



**Ciudades Patrimonio de la Humanidad  
de España**

Secretaría General  
Plaza del Mercado Chico, 1  
05001 Ávila  
Tel.: 920.35.4014  
Fax.: 920.250.148  
[www.ciudadespatrimonio.org](http://www.ciudadespatrimonio.org)  
[secretaria@ciudadespatrimonio.org](mailto:secretaria@ciudadespatrimonio.org)



**Instituto de Turismo de España.  
Turespaña.**

Jose Lázaro Galdiano, 6  
28071 Madrid  
Tel.: 913.43.35.00  
[www.tourspain.es](http://www.tourspain.es)  
[infosmile@tourspain.es](mailto:infosmile@tourspain.es)

**SALAMANCA**  
World Heritage  
Cities



I





## World Heritage Cities Salamanca

The city of Salamanca has 160,415 inhabitants, or 45 percent of the entire province's population (350,984). There is also an important floating population in the form of students from elsewhere who come to attend universities totalling 35,000 places, along with some 20,000 foreign students taking courses at Spanish language schools. In addition, the metropolitan area of Salamanca is made up of five municipal districts with a total population of 22,627. In short, Salamanca provides homes, jobs and education for an approximate total of 225,000 inhabitants.

As far as inland Spain goes, Salamanca is one of the most popular choices among tourists. Its humanist tradition, its rich historical and artistic heritage, the colour of its Villamayor stone and its lively atmosphere earned it the UNESCO title of World Heritage City in 1988. In 2002, it was chosen as European Capital of Culture and is currently a key destination on the inland tourism route.

Much of Salamanca's life revolves round the university, its students and a variety of peculiar characteristics endowing the city with a cosmopolitan, contemporary ambience. This is further enhanced by the arrival of people from all over the world with an interest in learning Spanish; the city's relationship with Latin America; and the non-stop, throbbing pace of life: 24 hours of vibrancy and action. There are two universities in Salamanca: the State-run Universidad de Salamanca, with 30,446 places; and the private Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca, with 4,251, according to statistics for 2004.





## Museums

*Museo de Arte Sacro* (sacred art)  
Open every day from 10.00 to 13.00/from 16.00 to 18.45  
Admission: €1.50/€0.75 (groups of more than 20); free of charge for children up to the age of 12.  
Free on non-holiday Mondays from 9.30 to 12.00.

*Palacio de la Salina*  
C/San Pablo, 24  
Tel.: 34 923 293 100  
Mondays to Thursdays: from 9.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 18.30.  
Fridays: from 9.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 21.00.  
Saturdays and Sundays: from 10.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 21.00.

*Church. Iglesia de la Purísima*  
Plaza de las Agustinas  
Tel.: 34 923 212 738  
Tuesdays to Sundays: from 11.30 to 13.30/16.30 to 20.00.

*Colegio Arzobispo Fonseca* (Irish)  
Plaza de Fonseca, 4  
Tel.: 34 923 294 570  
Mondays to Saturdays: from 10.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 20.00.  
Sundays and holidays: from 10.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 20.00.

*Convento y Museo de las Úrsulas*  
C/Las Úrsulas, 2  
Tel.: 34 923 219 877  
Open every day from 11.00 to 13.00/from 16.30 to 18.00.  
Admission: €2  
N.B. Closes one Sunday a month.

*Convento de Santa Clara*  
C/Santa Clara, 2  
Tel.: 34 923 269 623  
Mondays to Fridays: from 9.30 to 14.00/from 16.15 to 19.15.  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: from 9.30 to 15.15.  
Admission: €2. Groups of more than 20 people: €1. Children: €0.50

*Casa de Santa Teresa de Jesús*  
Plaza de Santa Teresa  
Tel.: 34 923 217 023  
Tuesdays to Saturdays from 11.00 to 12.30/from 16.30 to 19.00.  
Admission: a donation at the visitor's discretion.

*Museo de Art Nouveau y Art Deco* (*Casa Lis*)  
C/El Expolio, 14  
Tel.: 34 923 121 425  
Tuesdays to Fridays: from 11.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 19.00.  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: from 11.00 to 20.00.  
Admission: €3. €2 for pensioners, students and groups of more than 10 people.  
Free on Thursdays from 11.00 to 14.00.

*Museo de Salamanca* (*fine arts*)  
C/Patio de Escuelas, 2  
Tel.: 34 923 212 235  
Tuesdays to Saturdays: from 10.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 19.00.  
Sundays and holidays: from 10.00 to 14.00.  
Closed on Mondays.  
Admission: €1.20. Students: €0.60  
Admission free on Saturdays and Sundays.

*Casa-Museo de Unamuno*  
C/Libreros, 25  
Tel.: 34 923 294 400 (ext. 1196)  
Tuesdays to Fridays: from 9.30 to 13.30/from 16.00 to 18.00.  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: from 10.00 to 13.30.  
Admission: €3. Groups: €1.50

*Huerto de Calixto y Melibea*  
Open every day from 10.00 to sunset.  
Admission free.

*Bullfighting Museum*  
C/Doctor Piñuela, 5-7  
Tel.: 34 923 219 425  
Tuesdays to Saturdays: from 11.30 to 13.30.  
Admission: €3  
Pensioners: €2  
Children up to the age of 12: free  
Groups (more than 20 people): €1.20.

*Logia Masónica* (Masonic Lodge)  
C/El Expolio, 2  
Tel.: 34 923 212 535  
Tuesdays to Fridays: from 17.00 to 20.00.  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: from 12.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 20.00.  
Admission free.  
Guided group tours by appointment (15 to 25 people).

