Guide
Trinidad
Sancti Spíritus

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English

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NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Flag

Shield

Anthem
The Republic of Cuba is formed by around 4,195 cays and islets and occupies an area of 109,884 km² and 1,200 km of extension. Due to the warm climate, its sea is ideal for bathing and diving.

It is made up of 15 provinces, 168 municipalities and the special municipality Isla de la Juventud. It has a population of more than 11,120,000 inhabitants. Cuba, the largest island in the Caribbean, welcomes you to enjoy all its benefits in a special way.

SIGNIFICANT DATES
May 1st: Workers Day
July 26th: Day of National Rebelliousness
October 10th: Beginning of the Independence Wars.
WELCOME
to the Museum City of the Caribbean, TRINIDAD
Walking around Trinidad city will allow you not only to know one of the best preserved cities of America, which was declared Cultural Humankind Heritage by UNESCO on December 8th 1998; but also increases your spiritual knowledge concerning its architectonical treasures, legends of the past and incomparable realities. The old palaces and mansions still treasure many stories to be discovered. In their big salons shone the best of the Cuban intellectuals during their frequent social gatherings, the German scientist Alexander von Humboldt walked along its main square; a French man -who came to live at the village- made bells for the churches and a very symbolic pergola; many other important and well known personalities, including the famous Cuban poet Placid, got to visit it too. Many of these buildings nowadays turned into museums, offer to the visitors the chance to discover the glory and splendor of a time where the wealth of a few people, based on the sugar cane industry, was sustained by the worst of all shames against the human being: slavery.

This city founded on January 1514 by Diego Velazquez, is characterized by artistic gratings, wooden screens, stained glasses, doors and windows made with local fancy woods, cobble stone streets and red tiled roofs. But Trinidad wouldn’t stand along without its Sugar Mills Valley also declared Cultural Humankind Heritage by UNESCO. Thanks to the slaves’ long working hours, these old sugar cane plantations in the valley were creating the big wealth accumulated by the landowners and their sugar mills. Luckily for the city, as well as for the world heritage, Trinidad, in the southern and central part of Cuba, has kept untouched all its attributes, that it carefully handled all the tricks of modernity and kept steady on its decision of preserving the almost 500 years of its legacy.

In Trinidad you can find a great deal of changeableness on its inhabitants for the hand-made crafts, plastic arts and for craftsmanship in general; narrow streets and central gardened courtyards; all these and a lot more, you can surely find in a city full of light, where the sun and the mountains mix with a big hotel chain mostly by the sea shore, that will make you want to come back. Welcome to Trinidad of Cuba, the museum city of the Caribbean Sea.
**Cultural Institutions**

**Architectural Museum**
- Ripalta / Rubén Martínez Villena and Fernando Hernández Echerri
- Working Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Close Fridays

**Museums**

**Guamuhaya Archeology Museum**
- Simon Bolivar corner Rubén Martínez Villena
- Open: Monday to Thursday, Saturdays and Sundays
- From 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Close Fridays

**National Museum of Fight against Bandits**
- Fernando Hernández Echerri e / Piro Guinart and Ciro Redondo.
- Open: Tuesday to Sunday
- From 9.00am to 5.00pm

**Municipal Museum of History**
- 423 Simón Bolívar Street / Gustavo Izquierdo and Peña
- Close Fridays

**Speleological Museum**
- Hotel Las Cuevas
- Hours: Monday to Sunday
- From 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

**Romantic Museum**
- Fernando Hernández Echerri, corner Simon Bolivar
- From 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
- Close on Mondays
The historic center

It is a space shaped by the beauties and treasures of the 18th and 19th centuries. The center has Martí Park, one of the jewels of the city, and around it majestically some of the main constructions of the Trinitarian colonial era are built. The Holy Trinity Church, the Municipal Museums of History, Romantic, Archeology, Architecture and Fight against Bandits, as well as the characteristic streets and buildings describe a wonderful and unique city that resisted the passing of time, and lives its history one more time in a special way.

The time of construction of the city of Trinidad is comprised between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. We can see a predominance of houses with large doors, with spaces that occupy receiving rooms and that are reduced to the interior. Also characteristic are the criollo tiles, bars and windows, a central courtyard with a decorative sense and the eaves. The facades of the buildings reproduce decorative and functional elements that are representative of the time and its pavement is original, characterized by its good state of conservation.

The Trinitarian architecture, eclectic by definition and native for its composition can be classified as a group of houses where the traditional habitats of different social classes are reflected during the two strongest historical stages in the city: the consolidation of the urban community of the XVIII century and the economic and commercial expansion of the first half of the 19th century; but there is no differentiation of the styles, there is an exquisite conglomerate, where both stages overlap in the same reading, which is enriched with the contributions of each one.

Trinidad, seen from the top of its ostentatious towers, looks like a labyrinth of roofs that here and there opens the way to the numerous squares around which the urban dynamics of the city have always developed and which have, without a doubt, significant cultural values on it, since they are located architectural buildings of cultural heritage.

The nineteenth century was for Trinidad a stage of significant economic and social events as well as a time of great architectural splendor where the wooden bars disappear and are replaced by iron, the houses grow substantially and many other constructive bodies such as the portals are added, the room in the high floor and the viewpoints, are extended with a second floor, the struts are raised, the use of roofs is generalized, of the French shutters, the semicircular arches closed with wooden fans and begins to endorser with marble the main floors.
Plaza Mayor

It is the oldest square in Trinidad. The church was built in front of it. Located in the upper part of the city center, it is the central nucleus from which the villa was developed, surrounded by majestic palaces, once illuminated with olive oil lamps. Experts consider it the second in importance in the country, after the Cathedral Square (Plaza de la Catedral), in the capital. Today's appearance was adopted in March 26, 1857 when there were placed outside and inside grates. Drawn by the engineer Julio Sagebién, in 1868 two wells were built. It was the place where Hernán Cortés and his troop camped to reestablish their forces before leaving for the conquest of Mexico, and where the notable German sage Alexander of Humboldt was wandering. It had several denominations: Plaza Mayor, Plaza de Fernando VII, Plaza de la Constitución and in the years 1856-57 Plaza Serrano and Plaza de Martí. Around it, we can find several constructions of great architectural value, each with a valuable history to tell.

Plaza del Jigüe (Square of the Jigüe)

At the corner of Boca y Real, where this square is located, was held under the shade of a Jigüe tree the first Christmas mass of 1513, before the founding of the city. To perpetuate the solemn commemoration the tree of the Jigüe was included in the shield granted to the villa, in addition to name one of its squares.
Carrillo Square

Original Park located in front of the Church of San Francisco de Paula. It got the name of Carrillo Square in 1840, in honor of the Brigadier Don Pedro Carrillo of Albornoz, to whom are credited several works of public utility, such as the pavement of numerous streets. Later on, it was denominated Park of Recess and later Céspedes Park. Their distinctive symbol is an enormous dome or pergola built of iron pieces, covered by a climbing that natural phenomena have demolished several times, but it has been put back in its place thanks to the efforts of people in Trinidad. The pergola was forged by the famous French blacksmith, Don José Giraud, resident of the village. In the four interior corners some restored busts of Cuban martyrs were placed. In one of its fronts is located the Great hotel Iberostar Trinidad.

Three Crosses Square

At the end of Amargura Street, three big wooden crosses are standing. They mark the place of the Calvary, where all the believers arrive in Procession. The locals to commemorate the religious activities during the festivities of the Saint Week created this Square. Nowadays, 14 big wooden crosses are preserved, embedded in the external walls of different houses that mark the journey of the processions to the Calvary.

Square Santa Ana

The small square with this name is located in front of the ancient Royal Prison of Trinidad - today a complex of services - and in front of Santa Ana’s Church located among Santo Domingo, San Procopio and Santa Ana streets. There is a small park denominated Armenteros, in honor to Isidoro Armenteros who along with Rafael Arcís and Fernando Hernández Echerri, on August 18 1851 were shot to death for defending the independence of their country from Spanish colonialism. It is said that in 1724 the hermitage was made of guano, while in the second half of the XVIII century the bishop Morell of Santa Cruz refers to it saying that it was made of bricks and cement.
**Trinitarian churches**

**Hermitage Our Lady Candelaria**

Popularly well-known as Hermitage La Popa, it is one of the oldest constructions in the city; fixed their date between 1700 and 1710. It consists of a single ship with a high choir in the entrance and a rectangular presbytery in the head.

For the excellent view of the city that this building offers, it was the place chosen by the French painter Eduardo Laplante to carry out a lithograph that is exposed in the Architecture Museum nowadays.

