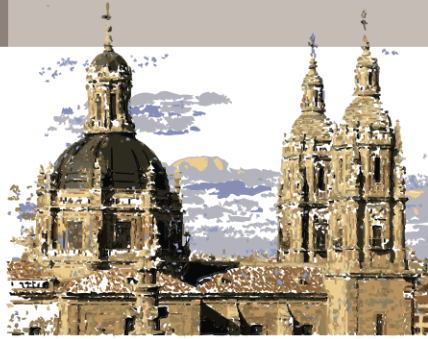




- 3 ■ Salamanca
- 4 ■ It's history
- 6 ■ Town planning
- 8 ■ Entry into the city, the City Gates
- 20 ■ Salamanca-Latin America
- 22 ■ Salamanca on the Silver Way
- 24 ■ Small Places of Worship
- 28 ■ Museums and Collections
- 36 ■ Hidden corners
- 42 ■ Much more
- 52 □ Practical Information

LA
MANCA

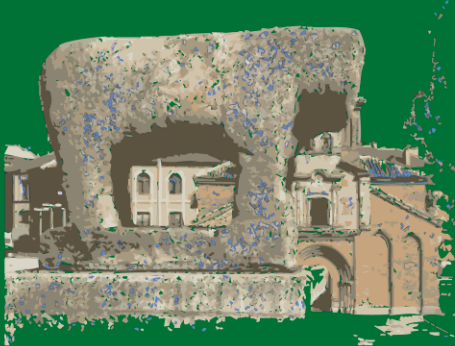




SALAMANCA

City of Philosophy, of Encounters and Wisdom, of Truth and Beauty, with golden and blue hues, always open-minded and receptive... these are just some of the ways to describe this city, which like all cities with a wealth of history and that are both vibrant and eternal, possesses a thousand different names.

A beautiful city, with a rich historical and monumental legacy, refined and shimmering, especially at the magical times of dusk and dawn when the sun turns the Villamayor stone to gold. A city of wisdom, a focus of learning and knowledge, its university is one of the oldest in Europe and a benchmark for universities in America. A city with both real and literary characters who walked its streets, livened it up, dreamt it and who still today inhabit it; Unamuno, Lope de Vega, Fray Luis, Francisco de Vitoria, la Celestina, Christopher Columbus, Torrente Ballester, Martín Gaité, Villena, Torres Villarroel, Ignacio de Loyola and Santa Teresa de Jesús. But above all, a vibrant city, as it permanently finds itself “rebuilding” itself, because there are always people in its streets, at any time of the night or day, and it is brimming with stories to share.



Its History *Standing in the wake of time*

Every city writes its own history, and is therefore subject to it too. With almost three Millenniums of history on its shoulders, Salamanca has witnessed all manner of incident, large and small, joyous and tragic, glorious or dire. With the Vettones and Vaccaeii, followed by Hannibal and the Romans; the refounding of the city, which Alfonso VI entrusted to Raymond of Burgundy following recovery of Toledo from the Moors, the feudal War of the Bands, the struggle of the Nobles for power in the 14th and 15th centuries, the Revolt of the Comuneros, the glory of the 16th century when Salamanca was the centre of knowledge, and of the world, the economic crisis during the Baroque period, the Peninsular War and the self-absorption that occurred during the 19th and for a good part of the 20th centuries, shaped the city, both physically and spiritually, and determined its structure, identity and culture. Other significant milestones have also occurred in the city's more recent history, two in particular: becoming a UNESCO designated World Heritage City in 1988, and the European Capital of Culture. The 15th Iberoamerican Summit of Heads of State and Government and the 8th Centenary celebrations of the founding of the city's university are just some of the other events that have helped to project Salamanca onto the international stage.



Monumenta Salmanticae



Cloister of the Old Cathedral



Roman Bridge



Town planning *Everything is written on its beautiful skin*

Cities are like books, vast, mysterious and enlightening, with an infinite number of interwoven histories and legends. You just need to know how to read them, and this is the role that town planning plays.

Every period of history leaves its mark, reflecting the way of seeing and understanding the world at that time. The ridge and the river speak of the settling of the city; the Roman and Medieval walls determine what is considered inside and outside the city; the structure of the neighbourhoods reflects the period of resettling; the palaces refer to the dreams of a Renaissance city, conceived at a human scale. The Plaza Mayor, of all the city's squares, speaks of the complex beauty of Baroque architecture, the pride of the city, the Anaya Palace represents the search for new horizons; the iron, the road towards modernity and the Gran Vía, the move towards Neoclassicism. The new expansion, a vibrant centre and the radiating of the city towards the surrounding municipalities, reflect the need of a traditional city to “reinvent itself” not only in the present century, but for those to come.

