

MEXICO

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

CENTRO NORTE



ENGLISH VERSION

San Luis Potosí



Established in 1592, it is one of the main colonial cities with rich architectural sites. Among the most representative religious buildings are the **Cathedral**, the **Temple of the "Compañía"** (literally "the company"), the **Chapel of Loreto**, the **Temple of Carmen**, the **Temple of San Agustín**, the **Temple of San Juan de Dios**, the **Temple of San Francisco**, the **Chapel of Aranzazú** and the **Former Jesuit College** now the main building of the **Autonomous University of SLP**. Among civil buildings are the **Palacio Municipal**, the **Theater of La Paz**, the **Theater of the City**, the **Monumental Palace**, the **Government Palace**, the **Building of the Potosí Society La Lonja**, the **Real Caja**, the **Crystal Palace**, the **Ipiña Building**, the **Art Center**, located at the old prison, and the **Congress headquarters (Casa de las Recogidas)**. You can



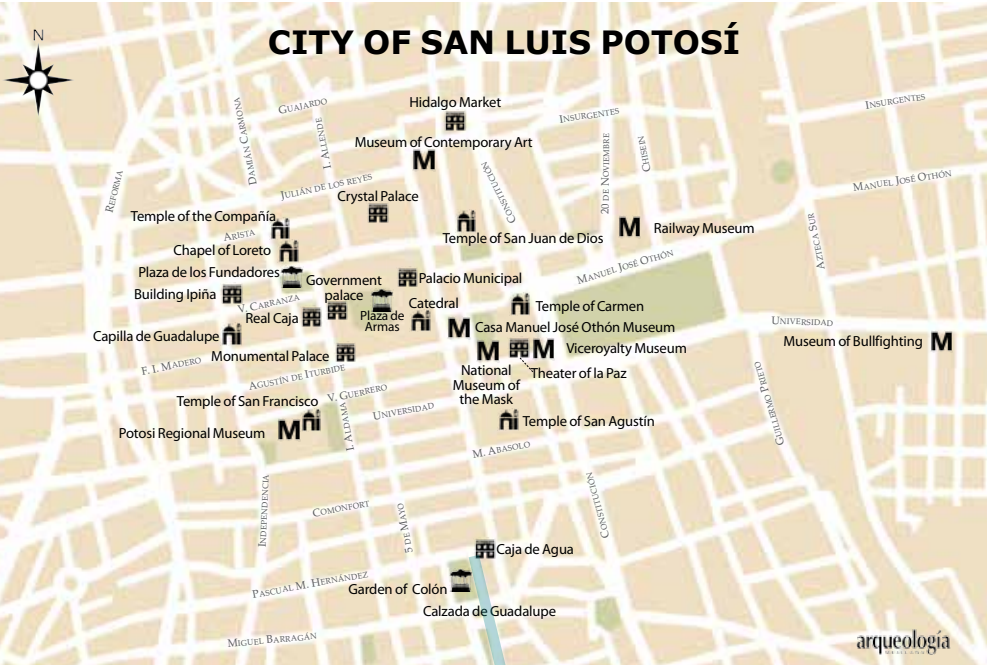
San Luis Potosí.

PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REO

also visit the **Potosí Regional Museum**, the **Viceroyalty Museum**, the **Casa Manuel José Othón Museum**, the **Museum Federico Silva**, the **Museum of Contemporary Art**, the **Railway Museum**, the **Museum Francisco Cossío**, the **National Museum of the Mask**, the **Museum of Bullfighting** and the **Labyrinth of Science and Arts**. Other attractive sites are the **Calzada de Guadalupe**, the **Caja de Agua**, the **Plaza de los Fundadores**, the **Coat of**

Arms square or Plaza de Armas, the **Hidalgo Market**, the **Colón Garden**, the **Alameda Cinema**, the **Hotel Palacio de San Agustín**, the **Saucito Graveyard**. It is a must to visit the seven original quarters (Tequisquiapan, San Juan de Guadalupe, San Miguelito, San Sebastián, Santiago, Tlaxcala, Monticello or San Cristóbal). The **Santuario del Desierto** is nearby, it was built in 1735 and is dedicated to de Virgin of Guadalupe.

CITY OF SAN LUIS POTOSÍ



arqueología

Santa María del Río



It is recognized as the Birthplace of the Shawl, the ones made from silk are famous for being able to pass through a ring. The former Franciscan convent is here with its old sun dial. You can also visit, the **Parrish of la Asunción**.

Mexquitic



It is one of the most ancient towns of the state. Here you can find the **Temple of San Miguel Arcángel** and the **Álvaro Obregon Dam** where fishing and rowing is practiced.

