

SPAIN

Zamora



CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Itineraries in the city	
The centre and the old suburbs	2
The first walled area	4
Other places of interest	7
Itineraries in the Province	7
Toro and La Guareña	8
Sayago	11
Sanabria	13
The Tera valley and Benavente	15
Tierra de Campos	17
Other localities of interest	19
Useful information	19
Map of the province	22
Information of interest	24

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Zamora is one of the nine provinces that make up the Autonomous Community of Castilla and León.

Criss-crossed by roads and broad rivers, it interconnects the rainy Cantabrian shelf, the Meseta and neighbouring Portugal. Mountainous in the north-west and flat to the east and south, its climate is varied but by no means hostile.

Just as it was thousands of years ago, the province still lives largely from agriculture and livestock.

Situated on the banks of the river Duero, Zamora was built by the Emperor Augustus as a staging-post

on the Roman road from Mérida to Astorga, which centuries later came to be called the "silver road".

The city is first mentioned in Visigothic times. Alfonso III repopulated it in 893. Sacked by Al-Mansur in 981, it was rebuilt by Fernando I around 1060. On Fernando's death the kingdom was divided among his sons before being united by Alfonso VI. The mediaeval romancero tells of the siege of Zamora - dubbing it "la Bien Cercada" - which ended in the death of King Sancho of Castile, all events which have echoed down the ages.



The city still retains many artistic treasures from its glorious past, and these join hands with its natural beauties to bewitch the traveller. There is a famous saying that Zamora was not won in an hour, and the visitor will likewise need more than a little time to enjoy everything that this noble land has to offer.

ITINERARIES IN THE CITY

The timetables are for guidance only and refer especially to the summer months. Exact details of times can be obtained from local Tourist Offices or Town Halls.

Professional tour guides are available. To contact them - and indeed for any kind of activity - it is best to ask at the Tourist Board. In the city of Zamora there are free guided tours on scheduled dates.

THE CENTRE AND THE OLD SUBURBS

The Tourist Office is in Calle Santa Clara, which is a pedestrian precinct. If we turn off Santa Clara along Calle Pelayo, we will come out facing the University College and the **Church of San Torcuato** (1), a 17th - century building with a fine Baroque altarpiece.

We carry on as far as Plaza de la Constitución, site of the **Church of Santiago del Burgo** (2). Zamora boasts the largest concentration of Romanesque architecture in Spain, and this church is one of the most outstanding examples. There is a particularly fine portico in the south facade, with two arches resting on a finely-balanced corbel.

Facing the church stands the Government Office; to its left is an attractive food market, and behind, the Calle San Atilano takes us on to Plaza del Seminario and the **Church of San Andrés** (3), a 16th century building containing the alabaster tomb of Antonio Sotelo, the work of Pompeo Leoni.

Carrying on along Santa Clara to Plaza de Zorrilla, behind a modern statue to Motherhood by Baltasar Lobo we can see the escutcheoned facade of the Flamboyant Gothic **Palacio de los Momos** (4).

Farther along, at the end of the Calle Quebrantahuesos, **Church of San Vicente** (5) with its lofty tower stands on the right.

From there it is only a short step to the **Plaza Mayor** (6). This is a large, attractive square in a bustling zone of bars and cafés. In the middle of the square towers the **Church of San Juan de Puerta Nueva** (7), which once stood next to a gateway in the original city walls. Built in the 12th 13th centuries, its southern

standing opposite. Next to the Ayuntamiento Viejo we turn down Calle Balborraz, a typical Zamoran street.

Balborraz takes us to the outer precinct, the old Jewish quarter of Zamora. By way of Calle Alfamareros we come to the Romanesque **Church of Santa María de la Horta** (9), once the Mother House of the Knights Hospitallers. Nearby is the **Church of Santo Tomé** (10).

Now we retrace our steps as far as Calle de la Zapatería,



Plaza Mayor

face displays a rosette. It is crowned by a legendary weather vane, the "Pero Mato". In the interior is a fine main altarpiece.