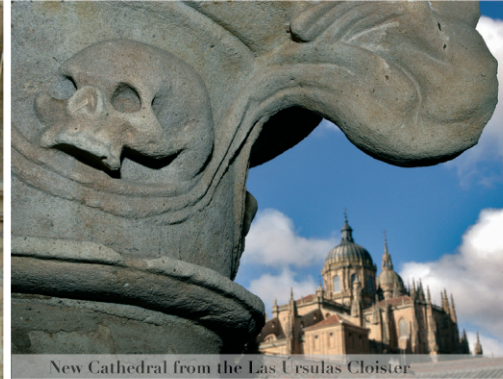
It is like a beautiful, traditional yet contemporary “book”, balanced between the weight of its exterior, its eye-catching adornments and the richness and strength of its interior. A clearly written yet complex text, transitable like very few, and designed for encounters.



City, Cathedral and Cleroia



Plaza Mayor, the Royal Pavilion Archway.



New Cathedral from the Las Ursulas Cloister.



Roman Bridge



Old Cathedral, Del Gallo Tower



Entry into the City, the City Gates

To “enter” means getting a sense of what it means to be a city;

And you sense it with everything; body; mind and heart.

There is only one way to discover the past, present and future of this World Heritage City; by thinking of it as a living being, with a pulse and a voice. A concerned individual who offers themselves up then hides away, with its own special places to welcome in the Spring and bid farewell to the snows, an individual with which to converse. Only in this way will you discover its GATES, decipher their passwords and “enter” inside. GATES that are the cornerstones of the city, the icons that define it, and which you need to see and touch to be able to say you have been there. Each one brings with it its own music, yet all belong to the same city, this city, because they open the way to their own point in time, and avail themselves to its mysteries. The Plaza Mayor, represents the great hall, the heart; the Cathedrals, spirituality; the University, the path to knowledge; the Casa de las Conchas, the political power and the San Esteban Convent, the sense of discovery.

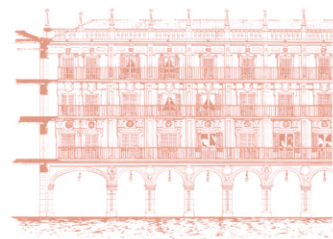




The sun that heals

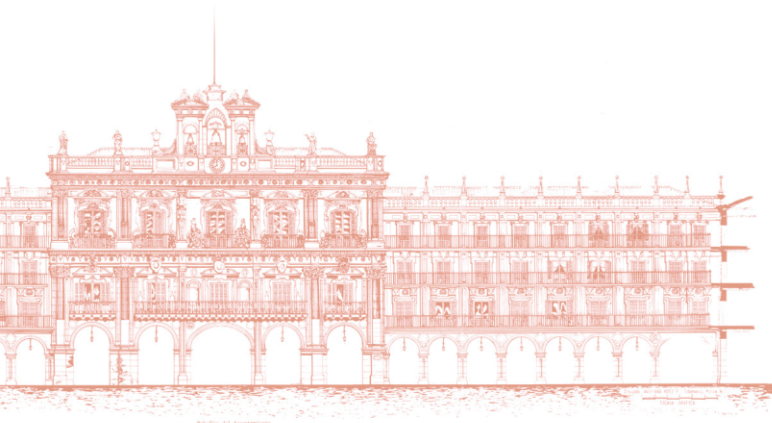
It is one of the most beautiful squares in Spain and in the world and one of the key Baroque architectural monuments in the Iberian Peninsula.

It was and always will be the heart, a meeting point, a place that puts order to the chaos inherent in all cities. An infinite number of roads lead into it and all the routes that lead out of it soon lose themselves in the urban labyrinth. The passers-by that admire the square, chat under its arches or sit in its cafés know how its sun can heal all wounds, or almost all.



La Plaza Mayor

[11]





The courage of knowledge

The University, with its eight centuries of history, its professors, students, rites, or its particular take on university life, is the gateway to the adventure of knowledge. Its facade, the best example of Plateresque architecture; the Fray Luis lecture hall, bare and essential; the spectacular stairway; the Sky of Salamanca by Fernando Gallego or the singularly wonderful, almost unimaginable library, are the major stops along the route.

The University

[13]





Few cities can boast two Cathedrals; Salamanca is one of them. The New Cathedral - Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque, borne from and growing out of the earlier one - Romanesque and snug - respecting it, cherishing it, making it appear even more beautiful, if that were possible. From the silence of the Old Cathedral came the desire to converse with God, and to be part of a community. The magnificence of the New Cathedral, conceived as a vast place of worship, reflects the insignificance of man and how complex the world is.

The Cathedrals

[15]



Ieronimus, a walk through the Medieval Towers of the Cathedral.

A surprise, a singular experience is Ieronimus, a stroll around the towers of the Old and New Cathedrals, including the bell tower, providing spectacular views of the cathedral complex and the floodplains of the River Tormes.