**Santa Ana’s Hermitage**

The first Santa Ana’s Hermitage was built of guano and toward 1719 it was built from tiles and masonry due to the founded chaplaincy at that time. Later, it was conceived as church with three ships, although the construction was not finished. The tower of 20 meters of height rises in the center of the gable-wall, and it will be noticed that the entrance is not through it, but through the sides.

**The Holy Trinity Church**

Of neoclassical interior aspect, its interior has the peculiar interest of exhibiting in its smaller altar an image of the Christ of the Veracruz carved apparently in Spain in the XVIII century. The biggest altar is carved in wood clearing neo-Gothic style. At the bottom of the interior of the church like an open fan, you can see Antonio Herr’s painting.
Church of San Francisco de Asís

It is the most important from the architectural point of view. It was donated to the Franciscan Monks Order in 1730 and toward 1813 they lifted a church and a new convent. The church is open to the cult and there was placed in the tower two historical bells. It raises in the historical center of the city a robust Baroque tower like attractive watchtower, from where a beautiful panoramic view of the city can be admired. Today it is the National Museum of the Fights against Bandits.

San Francisco de Paula Church

Of solid structure with thick walls and a tower that rises up in complete symmetry on the main cover, it was erected during the first decade of the XIX century. In 1830 it was declared Auxiliary Church of the Sacred Trinidad’s Church, function that maintains nowadays.
The house currently hoards pieces of high heritage value for ornamental purposes, as well as a valuable collection of national and local discography, made available to anyone who wants to see or acquire them. Among them it is valid to mention the album “Casa de la Trova. Trinidad.
made in 1998 by the EGREM label, this being the only record produced by the house since its foundation. Since 1974, when the House of Trova opened its doors to the public, many activities have been held daily in this beautiful place, with the sweet purpose of spreading and promoting further development of this musical genre which is also, part of the tradition and identity of the city of Trinidad. As for the musicians who act systematically at it, we can mention personalities such as: Félix Cintra and Isabel Bécquer, besides other great musicians such as Alberto José Zerquera, Cuban Clave, the Guild Duo and the Cuban Century Quartet.
Cantero Palace

It is a representative XIX century house in colonial Trinitarian architecture, the floor unfolds with access by the door centered to the room, communicated by means of three areas with the parlor, and this last one communicates by a door through the gallery. On each side of the room and the parlor there are rooms. Attached to the right of this structure there is a hallway that leads to the gallery and communicates directly through doors with the dependencies corresponding to the first and second bays. In this house we find fully developed a beautiful central courtyard, sunny and spacious, with doors by its four sides, guarded by galleries of Renaissance model, turned into a garden. The first bay contains the living room and bedrooms roofed with rectangular trusses and the second contains the parlor, which functions as an extension of the living room and bedrooms. Inside the palace you can see four medallions, representing the four seasons of the year and different porcelain pieces brought from Europe are shown. In the background there is a space divided into two rooms. The kitchen is distinguished by its large hood over the stove. The most characteristic feature of the palace is the majestic lookout tower that enhances the beauty of the building, from which you can contemplate the sea and the beauties of a city stopped in time. It is currently the headquarters of the History Museum.

Conde Brunet Palace

The house was built in two stages: the first one in 1740, by the Captain Felipe Santiago of Silva. The house was sold by their executors in 1807 to Don José Mariano Borrell, Marquis of Guáimaro. In 1808 it was remodeled and in 1830 he declared the house of first and second floor. His daughter Ángela Josefa Borrell and Lemus inherited it and she got married with Don Nicolás of the Cruz Brunet and Muñoz on September 26 1836. The Real Office conferred him the title of Count, Gentile Man of Camera of her Majesty, Great Cruz Order of Isabel the
Ortiz house

A Large house of two plants that conserves elements of our primitive house that remains in the constructions of the first years of the XIX century. The house is presented with two spaces or parallel space to the street and in their low plant an atypical distribution given by its double function as house and warehouse. The house have a small mezzanine floor to which you consents directly for the stairway that continues to the second plant, where the main rooms of the house are placed (living room, dining room, rooms and chambers). In the patio area this building displays a hammer style space where four accessories appear with entries to Desengaño Street.

Padron House

In 1828 it is already property of Ángela Borrell and Padron, the one that undertook the remodeling of the house, building the dependences of the high plant and the portal. The house has a strange form of its internal structure, one of its biggest attractiveness and what makes it different from the rest that surrounds it. The building changes the initial position toward the Real del Jigüe street like main artery of the city, for a cover toward the Main Square adding to it a porch and a second floor. The estate is known by Casa Padron, because his owner, Don Antonio Padron, received at his house the German naturalistic Alejandro of Humboldt when he was in Trinidad. This visit of this important man gave Padron certain kind of popularity and people began to know his house as Padron House. This building houses today the Guamuhaya Archaeology Museum.

Catholic from Spain, reason for what the house was known as the House of the Count of Brunet.

The Brunet Palace is one of the first houses of two plants of the city and above the portal; the second plant presents a beautiful top finished off with glasses of mud glaze, not very usual in town.

This building houses today the Romantic Museum, visiting its fourteen exhibition rooms visitors can observe the way of life of the high Creole society by that time.
The opulent architecture of Trinidad was forged with the existence of different elements among which are: marbles and furniture of Europe, wrought iron, woodwork, bronzes, ivory, mosaic, stained glass, and lattices, among others. However, not everything was luxury in that ancient architecture, next to the palaces and mansions there were the muddy houses of clay walls and roof of guano and red tiles, typical houses of the majority of the inhabitants.

The Trinitarian urban group is distinguished for the housings of a single plant, representative of the architectural typologies of anonymous and popular character. the recurrence in the use of Hispanic constructive elements: cement and brick walls, wood ceiling covered with tiles “Spanish way”, revoke of limestone, all these provide the city with a strong expressive unit, of a marked sense of time and space.

The conservation of the historical environment, buildings, colonial layout, cobblestone streets, pavements of sidewalks and urban furnishings, allows appreciating the unmodified image of what were the primitive Cuban foundations and by extension the Caribbean Hispanic. It is Trinidad, therefore a formidable testimony of the period and an invaluable source of knowledge about colonial architecture.

The Trinitarian architecture, eclectic by definition, vernacular by its composition, can be classified as a set of dwellings reflecting the traditional habitats of different social classes during the two strongest historical stages in the city. The Consolidation of the urban community of the eighteenth century and the economic and commercial expansion of the first half of the nineteenth century. However, there is no differentiation of styles; there is an exquisite conglomerate, where both stages overlap in the same reading, which is enriched with the contributions of each one.
In Trinitarian architecture, architectural uses extend beyond the historical moment in which they arise. Part of this architecture is the primitive house of the eighteenth century, sturdy, sober on its façade where the simplicity of the eaves is combined with the windows flown with turned balusters.

One of the main artistic and constructive values of the city is the handmade roof of armors. In the suspender bars, the main piece of the cover, we find the most creative point, maybe in the interpretation of the Trinitarian artisans on the imperative brought model of the south of the Peninsula, even under the influence of the Islamic art.

Trinidad, view from the high of its ostentatious towers, seems a labyrinth of roofs that here and there open place to the numerous squares around which the urban dynamics of the city was always developed and that they are, without doubts, significant cultural values in the city.

The XIX century was for Trinidad a stage of significant economic and social events and a great architectural splendor where the wooden grills disappeared and they were replaced by iron, the houses grew and many other constructive bodies were added, like porches, upper rooms, and viewpoints. The houses were enlarged with a second plant, the props rose up, the use of French shutters began to appear, the arches of half point closed with glasses of colors or wooden fans and it began to be paved the main floors with marble.
Fiber Tissues

In Aboriginal, ceramic pieces are printed traces of fiber fabrics created by our first settlers. This testifies the age of the technique. Hats, mats, purses, wallets and many other wonders are created by generations of Trinitarians who offer their products in workshops and fairs in the areas of the historical center.

The pottery

The rich history of pottery in Trinidad dates back to the mid-nineteenth century with the establishment of a workshop owned by Don Segundino Santander. Variety of utilitarian and decorative objects came out of the skilful hands of the artisans, who transmitted their knowledge to successive generations. Today the Santander family keeps the tradition alive. Beautiful pieces in cooked mud can be acquired in the workshops of a new generation of artists.
Lingerie

It is one of the traditions inherited from the Spanish metropolis, practiced by women in the family environment, rather than to mitigate the leisure, to fulfill urgent domestic requirements. By that time, the garments for domestic service and clothing were not received fluently from the Peninsula. Trinitarian Lingerie presents distinctive features as one of the expressions of the traditional and popular culture identity of the city, which makes it part of its intangible heritage. In several galleries and artisan’s markets all around the city, various garments are offered in different fabric styles made by local artisans.
Located to the southwest of the province of Sancti Spíritus and northeast of the city of Trinidad. It is made up of smaller units such as the San Luis Valley, Santa Rosa Valley, the second third of Agabama, and Meyer’s depression; it is surrounded by other units such as the Serranía de Aracas, the South Plain and the Litoral strip, which make up its immediate geographical environment.