Oddly enough, there are two town halls: the **Ayuntamiento Viejo** or Old Town Hall (8), a solid 15th century edifice, altered in the 17th century and now the headquarters of the local police, and the present Ayuntamiento

which we follow to the Plaza de Santa Lucía.

In the Plaza de Santa Lucía stand the church of that name and the **Palacio de Puñoenrostro** (11), a fine example of 16th century civil architecture. It is now the museum of Zamora and contains exhibits of all ages, from prehistoric stone fragments to contemporary works, including Romanesque and Baroque



Palace of the Counts of Alba de Aliste. Parador

carvings, Renaissance paintings and many more.

Coming out of the museum, we follow Calle del Puente to the famous 12th century **Puente de Piedra** [Stone Bridge] (12), which crosses the Duero on 16 pointed arches. Crossing to the other side, one can enjoy an unforgettable view of monumental Zamora.

Timetables:

Churches of San Torcuato, Santiago del Burgo, San Andrés and San Juan:
10 to 13 and 17 to 20.
Closed Mondays.

Zamora Museum (Palacio de Puñoenrostro. Plaza de Santa Lucía, 2.
☎ 980 51 61 50): 10 to 14 and 16 to 20.
Closed Mondays.

THE FIRST WALLED AREA

Plaza de Viriato (13) is one of the loveliest places in the city; surrounded by trees stands a debonair statue of Viriato by the Zamoran sculptor Eduardo Barrón.

To one side of the statue is the **Palace of the Counts of Alba de Aliste** (14), a building of Renaissance lines which is now the Parador. The splendid inner courtyard is adorned with the Gothic orles of noble families of the time.

Facing it stands the **Hospital de la Encarnación** (15). Built in 1629, it has done service among other things as a hospital, an orphanage and a school. Today it houses the Diputación Provincial [Provincial Parliamentary Office]. Visitors can view modern works, a courtyard and a chapel with an outstanding 16th century altarpiece.

Moving along to the adjacent Plaza de Claudio Moyano, we find the **Church of San Cipriano** (16). A classic example of Romanesque, it contains some of the city's oldest reliefs.

Behind the Diputación, we follow Calle Barandales to the **Church of Santa María la Nueva** (17), whose marvellous apse was saved from a fire in 1158 which consumed the building and many of the nobles who had taken refuge there during a popular revolt known as *El Motín de la Trucha*. Inside is the Cristo Yacente [Christ Recumbent] by Francisco Fermín, which is part of the Holy Week processions and sets the tone for the next stop, the **Museum of Semana Santa** (18).

The museum contains Nazareno vestments, posters, a variety of objects and most of the magnificent images that are borne through the streets during the renowned Semana Santa of Zamora. There are splendid works of art, some by first-rate artists like Ramón Álvarez or Mariano Benlliure.

Returning to Plaza de Viriato, we proceed up Rúa de los Francos. The next stop is the **Church of La Magdalena** (19); this consists of a single nave, with a particularly

interesting apse and south-facing doorway, before which justice was once dispensed. This is the most highly-embellished doorway in Zamora; it exhibits floral motifs disguising the figure of a bishop which visitors traditionally try to discover. Inside is a Romanesque sepulchre unparalleled in Hispanic art.

Rising opposite La Magdalena is the **Convent of Nuestra Señora del Tránsito** (20), a spare 16th century edifice containing a delicate image of the Virgen del Tránsito.

A little further on is the Romanesque **Church of San Pedro y San Ildefonso** (21). Considerably altered by masters such as Churriguera, it is the monumental resting place of San Ildefonso and San Atilano, the patron saints of Zamora.

Where the street bends a little further on by a block of ruined city wall, floating above the rooftops we catch sight of the marvellous Byzantine cupola of the

Cathedral (22), a masterpiece consisting of an umbrella dome covered with stone scales and definitely the most admirable sight the city has to offer.