*Artilugios para Fascinar. Castilla and León Film Library* (Collection of film-making equipment)  
C/Gonzalo Santana, 1  
Tel.: 34 923 212 516  
Mondays to Fridays: from 11.00 to 14.00/from 17.00 to 20.00.  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: from 11.00 to 14.00.  
Admission free.

*Los Sonidos del Ayer* (Collection of old radios)  
Mercado de San Juan  
Plaza Julián Sánchez  
Tel.: 34 923 283 835  
Mondays to Fridays: from 11.00 to 14.00/from 17.00 to 19.00.  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: from 11.00 to 14.00.  
Admission free.  
Guided group tours by appointment.

*La Medida del Tiempo* (Collection of popular timepieces)  
Calle Compañía, 43  
Mondays to Fridays: from 11.00 to 14.00/from 17.00 to 20.00.  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: from 11.00 to 14.00.  
Admission free.

*Museo de la Fábrica de Harinas* (Flour Mill Museum)  
(Old Salamanca mill)  
Casino del Tormes  
C/La Pesca, 5 (by the Roman bridge)  
Tel.: 34 923 281 628  
Open every day from 12.00 to 24.00.  
Admission free.

*Museo de la Historia de la Automoción* (car museum)  
Plaza Mercado Viejo  
Tel.: 34 923 260 293  
Tuesdays to Fridays: from 10.30 to 14.00/from 16.30 to 20.00.  
Admission: €3  
Students, pensioners and groups: €2

*Domus Artium 2002. DA2*  
Avda. de la Aldehuela  
Tel.: 34 923 184 916  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: from 11.00 to 21.00.  
Closed on Mondays  
Admission free  
Guided tours: Fridays at 19.00.  
Saturdays and Sundays at 13.00, 18.00 and 19.00.

*Cueva de Salamanca*  
Cuesta de Carvajal  
Mondays to Sundays: from 10.00 to subset  
Admission free.  
Fridays and Saturdays:  
Audiovisual: from 18.30 to 21.00.

*Museo del Comercio*  
Tel.: 923 23 84 02  
Mondays to Saturdays: from 10.00 to 14.00/from 17.00 to 20.00.  
Sundays: from 11.00 to 15.00.

*Church of San Marcos*  
C/Puerta Zamora  
Tuesdays to Sundays: from 10.30 to 13.30/from 16.30 to 19.30.  
Admission free

*Church of San Martín*  
Plaza del Corriño  
Tuesdays to Sundays: from 11.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 19.00.  
Admission free

*Church of Sancti-Spiritus*  
Cuesta de Sancti Spiritu  
Tuesdays to Sundays, from 11.00 to 13.00/from 18.00 to 19.30.  
Admission free

Please note that information as to times and prices is provided solely as a guide. The Salamanca Municipal Tourist Board is in no way responsible for any changes.

## Monuments

*Casa de las Conchas*  
C/Compañía, 2  
Tel.: 34 923 269 317  
Mondays to Fridays: from 9.00 to 21.00.  
Saturdays: from 9.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 19.00.  
Sundays: from 9.00 to 14.00/from 16.00 to 19.00.  
Admission free

*Clerecía and Universidad Pontificia*  
C/Compañía  
Tel.: 34 923 277 100  
Tuesdays to Fridays: from 10.30 to 12.50/from 16.00 to 17.50.  
Saturdays and holidays: from 10.00 to 13.20/from 17.00 to 18.20.  
Sundays: from 10.00 to 13.30.  
Admission: €2. Groups (min. eight people): €1.50  
Clerecía: open during services.  
(Sundays and holidays: 12.30).

*University*  
C/Libreros  
Tel.: 34 923 294 400 (ext. 1150)  
Mondays to Fridays: from 9.30 to 13.00/from 16.00 to 19.00.  
Saturdays: from 9.30 to 13.00/from 16.00 to 18.30.  
Sundays and holidays: from 10.00 to 13.00.  
Admission: €4  
Pensioners, students and groups: €2  
Admission free for children under 12 and on Monday mornings  
\*Admission is restricted during academic ceremonies.

*New cathedral*  
Plaza de Anaya  
Tel.: 34 923 217 476  
Open every day from 10.00 to 18.00.  
Admission free

*Old cathedral*  
Plaza de Anaya  
Open every day from 10.00 to 19.30.  
Closed on Sunday afternoons in November, December, January and February.  
Admission: €3.50. Groups of more than 20 people: €2.75.  
Spanish schoolchildren: €2.  
Spanish nationals: free on Tuesday mornings until 12.00.

*Ieronimus Exhibition*  
(entrance through Puerta de la Torre, Plaza de Juan XXIII)  
Open every day from 10.00 to 19.15.  
Admission: €2.50. Groups of more than 20 people: €2.  
Spanish nationals: free on Tuesdays from 10.00 to 12.00.

*Convento de las Dueñas*  
Plaza del Concilio de Trento  
Tel.: 34 923 215 442  
Open every day from 10.30 to 12.45/from 16.30 to 17.30.  
Sundays and holidays: from 11.00 to 12.45/from 16.30 to 18.45.  
Admission: €1.50. Groups of more than 20 people: €0.75

*Convento de San Esteban (Dominicans)*  
Plaza del Concilio de Trento  
Tel.: 34 923 215 000  
Monumental site: open every day from 9.00 to 13.00/from 16.00 to 19.00.