Cathedral Museum

It contains 15th, 16th and 17th century paintings and sculptures. Among the paintings, of particular note are the Triptych of Saint Andrew by Juan de Flandes and the Virgin Mary by De la Rosa and the Portrait of Santa Catalina by Fernando Gallego. The sculptures feature the 15th-century Anaya tombstone attributed to Francisco de Salamanca. But perhaps the most important thing is that to get there, you must first make your way past the two cathedrals before entering into the cloister. A walk that many times separates us from the outside world and shows us a new reality.



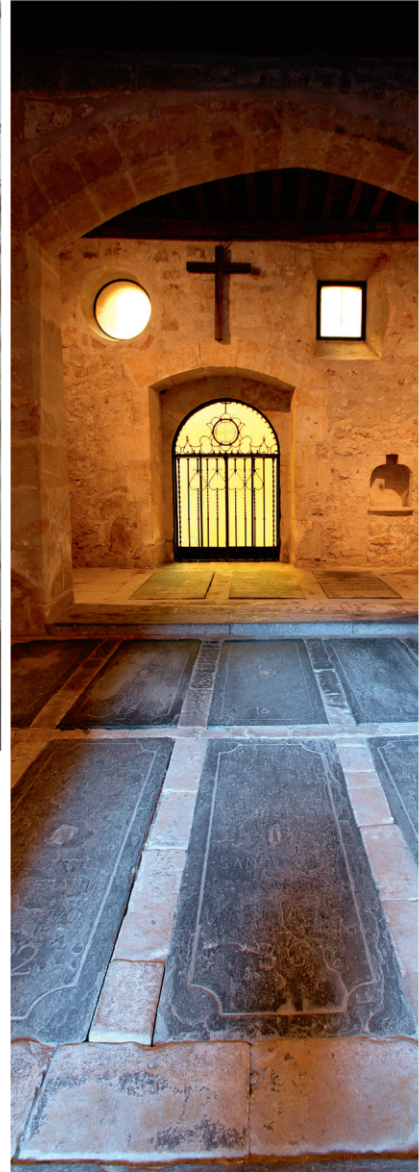
One of the best examples of Spanish Gothic civil architecture and one of the most visited palaces in both Salamanca and Spain. The entranceway reflects the political power, an essential ingredient if you want to be able to design and then erect a city.

Built in the late 15th and early 16th centuries, it was commissioned by Rodrigo Arias Maldonado, a loyal subject of the Catholic Kings. It is a love poem and an affirmation. The shell, the main ornamental feature of the facade, is the emblem used in the coat-of-arms of his wife and the motif of the order of Santiago, to which he belonged.

Casa de las Conchas

[17]





Dominican preaching Church, a monument for truth and discovery. It was here that Columbus appealed to Domingo de Deza for his support before the Catholic Kings, where Domingo de Soto designed his stairway that linked the Earth to the heavens, where Francisco de Vitoria wrote his acclaimed "Derecho de Gentes" and Bartolomé de las Casas argued for the indigenous people of Latin America to be acknowledged as human beings.

San Esteban Convent

[19]





Next to the gates, the routes. But you must choose them well, given that they are more than just lines on a map or merely a group of buildings. They are force lines, or energy lines, bridges that connect time, history and its historical figures...

Salamanca-Latin America

There are an infinite number of visible and invisible ties between Salamanca and Latin America. Salamanca was and still is a benchmark for the territories and has been present in our imagination, the same way as a mirror reflects our favourite dreams, when Salamanca lit the way to the new world.

There are four important enclaves that link Salamanca to Latin America, and they stretch from the Cave to the Sky. The Cave of Salamanca, the San Esteban Convent, the Pontificia University and the Sky of Salamanca. The Cueva, for the ties with the American “Salamancas”, the sites where they practiced initiation into the black arts and necromancy, etc.; the San Esteban Convent, with Columbus, Francisco de Vitoria and Bartolomé de las Casas; the Pontificia University as heir to the spirit of Jesuit Missions; and the Sky of Salamanca in the University and the sensation and pleasure of being able to walk beneath a common sky.



Cloister of the Pontificia University



Cave of Salamanca



Cloister of the San Esteban Convent



Sky of Salamanca



“Salamanca on the Silver Way”

In Salamanca, you get a sense of the Mozarabic trade route, originating from the south, the Silver Way, along which they say the body of the Apostle Saint James travelled to Compostela, and the same route used by Almanzor to transport the bells from Santiago to Seville. As the Route makes its way through the province, it traverses a number of different landscapes - from the chestnut groves to the fields of cereals, the Dehesa - and makes its way through the city, one of the most beautiful, hospitable and religious urban landscapes of the Iberian Peninsula.