The cathedral, in Latin cross form with a short transept, was



built in the 12th century, while the sturdy steeple is a 13th century addition. Its original appearance is partly masked by the 17th century Neo-classic cloister. Of the Romanesque doorways only the Bishop's door remains in the southern facade, a beautifully balanced piece of work boasting some of the best sculptures to be found in this style.

Inside there is a magnificent main altarpiece, next to an altarpiece devoted to Nuestra Señora de la Majestad, with the Bald Virgin. The 16th century choir-stall is spectacular, with marvellously-wrought carvings; and particularly outstanding among the minor chapels is that of San Bernardo with the heartrending Cristo de las Injurias, and that of San Juan containing the Gothic sepulchre of Juan de Grado.

The visit to the cathedral ends with the Cathedral Museum, which is reached by way of a magnificent staircase. The museum contains an outstanding collection of Flemish tapestries, finely-wrought gold-work, paintings and sculptures.

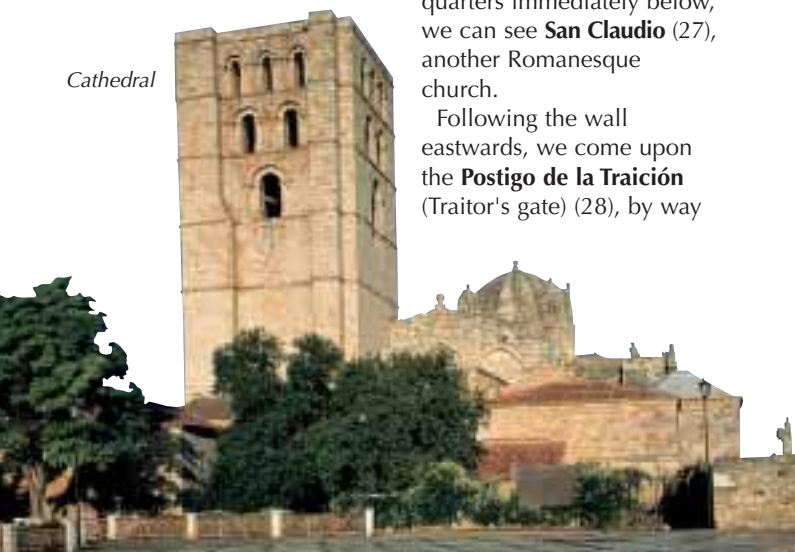
Facing the Bishop's gate is the 18th century Episcopal Palace, and next door the **Puerta Óptima** (23). Above this is the 11th century **Casa del Cid** (24), which has twin horseshoe-arch windows.

Across the Parque del Castillo to the right of the cathedral is the **Castle** (25), a massive, squat fortress now devoted to educational activities. It dates back to the 12th century when the three rings of **city walls** (26) were built, earning Zamora its reputation of impregnability.

This is the highest point in the city, affording a view of much of the Duero valley and the quarters to the rear of the castle. In one of these quarters immediately below, we can see **San Claudio** (27), another Romanesque church.

Following the wall eastwards, we come upon the **Postigo de la Traición** (Traitor's gate) (28), by way

Cathedral





Walls

of which legend has it that Bellido Dolfos returned to the city with El Cid at his heels after murdering King Sancho. Facing the gate is the **Church of San Isidoro** (29) - Romanesque, of course - which is the last stop on our tour of Zamora.

Timetables:

Churches of San Cipriano, Santa María la Nueva, San Pedro and San Ildefonso; Cathedral and Cathedral Museum, and San Claudio: 10 to 13 and 17 to 20. Closed Mondays.

Museo Semana Santa (Plaza de Santa María la Nueva. ☎ 980 53 22 95): 10 to 13 and 17 to 20 (16 to 19 in winter). **Sundays and holidays, mornings only.**

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

Other places to note: San Esteban, which houses the

Baltasar Lobo museum, **Santiago de los caballeros** (30), San Frontis and Santo Sepulcro; the gate of Doña Urraca; green spaces like the Valorio wood and attractive modern architecture like the railway station.

Timetables:

Church of Santiago. Summer only: 10 to 13 and 17 to 20. Closed Mondays.

