ancha, 25



987 004 428 - 601 082 002

(18 beds).



[info@hostelcoventgarden.com](mailto:info@hostelcoventgarden.com)



#### LEON HOSTEL

Ancha, 8



987 079 907 (20 beds).





Puente Castro



Parador Hotel of San Marcos



### ZENTRIC HOSTEL

Legion VII, 6 - 2ºI



636 946 294 (20 beds).



info@zentrichostel.com



### MURALLA LEONESA

Tarifa, 5



665 577 273 - 622 696 205  
(69 beds).



www.alberguemurallaleonesa.es



bernardovillamagna@gmail.com;  
albergueleon@hotmail.com



### CHECK IN LEON

Avda. Alcalde Miguel Castaño, 88



987 498 793 - 987 224 316  
(40 beds).



alfonsan1964@gmail.com

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de información turística  
de León. Plaza de la Regla, 2.



987 237 082.

oficinadeturismodeleon@jcy.l.es.

Asociación de Amigos del Cami-  
no de Santiago Pulchra Leonina.  
Avda. Independencia, 2, 5º Izq.



987 260 530.

caminosantiagoleon@yahoo.es.

## TROBAJO DEL CAMINO:

Altitude: 837 m

Distance from La

Virgen del Camino: 4.1 km

Kind of route: Way



*This town has changed radically over the last few years. Traditionally a farming town, today it is a service centre where trade and industry represent the major source of income for the current population of more than 20,673. Indeed, it is the most densely populated area in the municipality of San Andrés del Rabanedo and essentially a dormitory town for the nearby provincial capital. In addition, Trobajo has recovered a number of elements related to its links with the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago: these include the opening of the Shrine of Santiago; the decision to once again feature two scallop shells (traditional pilgrims' symbols) on the municipal coat of arms and the renaming of one of the streets 'Calle de los Peregrinos'; as*





Shrine of Santiago in Trobajo del Camino

*well as the recent construction of a monument to pilgrims in the town centre.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Shrine of El Apóstol Santiago (18th century).** Although it was built in 1777, the origins of this shrine date back much earlier. Particularly worthy of note in the interior is the 19th century image of St James the Moorslayer. **Parish Church of San Juan Bautista.** A small rectangular building that no longer conserves any traces of the original early medieval temple. Indeed, successive alterations have done away with a number of elements of interest such as the four stained glass windows and the wooden coffered ceiling.

**Monument to the pilgrim.** This monument was erected on Calle Párroco Pablo Díez in 1993 and contains an exact replica of the 'Mirador de la Cruz' cross. There is also a stand offering special information for pilgrims.

#### REST AREA

Plaza del Peregrino on Calle Párroco Pablo Díez offers a number of facilities for those wishing to rest.

### LA VIRGEN DEL CAMINO:

Altitude:	850 m
Distance from Valverde de la Virgen	2 km
Fresno del Camino	1.9 km
Kind of route:	Way



*This village belongs to the municipality of Valverde de la Virgen and has a population of 5,044. The houses are huddled around the Shrine of La Virgen del Camino which is well-known throughout the province as a popular place of worship and pilgrimage.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Shrine of La Virgen del Camino.** Church of the Dominican Fathers. Designed by the architect and Dominican Friar Francisco Coello de Portugal, it is a harmonious blend of concrete, wood, stone and glass, in keeping with the modern trends in religious architecture of the 1950s. Highlights include the façade featuring thirteen Modernist style bronze images sculptured in 1961 by José María Subirachs. The 16th century Virgin of La Piedad takes pride of place on the Baroque altarpiece, which dates back to 1730.







Statue of the Madonna of the Shrine

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### DON ANTONINO Y DOÑA CINIA

Avda. Padre Eustoquio, 16

 987 302 800 (40 beds).

 42,578986, -5,641629


### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina Municipal de La Virgen del Camino. Avenida Pablo Diez. (across from the shrine).

 987 303 431.

### REST AREA:

The area known as 'La Fuentina' has tables, a fountain and trees.

 On leaving La Virgen del Camino there is a choice of two routes taking us across the uplands of León to the banks of the Órbigo. The more popular of the two runs along the N-120 Road, taking us through Valverde de la Virgen, San Miguel del Camino, Villadangos del Páramo, San Martín del Camino and Hospital de Órbigo. The alternative route heads for Fresno del Camino and from there offers another two options: the first, and particularly recommendable for pilgrims, goes through Oncina de la Valdoncina,

Chozas de Abajo, Villar de Mazarife and Villavante before coming to Hospital de Órbigo. The other option runs parallel to the railway and goes through La Aldea de la Valdoncina, Robledo de la Valdoncina and Estación de Villadangos, where it links up with Villadangos del Páramo.

### FRESNO DEL CAMINO:

Altitude:	897 m
Distance from	
Oncina de la Valdoncina:	1.7 km
Idea de la Valdoncina:	2.5 km
Kind of route:	Way



### WHAT TO SEE:

In this town, with a population of 522, you can visit the **Church of San Andrés (18th century)**. This church boasts an interesting Renaissance altarpiece presided over by an image of Saint Andrew. The upper section features an intriguing reproduction of Saint Isidore on horseback slaying the Moors.

### LA ALDEA DE LA VALDONCINA:

Altitude:	900 m
Distance from	
Robledo de la Valdoncina:	8 km
Kind of route:	Way



A tiny hamlet that forms part of the municipality of Valverde de la Virgen with a population of just 67.

## ROBLEDO DE LA ALDONCINA:

Altitude:	924 m
Distance from Estación de Villadangos:	14 km
Kind of route:	Way



The ancient church was associated with the Order of Saint James and its mother church of San Marcos in León. The current church is a modern construction although the interior houses a 17th century altarpiece that has recently been restored by Castilla y León's Historical Heritage Foundation, and features two sculptures of Saint Peter and Saint John the Baptist.

## ESTACIÓN DE VILLADANGOS:

Altitude:	896 m
Distance from Villadangos del Páramo:	2 km
Kind of route:	Way

**Link with the French Route: Villadangos del Páramo.**

This is a small village built around the railway station. Part of the municipality of Villadangos del Páramo, it is situated a couple of kilometres from the town of the same name, which offers the services and amen-

ities for the area. The route taken by pilgrims who choose this option is approximately one kilometre from this railway village.

## ALDONCINA DE LA VALDONCINA:

Altitude	860 m
Distance from Chozas de Abajo:	5.9 km
Kind of route:	Way



With just 39 inhabitants, this is the smallest settlement in the municipality of Valverde de la Virgen. The route takes us along its main street.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of San Bartolomé**, an old shrine known as San Bartolo. In recent years it has undergone extensive alterations, and the belfry, one of the area's landmarks, was rebuilt in brick in 1926.



Spire of the Church of San Bartolomé



## CHOZAS DE ABAJO:

Altitude:	886 m
Distance from Villar de Mazarife:	3.9 km
Kind of route:	Way



This tiny hamlet of 89 inhabitants forms part of the municipality of Chozas de Abajo.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Church of San Martín de Tours.

## VILLAR DE MAZARIFE:

Altitude:	860 m
Distance from Villavante:	9 km
Kind of route:	Way



### WHAT TO SEE:

Church dedicated to Saint James boasting a six panel altarpiece. Three of the panels relate tales of the Apostle (two describe the removal of his body to Galicia and the third the Battle of Clavijo).



Typical house in Chozas de Abajo



Monument to the pilgrim

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### TIO PEPE

Teso De La Iglesia, 2  
636 794 889 (22 beds).

#### SAN ANTONIO DE PADUA

León, 33  
987 390 192 (54 beds).  
✉ alberguesanantoniodepadua@hotmail.com

### REST AREA:

The park has a fountain, trees and benches.

## VILLAVANTE:

Altitude:	875 m
Distance from Hospital de Órbigo:	3.5 km
Kind of route:	Way



### Link with the French Route: Hospital de Órbigo

Villavante, with 226 inhabitants, is a farming and ranching town today. Every year, on the first Sunday in




August, it is the venue of a bell ringers' festival.

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of Las Candelas.** Although the inscription on the lintel over the doorway puts the start of building work at 1695, in actual fact only the two side sections of this cruciform church date back to the late 17th century, whilst the remainder was built in 1905. The interior houses several images and carvings of intricately subtle and immense beauty such as the Ecce Homo or the Virgin of El Rosario. **Cerrajera Dam.** There is an intriguing legend surrounding this dam that dates back to the days of Almanzor. This earth dam that restricts the flow of the river was built in the 17th century and today is the site of two ancient mills known as 'de Chinelas' and 'de Galochas'.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

-  **ALBERGUE SANTA LUCÍA**  
Doctor Vélez, 17
-  987 389 105 (28 beds).
-  alberguesantalucia@hotmail.com

 (We now return to the Route that is most popular with modern day pilgrims and from La Virgen del Camino follows the itinerary described below)

## VALVERDE DE LA VIRGEN:

Altitude:	887 m
Distance from San Miguel del Camino:	2 km
Kind of route:	Way



*This municipality is situated on the N-120 Road. It has a population of 190 and until 1911 was known as Valverde del Camino.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa Engracia.** Rebuilt in 1961, all that remains of the original church is the belfry at the head of the building, made up of two sections and which provides a nesting place for numerous storks.