In the former Casa de la Calera, under the shade of the trees in the Calisto and Melibea Gardens, next to the old wall, is the Pilgrims Shelter, a haven, a place for hospitality and rest, and to get your strength back before continuing on your way.





Small venues of Spirituality

Nestled among the major spiritual havens of Salamanca, such as the Old Cathedral, Romanesque and reclusive; the New Cathedral, spectacularly Gothic, the San Esteban Convent, Gothic and Dominican; and the Clerecía Church, Jesuit and Baroque, are other smaller, but no less important places of worship: the small churches and the convents. The former, of great architectural beauty, whose stories have been so painstakingly depicted on their walls over the centuries.

The latter, the convents are more intimate places, far from the noise, and the hustle and bustle, but just as beautiful and breath-taking.

Small churches, made of stone, solid and robust, as you would expect in times where they played a defensive role, later softened by the curved lines of their apses and with the mysterious symbolism of their scant décor.

San Martín Church

Since the Middle Ages, the church has had close ties with the commerce and trading quarters of the city. Prior to the construction of the Plaza Mayor, the shops and small retail businesses were set up around it.



Santiago Church

It was the parish church of the Mozarabic quarter until the repeated flooding of the River Tormes forced the people to disperse to different areas of the city and the ancient Christian site of worship was marginalised. Later it became a church favoured by the millers, tanners, fishermen and the other humble professions with dwellings along the banks of the river.



San Benito Church

Dating back to 1104 and built in the quarter of the Galician settlers. A church that later had close ties with the Salamanca nobility, it was the rallying point for one of the city's main political families: the Benitinos.



San Marcos Church

If the church appears a little strange from the outside due to its circular floorplan, then the inside is even more surprising, with three apses and three naves, as if it were a basilica.



San Juan Bautista de Barbalos Church

Its main decorative feature is the cornice of the chancel, underpinned with ornamental dogs with human faces, animal heads and a musical scene with a rebec player, a drummer and a dancer performing a caper.



San Cristóbal Church

Built by the Hospitaller Knights of the Order of Saint John in 1145, commissioned by the Congregation of San Juan. The construction, in an uninhabited part of the city, primarily served to consolidate the presence of the military order in the territory of the Torenses.



Santo Tomás Cantuariense Church

Located in the former Portuguese quarter, this place of worship dedicated to British Saint Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, was founded by English friars Richard and Randalf, both with ties to the designing of the Cathedral.

For seven centuries now, a large number of women have sought to communicate with God there, liberate themselves from a society in which they were oppressed and began to conceive this very particular way of understanding and experiencing spirituality. [27]



Santa María de la Dueñas Convent

Since its founding in 1419, the nuns of this Convent have dedicated their lives to prayer, work and study. The beautiful Cloister housed there, in addition to being very pleasing to the eye, attests to their chosen lives of religious contemplation and inner peace.



House of Santa Teresa de Jesús

Santa Teresa lived for four years in this, one of the Convents she founded. It was there that she faced up to her fears and was the inspiration for the line "vivo sin vivir en mí" (in English, I live without living in myself).

The Santa Clara Convent

In the 12th century, the nuns of Saint Claire converted the original chapel and adjoining dwellings into a monastery. The church and later the convent were then built. All the religious rooms encourage contemplation and convey the spirit of hard work and prayer that the nuns have maintained over the centuries.

The Las Úrsulas Convent

The Convent was founded in the mid-15th century by Alfonso de Fonseca and Lady Sancha Maldonado, the first nun at this Monastery. Since 1992, it has been home to nuns of the Cloistered Order of Saint Claire. The church choir stalls are renowned for the wonderful Italianate and Mudéjar style coffered ceiling and the 16th century altarpiece by Juan de Borgoña.





Museums and Collections

In addition to the city's cultural heritage or perhaps as a consequence of it, Salamanca has been and continues to be a city of Culture, and since its term as the European Capital of Culture, has continued to gain momentum. A historic yet modern and avant-garde city, with a wide variety of top-notch cultural resources at its disposal. Everyone is guaranteed a great time when visiting its museums and collections. In addition to the weights and measures, radios with their own unique sounds, vehicles and travellers' tales, chryselephantine figures and wonderful gadgets with dancing shadows, a great deal of care, respect and attention is given to inventions that were icons of modernity and progress, and over time have been converted to "machines with heart".



Museum of Automotive History

The former Lamp Factory has been converted into one of the major museums of its kind in Europe. Legacy of the Gómez Planche family, the Museum of Automotive History is a benchmark for aficionados of motor racing with hundreds of highly prized designs — of particular note, the Hispano Suiza 20/30 HP from 1910, the only automobile in Spain to be acclaimed a part of the National Heritage, the Pegaso Z 102, a Spyder Serra SSP and a Berlineta Saoutchick— and the thousands of stories that they tell.