## Handicrafts

Arts and crafts abound in Salamanca, ranging from leather goods (wineskins, saddles, chaps and bags) to embroidery and ceramics, where floral and animal motifs are very much in evidence. Delightful filigree work in silver and gold, used in the making of the famous buttons, earrings and shells, also forms a part of Salamanca's traditional handicrafts, a list of which would not be complete without a mention of stone-carving, cowbells and basketry.

# Routes Salamanca

## AROUND THE CITY

### Religious buildings

The beautiful, old, Romanesque cathedral; the spectacular, new, Gothic cathedral, designed for major events; Santo Domingo, Gothic and Dominican; La Clerecía, Jesuit and baroque: beside these, Salamanca's great spiritual centres, we come across secluded havens, charged with charm and significance and indifferent to the hustle and bustle of everyday life; places that form part of this picturesque city's reality.

### Women in the spiritual world

In some of those places, seven centuries ago, a sizeable group of women who sought communication with God and liberation from an oppressive society set about laying their own path towards understanding and experiencing the spiritual side of life.

As a result, a number of convents appeared, including Santa María de las Dueñas, Casa de Santa Teresa de Jesús, Santa Clara and las Úrsulas.

### The small churches: the city's origins

In the course of time, districts started to spring up round the small Romanesque churches; parish churches that once gave the local people a sense of belonging and identity. Little by little, the churches were surrounded by oddly-shaped squares, communal facilities for celebrations and houses joined by interior patios or yards.

The austere aspect of small, solid, stone churches, so common at a time when defence was of paramount importance, was offset by rounded apses and the mysterious symbolism of their sparse decoration; Late Romanesque churches reflecting a new Christian culture on its way down from the north, bringing with it a new religious ritual (Roman or Gregorian) which would put the Mozarabic and the Visigothic to rest.

We are speaking of churches like San Cristóbal, San Benito, San Martín, San Marcos, Santiago, San

Juan Bautista de Barbalos and Santo Tomás Canturiense.

### Modernity in Salamanca

Inventors and mechanics know that there are machines and machines: large and small, modern and old, simple and complex, made from component parts or from chips. However, as they begin to acquire their own identity and form part of our lives, they can be divided into just two groups. In the first group, we have the dangerous ones that dominate, engulf and destroy you, as they destroy the ones in the second group, those that help us see inside ourselves, understand other people, resist and/or co-operate and make our dreams come true. These are the machines that survive the scrap yard and oblivion. Come what may, they are always there, if only to remind us of what we are. These are machines with a heart, beautiful mirrors in which we can study our reflection and bring out the best of ourselves.

Salamanca possesses a fine collection of such machines and they are all connected with the early twentieth century, when the city was rousing from its lethargy. It was a time when, here as elsewhere, everything seemed possible thanks to the arrival of progress.

It was then that the radio made its appearance, filling our ears with the strange, rhythmic sounds of the cha-cha-cha and the Charleston. Meanwhile, we could hear the distant, constant rumbling of the flour mill, immersed in its relentless activity.

In the house with the pretty stained-glass windows, a magic lantern projects images that tell fascinating stories to a privileged public.

Salamanca awakes. Modernity dawns. Machines with a heart take the city peacefully and, as it awakes, we start to hear talk of:  
*The measurement of time.* Colección Andrés Santiago  
(The possibility of measuring time was a challenge for mankind and a necessity of the modern era).  
*The sounds of yesterday.* Colección Agustín de Castro



(The radio's arrival in households enabled many people to gain access to information and to new forms of understanding).

*Casa Lis. Fundación Manuel Ramos Andrade*

(Beauty did confine itself to museums but found its way into people's homes to be contemplated and enjoyed).

*Artifugios para fascinar. Colección Basilio Martín Patino*  
(The physical principles on light and movement, so cold and concrete, turn into excitement and racing pulses).

*Museo de Historia de la Automoción. Fundación Gómez Planche*

(Lovely cars brought from the past to be carefully repaired tell us of an era when people would stop and turn, their hearts throbbing, on seeing a car drive past at the incredible speed of 40 km per hour).

*Museo Molino*

(Bread has fed man throughout his history and this flour mill, looking defiantly across at the modern Eiffel Bridge, is the visible memory of part of the city's history).

And if the heat is too much, then take a rest in the city's old gardens and leisure parks, in the shade of the many and varied trees; take a stroll by the river, play at La Aldehuela, relax in the Jesuits' garden, visit the wood, Bosque de los Olmos Secos, sit a while in Huerto de Calixto y Melibea, in Campo de San Francisco, La Merced ... .

## The Silver Route

Salamanca's traditional connection with St. James (Santiago) goes back to the times of the Mozarab pilgrims and their routes: the Road to Santiago by Vía de la Plata (the Silver Route) and the Road to Fonseca (from Salamanca to Santiago de Compostela).

The roads owe their existence to Vía de la Plata, built by the Romans to link the northern and southern regions of the Iberian Peninsula by covering a route which, then as now, was indispensable.

During our tour, we shall be reminded of Santiago and the Archbishop of Fonseca as we amble along the streets leading to the most noteworthy constructions: Puerta de Aníbal, Tentenecio, Libreros, Patio de Escuelas, Rúa Antigua, Compañía, Campo de San Francisco, Úrsulas, Prior and so on; the Roman bridge (part of Vía de la Plata); the Church of Santiago (recorded in the Salamanca Charter as a Mozarab parish church); the old cathedral (the Mozarab-style mass is still held today); Casa de las Conchas, built by Don Rodrigo Arias

Maldonado de Talavera, Knight and Chancellor of the Order of Santiago; Clerecía de San Marcos, founded by Philip III and Margaret of Austria in the times of Fonseca (seventeenth century) to house Colegio Real de la Sociedad de Jesús; Colegio del Arzobispo de Fonseca, founded by the Archbishop of Fonseca as Colegio Mayor Santiago and noted for the huge medallion on the façade, bearing the apostle's image; Convento de las Úrsulas co-founded by Fonseca, whose tomb is inside the convent; Casa de las Muertes (the façade was dedicated to Fonseca, as shown by the medallion bearing his bust); Plaza Mayor, where the arch on Calle Zamora is still in place, beneath City Hall; and Palacio de Fonseca, or La Salina, now the seat of the Provincial Government.