The livestock farm gave the Valley its first use in times as early as the 1600s and the cultivation of tobacco on the banks of the Agabama and Caracusey rivers made it an area of important exchanges on the island. The arrival in 1650 of Spanish immigrants from Jamaica with the technology of sugar production and the good conditions that existed for their production (fertile lands, abundant rivers for watering and nearby shipping ports) soon make the sugar industry become the most important in the region, displacing the others to the point of practically canceling them.

Parallel to the sugar boom, there was an increase in the population, mainly of the slave force, which brought with it a gradual growth of the settlements around the main sugar mills in the region: Guaimaro, Palmarito, Manaca Iznaga, Magua, La Pastora, and others founded or inhabited by free slaves such as San Pedro, Caracusey and Condado, which with the passing of the years became the most important population centers of the Valley.
Monumental complex whose exponents are the house, the bell tower, the warehouse - smithy - kitchen, the hamlet of slaves and the infirmary. Its most famous feature and one of the most emblematic elements of the Valley and Trinidad is the tower, a majestic construction of 43.5 meters high, a faithful witness of what the region meant. Neither the strong winds nor the known hurricanes that affect our Caribbean island during the hurricane season have been able to destroy this jewel that stands proud and stately as a symbol of Trinidad. From the tower of Manaca-Iznaga, the only one of its kind in Cuba and faithful sentinel, in its time it served to watch over the black slaves of escapes and uprisings and today it is a monument to the Trinitarian splendor of the colony.

San Isidro de los Destiladeros

Very close to the hacienda house, which is still standing despite the ravages of time, there is a bell tower with 14 meters high and three levels, symbol of the beginning and end of each day, whose decorative elements are typical of the Trinitarian constructions of the 19th century. In recent years, several archaeological investigations have been carried out in this place, cataloged by experts as the most complete traditional architectural complex of the sugar industry of one of the sites that make up the World Heritage List. It was discovered and protected since the late eighties of the last century and in its spaces you can see the ruins of the so-called “Jamaican train” that exercised the function of cooking sugar and saved fuel and arms to serve the oven. Experts say that the Jamaican train, inherited from the so-called French train, was the Cuban attempt to achieve a rational use of combustion.
Guáimaro

In the nineteenth century José Mariano Borrell founded the sugar mills Guáimaro and Palmarito, two of the then colossuses of sugar production. In 1827 the first of them achieved the highest harvest in the world at that time. Traces of the period of splendor of the Valle de los Ingenios appear in pailas, wheels and mansions like that of the Guáimaro mill. Its Italian frescoes, wide staircase at the entrance and arches point out the economic power of this trinitarian family. Borrell bore the title of Marques de Guaimaro, name of his hacienda and Ingenio, whose Casa de Vivienda is preserved with its arches and mural paintings, located on the farm of his name in the San Luis Valley or the Ingenio. Between April 14, 1796 and December 2, 1800, without having fixed a fixed date, he made his first grinding Guáimaro sugar mill and in 1817 achieved the highest sugar harvest in the world in his time: 943 tons of muscovado sugar and purged. For the November 24, 1913 the mill is almost demolished and later it was protected and is currently one of the houses museum of the Valley.

Guachinango

Only about 16 kilometers from the city of Trinidad, in the center of the Valle de los Ingenios, is this old house of about 300 years old. They consider it a special place for the contemplation of the landscape and even to acquire knowledge about local culture and archeology. Mounts, hammocks and stools make up the elements of a house or farm. The peasants of the place will attend him with kindness and will explain to him of his newspaper to struggle between the fruits of his harvests, the progress of his animals and the manual milking of the cattle, with traditional methods. It is surrounded by fruit trees, wildflowers and fresh pools. You can enjoy horseback riding, bathing in the river and Creole lunch that come from the kitchen of this hacienda converted into a restaurant, its juices and fresh fruits are the best option when returning from a happy cavalcade.
It is a site located about 800 meters above sea level surrounded by a prodigal nature and a pleasant microclimate 22 kilometers from the city of Trinidad.

The Solar clock

In 1988, a Bulgarian architect arrived to Topes de Collantes and the beauty and the pleasant microclimate of this place captivated him, so he decided to leave his imprint making a sundial. The author selects for the installation the central zone of the Mountain massif, from where it still indicates the march of the time. The four entrances to the monumental instrument symbolize the same number of phases of the moon and include seven banks that insinuate the days of the week.

Contemporary Art Museum

Located in a chalet, lampposts and stained glass windows are integrated into the architecture that now houses an important collection of the plastic arts of Cuban Contemporary painters of the Decade of the 80s of the last century. It has six permanent rooms and a transitory one. Lounge chairs and tables are the original elements of this chalet, as well as the biscuit and porcelain ornaments it treasures. Authors such as Adigio Benítez, Flora Fong, Manuel Mendive, Nelson Domínguez, Mariano Rodríguez, Pedro Pablo Oliva, Rita Longa and Zaida del Ríó, among many others, appear in the list of exhibited works.
Coffee House

The cultivation of coffee is one of the most important economic activities in Topes de Collantes Park. In its spaces, you can appreciate the ways of making coffee and taste it, as well as having the opportunity to learn about the history of coffee in the world, in Cuba and in the Guamuhaya Massif. Nearby is the garden of Varieties of Coffee.

Altiplano Topes de Collantes Park

It is one of the most extensive in the area. There are several sites of tourist interest, such as The Caburní Trail, distinctive symbol of the Guamuhaya massif, with its majestic and spectacular Salto del Caburní. Also the Great Vegas Trail that will take you to its impressive waterfall of the same name, surrounded by lush trees and beautiful landscapes that border the margins of a pure and transparent brook. Besides
there is the Batata Trail, with its variety of flora and fauna, perfect companion during the tour, where you can visit a typical adobe house and its residents, as well as a cave lined by deep and fresh natural pools.

**Guanayara Park**

It is located 15 km from the center of Topes de Collantes. It evokes the magic of nature with its Sentinels of the Melodioso River trail, which leads to discover the high level of endemism of the flora and fauna of the area, as well as the geographical features of the river, with its waterfalls and pools. For the brave ones, crossing the river will make them feel real winners because along 500 meters they can make an unrepeatable adventure: moving through the river canyon to Poza del Venado, a place that will reward the journey by bathing in its pure waters.

**Codina Park**

Located 8 km from Topes de Collantes, it is considered an anti-stress and ecological refuge. The Charms of Codina trail will take you to know its natural values, among which stand out a garden of varieties of Orchids and a Garden of varieties of Bamboo. A natural viewpoint makes it a unique path. The pig in plectrum and the inseparable rice and beans (arroz congrís), make of its restaurant another of Codina’s charms.
Ancon Peninsula

It treasures one of the most beautiful beaches of the island bathed by the waters of the Caribbean Sea. It is only 15 km from the city and on its sea depths you can find Gorgonians, sea fans, black corals, sponges, and small tropical fish and a variety and natural richness of the Caribbean marine flora and fauna. Its waters are calm most of the year, which propitiates the enjoyment of the simple and double immersion in its diving spots. The hotels in the area are located on the first line of the beach and from the white sands you can see beautiful sunsets. You can also enjoy the beach María Aguilar, with 4 km of sand and besides, the Costasur Hotel that has a beautiful natural pool.
Marina Marlin

Various nautical activities can be done by sea lovers in the Marlin Marina, such as initiation to scuba diving, scuba diving, coral reef, fishing, boat trips and life on board. Its services include the visit to Cayo Blanco (White Key) and Macho Afuera Key, the enjoyment of these virgin islets of 200 km wide and over a kilometer long, besides the spectacular vision of a black coral cluster. Snorkeling, to see the endemic flora and fauna of the area or just to take a good dip in the enchanted waters of the Caribbean Sea are one of the diverse activities you can do here at the Marlin Marina.
Cultural traditions

African influence in our Culture

Trinidad de Cuba, was born from a mill, one of the realities in the nineteenth century, was the presence of a black population of more than 11,000 slaves, from several African countries with a rich culture brought from their distant lands.