Casa Lis Art Nouveau & Art Deco Museum.

Never has a museum looked so much like a poem. This impressive palacete with beautiful stained glass windows keeps guard over some of the most valuable treasures of the city. 19 decorative art collections dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries, consisting of some 2,500 individual pieces featuring stained glass, porcelain dolls, chryselephantine and jewellery.

The perfect complement to the blue and golden hues of Baroque Salamanca. A donation from Salamanca antiques dealer, Manuel Ramos Andrade. More than a whim, it is a dream of modernity, an allegory of Art Nouveau and Art Deco.



Museum of Trade and Industry

The ingenuity and entrepreneurial spirit of traders in Salamanca is reflected in this museum, featuring the former Arab cisterns over which it was built. A kiosk from the early 20th century, a winnowing machine for cocoa, a cash register or an antique peso coin with information about the zodiac on it are just some of the reminiscent artefacts that help to demonstrate that commerce and trade is much more than simply buying and selling.

Inside the Museum of Trade, the Sounds of Yesteryear collection.



Unamuno House and Museum

Next to the University of Salamanca in what used to be the house of University Rector, Unamuno. A key figure from an ethical, cultural and political perspective if you want to get a better understanding of present-day Salamanca, you just need to look at the care and attention with which his furniture, manuscripts, memorabilia and his personal cartography collection are preserved.



The Sounds of Yesteryear

Old radio sets that have the gift of moving you. The antique radio collection brings us the sounds of yesteryear, the ever popular radio series, phone-in shows and newscasts. They are so incredible that anyone visiting the collection has to ask themselves if the voices coming from inside, talking, singing and telling stories really do come from people living inside.



Museum of Salamanca

Located around the central courtyard of the 15th-century Doctores de la Reina Palace. The exhibits contain stone-carved boars, mosaics, friezes, capitals and a painting collection with works of art from the 15th century to the present day, featuring *Llanto por Cristo muerto* by Luis de Morales, and *San Andrés*, by Juan de Flandes.



Bullfighting Museum

Opened in 1993, the Salamanca Bullfighting Museum is located in Calle Doctor Piñuela, in close proximity to the iconic Plaza Mayor. Over the years, it has become a point of reference for all bullfighting aficionados who wish to enjoy the art of *tauramaquia* or bullfighting and reminisce upon the greatest moments of the bullfighting tradition. There is a bull exhibit and another dedicated to the Salamanca *dehesa* pastures; a painting and sculpture gallery, as well as one corner that features the *trajes de luces*, the colourful bullfighter costumes. There are also areas of the museum that pay homage to the great bullfighters of Salamanca: Julio Robles, El Viti and El Niño de la Capea.



Castile-and-Leon Film Archives

The Castile-and-Leon Film Archives stores, organizes and conserves artefacts from the so-called “audio-visual world”; films, photos, videos, sound recordings, books, gadgets, etc. The collections are available to researchers, academics and interested individuals. Its archives house more than 4 million audio-visual, photographic and cinematographic documents.

Housed in the Casa de las Vieja, it also organizes temporary photography exhibitions using materials from its archive collection.

Radio, cinema, time pieces, inventions,... Gadgets from the days of modernism that today appear before our very eyes as beings, full of tenderness, “like machines with a heart”.

[33]



Gadgets to capture the imagination

And which were the source of delight at so many cinemas, filling heads with fantasy, and our hearts with courage. The Basilio Martín Patino collection takes visitors on a journey through the history of cinema and photography. It is housed within the Film Archive building, and is open to the public free of charge. Moving shadows, and magic, a lot of magic!



Cerro de San Vicente

All cities, and Salamanca being no exception, need a place where they can get back to their origins and their roots. The Cerro de San Vicente enclave is home to the remains of the very first stable settlement, way back during the Iron Age, that went on to become a city and here, visitors can discover who the first Salamanca settlers were and how they lived their lives. Tours of the Cerro de San Vicente are available accompanied by the researchers working on the archaeological site. Tours allows visitors to walk along the Cerro or ridge, and the wonderful vantage point provides magnificent panoramic views of the surrounding area. The human remains of settlers taken from the excavation site at Cerro de San Vicente date back to 7th and 6th centuries BC.



Scala Coeli. A walk through the Clerecía Towers

A new balcony available at the Clerecía towers where visitors can discover, from these lofty heights, the splendour of this World Heritage City.

The climb up the towers, next to the bells, lets one appreciate the rich and varied architectural heritage of the city, the framework of its historic quarter and the beauty of the Baroque architecture of the Clerecía.