We also pass the pilgrims' hostel, Albergue de Peregrinos, housed in the former Casa de la Calera. With all mod cons, the hostel provides accommodation for up to 22 pilgrims.

Moreover, the urban section of Vía de la Plata is signposted with bronze mosaics indicating the original route through the city.

## Tourism within easy reach.

### Salamanca stimulates the five senses

Getting to know a city requires more than looking and admiring; we have to touch it, feel it on our skin, discover its texture, recognise its music, its silence; smell it, identify its scent and enjoy it with all five senses. But that is not all. We have to put ourselves in the place of its people, observe it with their eyes, weigh it with their hands and so understand it as it really is: a living being in a state of constant change, a complex reality formed by a host of perceptions and experiences.

As we make our way through the city, we realise that Salamanca is also an outward-looking place, unrestrained and borderless; a place to be enjoyed to the full by anyone who happens to be there.

## Route

Plaza Mayor, Plaza del Corriño, Calle Rúa Mayor, Casa de las Conchas, Clerecía, Calle de los Libreros, Universidad de Salamanca, Calle Latina Tavira, Plaza de Juan XXIII, the new cathedral, the old cathedral, Plaza de Anaya, Calle Cardenal Plá and Daniel, continuing to Plaza Mayor along Calle Rúa Mayor; or along Calle Compañía, calling at Universidad Pontificia, Plaza de San Benito, Plaza de las Agustinas and Calle Prior.

## Historical route

Part of Salamanca's heritage is to be found in the old quarter, where we come across examples of every architectural movement that has left its mark on the town through time. We see how the many changes blend in with one another to perfection, emanating life and a light that embraces the entire spectrum of shades as it falls on the golden Villamayor stone.

By taking the following route, we shall gain a true insight into the World Heritage City of Salamanca: Plaza Mayor. Baroque. C18. Main features: the north side (City Hall) and the east (Royal Pavilion).

Church of San Martín. Romanesque. C12. Romanesque on the north frontispiece and plateresque on the south.

Casa de las Conchas. C15, the period of the Catholic Sovereigns. Spanish Gothic grilles and a superb patio. Now a public library.

Iglesia de la Clerecía. Commenced by Philip III. Midway between Herrera and baroque.

Church of San Benito. C15. Frontispiece, a combination of Gothic and the style prevalent in the times of Isabella II.

Universidad Pontificia. Baroque patio and a majestic staircase.

University. Founded by Alfonso IX of León in 1218, it is the oldest in Spain. Plateresque façade, bearing a bust of the Catholic Sovereigns and the coat of arms of Charles V. Interior: lecture rooms dedicated to Fray Luis de León and Miguel de Unamuno. Chapel and library. Relief on the staircase and a rich coffered ceiling over the upper cloister.

Escuelas Menores. Plateresque frontispiece. Patio with arches in a mixture of styles, in true Salamanca tradition. Inside, a collection of paintings, *Cielo de Salamanca*, and archaeological pieces.

Museo de Salamanca. A C15 building in the style prevalent in the times of Isabella II. Display of archaeological pieces, sculptures and paintings from C15 to C17.

Casa-Museo Unamuno. The furniture and personal effects of Miguel de Unamuno.

New cathedral. Commenced in 1513 by Gil de Hontañón and completed in 1733. Main façade brimming with decoration and ornamental motifs.

Old cathedral and Patio Chico. Romanesque. Commenced in C12. C15 altarpiece. Torre del Gallo. Archive and Diocesan Museum.

Palacio de Anaya. Formerly the School of San Bartolomé, it is now the Philology Faculty. Neoclassical. Commenced in 1760. Bust of Miguel de Unamuno.

Fonda Veracruz. Formerly a mansion, it was built

in the characteristic Salamanca style. Used as a boarding house in C20. Now a catering school.

Church of Santiago. C12. Romanesque-Mudéjar. Built in 1956.

Bull and Roman bridge. The bull is quoted in the picturesque novel, *Lazarillo de Tormes*, and forms part of the city's coat of arms. The bridge is on the Roman Vía de la Plata.

Casa Lis. Old private mansion in the modernist style. Now the Museum of Decorative Arts (Art Deco and Art Nouveau).

Masonic Lodge. Houses the Civil War Section of the National History Archive.

Garden of Callisto and Melibea. The setting of *La Celestina* by Fernando de Rojas. Gothic remains in Jardín del Visir.

Cueva de Salamanca. Formerly the Church of San Cebrián. Renowned for the magic rituals once performed there.

Convent of San Esteban. Plateresque frontispiece. Late Gothic interior. Altarpiece by Churriguera. Once belonged to the Military Orders. Now the seat of the Diocesan Seminary.

Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Romanesque. 1175. The first church in the world to have been dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Interesting tombs.

Convent of Las Dueñas. 1533. Plateresque frontispiece. Renaissance cloister.

Convent of the Order of St. Clare. Enclosed. Founded by the Franciscans in C13.

Torre del Clavero. Ancestral home of the guardian of the Order of Alcántara. C15.