The African contribution to the Trinitarian culture accumulated for more than three centuries is vital to define the heritage and local identity. The configuration of what we are today is not only due to the transformations of the Indian roots by the European colonizing action, but African grafts must be included, which took root in the population from the first years of miscegenation. The slaves were the ones that formed the associations and cabildos with dedication to a catholic saint, with those who disguised their true origin but maintaining their African roots. For this reason we have the presence of several town councils since the 19th century located in different areas:

1. “Congos Reales” or San Antonio of Bantu origin founded in 1856, being the oldest.
2. Santa Bárbara, was founded in the 1870.
3. Yemayá
4. San Miguel

The three great religious beliefs of African origin that are observed throughout the country would not stop having their space in a city developed with the sweat of the black slave; the Rule of Ocha or Santería, The rules of stick and the secret society Abakuá.
Popular traditions

One of the features of the city of Trinidad, which has once called the attention of its visitors, is the custom of many neighbors to keep in captivity and proudly show various companion birds, captured in coastal landscapes, plains and mountains that surround the city. On such custom the oldest reference was offered by the wise Cuban naturalist Ramón de La Saga in the middle of the 19th century. His testimony leads us to state categorically that the capture and breeding of companion birds has been practiced in Trinidad for the good of its inhabitants for at least a century and a half—perhaps much earlier—and that it was practiced even in the highest levels of society.

Among the birds that Trinitarians have always preferred to keep in captivity, either because of their melodious song or because of their striking plumage, stand out the mockingbird, the tomboin (of the pine and the earth), the butterfly, tile; but it is “the negrito” who undoubtedly takes the prize in this sense, the capture and breeding of negritos in captivity has been from a remote time one of the favorite pastimes of the successive generations of Trinitarians, and it is not something out of the ordinary to observe, hanging from the balconies and bars, on the facades of the houses and even in work places, the cages from which the powerful song of the “little cry” emerges.

Catholic traditions

St. Helen
San Blas
Easter
Saint Lazarus
Accommodation

City Hotels

Grand Hotel Iberostar Trinidad *****
262 José Martí (Jesús María) Street, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus. 
Phone: (53 41) 99 6070/6071
E-mail: comercial@iberostar.trinidad.co.

Horizontes Las Cuevas ***
Finca Santa Ana, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
E-mail: reservas@cuevas.co.cu

Mesón del Regidor
254 Simón Bolívar (Desengaño) Street, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 996572-996272

Hotel E La Ronda
Jesus Maria, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (+53 41) 998538
Email: reservas@cuevas.tur.cu

Hotel E La Caleza
Jesús María / Lino Pérez and Camilo Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 996368
Email: reservas@cuevas.tur.cu

Trinidad 500
Road to Casilda, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 99 6312

Hostal Amargura 85
85 Juan Manuel Márquez Street / Piro Guinart and Ciro Redondo, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (+53) 41 996369

Hostal Académico La Merced
381 Antonio Maceo Street / Colon and Lino Pérez, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (+53) 4199 6369
**Beachde Hotels**

**Hotel Club Amigo Ancón***
(All inclusive)
Peninsula Ancón. Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 99 6120/6129.
E-mail: address@ancon.co.cu

**Hotel Brisas Trinidad del Mar****
(All inclusive)
Peninsula Ancón. Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 99 6500/6507.
E-mail: reserva@brisastdad.co.cu

**Hotel Club Amigo Costa Sur***
(All inclusive)
Maria Aguilar, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus.
Phone: (53 41) 99 6172/6178.
E-mail: gerente@costasur.co.cu

**Nature Hotels**

**Cubanacán Villa Ma Dolores**
Road Trinidad- Cienfuegos Km 2, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus.
Phone: (53) 41 996485

**Gaviota Hotel Complex Kurhotel Escambray**
Topes de Collantes. Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus.
Phone: (53 42) 540180, 540288 and 540189
E-mail: kurhotel@topescom.co.cu

**Hotel Los Helechos**
Topes de Collantes. Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus.
Phone: (53 42) 54 0219 and 54 0231
E-mail: helechos@topescom.co.cu

**Villa Caburni**
Topes de Collantes. Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 42) 540180, 540288 and 540189
E-mail: helechos@topescom.co.cu
Recreation and leisure

Disco Ayala
Las Cuevas Hotel
Phone: 53 41996133

House of Music (EGREEM)
Fernando Hernández Echerri (Christ)
Phone: +53 4199 6622/6623

House of the Trova
29 Fernando Hernández Echerri (Christ)
Phone: (53) 41 9964445

Casa Artex
306 Lino Pérez (San Procopio)
Phone: (53) 41 996486

The Canchánchara
Rubén Martínez Villena (Real del Jigüe) in front of Pablo Pich Girón (Guaurabo)

The Ruins of Segarte.
Corner of Pedrito
Jesús Menéndez (Alameda), corner Gardó

Corner of salsa
Francisco Javier Zerquera.
Phone: (53 41) 99 6470
Working Hours: 10.00 pm to 2.00 am

Yesterday
112 Gustavo Izquierdo / Simón Bolívar and Piro Guinart

Beer Museum
Santa Ana Polyvalent,
Calimo Cienfuegos corner
José Mendoza García,
Working Hours: 10:00 am -2:00 am

Ruins of the Brunet
Theater. House of Beer
Antonio Maceo (Gutiérrez) / Simón Bolívar (Desengaño) and Francisco Javier Zerquera (Rosario)
Working Hours: 12.00m-12.00am
Phone: (53) 41 996547

Patio Bécquer
Rubén Martínez Villena / Simón Bolívar and Francisco Javier Zerquera
Working Hours: 10.00am-12.00pm

Floridita
309 Lino Pérez (San Procopio) Street.
Phone: (53) 41996486

Palenque de Los Congos Reales
Fernando Hernández Echerri (Christ)

Canopy Tour
Valley of the Mills viewpoint.
Km 5 road to Sancti Spíritus
Working hours: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CUBATUR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antonio Maceo (Gutiérrez) corner Francisco Javier Zerquera (Rosario)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: (53 41) 996314-996315-996360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm</td>
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</table>

**CUBATUR OFFICES**

**At the Ice Cream Parlor**
Antonio Maceo (Gutiérrez) corner to Simón Bolívar (Desengaño)  
Phone: (53 41) 996368  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm

**At Trinidad del Mar Hotel**
Ancón Peninsula  
Phone: (53 41) 996585  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm

**At Ancón Hotel:**
Ancón Peninsula  
Phone: (53 41) 996180  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lino Pérez (San Procopio) and Francisco Cadahía and José Martí</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone: (53 41) 996486</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>VIAJES CUBANACÁN</th>
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| Head Office  
Vicente Zuyama corner Pablo Pich Girón  
Phone: (53 41) 996320  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm |

**REPRESENTATIONS**

**At Universe Store**
José Martí (Jesús María) / Francisco Javier Zerquera (Rosario)  
Phone: (53 41) 996142  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm

**At Ancón Hotel**
Ancón Peninsula  
Phone: (53 41) 996223

**At Trinidad del Mar Hotel**
Ancón Peninsula  
Phone: (53 41) 996318  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm

**At Costa Sur Hotel:**
Ancón Peninsula  
Phone: (53 41) 996608  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm
**Excursions**

**Mesón del Regidor**  
Simón Bolívar / Gustavo Izquierdo and Rubén Martínez Villena, Trinidad.  
Phone: (53) 41 998416  
Working Hours: 8.00am - 5.00pm

**Latin Press Office**  
Lino Pérez and Jesús María and Francisco Cadahía, Trinidad.  
Phone: (53) 41 998088  
Working Hours: 8.00am - 5.00pm

**ECOTUR**

**GAVITA TOUR**

Antonio Maceo corner  
Francisco Javier Zerquera  
Working Hours: 8.00am - 5.00pm

**HAVANATUR**

Lino Pérez and Francisco Cadahía and José Martí  
Phone: (53 41) 996183  
Hours 9.00am-6.00pm

**REPRESENTATIONS**

**In Ancón Hotel**  
Ancón Peninsula  
Phone: (53 41) 996439  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm

**In Trinidad del Mar Hotel**  
Ancón Peninsula  
Phone: (53 41) 996390  
Working Hours: 9.00am-6.00pm

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**Bus to the Beach**

A Bus that goes between the Ancon Peninsula and the city, from which you can enjoy the views offered by the route to the beaches of the city.