Monumenta Salmanticae

El Centro de Interpretación del Patrimonio Arquitectónico y Urbano de Salamanca es el punto de partida para acercarse al patrimonio monumental del área histórica de la ciudad, así como a los valores que le merecieron a Salamanca la declaración por la UNESCO como Ciudad Patrimonio de la Humanidad. El recorrido se apoya en recreaciones virtuales, infografía y otros elementos audiovisuales que reflejan cerca de 140 edificios y espacios urbanos. Monumenta Salmanticae es un espacio innovador, interactivo y singular, de concepción minimalista, elegante y con amplios espacios abiertos que combina el carácter patrimonial del edificio con el contenido contemporáneo.

MONUMENTA
SALAMANTICAE





Hidden corners

Salamanca is a city built on a human scale, conceived as a place where you can go for a walk to first lose yourself, and then find yourself again. So in addition to the gates and the routes, the city is also defined by its hidden corners, full of surprises, unique features and charm.

Dusk and dawn are the key moments of the day when inside and outside become one, and the city glimmers as if illuminated by a light and clarity of uncertain origin. Just a moment, where the city would appear to be “lost in its own thoughts” and the figures from its past, who lived there or were just passing through appear to talk to us.

Salamanca Cave

Salamanca, a golden, logical and beautiful city, like few others, also has a hidden, enigmatic and enticing side to it. La Cueva, in the crypt of the former San Cebrián Church and the De Villena Tower, was, according to legend, used as a school where the Devil himself taught the hidden arts and where the Marquis de Villena in his haste to escape, lost his shadow. The entranceway, they say, to this other city and its university of necromancy, alchemy and initiation, is a place for those who believe that this reality is not necessarily the only one possible.

**Fonda Veracruz**

This former fortified raised walkway, in the form of a courtyard or a dead-end street, is at the heart of the old Jewish quarter and is located in the street of the same name. It is currently home to the Hotel and Catering School.

**Plaza San Boal**

Located off one of the best shopping streets in the city centre, the square makes an ideal place to take a break. The Arias Corbeille and the San Boal Palaces have stood guard over the square for centuries. The balconies and artwork of the facades date back to the 17th century.



Calisto and Melibea Gardens

Linked to the literary work, La Celestina, believed to be one of the sites where the story was set. A wonderful garden, with obvious Muslim influences, where the strongly scented plants and fruit trees bring sensory delights to visitors as they make their way through its hidden twists and turns.



Novelty

The century-old café where Torrente Ballester watched and continues to watch the world go by, as he continues to sit there ready to chat or to write.



In and around the Las Úrsulas Convent

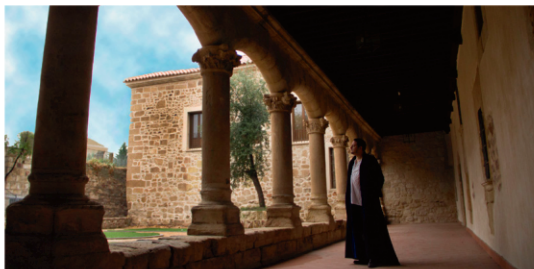
Next to the Las Úrsulas Convent, which houses the tomb of Archbishop Fonseca, this is a popular spot, with history all around.

The residency where University Rector, Miguel de Unamuno once lived, the Monterrey Palace or the legendary Casa de las Muertes. At night, the lampposts illuminate the cobbled streets, protected from above by the Tower of the Las Úrsulas Convent.



River cruise and cycle lanes

The River Tormes marks the boundary between the hills and the prairies, between livestock and arable farming. It marks the passing of time and makes for a pleasant walk between poplar, elm and weeping willow. The riverside park offers boat cruises and a wonderful cycle path route, playgrounds and sport along the river. The La Aldehuela Sports Centre is located on the right bank of the River Tormes, a great place to enjoy both sport and the natural surroundings.



Legends, around every corner

Legends are another facet of history, but many times they are just as important when it comes to building the present. As night draws in, the legendary figures take to the streets: writers, nobles, students, heroines, witches, saints, procurers etc.- close encounters or further away in the distance...



Urban Gallery

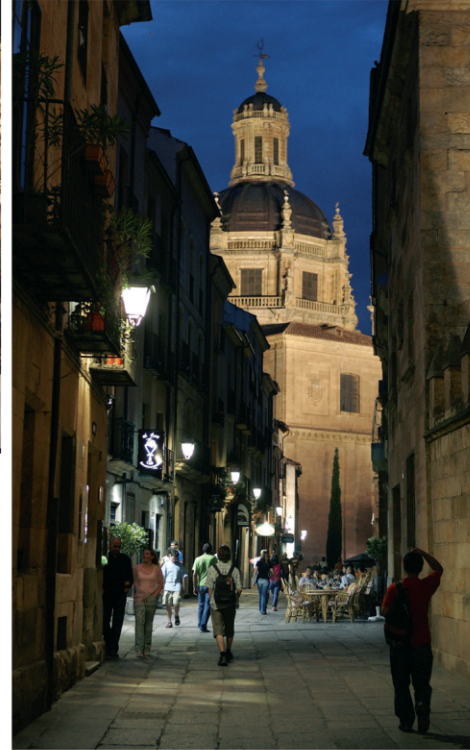
Urban Art in the Barrio del Oeste district of the city has created a new reality, with art and culture in close proximity, where the art is actually on the street; where the canvases are garage doors, store shutters, buildings, divisional walls and street furniture.





