

Where the culture is emotion

Come and enjoy the only place in Spain that is both a World Heritage Site, a European Heritage Seal, a Historical Landmark of the European Chemical Society and a key site of the European Route of Industrial Heritage.

Other heritage elements that you can discover in the Park.

- 8 Gate of Carlos IV, 1795.
- 9 Carros Gate
- 10 Miner's Word Center
- 11 Aludeles metallurgical furnaces
- 12 Restoration of dumps
- 13 Cermak-Spirek Furnace Chimney
- 14 San Joaquin mining well
- 15 Tuning workshops
- 16 Exhibition room Taller de la Mina
- 17 Almadén Mines historical Printing Press
- 18 San Aquilino mining well
- 19 picnic area
- 20 Malacate Restaurant
- 21 Parking lot



RECEPTION CENTER

Located on the ground floor of the main building, it integrates the entrance access control, the store, the left-luggage office and the toilets. In the descriptive panels we can find a presentation of the Almadén Mines and some of its keys as a World Heritage Site. Of special interest are the models, the general one of the facilities and the one of the presentation room of the mine. "El Malacate" restaurant-cafeteria in the Parque Minero, open on demand.



**MINA DE
ALMADÉN**

The underground mine, with more than 700m of depth, is a space of extraordinary value dedicated to the visit with the maximum guarantees of authenticity and security. The accessible area corresponds to the 1st floor of the Almadén mine, about 50m deep, the one with the greatest historical value. Visitors, after visiting areas of exploitation from the 17th and 18th centuries (exploitations of thefts, headlands or sky and banks) and work from the 19th century arrive at the baritel of San Andrés with its majestic winch. Subsequently, through the San Teodoro well, we reach an upper gallery where a mining train transports the group to the surface.



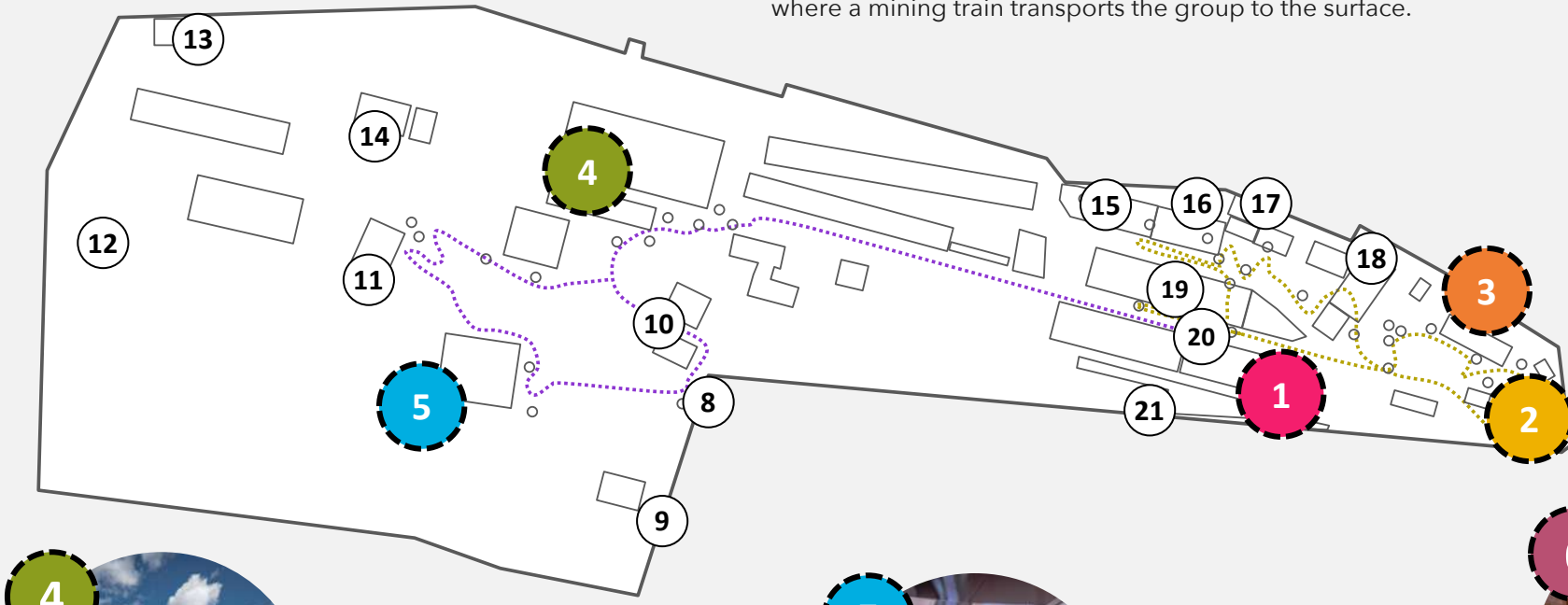
**CENTRO DE
MINERÍA**

Located in the old compressor building, it is a simple building from the 1920s. This entire building is dedicated to the mine, it shows, with detailed audiovisual systems, the different exploitation systems that have occurred in the mine at different times, with all those other tasks related to the extraction of the mineral (drainage, illumination and transport of cinnabar to the surface).



**ARCHIVO
HISTÓRICO DE
ALMADÉN**

The Historical Archive of Mines of Almadén is located in the Royal Hospital of Miners of San Rafael. Work on this building began in 1755, when Ferdinand VI reigned, with Francisco de Villegas as superintendent, and ended in 1773 under the reign of Carlos III and with Diego Luis Gijón y Pacheco as Superintendent. In total, the files cataloged to date are more than 116,000 and the number of plans amounts to more than 20,800, of which, just over 20,700 are scanned. The Archive has been open to the public since 2004 and has a new room dedicated to its holdings.



**PATRIMONIO INDUSTRIAL
MINAS DE
ALMADÉN**

The industrial heritage of the Almadén Mines constitutes an element of enormous importance for the understanding of the site. The accumulation of extraction processes over more than 2,000 years has formed a superposition of elements whose knowledge and understanding allow the configuration of a sequence of stages, with their specificities, that come together in a final reality, an accumulation of stories, technologies, knowledge and lives. The Mining Park constitutes the most outstanding element of a complex and extensive industrial landscape. Outstanding elements such as the reconstruction of the Aludeles furnaces, the San Teodoro, San Aquilino and San Joaquin mine shafts, the old workshops, warehouses and the collection of machinery, which can be visited and recognized through informative signage with QR codes.



**MUSEO DEL
MERCURIO**

The Mercury Museum installed in the old mercury warehouse of Cerco de Buitrones. In this building there are rooms dedicated to the geology and paleontology of the area, mercury sciences with interactive experiments on mercury physics and chemistry, the history of the metallurgy of this metal and the mercury weighing and packaging room. The basement is dedicated to the history of the mines and transport from Almadén to the shipyards of Seville and from there to America.



**MUSEO HOSPITAL DE
MINEROS**

The assistance policy promoted in the mid-eighteenth century by Superintendent Francisco de Villegas responded to the need to increase the mine's permanent workforce, until then made up of free workers who combined this work with agricultural work; and to a lesser extent, forced laborers. The hospital, which opened its doors in 1774, not only treated the miners, but the entire population, and any type of illness.