**Bus Schedules to the beach**

- **Departure:**  
  - 09:00 am  
  - 11:00 pm  
  - 14:00 pm  
  - 17:00 pm

- **Return:**  
  - 10:00 am  
  - 12:30 pm  
  - 15:30 pm  
  - 18:00 pm
City Tour Trinidad

Pick up at the hotels or in the city, in air-conditioned vehicle and with guide service; stop at the viewer to enjoy the beautiful views of the San Luis Valley, the Escambray Mountains and the Caribbean Sea. Transfer to the modern part of the city with a visit to the Potter’s house where the best of Trinitarian pottery is shown. Transfer to the historic center with a walking tour through the main streets of the city, where you can admire the most important buildings, squares and parks of the city including the Plaza Mayor and the Plaza Real del Jigué, entrance to the local Museum, visit to the Canchánchara and tasting of the typical drink of the city. Free time in the handicraftsman market.
Seafary to White Key

This Seafary will allow you to observe the Bay of Casilda, the adjacent keys of abundant vegetation of Red Mangrove and the sea birds that with their songs and flaps welcome us to Cayo Blanco (White Key), a virgin island populated by hermit crabs and iguanas. In addition, you can enjoy hiking through the key, snorkeling in the coral reefs, observation of coral fish species of multiple colors, free time for the enjoyment of the beach, walks on the island, photo show with the iguanas. It includes professional crew, open bar with national drinks, lunch and music.

SEAFARY IN CATAMARAN TO CAYO IGUANAS

Departure from the Marina Trinidad on the Ancón peninsula. Welcome cocktail. Boat trip through the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea. Snorkeling at the coral reef with equipment included. Free time on Cayo Beach to swim and sunbathe. Lunch with seafood and a liquid included. Return to the Marina.
**Excursion to Guanayara**

Tour in mountain trucks from the city of Trinidad or the Ancón Peninsula, ascent along the road towards Topes de Collantes, going into the Escambray Mountains. Arrival at the information center to exchange documents, views of the coffee house with the tasting of typical coffee at the request of the client, continue through the blue puddle where the sentinel trail of the Melodioso River begins, with stops at the waterfall Rocío, Poza del Venado (Bath time). Arrival at the House of La Gallega and lunch with liquid. On the ascent to Topes at the return by clients’ request, stop at the Caribbean viewpoint where you can see the city of Trinidad and the Ancón Peninsula, it will include a cocktail of natural fruits.

**Travel by train to the valley**

Enjoy the trip in this jewel of the early 20th century and live the experience of the journey from sugar cane plantations to the sugar mills. The excursion includes: Pick up at the hotels with transfer to the railway to board the train. Panoramic train ride through the Valley of the Mills, where you can see old sugar mills and some rural towns. Stop at the village of Manaca-Iznaga to visit the Farm of the Iznaga family, one of the most important families of Trinidad in the 19th century, due to their wealth thanks to the sugarcane mills. Continuation of the route to the old sugar mill where it can be seen remains of the sugar production machinery in the area. Return to the hotels.
Excursion VEGAS GRANDES

Tour in mountain trucks from the City of Trinidad or the Peninsula of Ancón, ascent by the picturesque road to Topes de Collantes, going into the Escambray Mountains; with a stop at the Caribbean Viewpoint, where you can see the City of Trinidad, part of the Valley of the Sugar Mills and the Peninsula of Ancón and will have included a cocktail of natural fruits. The clients will continue enjoying an excellent landscape, until arriving at the well-known Casa del Café (House of Coffee), tasting a criollo coffee, continuing the journey to the Casa del Gallo; from this point begins the pedestrian route along the trail “Vegas Grandes” where you can see attractions related to the flora and fauna characteristics of the place, unique rock formations and geographical features of interest, a set of pools where the visitor will find a place to rest and swim. Lunch at the restaurant “Mi Retiro” (My Retreat).

Codina Batata Excursion

Route in mountain trucks, ascent on the road to Topes de Collantes. Arrival at the information center, visit to the coffee house with typical coffee included, continue along the Batata trail, with a wide variety of flora and fauna and the possibility of interacting with local farmers, as well as a cave crossed by deep and fresh natural pools. Clients will continue to the Codina park, a park that has a path “The Magic Carpet” of 1200 meters with interpretive stops, caves, a viewpoint for the observation of landscapes and nature. There you will taste a lunch with liquid and the typical menu of roasted pork. On the ascent to Topes at the return, by the request of clients, stop at Mirador del Caribe (Caribbean viewpoint) where you can see the city of Trinidad and Ancón Peninsula, a natural fruit cocktail is included.
**MAGASINES CARACOL**

**Maisons du Tabac, Rhum et Café**  
Antonio Maceo  
Tel. (53 41) 99 6256  
Horaire: 9:00h - 18:00h.

**La Vega (Spécialisé en tabac)**  
Tel. (53 41) 99 6149  
10:00h - 18:00h.

**La Cochera Brunet**  
Desengaño, e/ Cristo y Amargura  
Telf. (53 41) 99 6246  
Horaire: 10:00h - 18:00h.

**La Canchéchara**  
Real del Jigüe frente a Guaurabo.  
Tel. (53 41) 99 6231  
Horaire: 10h00- 18h00.

**Santa Ana**  
Santo Domingo, e/ Callejón del Consejo et Santa Ana.  
Tel. (53 41) 99 6231  
Horaire: 10:00h - 18:00h.

**Iberostar Caracol**  
Bijoux Coral Negro.  
José Martí, Grand Hotel Iberostar Trinidad  
Horaire: 09h00 - 21.00h  
Tel. (53 41) 99 6569

**Centre Commerciale Universo**  
Magasins independentes (exclusivités, spécialisés ou mixtes).  
José Martí, e/ Francisco J. Zerquera et Colón.  
Tel. (53 41) 99 6471  
Horaire: 9:00h – 17:00h.

**Trinidad**  
Francisco Javier Zerquera coin Gustavo Izquierdo.  
Horaire: 9:00h – 17:00h.

**La Popular**  
Calle Lino Pérez e/ José Martí et Francisco Cadahía  
Horaire: 9:00h – 17:00h.

**Minisúper Las Delicias**  
Francisco Javier Zerquera e/ Antonio Maceo et Gustavo Izquierdo  
Telf. (53 41) 99 6442  
Horaire: 9:00h- 21:00h

**Longina**  
Rubén Martínez Villena # 43 coin Simón Bolívar.  
Horaire: 9:00h - 18:00h.

**Romántique**  
Fernando Hernández Echerri, coin Simón Bolívar.  
Horaire: 9:00h - 17:00h

**La Enramada**  
Décoration pour la maison, souvenirs, confections pour promouvoir l´image Cuba, la littérature cubaine et sa musique.  
Simón Bolívar # 423, e/ Gustavo Izquierdo et Peña  
Horaire: 9:00h - 17:00h.
|City|

**Santa Ana Restaurant**
Camilo Cienfuegos (Sto. Domingo)
corner José Mendoza (Santa Ana)
Phone: (5341) 99 6423
Working Hours: 12.00m -9.00pm

**El Jigüe**
69 Rubén Martínez Villena
corner Piro Guinart (Boca)
Phone: (53 41) 996476
Working Hours: 12.00m – 2.00am

**Bodeguita del Medio**
Cuban Food
74 Rubén Martínez Villena Street / Piro Guinart and Ciro Redondo, Trinidad.

**Plaza Mayor**
International Food:
15 Rubén Martínez Villena (Real)
Street, Trinidad Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 99 6470
Working Hours: 12.00m -9.00pm

**Trinidad Colonial**
International Food:
Antonio Maceo (Gutiérrez) corner Colon
Phone: (53 41) 99 6473
Working Hours: 12.00m -9.00pm

**Don Antonio**
International Food:
Gustavo Izquierdo (Gloria) / 
Piro Guinart (Boca) and Simón Bolívar (Desengaño)
Phone: (53 41) 996548
Working Hours: 12.00m -9.00pm

**Grand Hotel Iberostar Trinidad**
262 José Martí (Jesús María)
Street, Trinidad. Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 996070 /6071
Working Hours: 12.00m-9.00pm
**Nature**

**Cubanacán Villa Ma Dolores**
Cuban food
Road Trinidad- Cienfuegos Km 2, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 996410
Working Hours: 10.00am to 10.00pm

**Manaca Iznaga**
Cuban food
Village Manaca Iznaga Km 12 ½, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 997241
Working Hours: 12.00am to 9.00pm

**Guachinango**
Creole food
Highway to Condado, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Working Hours: 10.00am to 4.00pm

**Beach**

**Grill Caribe**
Sea Food
Road to Ancón Km 10.
Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53 41) 996241
Working Hours: 10.00am to 9.00pm