Palacio de Orellana. Ancestral home midway between Late Renaissance and early baroque.

Palacio de la Salina/de Fonseca. 1538. Patio interesting for its arches, capitals and corbels. Now the seat of the Provincial Government.

Bullfighting Museum. Collection of pieces belonging to local masters; sculptures and paintings donated by bullfighters and cattle breeders from the region.

Church of San Marcos. Romanesque. Circular.

Casa de Santa Teresa. Austere in appearance. The only decoration is the Ovalle coats of arms. Residence of Santa Teresa when she came to Salamanca in 1570.

Ursuline Convent and Museum. First half C16. Convent noted for its turret. Museum worth a visit.

Palacio de Monterrey. Characteristic Renaissance palace. Built in 1539.

Colegio Mayor Arzobispo Fonseca (Irish). C16. Church with an altarpiece by Alonso Berruguete. Delightful Renaissance patio.

Iglesia de la Purísima. C17 church. Interior in the Italianising vein. Here we can see *La Inmaculada Concepción* by José de Rivera.



## Urban route: Salamanca-the Americas

Consisting of four stages, this route brings out the close connection existing between Salamanca and Ibero-America.

Cueva de Salamanca. Considered to be so representative of a form of knowledge that many of the caves on the American subcontinent that were associated with magic, myth, initiation and witchcraft became known as Salamancas.

Convent of San Esteban. Of incalculable value from the point of view of Salamanca's heritage, the convent has strong associations with Christopher Columbus, the Catholic Sovereigns, Francisco de Vitoria, Bartolomé de las Casas and the Dominican Friars.

Universidad Civil. The University of Salamanca stands for knowledge, the search for truth and the use of language as a vehicle of communication.

La Clerecía. C18. Point of contact between the Jesuits and their missionaries.

## Salamanca at night. Legends and tales

This route enables the tourist to experience the city from a remote point in time but not so far removed from reality. We discover another world concealed in the city's streets: an exciting, fascinating, absorbing world that comes alive when the sun goes down. Mysteries, learning, superstitions, miracles, feats, rituals, damsels, heroines, nuns, witches, saints, procuresses and a boundless store of legends and tales that give us a different slant on Salamanca's history. Palaces like La Salina and Palacio de San Boal, convents, ancestral homes, the Roman bridge, Casa Lis, Huerto de Calixto y Melibea, Cueva de Salamanca, Patio de la Universidad, Casa de las Muertes and, of course, the cathedral.

## Literary route

Salamanca may be interpreted from various points of view, as if it were a literary text. By taking this route, we may see its more emotive side, a closer connection with our feelings, an aura of nostalgia and wisdom. Every single corner on this route gives us a clear indication of part of the life of some literary figure.

Plaza Mayor. The medallions on Lienzo de Petrineros (on the façade of the Municipal Tourist Board building) portray most of the literary figures who were of special relevance in the city: Miguel de Cervantes, Unamuno, Fray Luis de León...

Torre del Clavero. C15. Colegio Calatrava, founded in 1552; Palacio de Monterrey; Convento de las Agustinas (La Purísima); Colegio de la Real Compañía de Jesús (La Clerecía); Church of San Martín; Plaza de los Bandos (the birthplace and home of Carmen Martín Gaité); Palacio de Garcí Grande; Casa de Doña María La Brava; Iglesia del Carmen; Palace and Church of San Boal; Casa de las Conchas; Roman bridge and gate (Puerta de Aníbal); Patio de Escuelas: university (Escuelas Mayores, House-Museum of Miguel de Unamuno; Patio de las Escuelas: Hospital del Estudio (rectorate) and Escuelas Menores (University Museum); Palacio de la Salina; old cathedral (here, there is a room where students used to sit exams and do some swotting the night before); Patio Chico and the new cathedral; Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury (1175); Plaza de Anaya; Hospedería del Colegio and Church of San Esteban; Casa de las Muertes (where Miguel de Unamuno died on December 31 1936); Iglesia de Sancti Spiritus; Colegio del Arzobispo Fonseca (Irish. Founded by Alonso de Fonseca y Acevedo).

Paseo de las Úrsulas: Monasterio de la Anunciación (Ursuline); Santa María de los Caballeros (Adoratrices) and Capilla de la Vera Cruz;

Convent of San Esteban; Convent of Santa María de las Dueñas (Dominican); Casa Lis; Art Deco and Art Nouveau Museum.

Café Novelty. In this cafeteria, situated in Plaza Mayor, stands the statue of Torrente Ballester, who used to spend hours there, writing away.

This route affords us the opportunity to see buildings associated with the lives of Diego de Torres Villarroel, Carmen Martín Gaité, Gonzalo Torrente Ballester, Fray Luis de León, Miguel de Unamuno, Santa Teresa de Jesús ...

## The historical garden route

There is yet another way to acquaint ourselves with the city, depending on the season. In spring, we see how nature comes to life; in summer, we cool off at the fountains and in the shade of the trees; in autumn, we overcome our sense of melancholy by gazing at the naked trees and kicking our way through the rustling leaves; and in winter, the icy cold of the gardens is relieved by the warm-heartedness of the people passing by. In short, each season of the year draws its own picture of this fascinating city.