Museo of Baltasar Lobo: 12 to 14 and 19 to 21. **Sundays and holidays, morning only.** Closed Mondays.

ITINERARIES IN THE PROVINCE

Except in Toro and El Puente de Sanabria, Tourist Offices open only in June, July and September and weekends for the rest of the year.



Iberian Bull

lush plain known as *El Oasis de Castilla*. This is the land that supplies the needs of the town, which still preserves the remains of two walls, the first built in 910 and contemporary with the once-proud Alcázar. Also remaining from the 17th and 18th centuries are the gates of La Corredera and Santa Catalina and the Baroque clock tower, the Torre del Reloj.

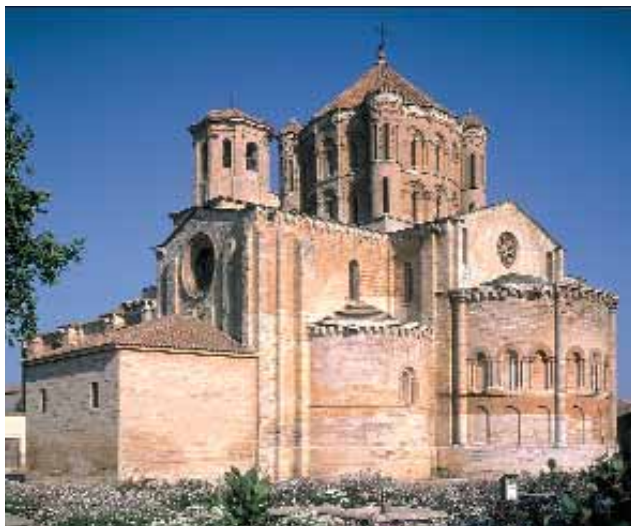
As one might expect, monuments abound. Interesting among the civil edifices are the front face of the Palacio de las Leyes, or

Palace of the Laws (so called after a set of extremely important Acts passed there in 1505), the Town Hall and the palaces of the Counts of Requena, the Marquises of Alcañices and the Marquises of Castrillo.

Noteworthy among the ecclesiastical

buildings are the churches of San Lorenzo el Real, a Romanesque Mudejar edifice containing a main altarpiece attributed to Fernando Gallego and a Gothic tomb of the same period; San Salvador de los Caballeros, which houses the museum of Religious Art; San Sebastian, where there are some Gothic murals painted by a woman, which was unusual at the time; and the monasteries of Sancti Spiritus (with a magnificent Morisco carved ceiling), Santa Clara and Santa Sofía.





Collegiate Church of Santa María la Mayor. Toro

Besides the wonders already named, Toro has much, much more to offer - for instance innumerable wineries with their fermenting liquors. And also modern art at the house and museum of Delhy Tejero, a painter native to Toro.

Barely a dozen kilometres to the north on the C-519 we come to **Villalonso**, where stands the 15th century castle, its stout walls further strengthened by a gallant homage tower and four crenellated blockhouses.

Thirty-seven kilometres from Toro on the C-519 following the river Guareña through the district of the same name, lies **Fuentesaúco**. The town boasts a long tradition of pulse-growing and two significant churches: Santa

María del Castillo, 16th century, and San Juan Bautista, 18th century. Eight kilometres farther on we come to **Villamor de los Escuderos**, which has a delightful Gothic-Renaissance church built in part by Gil de Hontañón.

Timetables:

Collegiate church of Santa María la Mayor and church of San Salvador:

10 to 13 and 17 to 20.

Closed Mondays.

Museum of the Monastery of Sancti Spiritus (Canto, 27.

☎ 980 69 03 04):

10:30 to 12:30 and 16:30 to 18:30. Closed Mondays.

Museum House of Delhy Tejero (Plaza Delhy Tejero, 5.

☎ 980 69 00 54):

by arrangement.

reservoir spillway; then, before reaching Fonfría, we turn off to **Pino**. By now we have covered some 40 kilometres of the Aliste area; once across an enormous iron bridge that spans the Duero 90 metres below, we are in the district of Sayago.

