SAN LUIS POTOSÍ
CENTRO NORTE
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 Aranzazu, the Temple of San Agustín, the Chapel of Loreto “Compañía”, the Temple of the Inmaculada Concepción, the Parish of San Agustín, and the Palacio Municipal.

You can also visit the Potosi Regional Museum, the Viceroyalty Museum, the Museum of Contemporary Art, and the Museum of the Mask. 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.

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 Parish 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 Alvar 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 Purisima 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 Nicolás Tolentino and the Hacienda of Monte Caldea.

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 Chapels of Nuestra Señora de San Juan, the Hill of Picacho and the Palomas dam.

Rioverde

In this town you can find the Parish of Santa Catarina, the Regional Museum of Rivodre, 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.

Matehualá

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 de Fraile Hill.

CITY OF SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

Half Moon Lagoon, Rioverde.
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.

Tamtok
It is a site occupied since the Middle Preclassic (ca. 700 BC), by the Postclassic (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.

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.

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 Gualdázar State Reserve and the El Gogorrón National Park.

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 xix 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 Purisima 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 Carbone- ra y Centenario and the Graveyards. 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 Museum of Sacred Art and the Museum of Prehistory.

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, and the Graveyards. The pink stone has been used for centuries to produce architectural structures.

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 (ibiznaga flower), A type of sausage called fiambre, wedding barbecue, the bocoles and Matehuales 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 jopi- to and mezcal.
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

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