Spire and storks' nests

## ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

### LA CASA DEL CAMINO

El Jano, 2

 987 303 455 (20 beds).

## SAN MIGUEL DEL CAMINO:

Altitude: 910 m

Distance from

Villadangos del Páramo: 8 km

Kind of route: Way



*This municipality, which has a population of 561 today, was first documented in 1177, when it was mentioned that some of the town's residents became vassals of the Monastery of San Marcos de León.*


## WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of El Arcángel San Miguel.** The interior once held a 15th century image of Saint James which today can be seen in León Museum. **Cross of St James.** An allegorical monolith, the work of Manuel Alonso de Quintanilla, made from stone and farming implements. The Cross is made up of four railings of Roman origin.

## ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

### LA CASA VERDE

Travesía La Estación, 8

 646 879 437 (8 beds).



Pilgrim along the way, San Miguel del Camino

## VILLADANGOS DEL PARAMO:

Altitude: 890 m

Distance from

San Martín del Camino: 5 km

Kind of route: Way



*This is one of the few places on the Pilgrims' Route where religious and festive activity is presided over by the figure of the Apostle Saint James. The church is dedicated to the Apostle, who is also the patron saint of the local festival.*



View of the door of the Church of Santiago



*This was the site of the Battle of Villadangos in 1111, in which Alfonso I, the Battler, and Queen Doña Urraca, his wife, fought against each other and Alfonso Raimurez, who was to become Alfonso VII, the Emperor, was miraculously saved.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santiago (17th century).** Worthy of note are the two polychrome bas-reliefs depicting the legendary victory of King Ramiro I of León over Abderramán II on the battlefields of Clavijo, thanks to the intervention of Saint James. Presiding over the central altarpiece is an image of Saint James the Moorslayer brandishing a sword and wearing a three-cornered hat.

### REST AREA

Villadangos Lagoon, or 'the pond' as it is known locally, lies off the Benavides road on the way out of the town. Today it is one of León's most important wetlands, boasting an extraordinary biological wealth and landscapes of spectacular beauty.

## SAN MARTÍN DEL CAMINO:

Altitude:	870 m
Distance from Hospital de Órbigo:	11 km
Kind of route:	Way



High altarpiece of the church

*The municipality of 342 residents is distinguished in the distance by its curious, lollipop-shaped water tower. A dirt track brings pilgrims to this town which was mentioned in the donations made by Alphonse XI back in the early 13th century.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Martín.** A modern building built in the style of many similar churches to be seen throughout this area with an open portico on either side, and a stone and brick tower. The church is presided over by a modern altarpiece that has reused interesting reliefs of the patron saint, San Martín de Tours, who shares his cloak with a pilgrim.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

- ALBERGUE VIEIRA**  
Avda. Peregrinos, s/n  
 987 378 565 (44 beds).
- ALBERGUE SANTA ANA**  
Avda. Peregrinos, 12  
 654 111 509 (31 beds).
- martinez\_sonia@hotmail.com



Bridge over the River Orbigo

### NEARBY:

On passing through Puente de Órbigo we come to Hospital de Órbigo.

## HOSPITAL DE ORBIGO:

Altitude: 823 m


Distance from Villares de Órbigo: 2.2 km

Kind of route: Way









*Practically annexed to Puente de Órbigo, this village of 786 inhabitants is named after the pilgrims' hospital built by the Knights Hospitaller of the Order of Saint John. This enclave lies on the Cañada Real de la Plata, which links the livestock trails of Extremadura with the Babia region in León.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**13th century Gothic Bridge**,  known as Passo Honroso. Although the original structure was Roman, it has been restored on numerous occasions. A monument standing halfway across

this bridge commemorates the battle fought for love by Suero de Quiñones, a knight of León in 1434. It has been an Asset of Cultural Interest since 1939 and is considered to be one of longest bridges on the entire Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. **Church of San Juan Bautista.** Like the ruins of the hospital, this temple, standing on the town's main streets, evokes the presence of the Knights Hospitaller. This imposing and well-cared for cruciform church has been rebuilt in modern style. The entrance boasts a cross of the Order, similar in style to those to be seen in Navarra.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

-  **ALBERGUE SAN MIGUEL**  
Alvarez Vega, 35  
 987 388 285 - 609 723 632  
(30 beds).
-  **ALBERGUE VERDE**  
Avda. Fueros De Leon, 76  
 689 927 926 (28 beds).  
 [www.albergueverde.es](http://www.albergueverde.es)  
 [albergueverde@albergueverde.es](mailto:albergueverde@albergueverde.es)
-  **LA ENCINA**  
Avda. Suero De Quiñones, s/n  
 987 361 087 - 606 306 836  
(22 beds).  
 [segunramos@hotmail.com](mailto:segunramos@hotmail.com)
-  **CASA DE LOS HIDALGOS**  
Álvarez Vega, 36  
 677 681 014 (22 beds).  
 [segunramos@hotmail.com](mailto:segunramos@hotmail.com)



**FURTHER INFORMATION:**

Oficina Municipal de Turismo.

Alvarez Vega, s/n.

☎ 987 388 206

ayuntamiento@hospitaldeorbigo.com

**REST AREA:**

There is a large wooded area with benches, tables and barbecues on the banks of the Órbigo upriver from the bridge

➔ (On leaving Hospital pilgrims have two options: the first is to follow the tracks that run parallel to the N-120 Road, taking us straight to San Justo de la Vega and which forms part of the traditional Pilgrims' Route; whilst the second is an alternative route that has appeared in recent years, taking us through the towns of Villares de Órbigo and Santibáñez de Valdeiglesias along farm tracks and paths which also eventually bring us to San Justo).

**VILLARES DE ÓRBIGO:**

Altitude: 834 m

Distance from Santibáñez

de Valdeiglesias: 2.7 km

Kind of route: Way



*Opting for the right-hand or northern fork of these alternative routes will bring us to this town, along tracks that pass through fertile*

*lands where tobacco, sugar beet and all types of vegetables are grown. This municipality has a population of 267 today.*

**WHAT TO SEE:**

**Parish Church of Santiago Apóstol.**

This modern temple boasts several superb altarpieces where Count de Luna held the right of presentation. On the main altar, an image of Saint James the Moorslayer presides over the religious services.

**ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:**

🏠 **EL ENCANTO**

Santiago, 23

☎ 987 388 126 - 682 860 210  
(24 beds).

🏠 **VILLARES DE ÓRBIGO**

Arnal, 21

☎ 987 132 935 (26 beds).



Church of Santiago





Panoramic view of Santibáñez de Valdeiglesias



Cross of Santo Toribio

## SANTIBÁÑEZ DE VALDEIGLESIAS:

Altitude:	816 m
Distance from San Justo de la Vega:	8.1 km
Kind of route:	Way



Continuing along this route, we come to this village of 146 inhabitants. After crossing the road and irrigation channel, we make our way up and down a gentle hill for some two kilometres along a tarmac track.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of La Trinidad.** Inside we can see interesting statues of San Roch the Pilgrim and Saint James the Moorslayer.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### CAMINO FRANCÉS

Real, 68



679 152 512 - 987 361 014  
(16 beds).



bln\_182@hotmail.com

## SAN JUSTO DE LA VEGA:

Altitude:	845 m
Distance from Astorga:	4 km
Kind of route:	Way



The Stone Cross of Santo Toribio, Bishop of Astorga, indicates that we are nearing this village of 1,024 inhabitants. According to Jovellanos, in the late 18th century it was the site of a flourishing industry for the production of habits for Franciscan monks.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Cross of Santo Toribio,** Bishop of Astorga in the fourth century, where there was also a shrine dedicated to the saint until the 17th century. **Church of Los Santos Justo and Pastor (16th century).** This church has conserved the statue of San Justo made by Gregorio Español in the 16th century. The altarpiece is a recent work by the local artist Sendo.





Astorga Cathedral



Bishop's Palace by Gaudí

### REST AREA:

Before entering the village, at the place called 'El Crucero', there is a large area with benches and shade, together with an interesting spring called 'Tengo Sed' ('I'm Thirsty') and a sculpture of a pilgrim. After passing the village, on the right bank of the river, there is a large area with trees, tables, benches and barbecues.

### ASTORGA:

Altitude:	869 m
Distance from	
Murias de Rechivaldo:	2 km
Kind of route:	Way



*This bustling town of 10,632 inhabitants is the hub of the Maragatería region and the point where two pilgrims' routes converge: the French Route and the Silver Route. Its history dates back more than two thousand years and its historical centre has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest, as have a further four monuments. It lies in the fertile meadows of the River Tuerto in a privileged geo-strategic location.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Cathedral.** Although work began on this cathedral in the late 15th century, it was not completed until the 18th century, which explains the overlapping of several styles of architecture, including Florid Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque. Highlights include the 11th century Romanesque Virgin of La Majestad, the high altarpiece by Becerra, La Inmaculada by Gregorio Fernández, as well as the pulpit and choir stalls.