There are 30 kilometres through land criss-crossed by dry-stone dykes until we reach **Bermillo de Sayago**. Here we can see the 15th century parish church before carrying on along the C-527 to Fermoselle, 26 kilometres away. Girded around with olive and almond groves, vineyards and gullies, **Fermoselle** is classified as a Historic-Artistic Monument. The traveller will be well rewarded by a walk through

its streets and a visit to its Romanesque parish church.

Not far from Fermoselle are **Pinilla** and **Fornillos**, especially fine vantage points overlooking the Arribes del Duero, a series of canyons and precipices which the Duero has worn down over the aeons. Here, birds of prey soar above 200 metre-deep defiles, there are endless sheep-tracks for walkers, and international waters where one can take a cruise from Miranda do Douro on the Portuguese side.

Timetables:

San Pedro de la Nave:
10 to 13 and 17 to 20.
Closed Mondays.



Lake of Sanabria

SANABRIA

Sanabria, in the north-west corner of the province, is a mountainous, forested district replete with lakes and rushing streams. The typically Atlantic climate makes it a garden of delights dotted with charming villages.

Our route commences in **Puebla de Sanabria**, the main town in the area (which has a Parador). Overlooking the valley and facing the mountains on the far side, Puebla has been classified as a Historic-Artistic Monument. It boasts a formidable 15th century castle, a Romanesque church with an extraordinary pillared doorway, and steeply-sloping streets flanked by numerous mansions.

The surroundings are alive with growth—alders, oaks, chestnuts and swathes of meadowland dotted with peacefully-grazing cattle. These are the environs of the National Park of Lago de Sanabria, a placid stretch of water 368 hectares in area and 55 metres deep. By now we have travelled a bare twenty kilometres and we are in another world.



Puebla de Sanabria

This is the largest glacial lake in Spain; it is fed by the river Tera, whose source is 2124 metres up in Peña Trevinca. If we carry on for six kilometres with the lake to our right, through woods



of birch and ash with perhaps a chance sighting of a roe deer, a lynx or golden eagle, we come to **San Martín de Castañeda**.

San Martín is virtually hidden away in the woodlands of Sopiaco, but its monastery is visible from



the lake side. A truly ancient structure - it is known to have been rebuilt in 921 - there are still remains from the 16th and 18th centuries. Today, it is a Centre for Environmental Analysis.

Hard by is the start of one of the many tracks that cover the area in a complex mesh. This one in particular leads to the Laguna de los Peces, from where the view is breathtaking. Others link up the villages, leading the rambler to myriad glacial pools and woods of yew, oak and holly.

There are many villages worth the visit, such as **Robledo, Vigo, Trefacio** or

Rábano, which has a beautiful stone cross in the Plaza Mayor. The visitor will immediately be struck by the slate roofs, masonry-work and peculiar chimney-stacks.

Timetables:

San Martín de Castañeda. Centre for Environmental Analysis (Plaza de la Iglesia. ☎ 980 62 20 63):
Summer: 10 to 13 and 16 to 19. Rest of the year by arrangement.

THE TERA VALLEY AND BENAVENTE



On this itinerary we follow the river Tera as it crosses the north of the province before flowing into the Esla. After 27 kilometres through lush oakwoods on the N-525 - this is the Carballada district (carballo is another word for oak) - we stop in

Mombuey, whose 13th century parish church has a steeple that is considered to be a masterpiece. Five kilometres further on, we turn off to the right in the direction of the Sierra de La Culebra, crossing the La Estrella bridge.

Eleven kilometres on we come to **Villardeciervos**, classified as a Historic-Artistic Monument because of its houses of ruddy stone, where there is a Centre for Environmental Analysis devoted to these highlands. In these mountains the Iberian wolf finds its best lair among pines, oaks, chestnuts, durmast, heather and other kinds of scrub, along with other species including enormous deer, boars and roes.