**Ranchón Ancón**
Comida Marinera
Península Ancón Trinidad.
Sancti Spíritus.
Working Hours: 12.00am -9.00pm

**Coffee, sweets and creams**

**Bakery and Sweets Dulcinea**
Antonio Maceo (Gutiérrez) corner Simón Bolívar (Desengaño)
Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Working Hours: 10.00 am to 10.00 pm

**Fortuna Coffee**
Francisco Javier Zerquera and Rubén Martínez Villena
and Ernesto Valdez Muñoz
24 hours

**My Retreat**
Creole food
Topes de Collantes, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus

**Casa de la Gallega**
Creole food
Topes de Collantes, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus

**Cremeria Dulce Crema**
Antonio Maceo corner Simón Bolívar, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus.
Working Hours: 10.00 am to 10.00 pm

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**GASTRONOMY | 41**
|Currency Communications|

**Banks**

**BANDEC**
José Martí (Jesús María) / Colón and Francisco Javier Zerquera (Rosario)

**International Financial Bank (BFI)**
Camilo Cienfuegos corner Jose Martí
Phone: (53) 41 99 6107

|Cambio de moneda|

**CADECA No.1**
164 José Martí Street / Camilo Cienfuegos and Lino Pérez
Phone: (53) 41 99 6263
Working Hours: 8.30 am to 7.00 pm

**CADECA No. 2**
Antonio Maceo / Camilo Cienfuegos and Lino Pérez.
Phone: (53) 41 99 6263
Working Hours: 8.30am to 7.00pm

|Communications Internet|

**NAVIGATION ROOMS**

**Etecsa**
274 Lino Pérez / José Martí (Jesús María) and Miguel Calzada (Borrell)

**Consulting House**
Gustavo Izquierdo / Simón Bolívar (Desengaño) and Francisco Javier Zerquera (Rosario)
Trinidad Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: (53) 41 996292

**Café Internet Las Begonias**
473 Antonio Maceo corner Simon Bolívar, Trinidad, Cuba
Working Hours: 9am - 9pm

**Cuban Post Office**
Antonio Maceo / Colon and Rosario Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.

**WIFI AREAS**

**ETECSA Wi-Fi Céspedes Park**
Lino Pérez No. 103 e/ José Martí y Miguel Calzada (Borrell)
Trinidad Sancti Spíritus

**House of Music Wi-Fi**
Francisco Javier Zerquera (Rosario) Trinidad Sancti Spíritus

**Casilda Wifi**
Central Park Casilda
Trinidad Sancti Spíritus

**International Wi-Fi clinic**
Lino Pérez corner Reforma. Trinidad.
International Clinic / International Pharmacy
103 Lino Pérez (San Procopio) Street, corner Anastasio Cárdenas (Reforma)
Phone: [53] 41996492

International Pharmacy
Hotel Brisas Trinidad del Mar. Ancón Peninsula
Phone: [53] 41996388

USEFUL INFORMATION

Cubataxi
Commercial office
5 Highway to Casilda, Trinidad. Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: [53 41] 996454-996417-993939

Viazul
Gustavo Izquierdo / Simón Bolívar and Pio Guinart, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: [53 41] 994448

Transtur
Casilda, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: [53 41] 996454-996417-993939

Transgaviota
479 Frank País / Fidel Claro and Simón Bolívar Street.
Phone: [53] 4199 6388/6236

Cubacar
366 Lino Pérez Trinidad,
Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: [53 41] 996633

In Hotel Trinidad del Mar
Peninsula Ancón. Trinidad.
Sancti Spíritus
Phone: [53 41 ] 99 6644

DHL
101 Lino Pérez Street / José Martí and Miguel Street, Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus.

Etecsa Telepunto
274 General Lino Pérez / José Martí and Miguel Calzada, Trinidad.
Working Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m

Cupet La Boca
54 Pedro Zerquera Street, Trinidad. Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: [53] 9944 6654

Cupet Trinidad
Road to Casilda Km 1
Trinidad. Sancti Spíritus.
Phone :[53] 41 996380

In Hotel Trinidad del Mar
Peninsula Ancón. Trinidad.
Sancti Spíritus
Phone: [53 41] 996644
Old city, of narrow and capricious streets endowed with a peculiar urban layout, unique perhaps in all Cuba, in which the indigenous and the Spanish trace are juxtaposed, it conserves a genuine colonial atmosphere, where the sun when it starts to walk through its streets it allows to know much of its history. Its urban historic center was declared a National Monument on October 10, 1978.

It conserves one of the most genuine colonial urban-architectural complexes in the country and in them lies the greatest reason for its beauty. In 1514, in areas near the Tuinucú River, it was founded by Don Diego de Velázquez, which began to be moved six years later to the banks of the Yayabo River, where it still remains.
In addition to all its attractions, benefits Sancti Spíritus, its position in the middle of Carretera Central, and the proximity to other tourist destinations that allow to combine its historical cultural product and nature.

Among the traditions that stand out in the province are pottery, hand woven and with vegetable fiber, dances, tunes, verses and songs, agricultural and folk art fairs, his tunes and the “yayabera” garment that gave rise to the very Cuban Guayabera, which constitutes a contribution that distinguishes our very Cuban way of dressing, according to legend, the residents of this region modified their design by adding saddlebags of Spanish influence and larger pockets.

How to get
The main communication axes are the Central Highway, the National Highway, the North and South circuits and the Central Railroad, the North Line and the Sancti Spíritus-Tunas de Zaza Branch. Other secondary roads unite all municipalities with a length of 1,750 km of road and 565.9 km of railways.
The city of Sancti Spiritus is one of the cities in which the architectural and urban stratigraphy qualifies the work of man through its historical trajectory. In 1514 the town settled in a place called Pueblo Viejo and like almost all its sister towns, it was depopulated several times by the campaigns of conquests undertaken to the Continent, the scarcity of mineral resources and the attacks to which the corsairs and pirates subjected them. They gave way to their transfer in 1522 to the current position, in a gently undulating terrain, on the left bank of the Yayabo River at its highest point and close to it.

The first two centuries of the existence of Sancti Spiritus responded to the particularities of the colonial system established throughout the island by the decision of the Spanish crown. When the territories of inland did not develop the first towns were at the expense of the voluntariness of their inhabitants, reason for which, they opted for the trade of contraband, giving place to the development of the cattle ranch like fundamental item in the flowering of its economy.

The irregular and spontaneous urban layout that the city is acquiring over the years takes its origin in the topography of the territory of settlement, as well as by the idiosyncrasy of the colonizer. Streets, winding and narrow alleyways with closed perspectives, a system of squares and squares that surprise the passer-by, and that taking as reference the belfry tower of the Greater Church constitute the most outstanding elements of the road fabric of the colonial period.
Added to these features are the urban transformations and expansions with its regular checkerboard layout and the superposition of the different periods and styles in its architecture that influence the course of time, in the gradual management of its own cultural identity what it does that when traveling through the streets of Sancti Spiritus, an Urban Historic Center is appreciated that maintains and represents the historical-urban evolution of a city, with all its splendor and historical-cultural potential and its own identity.

Thus, as a result of the aforementioned values on October 10, 1978, the Historical Center of the city of Sancti Spiritus is declared a National Monument offering the opportunity to initiate and face a state conservation and rescue process that began in the 1980s of the past century, manages to rescue a considerable number of buildings and public spaces of a high monumental value.

The trajectory of Conservation of the Historical Urban Center of Sancti Spiritus is also coupled to the integral rescue of its constructive traditions and as a concept it also responds to a policy of revalorization of non-material heritage, music, plastic arts, literature, crafts, traditions; without forgetting the links with the African culture.

It is said, with reason, that Sancti Spiritus is a land rich in cultural traditions. Almost Five Centuries of History endow it with a special charm that goes from colonial architecture to trova or crafts.

Of course, this tradition is decisively underpinned by the existence of a popular culture that defines our most determining identity traits.

Popular culture, in most cases, gested by the most humble people, created to meet their needs and in a specific context. Popular culture has remained in constant movement and development, adapting to each historical period, while writing the most important pages of our identity.
The city is a living and changing landscape, Sancti Spíritus maintains a profuse tradition of mural painting, renewed with the existence of innumerable works that give this territory the name of City of Murals.

The mud, the stone and the prefabricated one - it does not matter which is the chosen material - the certain thing is that Sancti Spiritus can be prized of exhibiting on a large scale an outdoor art gallery.

This story began with actions in which a few ventured timidly into the walls of Avenida de los Mártires and the headquarters of the Provincial Assembly of People’s Power. But what was planted then came to fruition and already the passer-by identifies its most beloved corners with dedication and good taste.