**Episcopal Palace.** Designed by the architect Antonio Gaudí and built in 1887. It houses the Pilgrims' Routes Museum and its interesting




Monument to the traveller





Walls and Bishop's Palace

collection of medieval sculptures and Roman epigraphy. **Roman Walls.** Restored in the 13th century. **Roman Ergastula.**  Work on this Roman building included restoration activities and the creation of a **Roman Museum** that houses the vast collection of items discovered during the archaeological excavation of this site. There is also a **Roman trail**, organised by the local authority, which takes visitors around the city. **Shrine of Fátima.** The magnificent Romanesque capitals are not to be missed. The interior contains several superb examples of plasterwork of the Astorga School. **Town Hall.**  A 17th century Baroque building. Work began under the orders of the master craftsman Francisco de la Lastra.


It is a fine example of civil architecture, comparable with the former León Town Hall or the Town Halls of Valderas or Ponferrada. **Convent of Sancti Spiritus.** A closed convent built in the 16th century. The altarpieces date back to the 18th century. **Church of San Bartolomé.** This is the oldest church in the city. Constant alterations have resulted in an eclec-

tic mix of styles and artwork dating back to various periods: traces can be seen of Mozarabic, Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque elements. **Chocolate Museum.** Opened in 1994, it is located in a modernist palace built in 1912, once the factory and residence of a local chocolatier. The collection displays all the necessary elements for the artisanal and industrial production of chocolate as well as its consumption. It contains an interesting assortment of labels, posters, packaging, etc.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo.


Plaza Eduardo Castro, 5.

 987 618 222 - 630 231 218.

turismo@astorga.es

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Astorga y Comarca.

Plaza de San Francisco, 3.

 618 271 773.

asociación@caminodesantiagoastorga.com

## VALDEVIEJAS:

Altitude: 865 m

Distance from Murias

de Rechivaldo: 1 km

kind of route: Way



*Taking the Astorga exit on the left side, we can visit the Shrine of Ecce Homo, located in the town of Valdeiglesias. This municipality has a population of 131. It was con-*



structed in the 16th century along with a fountain that still generously offers its waters to the pilgrims who pass by.

### WHAT TO SEE:

In the village, there is the Church of San Verísimo, a saint martyred in Lisbon in the early 4th century. This town already had a pilgrim hospital in the 15th century belonging to the Brotherhood of Martyrs of Astorga.

### REST AREAS:

To the left of the route, beside the Ecce Homo shrine, there is an area with grass, shade, tables, benches and the shrine's nearby fountain.

## MURIAS DE RECHIVALDO:

Altitude:	802 m
Distance from Santa Catalina de Somoza:	4.8 km
kind of route:	Way



*We are now in the heart of the large area known as Maragatería from where the Pilgrims' Route will take us into the Bierzo region. The itinerary runs along either side of the main street of this town of only 112 inhabitants, and there are several stone crosses marking the Pilgrims' Route. Since 1991 this small municipality has boasted a traditional puppet workshop, aimed at promoting the recovery of popular traditions.*



Church of San Esteban


### WHAT TO SEE:


**Parish Church of San Esteban (18th century).** A belfry stands at the base. The entry is protected by a colonnaded porch. Inside is an image of San Roch the Pilgrim. **Flour Mill (18th century).**


### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### LAS AGUEDAS

Camino De Santiago, 52

 987 691 234 - 636 067 840  
(40 beds).

 [www.lasaguedas.com](http://www.lasaguedas.com)

 [lasaguedas@yahoo.es](mailto:lasaguedas@yahoo.es)

### REST AREAS:

There are several rest areas including La Huerta de La Taberna, situated opposite the local hostel which provides excellent shade, as well as benches and tables, and the popular area known as El Pino.

### NEARBY:

Although not actually on the Pilgrims' Route, from Murias it's well worth taking the time to visit the nearby municipality of Castrillo de los Polvazares. Declared a Histor-



Entrance into the village



Street on the Route in El Ganso

ical-Artistic Site, it is the finest example of a Maragatería town, with Baroque and 19th century buildings and immortalised by Concha Espina in her novel 'La Esfinge Maragata'.

## SANTA CATALINA DE SOMOZA:

Altitude:	997 m
Distance from El Ganso:	4.2 km
Kind of route:	Track



*The village of 47 inhabitants grew from the Hospital of Yuso, whose remains were located on the site called Huerta del Hospital. This was the birthplace of Aquilino Pastor, Head Drummer of La Maragatería. A bust of said character by the sculptor Muñiz Alique has stood as a reminder of him since 1986.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa María.** The interior houses the relics of Saint Blaise, the local patron saint.

### REST AREAS:

There are rest areas for pilgrims offering tables, benches and wooded areas both at the entrance and on the way out of this small country village.

## EL GANSO:

Altitude:	1,013 m
Distance from Rabanal del Camino:	6.5 km
Kind of route:	Track



*Back in the 12th century this was the site of both a hospital and monastery. Here we can still see several examples of ancient thatched roof dwellings, very similar to those known as pallozas.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santiago.** The Chapel of El Cristo de los Peregrinos is situated in the atrium.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

	<b>ALBERGUE GABINO</b>
	Real, 9
	660 912 823 (24 beds).





Church of La Asunción



Panoramic view



## LA BARRACA

Real, s/n



987 691 808 - 628 635 819  
(10 beds).

## REST AREA:

Just outside the village there is a 'modern' area with tables, benches and trees.

## RABANAL DEL CAMINO:

Altitude: 1,149 m  
Distance from Foncebadón: 5.7 km  
Kind of route: Way



*This is the end of the ninth stage described in the famous Codex Calix-*

*tinus. At the entrance to the village stands a huge oak known as the 'Pilgrims' Tree'. This was once an important stopping place on the Pilgrims' Route, with several hospitals and churches and the final stage before embarking on the climb up to Mount Irago. Today, the village has 74 inhabitants.*

## WHAT TO SEE:

**Shrine of El Bendito Cristo de la Vera Cruz.** This 18th century construction today presides over the cemetery. **Chapel of San José (18th century).** The interior has an image of the Apostle Saint James. **Parish Church of La Asunción.** All that remains of the original 12th century building is the Romanesque apse with three bow windows. Slate and sandstone ashlar were used in the construction of this fine example of rural Romanesque architecture. It has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest.



Combination church and hostel in Foncebadón





Cruz de Ferro



Cross belonging to Manjarín

## FONCEBADÓN:

Altitude: 1,439 m

Distance from Manjarín: 4.1 km

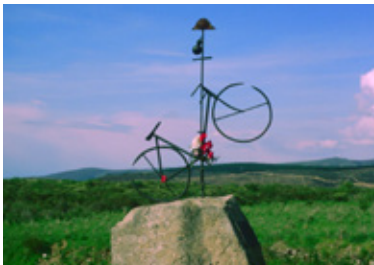
Kind of route: Way



The route from Rabanal to this spot takes us through a large mountainous area of woods and meadows. Today Foncebadoón is practically deserted, with 27 residents. It was founded by the hermit Gaucelmo, who built the pilgrims' hospital between the 11th and 12th centuries.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Cruz de Ferro.** This is perhaps the simplest yet most emotive monument to be seen anywhere on the Pilgrim's Route to Santiago. Here we can see a 1976 reproduction of the original iron cross, which for security reasons is now kept in the Pilgrims' Routes Museum in Astorga.



Monument to the fallen pilgrim Heinrich Krause

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



**EL CONVENTO DE FONCEBADÓN I**

Real, s/n



987 053 93 (24 beds).



**LA CRUZ DE FIERRO**

Real, s/n



679 152 512 (34 beds).



**LA POSADA DEL DRUIDA**

Real, s/n



696 820 136 (20 beds).

### ACCESSIBLE SECTION:

From La Cruz de Ferro and for a kilometre, the route is accessible for disabled people.



## MANJARÍN:

Altitude:	1,145 m
Distance from El Acebo:	6.9 km
Kind of route:	Track



The first mention of this now abandoned town that once boasted a pilgrims' hospital dates back to 1180. Practically all that remains today is the cemetery. In appearance, it is similar to many of those towns to be found along the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago.

## ACEBO:

Altitude:	1,200 m
Distance from Riego de Ambrós:	3 km
Kind of route:	Track



On entering this village of 52 inhabitants, a stone cross and the Shrine of San Roque will greet travellers, who may slake their thirst in the fountain known as the 'Fuente de la Trucha'.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Miguel.** The interior houses a stone polychrome sculpture of Saint James wearing a tunic decorated with fleur-de-lys. **Monument to Heinrich Krause.** This simple monument standing on the road leading out of the village was erected in 1988 in memory of this German pilgrim who

died whilst cycling along the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

- LA CASA DEL PEREGRINO**  
Ctra. De Compludo, s/n  
 987 057 793 (95 beds).  
 lacasadelperegrino@gmail.com

### REST AREA:

In La Era Park.