Returning to the main route, at **Rionegro del Puente** we can see the Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Carballada, patron saint of the district. Here we are now entering the Tera valley, a land of endless market gardens. Twenty-one kilometres farther on we halt in **Santa Marta del Tera**,



Church of Santa María. Mombuey

whose church, with its fanciful capitals, is another jewel of Romanesque art.

Northward lies the valley of Vidriales, with villages such as **Rosinos**, close to the Roman remains of Sansueña, **Granucillo**, where there are several Bronze Age dolmens, or **Grijalbo**, site of another Romanesque church. All these are worth the detour.

Some 25 kilometres from Santa Marta is **Benavente**, a fine town lying on a major road junction. The Parador de Turismo Fernando II, located in the Torre del Caracol - a proud 16th century castle with large outlooking segment arches and a beautiful carved Mudejar ceiling in the main floor - pays tribute to the king who repopulated the land and granted charters in 1167.

Other attractions of Benavente include the highly ornamental church of Santa María de Azogue, which boasts magnificent doors, polychrome Gothic sculptures and variegated pillars; the church

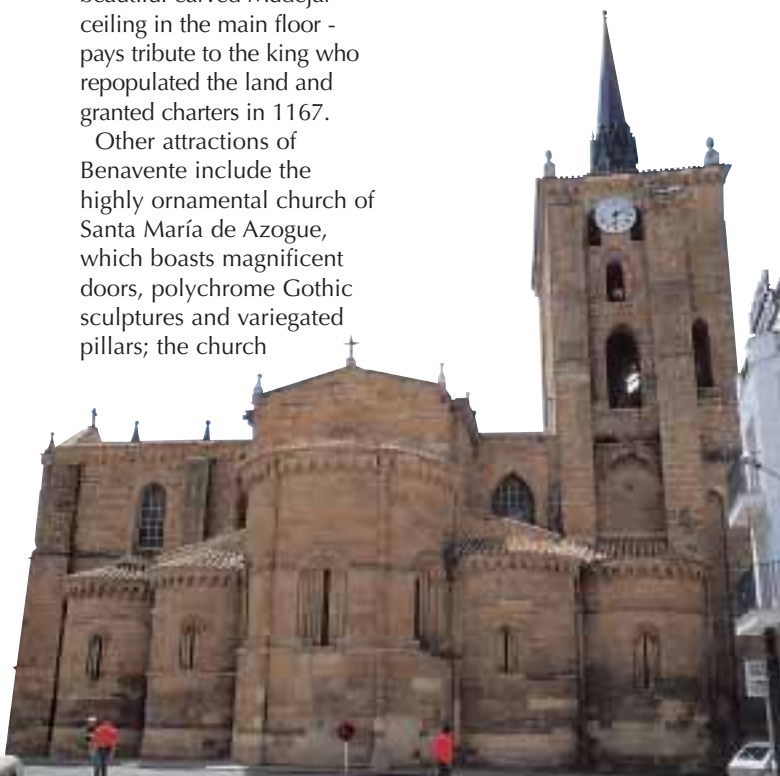
of San Juan del Mercado, with a fine southern doorway; and the Hospital de la Piedad, erstwhile lodging-house for pilgrims.

Timetables:

Villardecievros. Centre for Environmental Analysis (☎ 980 65 48 23): **Groups by arrangement only.**

Church of Santa Marta del Tera, open only July, August and September: 10 to 13 and 17 to 20. Closed Mondays.

Benavente. Santa María de Azogue and San Juan del Mercado, open only July, August and September: 10 to 13 and 17 to 20. Closed Mondays.



Church of Santa María de Azogue. Benavente

TIERRA DE CAMPOS



Twenty-one kilometres from Benavente lies **Villalpando**, the main town of the Tierra de Campos district - a flat land of green and gold grain, dotted with adobe dovecotes. Villalpando can be traced back to the year 998. It was once a Templar stronghold and later the seat of the Constables of Castile, of whose palace only some fragments of wall now survive.

There still remain some stretches of defensive wall and two stout but elegant gates, Santiago and San Andrés. Of its churches, Mudejar as in most of this district, there remain the three apses of the renovated Santa María la Antigua; the flat-ended San Nicolás, and the Capilla de los Castañones, where several works of art are preserved,

including a well-known relief called **El Altar Negro**.