Nightlife. Salamanca at night

At night, the city is once again transformed, it is time to stroll along the streets, admire the illuminated monuments, visit the heritage sites that offer night-time tours and then party. There are a number of different areas with tastefully designed bars, pubs and night clubs where you can have a wonderful time, with great entertainment such as live music. The youthful, university and international ambiance make going out at night in Salamanca an entertaining and almost essential experience.





And so much more!

Every year, Salamanca reinvents itself offering up a wide range of new possibilities, some inherited, some more innovative. Inherited, in the sense of updated, an experience borne from an interpretation of the city and of a culture based on continuity and sustainability. Innovative, responding to the new demands and sensitivities on which tourism feeds, such as the need for openness and growth that a destination such as Salamanca has.




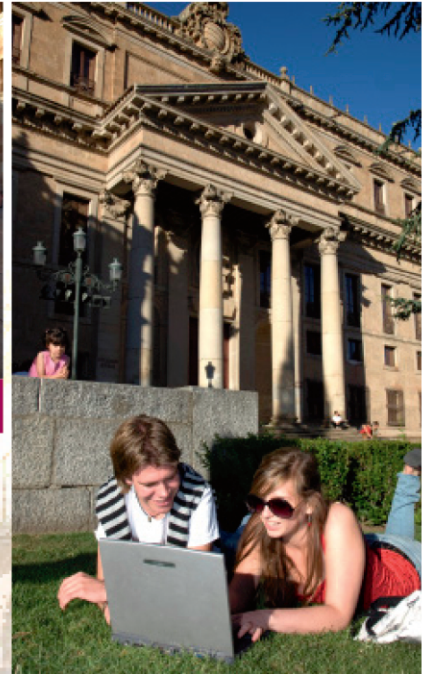
Salamanca, the city to learn Spanish

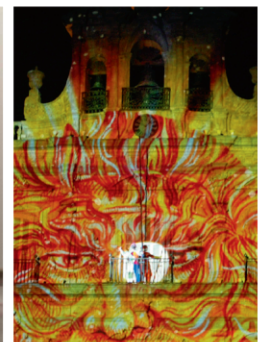
Each year, thousands of students choose to study Spanish in Salamanca, making it one of the benchmarks for language learning tourism.

A vibrant, warm and dynamic, safe and well maintained city, Salamanca is the ideal place to practice a new language. The traditions of the University, the oldest in Spain, founded in 1218 and the prestige of its language teaching centres are just some of the reasons why students come here.



Spanish  Live it in Salamanca





City of Culture

Salamanca boasts a busy cultural calendar throughout the year. Since its term as European Capital of Culture, Salamanca has known how to take full advantage of its resources, with a quality programme of events performed at some wonderful venues: the Liceo Theatre, the Performing Arts and Music Centre(CAEM) or the Santo Domingo de la Cruz Exhibition Rooms. At Domus Artium 2002, the former provincial prison, art has found a new avenue of expression and liberty.

Music series, festivals, concerts... this city is a hive of activity, catering to all tastes. Of particular note are the Castile-and-Leon International Arts Festival (FACYL), Festival of Light and Avant-garde, Fonseca Nights, Etnohelmántica ethnic music festival and the Plazas y Patios music and theatre series.



Salamanca, City of Congresses

Salamanca is a wonderful conference and business centre, the ideal venue for hosting conventions and corporate meetings.

The city's excellent conference infrastructure boasting the very latest technology, guarantees the success of any event, and the complementary leisure and recreational resources only add to it.



Salamanca Convention Bureau channels the congress tourism into the city, providing companies that organize meetings, conventions and incentives with the tools they require, and promoting the city as a venue for these types of event. Leisure and business go hand in hand. In addition to being a great business venue, Salamanca offers a wealth of entertainment: art, nature, cultural heritage...



Leisure and Free time

There are many reasons for visiting Salamanca, a province with abundant natural wildlife: from the green fields of cereal crops to the snow-topped mountains to the south, from the breath-taking gorges of the River Duero to the immense Holm oak groves of the emblematic Charro countryside.



Shopping

Yet another enticing option. A visit to a farm or cured ham factory, discover the flavours to be found on an olive oil, wine or cheese tasting tour. These are just some of the different ways to truly enjoy your time in Salamanca.