### NEARBY:

Although not actually on the Pilgrim's Route, a visit to the medieval blacksmith's at Compludo is highly recommended.  
 987 695 421

## RIEGO DE AMBRÓS:

Altitude:	920 m
Distance from Molinaseca:	4.3 km
Kind of route:	Track



From this tiny village of only 42 inhabitants, which lies in a hollow, we can admire a landscape dotted with chestnut trees. This village lies at the point where the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago, on its way to Molinaseca, leaves the Malpaso road.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa María Magdalena.** This temple boasts a magnificent Baroque altarpiece, dating back to 1706 and the work of Pedro Santin. **Shrine of San Sebastián.**



## REST AREA:

Situated next to the parish church, this rest area has tables, benches and a fountain.

## MOLINASECA:

Altitude: 595 m

Distance from Campo: 4.4 km



*The medieval road takes us from Riego de Ambrós to Molinaseca across the two bridges known as the Puentes del Malpaso. Access to the town is via the Calle Real, which follows the Pilgrims' Route. This town has been declared a Historical Site and has 637 inhabitants.*

## WHAT TO SEE:


Parish Church of San Nicolás de Bari. This Neoclassical building dates back to the 17th century and has three naves and a graceful tower. Inside, there is a magnificent


Baroque altarpiece by Pedro Núñez de Losada. The superb sculpture of Christ on the Cross (1300-1340) is one of the most outstanding figures. Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de la Quinta Angustia (18th century). An eye-catching Baroque building crowned by a lantern. The high altarpiece presides over the presbytery and is attributed to the Galician artist Baltasar Seoane.

## ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

### COMPOSTELA


La Iglesia, 39

 987 453 057 (32 beds).

 alberguecompostela@hotmail.com

## FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de información turística.  
Casa consistorial.

 987 453 085.

ayto@molinaseca.org



Medieval bridge in Molinaseca



Shrine of La Quinta Angustia





Stately home in Campo

## CAMPO:

Altitude:	555 m
Distance from Ponferrada:	3.6 km
Kind of route:	Track




Today, it is a quiet town of 813 inhabitants with a semi-monumental setting around the main square. It is practically annexed to the city of Ponferrada.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Chapel of La Escuela.** An 18th century chapel built under the patronage of the Marquis of Campoalegre. **Parish Church of San Blas.** A 17th century temple standing on a mound and surrounded by olive trees. It has three naves and a west façade with a semi-circular arch resting on pilasters that support a fronton featuring a vaulted niche.

### NEARBY:

Close to Campo it's well worth taking the time to visit the **Church of Santa María de Vizbayo** , which was declared an Asset of Cultural Interest in 1982.

## PONFERRADA:


Altitude:	541 m
Distance from	
Columbianos:	4.8 km
Kind of route:	Urban stretch



The capital of the Bierzo region stands in a rocky area at the confluence of the rivers Sil and Boeza. Today the city has a population of 40,689 and has expanded along the right bank of the Sil, forming a busy administrative and commercial city. The Knights Templar Castle is the only monument in Ponferrada to have been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Basilica Nuestra Señora de La Encina.** Work began in the 16th century on this church, which was later raised to the status of a basilica. In 1958, the Virgin of La Encina was declared the patron saint of the Bierzo region. **Knights Templar Castle.**

 Ferdinand II of León repopulated the town and gave it to the Order of the Temple of Jerusalem in 1185, although the order was expelled in 1312. In 1924 it was declared a National Monument. The layout of the castle forms an irregular polygon. The main entrance to the castle has a silted drawbridge, and the façade features two fortified towers linked by a double rounded arch. **Clock Tower.** Built in the 16th century on one of the





Castle of the Knights Templar










Panoramic view of Ponferrada

arches of the ancient medieval walls. The lower section is the oldest part, whilst the upper section dates back to 1693. It is topped by a capital with a slate roof. **La Reina Hospital.** A 15th century Baroque hospital founded by Queen Isabella the Catholic. This building has undergone extensive alteration work and today houses a health centre. **Church of San Andrés.** The original medieval church was replaced during the course of alteration work in later centuries. It has a magnificent tower topped with a pyramid-shaped roof. Inside is a Baroque altarpiece by José Ovalle and Andrés de Benavente and the 14th century image of the 'Cristo del Castillo'. **Church of Las Concepcionistas.** Founded in 1524 by Don Álvaro Pérez de Osorio and his wife, it boasts a stone masonry façade. This superb single-nave church has a 16th century Mudejar roof. **Railway Museum.** Visitors to this museum, situated in the former railway station, can admire a large collection of objects, maps and explanatory panels, as well as the last steam engines to

run in Spain. **Bierzo Museum.** This museum offers a detailed insight into the history of Ponferrada and Bierzo from the Palaeolithic Period to the early 20th century, and includes valuable exhibits of gold and silver work and a fascinating numismatics collection. **Luis del Olmo Radio Museum.** A large collection of wirelesses and the chance to learn about the history of the radio in Spain. **Town Hall.** This Baroque building with two side towers reminds us of the town halls of León and Astorga. It was designed by the Galician architect Pedro de Aren.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

-  **ALEA**  
Teleno, 33  
 987 404 133 - 699 065 061  
(18 beds).  
 teleno33@gmail.com  
 42,546721, -6,582271
-  **ALBERGUE GUIANA HOSTEL**  
Avda. Del Castillo, 112  
 987 409 327 - 609 152 037  
(102 beds).  
 guianahostel@gmail.com





Basilica of La Virgen de la Encina



Ponferrada Town Hall

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de información turística.

Gil y Carrasco, 4.

☎ 987 424 236.

turismo@ponferrada.org

Patronato de Turismo de la

Comarca de El Bierzo.

Avenida de la Minería, s/n,

3ª planta.

Edificio Minero.

☎ 987 423 551.

turismo@ccbierzo.com

Asociación de Amigos del

Camino de Santiago del Bierzo.

Avda. del Castillo, 106

(caseta de madera).

☎ 987 419 283.

asociación@amigoscaminobierzo.org

### NEARBY:

From here we recommend a trip to the nearby Monastery of **Santo Tomás de las Ollas**.

### COLUMBRIANOS:

Altitude: 530 m

Distance from

Fuentesnuevas: 2.8 km

Kind of route: Road



*Traces of the ancient Pre-Roman fortified settlements can still be seen here. This annexe of Ponferrada has a population of 1,378 and boasts several stately homes such as Tormaleo and Regalao, reminding us that Columbianos was once a seat of power and wealth.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Esteban.** Standing a short distance from the town centre, this church dates back to 1778. The belfry was rebuilt in 1948 after it was struck by lightning, causing part of the structure to collapse. **Shrine of San Blas.** This shrine reminds us that this was once the site of a hospital providing care for ailing pilgrims. The interior boasts an 18th century image of the saint and a Baroque relief of



the Virgin of La Encina. Also worthy of note are the two images carved from the trunks of two elm trees, which are common throughout this area. The first, standing in Plaza del Concejo, depicts a countrywoman carrying a basket on her head, a tribute by local sculptor Rixo to the female farm workers of the Bierzo region. The second is situated in Plaza de las Eras and represents a stork's nest and a child and reads 'Columbianos'.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



##### SAN BLAS

San Blas, 5



675 651 241 - 625 562 553  
(17 beds).

## FUENTES NUEVAS:

Altitude: 513 m  
Distance from Camponaraya: 2 km  
Kind of route: Road



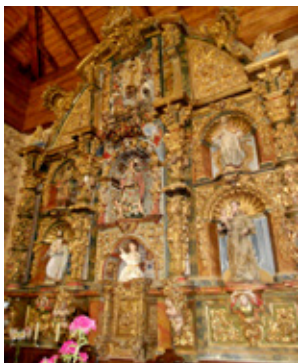
*Making our way along the Royal Route, and just four kilometres from Ponferrada, we come to Fuentes Nuevas, another annexe of Ponferrada with a population of some 2,735. This is the site of Cantalobos, the first industrial estate to be built in the Bierzo region.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

Parish Church of Santa María. A rectangular church with a false cantilevered octagonal dome. There is a splendid chapel to the left of the nave. The high altarpiece stands out for the numerous caryatids and telamons surrounding the 18th



Shrine of San Blas



Altarpiece in the Church of Santa María





Church of Santa María




Urban stretch of Camponayara

century images of the Assumption, together with those of Saint Francis of Assisi and Saint Stephen. Also worthy of note are the Virgin of Las Candelas and the Crucifix on the water font. **Shrine of El Campo del Divino Cristo.** The original 'Shrine of La Vera Cruz' has completely disappeared, although the new modern shrine is similar in size to the original and the belfry, built using stones from the original, is also similar and houses the original bell.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

##### **NARAYA**

Avda. Galicia, 506

 987 450 357 - 659 189 621  
(24 beds).