Félix Madrigal, Julio Neyra, Jorge López, José Perdomo and other creators have disseminated their artistic work throughout the city, making it clear that everyday life can be dressed with good taste and practicality.

First the exterior and then the interior of buildings of social interest have been enriched with mastery to make coexistence with art a really achieved goal.

The spiritual murals attest to the social role of culture and that property that has to transform reality and endow it with new qualities.

The origins of Santiago Espirituano date back to the 18th century. It is said that immigrants from Santiago de Compostela brought to these lands the custom of paying tribute to their patron saint.

The oldest document that refers to the Santiago dates from 1823; such is the antiquity of this festival that is part of the most authentic roots of the spirit.

In the stage of the pseudo republic, the Santiago was the most important cultural activity that was carried out, and received the official and trade support. It was organized about forty days in advance, in a process in which the people were decisively involved.

The Santiago has always been the scene in which the spiritual tones, the points and other expressions of popular culture have been enriched. Typical foods such as taitabusio, frangollo, catibía, morcillas, and other dishes diversified our cuisine.

The passage of the centuries and the transformations that modernity has introduced to the Santiago festivals do not change the will of the people of Sancti Spiritus to achieve an organized and solitary party.
Sancti Spíritus is a city to be sung. Its balconies, its gates and the soft tone of the moon on the roofs make it the exact place for serenades.

Tradition emerged centuries ago, serenades became common in the nights of the village. They were assured by countless composers who could make beautiful songs quickly and on demand, the quality of our troubadours and the mystery of nocturnal hours that enriched this scenario.

Offering a serenade was a test of love or friendship and could also celebrate a significant date in the life of the feted one. There is no Sancti Spíritus musician of the time who has not offered dozens of serenades, and even many of them had the activity as a means to swell their meager economy.

You can not imagine the existence of the trova and its trios without the serenades because both phenomena complement each other. Countless songs of the trova emerged under the influence of improvisation or a feminine name that had to be extolled that same night. In the same way, the trios from Sancti Spíritus were sometimes formed with the urgency of a night commitment under a balcony.
Places of interest

Historical center of the city
Formed by a mixed set of buildings from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, it continues to be the center of the city today. It is a sample of all the styles of construction used in Cuba, together with its labyrinth of streets and alleys, many of them paved.

Boulevard of Sancti Spíritus
From its beginnings, at the end of the 90’s, this boulevard was conceived with a scope that included Independencia Street from the Serafín Sánchez Park to the Foundation Park, the Honorato street to the corner of the School of Economics and the of the Coco from Independencia to Céspedes. The actions focused on highlighting the cultural and social values that have their center in the city, its architecture, its expressions, the elements that enrich the facades and its main and popular characters (sculptures by Francisquito, Serapio and Oscar Fernández Morera made by the Sancti Spiritus artist Felix Madrigal)

The Major Parochial Church
The Parochial Major Church or Temple of the Holy Spirit is the oldest construction that has been dated in the city of Sancti Spíritus. It is located in the most prominent place of the Plaza Mayor, in the heart of the Historic Center. It has been dedicated to Catholic worship uninterrupted since its completion in 1680 to the present day.

The Main Theater
Located on the left side of the Yayabo River, it was founded on July 15, 1839. The coliseum responded to the characteristics of the neoclassical style, passed through the sieve of the demands and possibilities of that time, with Tuscan columns and carpanel arches.
Research carried out on the dates on which the first theaters of the country were founded, show that the Principal is the oldest that still offers functions.

**The Bridge over the Yayabo River**
The most famous engineering work of the city of Sancti Spíritus is the bridge over the Yayabo River, one of the three most prominent architectural symbols, next to the Main Church and the Main Theater, as they are located in the same area of the Historic Urban Center. The bridge over the Yayabo joined the town with the road to Trinidad, a commercial artery that led to the coast, and was interrupted by the riverbed.

This viaduct of five monumental arcades with a marked romantic style, is made up of hundreds of thousands of clay bricks, a very abundant material in this area. Its solid clay structure, united with lime and sand, has withstood impeccable the passage of time. Some attribute their longevity to the myth that, in addition to the excellent materials from Italy, goat milk was included in the mortar.

The Yayabo Bridge, the only one of its kind that survives in the country, was declared a Public Monument on February 28, 1935. Sixty years later, on February 21, 1995, it was proclaimed a National Monument.

**Cultural Assets Fund**
Among the products or souvenirs that we offer are: leather footwear, garments, fabrics, pullovers with typical Cuban images and figures such as Che, guano hats, rattles, postcards with images of Cuban colonial cities, necklaces, rings, marble objects (pipes and ashtrays), musical instruments (güiros and maracas), leather wallets, ornate and woven sheets, etc.

Hours: Monday through Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Sunday from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.

**Public Library Rubén Martínez Villena, old Society El Progreso.**

It is located in the historic center of the city, the majestic building breaks with the context, due to its architectural individuality. In 1927, a fire destroyed it completely.

On January 6, 1959, the institution received the visit of the Commander in Chief, who came to the front of the Victory Caravan that was advancing from the East towards the Capital. From one of its balconies, Fidel spoke for the first time to the city of Sancti Spíritus. This institution works since 1982 as the Governing Body of the Provincial Library System. As depository of the provincial bibliographic heritage, it preserves, processes and allows access to its funds with activities aimed at children, young people, elderly and disabled adults.

With the death of our historic leader this epic is revived, paying homage to his ashes in the passage through this same place on his journey to the eastern provinces on December 2, 2016.

Máximo Gómez No. 1
Hours: Monday to Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Sunday from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

**The House of the Guayabera**
The largest collection of guayaberas in the world with unique garments of important personalities of the likes of Fidel Castro Ruz, Hugo Chávez Frias and Gabriel García Márquez, etc.

Father Quintero Corner To Plain Street
Hours: 9:00 pm to 2:00 am from Thursday to Sunday
**Home Museum Serafín Sánchez.**

It is located in the historic center of the city. This institution treasures objects and documents related to the Sánchez Valdivia family. The house built between the years 1825-1830 presents a distribution of plants in the form of inverted L, high ceilings of tiles and wood, large windows to the front and floors of clay slabs. After housing it had other uses until in 1988 it was recovered and in 1990 it opened its doors as a Museum.

Currently, it has permanent exhibition rooms where the visitor can get to know the life and work of the Spiritist hero, as well as a transitory room that exhibits exhibitions about competitions developed during the year and exhibitions linked to historical dates.

Céspedes Street No. 112 e / Frank País and Comandante Fajardo
Phone el.: +53 41 327791
Hours: from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., from Monday to Saturday and Sunday from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.

**Provincial Museum of History**

This mansion that dates from 1740 was built by Captain Don Pedro de Castañeda de Rojas, married to Doña Gregoria Ranzolí, both descendants of old families of great roots in the region. Some modifications were made in the building, leaving some ceilings, walls and original mural paintings.

It has several rooms that recreate the course of the spiritual and national history. Rooms dedicated to the stage of the «Aborigines and slavery», to the period of colonization until 1898, «Room of the wars of independence», «Neocolonial Republic», a room that keeps photographic images of the «main achievements of the nascent Cuban Revolution»

Address: Máximo Gómez # 3 between Manolo Solano and Augusto Guardiola.
Hours: Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.

**Museum of Colonial Art**

Built in 1744 by the Reyes Castillo family, 4 generations of families lived there until they reached the Valle Iznaga family. On October 10, 1967 it was inaugurated as Museum of Colonial Art. Treasures important pieces of the Iznaga Valley family. Among its collections the furniture is Louis XV style or medallion, empire style furniture and a piano that belonged to the family. The house has 3 bedrooms that reflect the style and atmosphere of the period (19th century). We also find a large representation of French, Italian,
German and English porcelain; as well as glassware (baccarat crystal and fine crystal) is currently known as the palace of the 100 doors but actually has more.

Address: Pancho Jiménez Street next to the restaurant «Thought».
Phone : +53 41 325455
Hours: Tuesday through Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

Fernández Morera Art Gallery

It is located in the house of the painter who gives it its name, Oscar Fernández Morera. It has two permanent rooms devoted to his work and two other transitory rooms, where exhibitions are shown belonging to creators from Sancti Spíritus fundamentally, and some national and international. At the moment it constitutes the main site of the Plastic Creation in the province of Sancti Spíritus. It offers Plastic Creation workshops, Lyric Music concerts, artistic clubs, guided visits, etc.