Armadillo de Los Infante



The attractive tourist sites are the **Printing House** or Casa de la Imprenta, the first one of its kind established in San Luis Potosí, the **Temple of Purísima Concepción** and the **Hacienda Pozo del Carmen**.

Cerro de San Pedro



In this village, one of the oldest of San Luis Potosí, are located the **Chapel of San Nicolas Tolentino** and the **Hacienda of Monte Caldera**.



PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REO

Cerro de San Pedro.



PHOTO: MARIA DE LOURDES ALONSO

Santa María del Río.

Matehuala



You must go to the **Temple of the Inmaculada Concepción**. Other places of interest are the **Church of San Salvador de Orta**, the oldest of the city; the **Temple of Santiago**, the **Plaza de Armas**, the **Casa de los Portales**, the **City Museum**, the **Arista Market** and the **Cerro del Fraile Hill**.



PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REO

Temple of the Inmaculada Concepción, Matehuala.

Delegación de Bocas



This village has many interesting sites such as the former **Hacienda de Bocas**, established at the end of the XVI century, the **Chapel of Nuestra Señora de San Juan**, the **Hill of Picacho** y the **Palomas dam**.

Rioverde



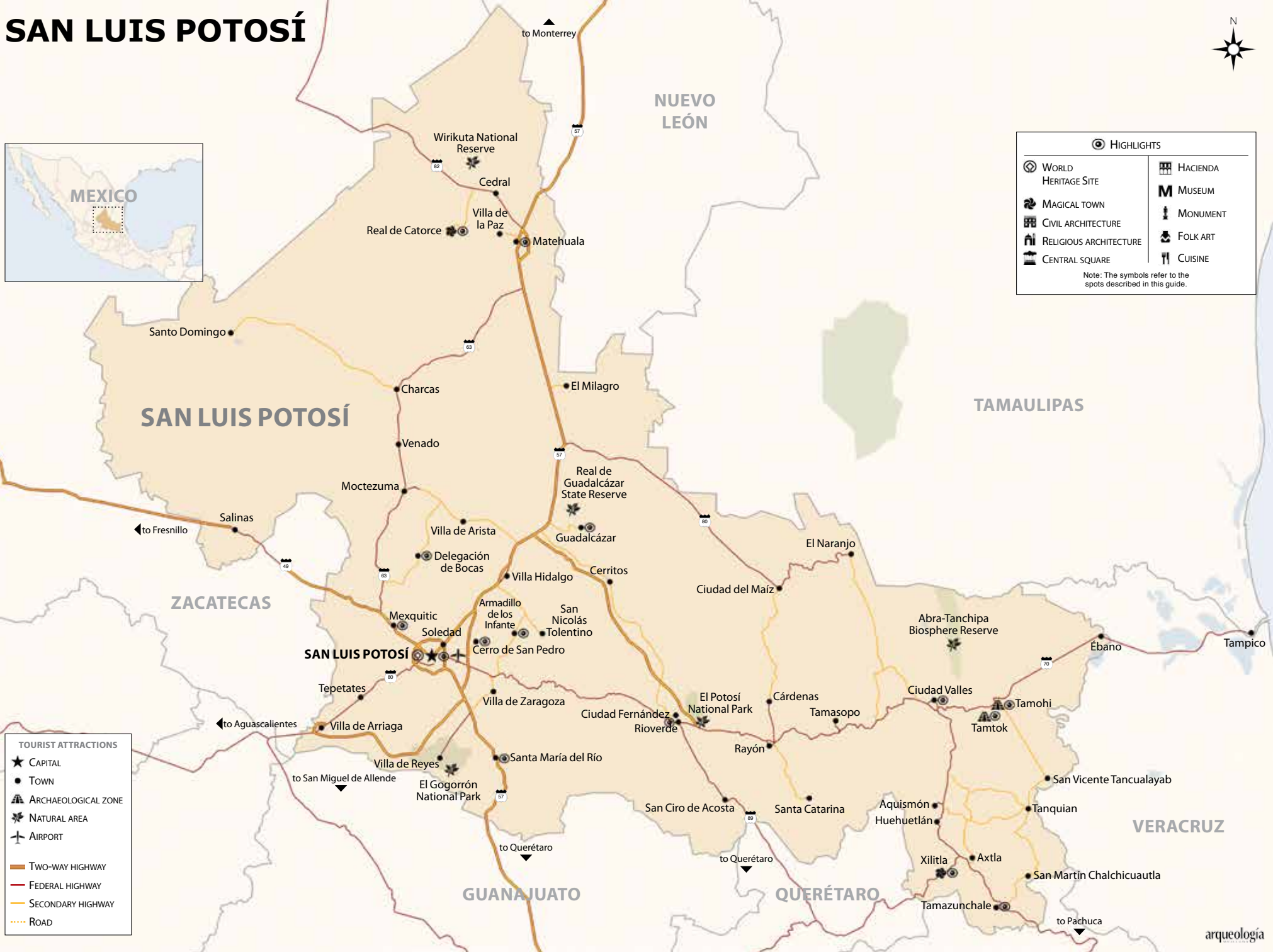
In this town you can find the **Parrish of Santa Catarina**, the **Regional Museum of Rioverde**, the **Colibrí Museum**, which is an interactive museum for children. Among its natural sites are the **Laguna de la Media Luna** (Half Moon Lagoon) **State Park** and the **Cathedral** and **Angel Grottos**.



PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REO

Half Moon Lagoon, Rioverde.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ



HIGHLIGHTS

WORLD HERITAGE SITE	HACIENDA
MAGICAL TOWN	MUSEUM
CIVIL ARCHITECTURE	MONUMENT
RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE	FOLK ART
CENTRAL SQUARE	CUISINE

Note: The symbols refer to the spots described in this guide.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- CAPITAL
- TOWN
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE
- NATURAL AREA
- AIRPORT

ROADS

- TWO-WAY HIGHWAY
- FEDERAL HIGHWAY
- SECONDARY HIGHWAY
- ROAD

Xilitla



Magical town whose most famous site is **Las Pozas**, a peculiar natural place with surrealist structures built by sir Edward James, eccentric English aristocrat who arrived in San Luis in 1945. The town has the **Convent of San Agustín**, and the **Castillo**, also built by Edward James. It has natural appealing sites as the **Hoya de la Luz** (Bowl Of light) and the **Caves of Salitre**.



PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REGO

Las Pozas, Xilitla.

Tamohi



This site flourished in the Late Post Classic (1200-1521 A.C.), it was one of the main cities of the Huasteca region. Among its various buildings is the Polychromatic Shrine (el **Altar Policromado**).



PHOTO: SECTOR SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

Tamohi.

Aquismón



It is famous for its natural wealth. Here you can find the Basement of the Swallows or **Sótano de las Golondrinas**, natural protected area which is the second deepest cave in the country and the 11th in the world; the **Caves of Mantetzulel**; **Tamul Waterfall**, the highest waterfall in the state (105 m); the **Sótano de las Huaguas**, that has 350 m depth and the **Bridge of God** or **Puente de Dios**.



PHOTO: CPTM

Sótano de las Golondrinas, Aquismón.

Tamasopo



Its main attractive places are the waterfalls and the ravine, the **Tamasopo Waterfalls**, the **Puente de Dios**, as well as the **Verástegui Range** and the ravines of **Espinazo del Diablo**, which measure in depth between 200 and 300 m.

Tamtok



It is a site occupied since the Middle Preclassic (ca. 700 BC), by the Post-classic (AD 900-1200) it was the most important city of the huastec culture. It has various monumental structures and in many of them large statues with elaborate iconographies have been discovered.



PHOTO: MAURICO MARAT DMC/INAH

Tamtok.

Natural reserves



San Luis Potosí is a state with extraordinary and rich natural diversity, and counts with several protected areas where one can get closer to nature and perform different activities. Among those natural areas are the **Wirikuta Natural Reserve**, the **Biosphere Reserve of Abra-Tanchipa**, the **Real de Guadalcázar State Reserve** and the **El Gogorrón National Park**.



PHOTO: IBANCO / IACHICO / REGO

Real de Catorce.

Real de Catorce



From the discovery of silver mines in 1773, this village became the second silver producing town of the New Spain. In the beginning of the xx century that glorious stage ended and it turned into a ghost town. Today it is considered a Magical Town and has different sites of interest such as the **Chapel of Guadalupe**, the **Parrish of the Inmaculada** and the **Parrish of the Purísima Concepción**. The **tunnel of Ogarrio**, built at the end of the XIX century, it preserves attractive places as the "ghost town", with ruins of the **Mines of Dolores**; the **Parrish Museum**; the **Cock Fight Palenque**; the **Bullfighting Plaza**; the **House of Currency** or **Casa de Moneda**; the **Plaza de la Carbonera y Centenario** and the **Gravelyards**. The **Comunidad de La Luz** is nearby, where one can visit the **Mine of Santa Ana**.