Nature and Art

Other possibilities include a walk along the Caminos de Arte or Art Walk in the countryside, visit a fighting bulls ranch in the Dehesa pasturelands, mountain bike through the Las Arribes national park, enjoy the views from one of its many lookout points, play golf or go skiing at the La Covatillaski resort.



Salamanca and so much more

The city has so much more to offer. And to make it much easier and simpler, excursions, experiences and guided tours of your choice can be booked directly at the Office of Tourism.





...places to stay

Your stay in Salamanca will be unforgettable. There are more than 5,500 beds available, a great variety of top notch and comfortable accommodation. Spend the night in cultural heritage buildings where history is still very much alive: palaces, convents, castles...an experience like no other.

More than 300 beds in 5-star, 2,800 in 4-star and 900 in 3-star hotels.



...a bite to eat. Mouth-watering Salamanca.

Both city and province offer a rich cuisine using a new approach, where traditional dishes are now more measured and balanced, full of flavour, while introducing some new delicacies, with innovative touches, but always using our locally produced staple ingredients to create some very attractive, but above all surprising dishes.

Cured hams and cold meats, roasts, chanfaina, meat pies or traditional pastries such as the “bollo maimón” are just some of the locally produced delicacies.





SALAMANCA

Map

MONUMENTS

1/ Plaza Mayor. 2/ Del Aire Tower. 3/ Sancti Spiritus Church. 4/ Salina Palace. 5/ Clavero Tower. 6/ Calatrava Student Accom.. 7/ San Esteban Convent and Church. 8/ Anaya or San Bartolomé Student Accom. 9/ New Cathedral. 10/ Old Cathedral. 11/ Medieval Cathedral Towers. 12/ Roman Bridge. 13/ University Historic Buildings. 14/ Casa de las Conchas. 15/ Clerecia Towers. 16/ Pontificia University. 17/ Purísima Church. 18/ Monterrey Palace. 19/ Arzobispo Fonseca Student Accom.

SMALL CHURCHES

20/ San Marcos. 21/ San Benito. 22/ San Juan Bautista de Barbalos. 23/ San Martín. 24/ San Cristóbal. 25/ Santo Tomás Cantuariense. 26/ Santiago.

HALF-OPEN SPACES. CONVENTS

27/ De las Dueñas Convent. 28/ Santa. Clara Convent. 29/ Las Úrsulas Convent. 30/ Santa Teresa. House 31/ Agustinas Convent.

COLLECTIONS

32/ "Gadgets to capture the imagination" Castile-and-Leon Film Archives. 33/ "Central Market". 34/ "The sounds of yesteryear" Museum of Trade. 35/ Museum of Automotive History. 36/ Casa Lis Art Nouveau and Art Deco Museum.

THEATRES AND AUDITORIUMS

37/ Liceo Theatre. 38/ Juan del Enzina Theatre. 39/Caja España Duero Theatre. 40/ Castile-and-Leon Exhibition and Conference Centre. 41/ Fonseca Cultural Centre. 42/ Performing Arts and Music Centre (CAEM)

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITION SPACES

43/ Domus Artium 2002 (DA2). 44/ University Museum. 45/ Museum of Salamanca. 46/ Unamuno House and Museum. 47/ Cathedral Museum. 48/ Spanish Civil War Archives. 49/ Santo Domingo Exhibition Rooms. 50/ Garcigrande Exhibition Rooms. 51/ San Eloy Exhibition Rooms. 52/ La Salina Exhibition Rooms. 53/ Patio de Escuelas Exhibition Rooms. 54/ Casa de las Conchas Exhibition Rooms. 55/ Unamuno Exhibition Rooms. 56/ Bullfighting Museum. 57/ Museum of Trade and Industry. 58/ Patrimonio Monumenta Salmanticae Visitor Centre.



PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Salamanca Tourist Office: Plaza Mayor, 32.

Tlf. 902 30 20 02 / 923 21 83 42

Information point. Estación de Renfe.

Página web: www.salamanca.es

TRAFFIC INFORMATION

General Directorate of Traffic: Tlf. 900 123 505

Traffic Operations Centre: Tlf. 923 19 26 11

POSTAL SERVICE

Post Office: C/ Gran Vía, 29. Tlf. 923 26 06 07

TRANSPORT

Taxis: Tlf. 923 25 00 00

Bus Station: C/ Filiberto Villalobos, 71. Tlf 923 23 67 17

RENFE (National Rail): Paseo de la Estación s/n. Tlf. 902 32 03 20

OTHER USEFUL NUMBERS

Medical Emergencies: 112

Red Cross: Tlf. 923 22 22 22

National Police: Tlf. 091

Municipal Police: Tlf. 062

Citizen Information: Tlf. 010