Plaza de la Libertad; Plaza de los Bandos; Campo de San Francisco; Paseo de Carmelitas; Plaza de los Caídos; Plaza de Fray Luis de León; Plaza de la Merced; Vaguada de la Palma; Huerto de Calixto y Melibea; El Zurguén; Parque Fluvial; Bosque de Olmos Secos; Plaza de Anaya; Plaza Colón; Plaza de los Basílios; Plaza de San Justo; Plaza de Santa Eulalia; Parque la Alamedilla; Parque Pablo Picasso; Plaza de Castilla y León; Parque Huerta de los Jesuitas; Parque de la Aldehuela; Parque de Garrido; Parque Plaza Madrid; Parque Würzburg; Plaza de Castrotrafe; Plaza de Burgos; Parques Avenida Salamanca; Parque Plaza Barrio Vidal; Parque de San Juan Bosco; Parque Villar y Macías; and Salas Bajas.



**Religious route**

Covering the north-eastern part of the province, this route takes us to a number of towns of great religious significance. It was here that Santa Teresa did her work, as we shall see if we visit Alba de Tormes, Peñaranda de Bracamonte, Macotera and Santiago la Puebla.

**The Road to Fonseca/Vía de la Plata**

This old Roman road from Emérita Augusta (Mérida) to Astúrica Augusta (Astorga) was largely responsible for the urban and commercial development of the western peninsula from the second century B.C. down to well into the nineteenth century, when it was still used for transhumance. As a result, it became known as the Cañada Real (the Royal Cattle Path) or Cañada de La Vizana. From Extremadura, the road enters Salamanca via Puerto de Béjar and then runs through the Cuerpo de Hombre river valley towards the town of La Calzada. En route, we should make a point of stopping to visit the historical sites at Béjar, Candelario and Montemayor del Río.

The route continues towards Valdelacasa and Fuenterroble de Salvatierra, where there is a hostel which provided accommodation for pilgrims coming along the road, used as a branch of the Road to Santiago. On one side stands the town of Guijuelo, known near and far for its cured ham. This itinerary runs through San Pedro de Rozados and crosses the Roman bridge into Salamanca. It carries on towards Calzada de Vandunciel and the province of Zamora.

**The Duero route**

The last section of the River Tormes and the River Duero make for a unique landscape studded with reservoirs and canyons. There is a brusque change of altitude between the lands of the Meseta and the area round the Spanish-Portuguese border, near Vega de Terrón in La Fregeneda.

This part of the province is blessed with a Mediterranean microclimate which favours the cultivation of olive trees, prickly pears, orange trees ...

The route takes us past towns built on riverbanks that gradually make their way upwards to disappear into the Duero's characteristic escarpments. Here, we can enjoy breathtaking views of the Duero and its tributaries. Ledesma marks the start of a route that takes us to the Almendra Reservoir; and from there, to Villarino de los Aires. Another option is to make a tour of the vantage points or miradores at Aldeadávila de la Ribera, where we can also go on a boat ride along the River Duero. Then, on to Mieza, Vilvestre, Saucelle and Hinojosa del Duero and down to the river port of Vega de Terrón in the town of La Fregeneda.

On the way, we pass cascades like Pozo de los Humos, between Pereña and Masueco, and Cachón de Camaces. If we feel like a break, we might stop at the Pre-Roman fortified hamlet of Yecla de Yeleles, or visit mediaeval sites such as San Felices de los Gallegos and the fortress at Sobradillo. Lumbrales and Vitigudino also form part of this amazing route.

**Historical sites**

A must for history-lovers, these towns and villages are bursting with vestiges of the past while a remarkable artistic heritage bedecks their streets and squares. Different ways of life and long-standing traditions have blossomed into a popular culture abounding in festivities of all kinds. No less than 12 towns have received the Historical Site Award in recognition of the peculiar characteristics of the layout of their houses and popular architecture.

The 12 towns are: Ledesma, San Felices de los Gallegos, Peñaranda de Bracamonte, Ciudad Rodrigo, San Martín del Castañar, Sequeiros, La Alberca, Mogarráz, Miranda del Castañar, Montemayor del Río, Béjar and Candelario.

**The fortress route**

The name of this route refers to a borderland lying in the west of the province of Salamanca, where a number of fortress towns were built for the purpose of warding off the enemy. The main architectural feature is to be found in the bastion, a common way of defending cities, enclaves and forts in seventeenth and eighteenth-century Europe.

Starting out from Ciudad Rodrigo, we head for the mediaeval fortress at San Felices de los Gallegos; and then, for the fortified hamlet of Yecla de Yeltes, where we come upon a defensive construction dating back to the Iron Age.

To continue the route, we have to go back towards the south, in the direction of Villar de la Yegua and Villar de Ciervo. At the archaeological site of Siega Verde, we have the chance to see magnificent cave engravings from the Upper Palaeolithic. Aldea del Obispo is the location of the fort, Fuerte de la Concepción, dating back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

And lastly, to Ciudad Rodrigo, where we can take a walk along the walls whilst observing ditches, ravelins, tenailles, bridges ... We end our tour at Centro de Interpretación de las Fortificaciones, where we can acquire information about the fortifications.

**The Charles V route**

On this route, we trace Charles V's last journey to the seclusion of la Vera. The itinerary runs from Medina del Campo to Peñaranda de Bracamonte, a town with colonnaded squares, a sixteenth-century church and a vast collection of works of art safely guarded at the Carmelite Nuns' Museum.

From here, the route runs on to the town of Macotera, whose salient feature is the fifteenth and sixteenth-century Parish Church of Santa María del Castillo. At Alaraz, we notice how the land is gradually blanketed in forests of holm oak.