A drive north-west takes us to **Villamayor**, **Villar** and **Castroverde**, a total of 15 kilometres. In Villamayor, the highly-ornamented church of San Esteban contains the best Mudejar ceiling-work in the province. In Villar the parish church boasts an Isabelline



Gothic doorway. And in Castroverde there is an ethnographic museum and two superb churches - Santa María del Río and San Nicolás. The next stop is



Monastery of Santa María. Granja de Moreruela

Villanueva, 11 kilometres from Castroverde, whose church of San Martín has a magnificent Baroque altarpiece.

We must return to Villalpando to reach **Villafáfila**, twenty kilometres away. The road takes us through the National Game Reserve of Lagunas de Villafáfila. A protected area of great beauty, it contains three salt-water lakes which provide a refuge for numerous migratory birds including great bustards, mallards, flamingos and many more. Just outside the town there is a Centre for Environmental Analysis.

Carrying on along the same road, we turn right on to the N-630, which takes us to **Granja de Moreruela**. The village lies near the massive ruins of what was once an important Cistercian monastery, worth visiting for its monumental balance and majestic appearance.

Timetables:

Castroverde de Campos. Ethnographic Museum (Doctor Corral, 7. ☎ 980 66 47 20):
by arrangement.



Lagoons of Villafáfila

Villafáfila. Centre for Environmental Analysis:
(☎ 980 58 60 46):
Weekends 10 to 14 and 16 to 19. Closed Mondays and Tuesdays. Wednesday to Friday 16 to 19.

Moreruela. Monasterio de Santa María:
10 to 14 and 15 to 18. Closed Mondays and Tuesdays.

OTHER LOCALITIES OF INTEREST

There are several highly recommended towns near Zamora: there is **La Hiniesta**, with its majestic Gothic parish church; **Molacillos**, with a rare Baroque church in Levantine style; and **Arcenillas**, where the visitor can admire the outstanding Flemish panels in the parish church and start out on a trip through the wine-making area known as the Tierra del Vino.

In the foothills of La culebra lies **Tábara**, whose 12th century church has a famous three-tiered steeple - occupied by storks' nests - with broad window arches.

And finally, in Alcañices, the principal town of the Aliste district, we can view the remains of the town wall, the Palacio de **Alcañices**, a 13th century parish church and the convent of San Francisco.

HOW TO GET THERE

Zamora is 248 kilometres from Madrid, first by way of the A-6 dual carriageway to Tordesillas then by the N-122. It is 62 kilometres from Salamanca on the N-630.

Airport: the nearest airport is at Salamanca, ☎ 923 32 96 00. There is a regular bus link with Zamora.

RENFE train station. Calle Estación. ☎ 902 24 02 02. There are two trains daily from Madrid, leaving at 14 and 21:45. The estimated journey time is three hours.

Bus station: Avenida de Alfonso Peña. ☎ 980 52 12 81. There are six buses daily from Madrid, leaving approximately every two hours starting at 9. The journey time is three hours. There are buses more or less hourly from Salamanca to Zamora.

WHERE TO STAY

Zamora city: Parador de Turismo de los Condes de Alba de Aliste, four stars. There are also two three-star hotels and many more in lower categories.

Province: There are two more Paradores - the Parador del Rey Fernando II de León in Benavente, four stars, and the Parador de Puebla de Sanabria, three stars. Both are open all the year round. The province is extremely well endowed with hotel accommodation and there is a numerous



Parador. Zamora

and there is a numerous selection of other places to choose from. There are four camp sites and rural tourism services which can be contacted through the Central de Información de Turismo Rural,
☎ 902 20 30 30.