#### **CAMPONARAYA:**

Altitude: 492 m

Distance from Cacabelos: 5.7 km

Kind of route: Way



*This village of 2,945 inhabitants has been major reference on the Pil-*

*grims' Route to Santiago for many centuries and was mentioned for the first time in the late 15th century on Van Harff's Itinerary. It was apparently first inhabited when the neighbouring town of Naraya was abandoned. There is also documentary evidence of the first foreign pilgrim that passed through this village: Bishop Godescalco.*


#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Houses** bearing the family crests of the Quiñones and Uceda families and the ruins of the ancient priory of the Monastery of **Santa María de Carracedo.** Parish Church of San Ildefonso, Chapel of La Virgen de la Soledad, and the recently opened Grapevine and Wine Interpretation Centre.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

##### **ALBERGUE LA MEDINA**

Avda. Camino De Santiago, 87

 667 348 551 - 615 019 591  
(18 beds).

 alberguelamedina@gmail.com





Shrine of San Roque

### REST AREA:

On the way out of the town and next to a modern stone cross, there is an area with a fountain, benches, tables and pine wood trees. Next to the Shrine of El Santo Apostol, on top of the hill, there is an area with oak trees, benches, tables and barbecues.

### CACABELOS:

Altitude:	483 m
Distance from Pieros:	3 km
Kind of route:	Road



*We reach Cacabelos by crossing the River Cúa which runs through the fertile lowlands of the Bierzo region. This Roman town, also the site of the ancient Ventosa Fortified Settlement, is referred to in ancient literature as Bergidum Flavium. It is also the centre of what is geographical-ly known as the great valley of*

*El Bierzo, and it currently has a population of 4,224.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of Santa María de la Plaza.** The Romanesque apse is all that remains of the original building, which was rebuilt in the 16th century. Inside is a 17th century Baroque image of the Virgin of La Asunción, of the Castilian School. **Sanctuary of Las Angustias.** The interior of this building, which has an 18th century façade, houses an image of the patron saint, dressed in the style of 15th Castilian widows. Another unusual feature is the relief depicting Saint Anthony of Padua playing cards with the Christ Child. **Chapel of San Roque** (15th century). Extensive restoration work has been carried out on this chapel. **Cacabelos Archaeology Museum.** Definitely not to be missed when visiting this municipality, and considered the centre of the Bierzo region's flourishing wine industry. Set up in 1983 it houses numerous archaeological items, works of art and exhibits of ethnographic and anthropological interest. **Mayor Bridge.** Built on the site of an earlier bridge, it has six ashlar vaults dating back to the 16th and 18th centuries. It is one of the finest examples of this type of bridge to be found in the province of León.



**ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:****LA GALLEGA**

Santa María, 23



987 549 476 (23 beds).



www.hostalgallega.com



hostalgallega@gmail.com

**FURTHER INFORMATION:**

Oficina de Turismo.

Museo M.A.R.C.A

Las Angustias, 24.



987 546 993.

turismo@cacabelos.org

**REST AREAS:**

On the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago just before entering the municipality, in the area known as Campo de San Bartola.

**PIEROS:**

Altitude:	528 m
Distance from Villafranca del Bierzo:	4.1 km
Kind of route:	Road




*This small village of 38 inhabitants is characterised by gently rolling lands planted with vines, the typical landscape in this part of the Bierzo region, which depends heavily on its flourishing wine industry. This village grew up around the 11th century parish church which was consecrated by Osmundo, Bishop of Astorga.*



Church of San Martín

**WHAT TO SEE:**

The cruciform Church of San Martín de Pieros stands on a mound situated to the left of the Ventosa Fortified Settlement and the cluster of houses.  This medieval church was consecrated by Osmundo, Bishop of Astorga, in 1086. The perimeter walls date back to this period, as do the northern façade and the foundation stone, whilst the rest of the church was built during the 16th and 17th centuries. Inside, particularly worthy of note is the splendid figure of Saint Martin on horseback and a Romanesque short canon carving.

**REST AREAS:**

Situated one kilometre outside Cacabelos, just before reaching Pieros.



## VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO:

Altitude: 509 m

Distance from Pereje: 5 km

Kind of route: Way



*This town forms part of the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago and is located at the confluence of the rivers Valcarce and Burbia. It is the historical centre of El Bierzo par excellence and its artistic heritage includes six Sites of Cultural Interest and the designation of the old part of the town as a Historical Site. It was briefly capital of the fifth province of Galicia in 1822. The town today has 2,181 inhabitants*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of San Francisco.**  Its 13th-century Romanesque front is worthy of particular mention, together with the Mudejar-style coffered ceiling above the nave. A fire in 1968 destroyed the church archives.

**Church of Santiago.**  12th century Romanesque. The authentic treasure of this church is the Door of Pardon situated on the side façade facing north. It was restored in 1958 under the orders of the architect Ramón Cañas del Río. The Door of Pardon takes its name because pilgrims who were unable to continue on to Compostela obtained and still obtain today the same indulgences as they do at the apostle's tomb.

**Castle Palace of Los Marqueses.**



Palace of the Marquis of Villafranca



 Rectangular-shaped, its construction began in the early 16th century. During the Peninsular War, it was affected by a great fire, but the original towers survived and it was refurbished in the middle of the 19th century.


**Convent of La Anunciada.** Founded by the fifth Marquis of Villafranca, Pedro de Toledo y Colonna. It has a collection of Flemish paintings from the beginning of the 17th century, known as 'Los Ermitaños de la Anunciada'.

**Convent of San José.** Founded in the 17th century by the Canon of the Cathedral in Santiago de Compostela, Don Luís de Castro, the interior boasts a splendid Baroque altarpiece, the work of José Ovalle, Andrés de Benavente and Isidro Valcarce.

**Collegiate Church of Santa María.**  This church stands on the site of the former Monastery of Santa María de Cluniaco or Cruñego and was built in the 16th century in




the Late Gothic style and also features Plateresque elements. **San Nicolás el Real.**  This was once a Jesuit convent, but today it is run by the Paulist Fathers. It is of Italian Baroque style. Inside, it has a noteworthy Churrigueresque-style altarpiece, Baroque cloister and a statue of the patron saint of Villafranca: The Christ of La Esperanza. **Calle del Agua.** On this street we can admire the palaces of Torquemada and Álvarez de Toledo and the Chapel of Omañas. It is also the birthplace of Fray Martín Sarmiento and the novelist Gil y Carrasco. **Convent of La Concepción.** Founded by Don Pedro de Toledo and Doña María Osorio. For a brief period between 1868 and 1892 it was used as a prison, before being restored to its original use. **Monastery of San Francisco.**  Its 13th-century Romanesque front is worthy of particular mention, together with the Mudejar-style coffered ceiling above the nave, the Gothic

upper end from the 15th century and chapels from the 16th. It is the burial place of interesting characters, such as Gil y Carrasco, a Romantic poet from the 19th century. **Church of San Juan or San Fiz de Viso.**  Built on the site of a Roman cistern, it is in keeping with the rural Romanesque style of the late 12th and early 13th centuries.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

##### LA PIEDRA

Espíritu Santo, 14


 987 540 260 (20 beds).

 [www.alberguedelapiedra.com](http://www.alberguedelapiedra.com)

 [info@alberguedelapiedra.com](mailto:info@alberguedelapiedra.com)


##### EL CASTILLO

El Castillo, 8

 987 540 344 - 606 863 078  
(16 beds).

##### LEO

Ribadeo, 10

 658 049 244 (24 beds).

 [gallegomaria77@gmail.com](mailto:gallegomaria77@gmail.com)



Church of Santiago



San Nicolás el Real

## FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo  
Avda. Bernardo Díez Ovelar.  
☎ 987 540 028.  
turismo@villafrancadelbierzo.org

## REST AREA:

There is a pleasant rest area for pilgrims with tables and benches close to the municipal hostel.

## PEREJE:

Altitude: 542 m  
Distance from Trabadelo: 5.5 km  
Kind of route: Way



*The first place we come to on leaving Villafranca and following the course of the River Valcarce along the N-VI Main Road is Pereje, which still conserves part of its medieval layout. This small village, belonging to the municipality of Trabadelo, has a population of around 32 and a stunningly beautiful setting that forms its principal tourist attraction. In 1118 it was given to Cebreiro by Queen Urraca, and remained part of its dominions until the 19th century.*

## WHAT TO SEE:

**Pilgrims' Church and Hospital.** The construction of these buildings led to a major dispute between the houses of Cluny in Santa María de Cruñego de Villafranca and Aurillac del Cebreiro. It was so serious that Alphonse IX of León, Queen Urraca and Pope Ur-



The Route through the area of Pereje

ban II also became embroiled in the conflict. The hospital provided much welcome relief to those pilgrims unable to make the climb up to Cebreiro in snowy conditions.

## REST AREAS:

A special hard shoulder has been created for pilgrims running parallel to the main road, which includes two modern rest areas with benches and tables.

## TRABADELO:

Altitude: 578 m  
Distance from Portela de Valcarce: 3.3 km  
Kind of route: Way



*At Trabadelo we rejoin the N-VI Main Road. This village was repopulated by Bishop Gelmírez and formed part of the domains of the Church of Santiago de Compostela.*



Today, this small town has a population of 32.


### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of San Nicolás.** A simple yet impeccable church housing a tiny medieval seated image of the Virgin and Child. The Baroque altarpiece is the work of López de Sisto. **Chapel of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción.** Despite being of secular patronage, it has an altar and altar stone.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### CRISPETA

Camino De Santiago, 1

 987 566 529 (30 beds).

#### ALBERGUE MUNICIPAL DE TRABADELO

Camino De Santiago, s/n  
987 566 413 (28 beds).

#### CAMINO Y LEYENDA


Camino De Santiago  
 622 224 862 (14 beds).

### NEARBY:

In the town of **A Pradela de Trabadelo** there is a hostel:

#### ALBERGUE LAMAS

Calella s/n

 987 036 744 - 677 569 764  
(10 beds)

 [miguellamaspra@gmail.com](mailto:miguellamaspra@gmail.com)

## LA PORTELA DE VALCARCE:

Altitude: 580 m

Distance from

Ambasmestas: 1.4 km

Kind of route: Way



Once in the narrow Valcarce Valley, travellers will understand the reasoning behind the name given to this village on the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago: in Galician, the word *Portela* refers to a narrow pass. It was originally known as *Portela de Vallecanceris* and formed part of the dominions of the Monastery of *Caracedo*. Today, this village has only 19 residents.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of San Juan Bautista.** With limited merit and great simplicity.



Church of San Nicolás



The River Valcarce as it runs past La Portela

**Portela Blacksmith's.** Situated five kilometres outside the town, this is one of the best-conserved blacksmith's in the Bierzo region apart from the one in Compludo. Built by Nemesio Fernández in the 19th century, the various facilities are all in excellent condition. Particularly worthy of note are the mansion, the coal cellar, the forge, the press and anvil, as well as the stables and mill.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



##### EL PEREGRINO

Ctra. Nacional VI



987 543 197 (26 beds).



42,660083, -6,917824

#### AMBASMETAS:

Altitude: 605 m

Distance from

Vega de Valcarce: 2.2 km

Kind of route: Way



*This municipality of 40 inhabitants is located just one kilometre from Portela, at the spot where the Riv-*

*er Balboa flows into the Valcárcel. Indeed, the name refers to this confluence. Remains of the ancient Roman road can be seen here.*

#### WHAT TO SEE:

**Church of San Pedro.** A simple construction with a typical, local-style spire.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



##### CAMYNOS

Ctra. Antigua Nacional VI, 43



609 381 412 (10 beds).



[www.camynos.es](http://www.camynos.es)



[camynos@gmail.com](mailto:camynos@gmail.com)



##### EL RINCÓN DEL APÓSTOL

Ctra. Nacional VI, 1, A



987 543 099 - 656 945 201

(16 beds).



[www.elrincondelapostol.com](http://www.elrincondelapostol.com)



[jlago@terra.es](mailto:jlago@terra.es)

#### REST AREA:

Behind the church, next to the river is a pleasant spot offering welcome



Panoramic view of the town



shade, a potable water fountain, tables, benches and a barbecue.


## VEGA DE VALCARCE:

Altitude:	631 m
Distance from Ruitelán:	1.7 km
Kind of route:	Way



*The municipality of 210 inhabitants lies between the Veiga Fortified Settlement, of which no traces remain, and Castrosarracín, referred to by Aymeric Picaud in his guide as Castro Sarracenicum, and founded in the 9th century by Sarraceno, Count of Astorga and Bierzo. It is the principle centre of population in Valcarce Valley and occupies a privileged spot.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Castle of Sarracin** . Located on an elevation that towers above the valley, as if it still wanted to protect the municipality, this building was constructed between the 14th and

15th centuries. It was built with slate masonry. Traditional 'palloza' round thatched dwelling and an unusual sculpture made from tree trunks that looks like a giant. **Church of la Magdalena, Roman bridges, Veiga Fortified Settlement.**

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

-  **SANTA MARÍA MAGDALENA**  
Ctra. Antigua N-VI, Esq. Carqueixede, 2  
 695 258 364 (15 beds).
-  **EL PASO**  
Antigua N-VI  
 628 104 309 (28 beds).
-  **EL RINCÓN DE PIN**  
Ruitelán, 6  
 987 561 350 - 616 066 442 (15 beds).

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Ayuntamiento de Vega de Valcarce. Plaza del Ayuntamiento, 1  
 987 543 006 - 987 543 248  
[www.vegadevalcarce.net](http://www.vegadevalcarce.net)



Castle of Sarracin

## RUITELÁN:

Altitude:	690 m
Distance from Las Herrerías:	1.1 km
Kind of route:	Way



The tiny hamlet of Ruitelán, with a population of 20, lies close to Vega next to the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago on the left bank of the River Valcárcel.



Church of San Juan Bautista

### WHAT TO SEE:

#### Parish Church of San Juan Bautista.

Built prior to the 15th century and covered with a stone barrel vault.

**Shrine of San Froilán.** Of considerable historical and anthropological interest, this building marks the spot where tradition has it that Saint Froilán, one of the patron saints of Lugo, spent the night in a cave after his donkey was devoured by a wolf.

## LAS HERRERÍAS:

Altitude:	675 m
Distance from Hospital:	1 km
Kind of route:	Way



This spot is the Salvaterra described by Laffi and very possibly Aymeric's Villaus. In 1178, the Church of Santiago de Compostela set up a hospital here for the English. This small town has 32 residents today.

### WHAT TO SEE:

**Parish Church of Santa Ana.** This church boasts a nave covered by a spectacular ceiling with a coffered central panel and gables. The images on display in the interior include a 16th century figure of Christ and a Baroque statue of Saint Julian. **Roman bridge.** Crossing the River Valcárce, it was partially rebuilt during the 15th century. On leaving the town, just before the bridge, there is a modern, eye-catching fountain that replaced the former Quiñones Fountain, which, according to local tradition, is linked to Don Suero, the fearless contender at Pasos Honroso.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:



#### CASA LIXIA

Camino De Santiago, 35

608 528 715 (40 beds).



[www.casalixa.com](http://www.casalixa.com)



[info@casalixa.com](mailto:info@casalixa.com)





Roman bridge in Las Herrerías

**REST AREA:**

Situated on the road leading out of the town, the Fountain of Don Suero referred to above is set in an area offering welcome shade, as well as tables, benches and a barbecue.

**WHAT TO SEE:**

Remains of the church and the pilgrims' cemetery can still be seen.

**REST AREA:**

In the centre of the village, there is a large area with trees, tables, benches and barbecues.

**HOSPITAL:**

Altitude	790 m
Distance from La Faba:	2.6 km
Kind of route:	Way



*The name of this tiny hamlet comes from the English hospital that is mentioned in documents dating back to the 12th and 13th centuries, and which was used by the English King of the House of Plantagenet, Henry II, during his pilgrimage to Santiago.*



Fuente de la Trucha





## LA FABA:

Altitude:	917 m
Distance from Laguna de Castilla:	2.3 km
Kind of route:	Way



Mention was made of this village of 29 residents as far back as 1252, albeit under the name of Villa de Urz or Villa de Us. It is just one of many villages scattered around these rolling hills covered with thick vegetation. The houses line the slope leading up to Mount Traviesa.

### WHAT TO SEE:

Church of San Andrés.

Rebuilt in the 18th century.



Pilgrims' hostel

## LA LAGUNA:

Altitude:	1,100 m
Distance from Cebreiro:	2.4 km
Kind of route:	Way



With 25 inhabitants, this is the last village in the province of León and the end of the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago in Castilla y León. It is the prelude to the climb up to Cebreiro.

### WHAT TO SEE:

The spectacular landscape is its greatest attraction. Just a stone's throw away lies the 'mons Zeberri-um', Cebreiro, and the gateway to Galicia.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

#### LA ESCUELA

Santiago, 5

987 689 700 - 629 181 702  
(46 beds).

raferma@raferma.e.telefonica.net



Pilgrims' spring



# Galicia

## CEBREIRO:

Altitude: 1,330 m  
Distance from Sarria: 40 km



Church of Santa María

*Embedded at the top of the Cebreiro mountain pass lies this historic village with its ancient round thatched stone dwellings known as pallozas, perfectly suited to the harsh mountain weather conditions. This village forms a picturesque ethnographic site huddled around the Sanctuary of Santa María.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Sanctuary of Santa María de O Cebreiro (11th century). Pallozas.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue de la Xunta en O Cebreiro-Piedrafita.

Edificio de nueva planta.

☎ 982 367 026 / 679 190 876.  
(106 beds).

Albergue de la Xunta en Hospital da Condesea Piedrafita. Escuela unitaria rehabilitada.

☎ 982 161 336. (22 beds).

Albergue de la Xunta en Triacastela. Edificaciones tradicionales y dos pabellones de nueva planta. ☎ 982 548 087. (56 beds).

Albergue del Monasterio de Samos (optional route through Samos).