**Data of Interest**

**Spanish Tourist information offices abroad**

**CANADA. Toronto**  
Tourist Office of Spain  
2 Bloor Street West Suite 3402  
Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E2  
Tel.: 1416/961 31 31  
fax: 1416/961 19 92  
www.tourspain.toronto.on.ca  
toronto@tourspain.es

**JAPAN. Tokyo**  
Tourist Office of Spain  
Daini Toranomom Denki Bldg.6F. 3-1-10  
Toranomom. Minato-Ku  
TOKYO-105-0001  
Tel.: 813/34 32 61 41  
fax: 813/34 32 61 44  
www.spaintour.com  
tokio@tourspain.es

**RUSSIA. Moscow**  
Spanish Tourist Office  
Tverskaya – 16/2 Building 3  
Moscow 103009  
Tel.: 7095/935 83 97  
fax: 7095/935 83 96  
www.tourspain.ru  
moscu@tourspain.es

**SINGAPORE. Singapore**  
Spanish Tourist Office  
541 Orchard Road  
Liat Tower # 09-04  
238881 Singapore  
Tel.: 65 67 37 30 08  
fax 65 67 37 31 73  
singapore@tourspain.es

**UNITED KINGDOM. London**  
Spanish Tourist Office  
PO BOX 4009. London W1A 6NB  
Tel.: 44207/4868077  
fax: 44207/4868034  
www.tourspain.co.uk  
londres@tourspain.es

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Los Angeles**  
Tourist Office of Spain  
8383 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 960  
Beverly Hills, California 90211  
Tel.: 1(323) 658 71 88  
fax: 1(323) 658 10 61  
www.okspain.org  
losangeles@tourspain.es

**Chicago**  
Tourist Office of Spain  
Water Tower Place. Suite 915 East  
845 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60 611  
Tel.: 1(312) 642 19 92  
fax 1(312) 642 98 17  
www.okspain.org  
chicago@tourspain.es

**Miami**  
Tourist Office of Spain  
1221 Brickell Avenue  
Miami, Florida 33131  
Tel.: 1(305) 358 19 92  
fax 1(305) 358 82 23  
www.okspain.org  
miami@tourspain.es

**New York**  
Tourist Office of Spain  
666 Fifth Avenue 35th floor  
New York, New York 10103  
Tel.: 1(212) 265 88 22  
fax: 1(212) 265 88 64  
www.okspain.org  
nuevayork@tourspain.es

**Embassies in Madrid**

**Canada**  
Núñez de Balboa, 35 – 3º  
Tel.: 914 233 250  
fax: 914 233 251

**Japan**  
Serrano, 109  
Tel.: 915 907 600  
fax: 915 901 321

**Republic of Ireland**  
Claudio Coello, 73  
Tel.: 915 763 500  
fax 914 351 677

**Russia**  
Velázquez, 155  
Tel.: 915 622 264  
fax 915 629 712

**United Kingdom**  
Fernando El Santo, 16  
Tel.: 913 190 200  
fax 913 081 033

**United States of America**  
Serrano, 75  
Tel.: 915 872 200  
fax 915 872 303

**Useful telephone numbers**

*Emergencies* 112

*Medical Emergencies* 061

*Civil Guard* 062

*National Police* 091

*Municipal Police* 092

*Highway Information* 900 123 505  
www.dgt.es

*Flight information* 902 404 704  
www.aena.es

*Train information* 902 240 202  
www.renfe.es

*Citizen Information* 010

*Post Office* 902 197 197  
www.correos.es



- 1 Plaza Mayor
- 2 Casa de las Conchas
- 3 Salamanca University
- 4 New cathedral
- 5 Old cathedral. Museum
- 6 Convent. San Esteban
- 7 Church. San Marcos
- 8 Church. San Juan de Sahagún
- 9 Church. San Juan Bautista de Barbalos
- 10 Casa de Santa Teresa de Jesús
- 11 Palacio de Garcigrande
- 12 Church. San Boal
- 13 Palacio de San Boal. San Eloy Exhibition Room
- 14 Casa de doña María la Brava
- 15 Church. Carmen de Arriba
- 16 Palacio de los Solís
- 17 Tower. Torre del Aire
- 18 Chapel. La Veracruz
- 19 Convent. Las Úrsulas
- 20 Palacio de Rodríguez Figueroa. Salamanca Casino
- 21 Church. Santa María de los Caballeros
- 22 Casa de las Muertes
- 23 Casa del Regidor Ovalle
- 24 Church. Sancti Spiritus
- 25 Colegio del Arzobispo Fonseca. Cultural Centre
- 26 Church. San Blas
- 27 Convent. San Francisco el Real y los Padres Capuchinos
- 28 Palacio de Monterrey
- 29 Church. La Purísima

- 30 Convent. Agustinas Recoletas
- 31 Casa de los Sexmeros de la Tierra
- 32 Church. San Julián
- 33 Casa de la Caridad de las Viejas. Castile and León Film Library, Artíligios para Fascinar. Permanent exhibition.
- 34 Convent. Madre de Dios
- 35 Universidad Pontificia
- 36 Casa de los Solís y de Maldonado Rivas
- 37 Church. San Benito
- 38 Church. San Martín
- 39 Church. San Cristóbal
- 40 Clerería Colegio Real de la Compañía de Jesús
- 41 Palacio de la Salina/Fonseca
- 42 Tower. Torre de Clavero
- 43 Palacio de Orellana
- 44 Tower. Torreón de los Anaya
- 45 Church. San Pablo
- 46 Gallery. Palacio del Conde de Francos
- 47 Convent. Santa Clara
- 48 Casa de los Álvarez Abarca. Museum of Salamanca
- 49 Escuelas Menores
- 50 Patio. Escuelas Mayores
- 51 Casa Rectoral. Miguel de Unamuno Museum
- 52 Church. San Sebastián
- 53 Palacio de Anaya
- 54 Hospedería de Anaya
- 55 Convent. Las Dominicanas/Las Dueñas
- 56 Bishop's Palace
- 57 Colegio Santa María de los Angeles