FOOD AND CRAFTS

Bacalao al ajo arriero (cod with garlic and paprika dressing), pulpo a la sanabresa (octopus Sanabria style) and plump trout are a passion in Zamora. Other typical dishes are garlic soup, dos y pingada (ham and eggs), cachuelas (lights) and arroz a la zamorana (rice Zamora style). As for raw materials, the broad beans from Sanabria and chick-peas from Fuentesauco are simply superb. For meat lovers there is roast suckling-pig, lamb and kid; and there is veal, partridge, quail and delicious pigeons in sauce.

Desserts include rebojo zamorano (a sweet bread), cake from the Cistercians of Benavente, bollo maimón (ring cake), borrachos de Alcañices (a kind of tipsy-cake), brittle feos de Villalpando and almond-cakes from Villardeciervos.

Also worth sampling are the chorizos, blood sausages and above all the province's justly famed cheeses. And last but not least are the dense, fruity wines of Toro, with their own appellation of origin, or the more delicate beverages of Benavente and Famoselle.

TRANSPORT IN THE CITY

You do not need a car to get to know Zamora. There is a large car park beneath the Parque de La Marina. Also, there is a city bus service (information, ☎ 980 52 12 81) and plentiful taxis (Radio-taxis, ☎ 980 53 44 44) with stands in Plaza Mayor, Plaza de Alemania and La Farola. There is a vehicle hire firm (Voasin, ☎ 980 53 46 90).

There are three enduring handcraft traditions. Pottery is an enviably healthy craft, with the oldest fair in Spain in San Pedro, where traditional earthenware jars, chestnut roasters, jugs, water-coolers, pitchers and many more articles can be found. The other two traditions are textiles - fine carpets and embroidered dresses. The latter, picked out in gold, are highly valued and offer a tremendous variety in lively colours.

LEISURE AND ENTERTAINMENT

The local press is the best place to find out what is going on in Zamora. However, the city has cinemas, theatres and other forms of entertainment. For tapas and night life, the Plaza Mayor and Rúa Herreros are recommended. There is a biennial national exhibition of painting in December and November.

For sports lovers there is a wide range of nature-related activities, particularly in Sanabria and other areas of great natural beauty.

In these same areas there is plentiful shooting and fishing.

POPULAR FESTIVALS

There are three especially important festivals. Not to be missed is the Semana Santa in Zamora, classified as an international tourist attraction. This is an authentic manifestation of popular fervour in the form of robed brotherhoods, processions, stunning images and a spirit that keeps alive the immemorial tradition of Castile. Second is the Toro Enamorado in Benavente, a great bull festival held on the eve of Corpus Christi. And third is the Carnival in Toro, where Don Carnal, the lord of revels, parades his finery through mediaeval streets.

These last two are classified as of national tourist interest.



INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Telephone dialing code: 34

TOURIST INFORMATION:
TURESPAÑA ☎ 901 300 600
www.tourspain.es

Department of Tourism of Castilla y León:
Avenida Ramón Pradera. 47071 Valladolid
☎ 983 41 40 00. Fax 983 41 19 18
Government of Castilla y León
Tourism web site: www.jcyl.es/turismo
Zamora web site: www.zamoradipu.es
Tourist Board: Plaza de Viriato
☎ 980 53 40 47

TOURIST OFFICES:

Zamora. Santa Clara, 20. ☎ 980 53 18 45
Puebla de Sanabria. Plaza Mayor
☎ 980 62 07 34
Toro. Plaza Mayor. ☎ 980 69 18 62
From June to September:
Alcañices. Convento de San Francisco
☎ 980 68 03 68
Benevente. Fortaleza, 2. ☎ 980 63 63 29
Fermoselle. Antonio Regojo, 2
☎ 980 61 35 35
Puente de Sanabria. ☎ 980 62 14 08
Robleda de Sanabria. Castañal
☎ 980 62 15 70

TRANSPORT

RENFE: ☎ 902 24 02 02
Buses: ☎ 980 52 12 81
Taxis: ☎ 980 53 44 44
Traffic:
Road and traffic information
☎ 900 123 505
Traffic Police. ☎ 980 52 18 46

COMMUNICATIONS

Post Office. Santa Clara, 15
Public telephone booths. Mapuche
Bus Station

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

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