☎ 982 546 046. (70 beds).

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de información turística del Concello de Pedrafita do Cebreiro. ☎ 982 367 103.

Información Xacobeo en O Cebreiro. ☎ 982 367 025.

## SARRIA:

Altitude: 450 m  
Distance from Portomarín: 23.5 km



*It was in this major town on the French Route that King Alphonse IX died whilst making the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela in 1230.*



Convent of La Magdalena



General view of Portomarín

### WHAT TO SEE:

Old Quarter. Parish Church of El Salvador. San Antonio Hospital. Convent of La Magdalena. Ruins of the 14th century fortress. Church of Santa Mariña (19th century).

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue de la Xunta en Sarria. Mayor, 57. ☎ 686 744 047. (41 beds).

Albergue Alma do Camiño.

Calvo Sotelo, 199.

☎ 942 876 768. (96 beds).

Albergue Monasterio de la Magdalena. Avda. La Merced, 60.

☎ 982 533 568. (110 beds).

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Información Concello de Sarria.

Vigo, 15. ☎ 982 530099.

turismo@sarria.es.

## PORTOMARÍN:

Altitude: 320 m

Distance from

Palas de Rei: 24.5 km



*The original town of Portomarín disappeared under the waters of the reservoir that was built here in the 1960s. It was made up of the*

*medieval boroughs of San Pedro and San Nicolás and boasted one of the best-known Roman-medieval bridges on the entire Pilgrims' Route. When the village was moved to its new site, care was taken to conserve several manor houses and the Romanesque churches of San Pedro and San Nicolás.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Church of San Nicolás. Façade of the Church of San Pedro (1182). Casa del Conde (16th century). Berbetoros Palace (17th century). Las Nieves Chapel and Staircase. Other highlights include the stunning natural landscapes, Miño Bridge and the Ethnography Museum.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue de Portomarín.

Condes de Fenosa, s/n. (114 beds).

Albergue Ferramenteiro.

Chantada, 3.

☎ 982 545 360. (130 beds).

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Información del Concello de Portomarín.

☎ 982 545 070.

www.concellodeportomarin.es



## PALAS DE REI:

Altitude: 565 m  
 Distance from Melide: 15 km



*This town takes its name from an ancient royal palace that was said to have stood in this area. The French Route leaves Palas via Campo dos Romeiros, a traditional meeting point for pilgrims, where they regrouped after forming spontaneous clusters along the way.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Temple of San Tirso.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue de la Xunta en Palas de Rei. Avda. de Compostela, 19.  
 ☎982 380 090. (60 beds).

Albergue- Pabellón de peregrinos de la Xunta.  
 Lugar de Chacotes, s/n. (112 beds).

Albergue San Marcos.  
 Travesía de la Iglesia, s/n.  
 ☎982 380 711. (71 beds).

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Información Concello de Palas de Rei.  
 Avda. de Compostela, 28.  
 ☎982 380 001.

## MELIDE:

Altitude: 457 m  
 Distance from Arzúa: 17 km



*The stretch between Leboreiro and Melide is one of the most beautiful on the entire Pilgrims' Route. In Melide, it takes us through the centre of a town with deeply-rooted associations with the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago. It was repopulated in the 13th century on the orders of Alphonse IX.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Church of San Pedro. Melide Stone Cross. Parish Church. Romanesque Church of Santa María. Archaeological Museum. Terra de Melide Museum and the Parish Religious Art Museum..

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue de la Xunta en Melide  
 Rua San Antonio s/n.  
 ☎981 507 275. (156 beds).

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Turismo en el museo "Terra de Melide"  
 ☎981 507 998



Medieval bridge in Arzúa

## ARZÚA:

Altitude: 389 m

Distance from Santiago  
de Compostela: 36.8 km



*In the past it was traditional for pilgrims leaving Triacastela to pick up a stone from a neighbouring quarry and carry it to the limestone furnaces in Castañeda, Arzúa, thereby contributing to the construction of Santiago Cathedral.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Chapel of La Magdalena.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue Via Lactea. (120 beds).

Albergue Santiago Apostol  
(72 beds).

Albergue Don Quijote. (50 beds).

Albergue de Peregrinos de la  
Xunta en Arzúa.

Cima do Lugar, 6 (50 beds).

☎981 500 455.

### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Información  
Concello de Palas de Rei.  
Avda. de Compostela, 28.  
☎982 380 001.

## SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA:

Altitude: 260 m



*Once past Monte del Gozo, we can delight at the site of the 'New Jerusalem' – and the capital of the Autonomous Community of Galicia – Santiago de Compostela. Pilgrims reach the cathedral via the district of San Lázaro, Rúa de San Pedro, Porta do Camiño, Rúa das Casas Reais and Plaza de Cervantes, before entering the Cathedral – provided that it is not a Holy Year – through the doorway situated in Plaza de la Inmaculada.*

### WHAT TO SEE:

Convent of Santo Domingo de Bonaval. Church of Santa María del Camino. Ánimas Chapel (17th century). Church of San Benito. Convent of San Paio de Antealtares. A fascinating religious art museum. Cathedral. Gelmírez Palace. Hotel Reyes Católicos. Pazo Raxoi (Galician country home). San Jerónimo College. Fonseca College. Casa del



San Martín Pinario in Santiago de Compostela





Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela

Cabildo. Casa del Deán. Casa de los Canónigos. Monastery of San Martiño Pinario. Convent of San Francisco. Church of San Miguel dos Agros. Convent of San Agustín. Church of San Fiz de Solovio. Church of Santa María Salomé. Collegiate Church of Santa María la Real de Sar.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR PILGRIMS:

Albergue de Peregrinos de la Xunta de Pedrouzo-Arca-O Pino. (126 beds). ☎686 744 055.

Albergue de la Xunta en el Monte do Gozo. ☎981 558 942. (800 beds).

Albergue San Lazaro-Santiago. Rua de San Lázaro. (80 beds).

Albergue del Seminario Menor. Belvis, s/n. ☎981 031 768. (200 beds).

Albergue Fin del Camino. Rua Moscova, s/n. ☎981 587 324. (110 beds)

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

Oficina de Información al peregrino (Xunta de Galicia).  
Rúa do Villar, 30-32.  
☎981 584 081.



Portico of La Gloria



Pazo Raxoi (Galician country home)

Oficina de Turismo de la Xunta de Galicia. Rúa del Villar, 30-32.  
☎981 584 081.

Oficina de Turismo de Santiago. Rua do Villar, 63. ☎981 555 129.

Oficina de acogida al peregrino (S. I. Catedral) Rua do Villar, 1.  
☎981 568 846

# Non-Profit Hostels

If you use these hostels you will find that some are very modest. Embrace what is offered to you and appreciate the efforts of many people who work selflessly to help you. Help keep the hostels clean.

## San Lázaro

Mayor,24  
9259 Redecilla del Camino. Burgos  
Tel.: 947585221  
albergue-redeci@terra.es

## Acacio & Orietta

Nueva,6. 9259 Vitoria de Rioja. Burgos  
Tel.: 947585220  
casaperegrina@yahoo.es

## Parada Vitoria

Bajera, 37. 9259 Vitoria de Rioja. Burgos  
Tel.: 610625065  
majeperez7@yahoo.es

## El Caminante

Mayor, 36. 9250 Belorado. Burgos  
Tel.: 947580231

## A Santiago

Camino de Redoña,s/n  
9250 Belorado. Burgos  
Tel.: 947562164  
albergueasantiago@hotmail.com

## San Roque

Cayetano Ortiz,39. 9258 Villambistia  
Burgos. Tel.: 660797011  
villambistia@diputaciondeburgos.net

## Albergue Municipal de Villafranca Montes de Oca

Mayor,17  
9257 Villafranca Montes de Oca  
Burgos  
Tel.: 947582111

## La Hutte

En Medio,38. 9199 Atapuerca.  
Burgos  
Tel.: 947430320  
papasol@burgosturismorural.com

## Divina Pastora

Lain Calvo, 10. 9003 Burgos  
Tel.: 947207952

## Albergue Municipal de Peregrinos de Burgos

Fernán González, 28. 9003 Burgos  
Tel.: 947460922  
asociacion@caminosantiagoburgos.com

## Albergue de Peregrinos Emaús

San Pedro de Cardeña,31 Bis  
9002 Burgos  
Tel.: 947207045  
marienoelm@gmail.com

## Albergue Municipal Hornillos del Camino

San Román, 3  
9230 Hornillos del Camino. Burgos  
Tel.: 687 784681

## El Sambol

El Páramo de Iglesias,  
(Pol 506-Parcela 326)  
9227 Iglesias. Burgos  
Tel.: 628927317  
sanbolysantabrigida@hotmail.com



**Albergue Municipal de La Iglesia**

La Iglesia 11. 9227 Hontanas  
Burgos  
Tel.: 686908486

**Albergue Municipal de San Esteban**

Plaza Mayor, 17. 9110 Castrojeriz  
Burgos. Tel.: 947377001  
ayto@castrojeriz.es