Ciudad Valles



It is considered the door to the Huasteca Potosina. Downtown you can visit the **Parrish of Santiago Apóstol**, the **Cathedral**, the **Regional Huasteco Museum of Anthropology and Archeology**, the **Municipal**

Market and the **Plaza Hidalgo**. It has Natural sites as the **Biosphere Reserve of Abra-Tanchipa**, the **Micos waterfall**, the caves known as **Sótano el Arroyo**, the **Sabinos Grotto** and the **Minas Viejas Falls**.



PHOTO: CPTM

Micos Waterfall, Ciudad Valles.

Tamazunchale



In this town you can find the **Temple of San Juan Bautista**; the main sites of interest are natural as the viewpoints **El Balcón** and **El Cerro de la Cruz**. The **Moctezuma river** is ideal to practice extreme sports as kayak, although you can also swim in the pool of **Pozas de Poxtapa**.

Guadalcázar



Established in 1613, it was a rich mining village. You can find here the **House of Currency** or **Casa de Moneda**, which today is the municipal city hall; the **Parrish of Saint Peter**, the **Museum of Sacred Art**. Nearby is the **former Hacienda of Peotillos** and the **State Reserve Real de Guadalcázar**.

FOLK ART



The traditional handcrafts of San Luis Potosí have two roots: the native and the Spanish, which, together with the diverse natural materials of the region gives products like the **shawls** of Santa María, the **textiles**, silverware and **iron casting**—heritage of the mines of the state—, baskets and saddlery. Other handcrafts are palm leaf and ixtle root hats; **boxes** and **marquetry safe boxes**. The **pink stone** has been used for centuries to produce architectural structures.



PHOTO: © CPTM / R. ESPINOSA-REGO

Enchiladas.

CUISINE



The gastronomy of the state is so varied as its geography and culture. Among its famous dishes are the **enchiladas potosinas**, the **zacahuil**—a big tamale whose elaboration and social consumption date from the Prehispanic period—, the **tacos of cabuches** (biznaga flower), A type of sausage called **fiambre**, **wedding barbecue**, the **bocoles** and Matehualan **diary products**. Some of the typical sweets are made from **piloncillo** as well as sweet potato and molasses, apart from **pumpkin seeds**, **queso de tuna** and sweets made from **nuts** and **pine nut**. The outstanding drinks are the **jobito** and **mezcal**.



PHOTO: © CPTM / RICARDO ESPINOSA-REGO

Shawl maker, Santa María del Río.

And don't miss . . .

- Take a tour around the city of San Luis Potosí
- Go to the Sótano de las Golondrinas
- Eat *enchiladas potosinas*
- Buy a shawl in Santa María
- To promenade in Real de Catorce
- Go to Tamtok and Tamohi
- Visit the magic town of Xilitla
- Visit Matehuala
- Taste the *zacahuil* and the prickly pear cheese
- Go to Ciudad Valles

Tourist information

www.visitasanluispotosi.com

Ministry of Tourism of San Luis Potosí: Manuel José Othón, núm. 130, zona Centro, C.P. 78000, San Luis Potosí, S.L.P., 444-812-9939

Real de Catorce

Tourist Information Booth: Palacio Municipal Constitución, núm. 27, Col. Centro, C.P. 78550, 488-887-5071 y 882-6164, presidenciamunicipalde14@gmail.com

Tourist Information Booth: Calle Niños Héroes s/n, Col. Centro, C.P. 78550

Xilitla

Tourist Information Booth: Garden Hidalgo, Plaza Principal, Zona Centro, C.P. 79902, 489-365-0083, 365-0084, 365-0085 y 365-0086

Convention and Visitor Office of San Luis Potosí: Allende, núm. 120, Zona Centro, C.P. 78000, San Luis Potosí, S.L.P., 444-814-1416 y 814-1617, sgonzalez@visitasanluispotosi.com

National Chamber of the Restaurant and Prepared Food Industry (CANIRAC): Amado Nervo, núm. 2000, Col. Polanco, C.P. 78220, San Luis Potosí, S.L.P., 444-813-8968, administracion@caniracsanluis.com

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

San Luis Potosí

Fire Station: 444-815-3583 y 815-8090

Red Cross: 065 y 444-815-3635 y 815-3322

Police: 444-824-0891, 814-9847 y 814-9849

Civil Protections: 444-814-3479

Real de Catorce

Public Security: 488-887-5112, 882-3733, 887-5071

Emergencies: 488-758-5112 y celular 113

Xilitla

Red Cross: 489-111-3103

Civil Protections: 489-365-0083 ext. 121 y celular 113



FRONT COVER: REAL DE CATORCE; PHOTO: DAVID SILVA/CONACULTA. BACK COVER: LAS POZAS, XILITLA. PHOTO: SERGIO AUTREY/RAÍCES

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