- 58 Church and convent. San Millán
- 59 Fonda Vercruz
- 60 Colegio de San Ambrosio. General Archive of the Civil War. Masonic Lodge and León Film Library, Artíligios para Fascinar. Permanent exhibition.
- 61 Casa Lis. Art Nouveau and Art Deco Museum
- 62 Colegio de Carvajal
- 63 Cueva de Salamanca
- 64 Church. St. Thomas of Canterbury
- 65 Colegio de la Orden de Calatrava
- 66 Garden of Callisto and Meliboea
- 67 Wall
- 68 Roman bridge
- 69 Parque de la Alamedilla
- 70 Campo de San Francisco
- 71 Archaeological park. San Vicente
- 72 Parque Fluvial
- 73 Theatre. Caja Duero
- 74 Theatre. El Liceo
- 75 Convention and Exhibition Hall
- 77 Theatre. Juan de la Encina
- 78 Exhibition hall. Santo Domingo
- 79 Museum. History of automotion
- 80 La Medida del Tiempo. Permanent exhibition
- 81 Museum. Bullfighting
- 82 Centro de Artes Escénicas y de Música (scenic arts and music)
- 83 Domus Artium 2002. DA2
- 84 Museo del Comercio (trade)
- 85 Museo-Molino de la Fábrica de Harinas (flour mill museum)

## Transport

Bus Station  
 Filiberto Villalobos, 71  
 Tel.: 34 923 236 717

Railway Station  
 Paseo de la Estación  
 Tel.: 34 902 240 202  
 www.renfe.es

Matacán Airport  
 Carretera de Madrid, km. 14  
 37893 Machacón  
 Tel.: 34 923 329 600  
 www.aena.es

## Contact details

Turismo de Salamanca  
 Plaza Mayor, 32, 1º, 8  
 Casa de Postas  
 37002 Salamanca  
 www.salamanca.es  
 salamanca@ciudadespatrimonio.org  
 informacion@turismodesalamanca.com  
 Tel.: 34 923 21 83 42  
 34 923 27 24 08  
 Fax: 34 923 21 83 42  
 34 923 27 24 07

## Location

Salamanca is the capital of one of the nine provinces making up the Autonomous Community of Castile and León. Situated the community's western part, it lies between the broad plains in the centre of the Duero Basin and the rough, granite and slate flatlands of the western peninsula.

## Climate

Salamanca's climate is of the cold Mediterranean type, with warm summers and long, harsh winters. The average annual temperature is 11.6°C, hitting a minimum in January (3.7°C) and a maximum in July (21°C). Average annual rainfall is 388 mm, most of which comes in November, with 45 mm. August is the driest month, with 10 mm.

## Connections

The city of Salamanca is situated on Spain's northern axis, which links the French border to neighbouring Portugal. National Road 620 (E-80) runs westwards towards the Portuguese border, just 113 km away, and eastwards, towards Valladolid (112 km). The main north-south artery is formed by National Road 630 (E-803), which runs up towards Zamora (62 km) and down to Extremadura and southwest Spain. From National Road 501, which runs to Ávila (97 km), it is possible to link up with National Road VI and reach Madrid (212 km). Another possibility is to go to Salamanca by train. There is a direct connection with Madrid (via Ávila) and with Valladolid and northern Spain. A third option is to fly to Salamanca Airport or the relatively near Valladolid and Madrid Airports.





### Gastronomy

In the capital, we have the chance to savour the very best of the local cuisine: *hornazo*, a pasty filled with pork sausage; minced pork seasoned with paprika; and the famous stew, known as *chanfaina*, to name but a few. However, Salamanca is best known for its sausages, Guijuelo ham, beef and lamb, not forgetting pulses such as lentils from La Armuña, beans and chickpeas. When it comes to dessert, we find nougat from La Alberca, alongside *bollo maimón*, *aranjules*, *floretas*, *repelaos* and many more.

### Cultural Events

- Lunes de Aguas (the first Monday after Easter)
- San Juan de Sahagún (June 12)
- Mercado Colombino (September)
- Cattle Fair (the first week in September)
- *Fiesta*. Virgen de la Vega, the patron saint of Salamanca (September 8)
- *Fiesta*. San Mateo (September 21)
- *Fiesta*. El Mariquelo. Climb to the top of the cathedral tower (October 31)

### Useful telephone numbers and general information

*Oficina Municipal de Turismo de Salamanca*  
Plaza Mayor, 32  
Tel.: 34 902 302 002  
34 923 218 342  
Fax: 923 21 83 42  
informacion@turismodesalamanca.com  
www.salamanca.es

*Information Office and Shop*  
Tel.: 923 28 10 70  
merchandising@turismodesalamanca.com

*Oficina de Turismo de la Junta de Castilla y León*  
Casa de las Conchas  
Compañía, 2  
Tel. 34 923 268 571  
Fax: 923 26 24 92

*Patronato Provincial de Turismo de Salamanca*  
Plaza Mayor, 32, 1º, 8  
Tel. 34 923 272 408  
Fax 34 923 272 407

*Temporary Tourist Information Point (at the bus station)*  
Filiberto Villalobos, 71

*Temporary Tourist Information Point (at the railway station)*  
Temporal "Vialia"  
Paseo de la Estación

*Centro de Iniciativas Turísticas*  
Plaza de los Sexmeros, 2  
Tel.: 34 923 211 797 (Ext. 109)