**Casa Nostra**

Real de Oriente, 52. 9110 Castrojeriz  
Burgos. Tel.: 947377493  
encastrojeriz@hotmail.com

**Asociación El Camino Vege de Montserrat**

Real de Oriente 79. 9100 Castrojeriz  
Burgos  
Tel.: 633538993/947377310  
albergueelcaminovm@hotmail.com

**Betania**

Avda del Ejército Español Nº 26-1<sup>º</sup>b  
34440 Fromista. Palencia  
Tel.: 638846043

**Albergue Municipal Poblacion de Campos**

Francesa Nº 3.  
34449 Poblacion de Campos.  
Palencia. Tel.: 979811099  
info@amanecerencampos.com

**Albergue Parroquial Santa María**

Clérigo Pastor, s/n  
34120 Carrion de Los Condes  
Palencia  
Tel.: 979880768

**Espiritu Santo**

Plaza San Juan, Nº 4  
34120 Carrion de Los Condes  
Palencia  
Tel.: 979880052  
albergueespiritusanto@yahoo.es

**Santa Clara**

Santa Clara, Nº 1  
34120 Carrion de Los Condes  
Palencia  
Tel.: 979880837  
clarisascarrion@planalfa.es

**Albergue Jacobeo Julián Campo y José Santino Manzano**

Ferial Nuevo 8. 34340 Villada  
Palencia  
Tel.: 979844005/669906172  
turismo@villada.es

**Camino Real**

2<sup>a</sup> Trasera Mayor 8.  
34309 Calzadilla de la Cueva. Palencia  
Tel.: 979883187  
cesaracero2004@yahoo.es

**Albergue Municipal de Calzadilla de la Cueva**

Mayor 1.  
34309 Calzadilla de la Cueva. Palencia  
Tel.: 670558954  
secretario@cervatosdelacueva.es

**Albergue Municipal de Peregrinos "Verano"**

Arco-La Herrería, s/n  
24320 Sahagun. León  
Tel.: 987781015

**Viatoris**

Travesía del Arco, 31  
24320 Sahagun. León  
Tel.: 679977828  
aaocho@hotmail.com

**Albergue Municipal de Peregrinos de Invierno**

Antonio Nicolas, 55  
24320 Sahagun. León  
Tel.: 987780001  
info@sahagun.org



**Asociacion Hospederia Jacobea  
El Nogal**

Fray Pedro, 42  
24343 Burgo Ranero (El)  
León  
Tel.: 667207454  
jelnogal@yahoo.es

**Ebalo**

La Fe, 24.  
24343 El Burgo Ranero. León  
Tel.: 677490521

**Albergue Municipal de Reliegos**

Zapardiel Segunda, 13  
24339 Reliegos. León  
Tel.: 987317801

**Albergue Gaia**

Avda Constitucion 28  
24210 Mansilla de Las Mulas. León  
Tel.: 699911311  
alberguedegaia@hotmail.com

**Albergue Municipal de  
Villadangos del Paramo**

Plaza Mayor, 1  
24392 Villadangos del Paramo.  
León  
Tel.: 987390003

**San Javier**

Porteria, 6  
24700 Astorga. León  
Tel.: 987618532

**El Pilar**

Jeronimo Moran Alonso, s/n  
24722 Rabanal del Camino. León  
Tel.: 987631621

**Monte Irago**

Real, s/n  
24722 Foncebadón. León  
Tel.: 695452950

**El Acebo**

La Cruz, 6. 24413 Acebo. León  
Tel.: 987695074

**Rubi**

Avda. Fraga Iribarne, s/n  
24413 Molinaseca. León  
Tel.: 987453146

**San Nicolás El Real**

San Nicolás 4.  
24520 Villafranca del Bierzo. León  
Tel.: 987566529

**Casa Susi**

C/ Camino de Santiago 25.  
24523 Trabadelo. León  
Tel.: 679319062  
alberguecasasusi@gmail.com

**Ultreia**

La Faba. 24000 La Faba. León  
Tel.: 630836865





# Associations of Saint James

**Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Burgos.**  
Fernán González, 28.  
09004. Burgos.  
Teléfono: 947 268 386  
asociación@caminosantiagoburgos.com  
www.caminosantiagoburgos.com.

**Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Palencia y Centro de Estudios y Documentación del Camino de Santiago.**  
Real Monasterio de San Zoilo.  
34120. Carrión de los Condes (Palencia).  
Telefono: 979 880 902.  
info@bibliotecajacobe.org  
www.bibliotecajacobe.org

**Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Mansilla de las Mulas.**  
Casa de Cultura. Plaza de San Martín, 1. 24210. Mansilla de las Mulas (León).  
www.amigoscaminomansilla.com.

**Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago Pulchra Leonina de León.**  
Avda. Independencia, 2. 5º Izq.  
24001 León  
Teléfono: 987 260 530 y 677 430 200  
caminosantiagoleon@gmail.com  
www.caminosantiagoleon.es

**Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Astorga y Comarca.**  
Siervas de María  
Plaza de San Francisco, 3.  
24700. Astorga (León).  
Teléfono: 987 616 034 y 618 271 773  
asociación@caminodesantiagoastorga.com  
www.caminodesantiagoastorga.com.

**Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago del Bierzo**  
Caseta de Madera (al lado del Crucero)  
Avda. del Castillo 106  
24400 Ponferrada  
Telefono: 987 419 283  
asociacion@amigoscaminobierzo.org  
www.amigoscaminobierzo.org



# Useful addresses

## REGIONAL TOURIST INFORMATION

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE ÁVILA

San Segundo, 17.

“Casa de las Carnicerías”. 05001 Ávila

Tel. 920 21 13 87 • Fax. 920 25 37 17

oficinadeturismodeavila@jcy.es

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE BURGOS

Plaza Alonso Martínez 7 bajo

09003 Burgos

Tel. 947 20 31 25 • Fax. 947 27 65 29

oficinadeturismodeburgos@jcy.es

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE LEÓN

Plaza de la Regla, 2. 24003 León

Tel. 987 23 70 82 • Fax. 987 27 33 91

oficinadeturismodeleon@jcy.es

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE PALENCIA

Mayor, 31. 34001 Palencia

Tel. 979 70 65 23 • Fax. 979 70 65 25

oficinadeturismodepalencia@jcy.es

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE SALAMANCA

Pza. Mayor 32, 37002 Salamanca

Tel. 923 21 83 42 • Fax. 923 26 34 09

información@turismodesalamanca.com

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE SEGOVIA

Plaza Mayor, 10. 40001 Segovia

Tel. 921 46 03 34 • Fax. 921 46 03 30

oficinadeturismodesegovia@jcy.es

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE SORIA

Medinaceli, 2. 42003 Soria

Tel. 975 21 20 52 • Fax. 975 22 12 89

oficinadeturismodesoria@jcy.es

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE VALLADOLID .

Pabellón de Cristal

Acera de Recoletos s/n.

47004 Valladolid

Tel. 983 21 93 10 • Fax. 983 21 78 60

oficinadeturismodevalladolid@jcy.es

### OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN

#### TURÍSTICA DE ZAMORA

Príncipe de Asturias, 1. 49012 Zamora

Tel. 980 53 18 45 • Fax. 980 53 38 13

oficinadeturismodezamora@jcy.es

### INFORMACIÓN TURÍSTICA REGIONAL

Oficina de Promoción Turística

de Castilla y León en Madrid

Alcalá 105 28009 Madrid

Tel. 91 578 03 24 • Fax. 91 781 24 16

oficinademadridfundacionsiglo@gmail.com





## PROVINCIAL TOURIST INFORMATION

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### **SOCIEDAD PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA PROVINCIA DE BURGOS**

Consulado del Mar.  
Paseo del Espolón 14. 09003 Burgos  
Tel. 947 06 19 29  
[www.turismoburgos.org](http://www.turismoburgos.org)

### **CONSORCIO PROVINCIAL DE TURISMO DE LEÓN.**

Edificio Torreón  
Pza. de la Regla s/n. 24002 León.  
Tel. 987 29 22 79  
[www.turisleon.com](http://www.turisleon.com)

### **SERVICIO DE TURISMO DIPUTACIÓN DE PALENCIA**

Mayor 31 bajo D. 34001 Palencia.  
Tel. 979 70 65 23.  
[www.palenciaturismo.es](http://www.palenciaturismo.es)

### **CONSEJO COMARCAL DEL BIERZO**

Avda. de la Minería s/n 3º Edificio Minero.  
24400 Ponferrada (León).  
Tel. 987 42 35 51  
[www.turismobierzo.es](http://www.turismobierzo.es)





**INFORMATION:**  
[www.turismocastillayleon.com](http://www.turismocastillayleon.com)





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[turismocastillayleon.com](http://turismocastillayleon.com)



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[visitcastillayleon](https://www.facebook.com/visitcastillayleon)



[cylesvida](https://twitter.com/cylesvida)



[cylesvida](https://www.instagram.com/cylesvida)



**Junta de  
Castilla y León**