Address: Located in Céspedes 26 Sur, right to the Center of the City.
Hours: Tuesday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and from 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm. Friday from 2:00 pm to 10:00 pm. Sunday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.
Hotels in the city of SANCTI SPÍRITUS

**Hotel E Plaza ******
Independence No. 2, North, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: +534 1327102
Email: rperurena@islazulssp.tur.cu

**Hotel E Rijo ******
Honorato del Castillo No. 12, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: +534 1328588
Email: rperurena@islazulssp.tur.cu

**Hotel E Don Florencio ******
Independencia Sur No. 63, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: +5341328306
Email: rperurena@islazulssp.tur.cu

**Villa Rancho Hatuey ***
Brand: Aldaba
Carretera Central, km 383, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: +5341361315 ext 703
Email: gniubo@islazulssp.tur.cu

**Villa Los Laureles **
Carretera Central, km 383, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: +5341361016 or 361056 ext 313
Email: ypuerta@islazulssp.tur.cu

**Hotel Zaza**
Finca San José km 5¼, Zaza Lake, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: +53 4132 7015
Email: adaniel@islazulssp.tur.cu

**Villa San José Del Lago **
Masnatura
Surrounded by natural treasures, with exceptional climatic values and high endemism underpin the main tourist product of this region. Considered one of the main tourist offers in the region of Sancti Spíritus, Yaguajay has the Villa San Jose del Lago, which offers baths with thermal waters, adding to the offer, exquisite dishes of Creole and international cuisine.
Excursions

From Villa San José del Lago

Pelú de Mayajigua

Site allegorical to the history of a mambí who lived for 40 years in the wild, ranchón with gastronomic offers and the Jatibonico river with pocetas of great natural attractions. It is 8 kilometers from the villa.

Protected area Jobo Rosado

Rancho Querete, set of Creole ranches, fences of roosters, from here you can make two trails the Genaro flaps and the Cueva de Valdés, both with a low degree of difficulty and natural attractions, large pools beauty and possibilities of observing flora and fauna typical of the place. It is 20 km from the villa, in the direction of Yaguajay. In this area the following paths are carried out:

1- Footpath «Solapas de Genaro»
2- Maria Goya trail walk
3- Finca Rancho Querete
4- Los Alamos Chalet

Caguanes National Park

It is part of a Biosphere Reserve, and has a great cave system very well conserved, with endemic fauna there like bat colonies, in addition to the unique stone cays of its kind in Cuba. On the way to arrive there is a buffalo calf that can be visited, as well as the ruins of the central Nela in the community of the same name. About 15 km from the villa. In this area the following paths are carried out:

1- Trail «Wonders that treasures Caguanes»
2- Nautical Tour «The Stone Keys»
3- Bird watching in the Caguanes National Park

Camilo Cienfuegos National Museum

Museum and monuments complex, where the life of Camilo, Hero of Yaguajay and where the remains of the fighters of the North Front of the Villas are found. It is 22 km from the Villa.

Address:
Ave. Antonio Guiteras km 1 ½,
Mayajigua, Yaguajay, Sancti Spíritus
Phone.: +534 1546108
Email: arodriguez@islazulssp.tur.cu
| Restaurants

The Bucanero House
Carretera Central Km. 383
Telephone: +53 41 361812

Taberna Yayabo
Next to the Bridge over the Yayabo River, National Heritage, it is surrounded by other constructive icons of the 18th and 19th centuries, such as the Main Theater, the Colonial Art Museum and the Parochial Mayor of the Holy Spirit Church. For its privileged location and for the conservation of elements of the local intangible heritage, it is a must visit if you want to know the secrets of the town. Proof of this is the cocktail of the house, Legend whose ingredients become a unique opportunity to unravel part of life and beliefs of the place.

Mesón de la Plaza Restaurant
Máximo Gómez No 34
Tel.: +53 41 328546
Hours: Every day of the week from 9:00 am to 9:00 pm.

The Italian Park
Italian food offer
Street: Máximo Gómez No 16

D Prisa
A. Rodriguez.

| Coffee shops

Dinospizzza
Offer Italian food.
Central Road.
Tel.: +53 41 328179.

Cremeria EL Kikiri
Street: Independencia No 26 Sancti Spíritus
Phone.: +53 41 328363.

La Vallita
Avenida de los Mártires, esq. Julio Antonio Mella, Sancti Spíritus
Phone: +53 41 336696

Royal Coffee
Honorato between Independencia and Máximo Gómez.

Cubita Coffee
Independence No. 33. Boulevar. Sancti Spíritus
Recreation and leisure

House music.
On the banks of the Yayabo River, regularly presents shows with the most select of the music of Sancti Spíritus. In its large room and the patio, the oldest groupings of the city perform their tests. The beauty of the surroundings and the most authentic musical tradition combine harmoniously in this house. Padre Quintero Street and César Sala and Boquete el Guairo. Sancti Spíritus Phone.: 53 41 324963 Hours: Friday, Saturday and Sunday, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Leisure Club
Phone.: 53 41 328913
Independence Street: No 53 Sancti Spíritus

Discotheque
Hotel Rancho Hatuey

Party room
Hotel Los Laureles

AGROPECUARIA DELIO LUNA ECHEMENDÍA FAIR
Central Road

Zoo
Central Road

Travel agency

ISLAZUL
Maximo Gomez Street No. 17. Sancti Spíritus
Tel: 53 41 328299

VIAJES CUBANACÁN
Maximo Gomez Street No.17. Sancti Spíritus
Phone.: +53 41 328299

CUBATUR
Maximo Gomez Street No. 7. Sancti Spíritus
Phone.: +53 41 328518

HAVANATUR
Maximo Gomez Street No. 9
Tel.: +53 41 328308

ECOTUR
Pedro Diaz No. 54 e / Céspedes and Gral. González. Yaguajay S.Spirit
Phone.: +53 41 554930

House of the Trova
Maximo Gomez Sur No. 26, Sancti Spíritus
Phone.: +53 41 328048.
Hours: Monday, Friday and Sunday from 9:00 am to 12:00 am.
Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m.
Useful information

**Exchange of currency**
- **BFI**
  Boulevard Sancti Spíritus.
  Phone: +53 41 328477
- **Cadeca**
  Boulevard. Sancti Spíritus.
  Phone: +53 41 328535

**Servicenors**
- **4 way service**
  Direction central highway KM 384
  Phone: +53 41 328485
- **Colon Service**
  Address: AVE 26 JULY NO.26
  Phone: +53 41335375
- **Servicentro Yayabo**
  Address central highway ESTE KM 388
  Phone: +53 41328840
- **International Servicentro**
  Central highway Km 384
  Phone: +53 41335289

**Immigration**
Phone: +53 41 343265

**TRANSPORTE**

**CAR RENTAL**
Sancti Spíritus. Serafín Sánchez Park:
Máximo Gómez No. 9, Sancti Spíritus.
Phone: +53 41 328533

**Transtur**
Sancti Spíritus. Workshop: Road to Zaza Km 1 1/2, Sancti Spíritus.
Email: Tel.:+53 41 328411 CEL: 53 52877855
- Jatibonico: Central Road Km 417, Jatibonico, Sancti Spíritus.
  Phone: +53 41 883635
- Cabaiguán: Central Road Km 361, Cabaiguán, Sancti Spíritus.
  Phone: +53 41 663113

**TERMINAL OF NATIONAL OMNIBUS**
East central highway
Phone: +53 41334983

**Salud**

**International Pharmacy**
Central Road km 383,
Villa Los Laureles,
Phone: +53 41 361316

**Provincial Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos**
Central Road.
Phone: +53 41 338000
**Regulations**

**CUSTOMS**

**Upon arrival**

**Don’t bring with you or in accompanying baggage:**

1. Drugs and Narcotics.
2. Psychotropic or hallucinogenic substances.
3. Precursor substances.
4. Explosives.
6. Obscene or pornographic literature, articles or objects that attempt against the general interests of the nation.

**Importation of following electrical equipment and parts is not allowed:**

1. Air conditioners of capacity over one ton or 12,000 BTU;
2. Electric Stove or spirals, except the so-called glass ceramic induction, of any model whose power consumption does not exceed 1500 Watt, per bulb;
3. Electric ovens, except the microwave ones whose power consumption does not exceed 2000 Watt.
4. Electric resistance of any kind.

**Also, other items not allowed:**

1. Light motor vehicles (automobiles, motorcycles and combustión motor bicycles).
2. Motors and bodywork of cars and motorcycles (frames).
3. Products of animal origin (bovine, pork, ovine, goat and all species of hoofed animals) susceptible of carrying diseases. See official information of the Institute of Veterinary Medicine.

**On departure**

**Don’t carry with you or in your accompanying baggage:**

1. Drugs and narcotics. Psychotropic or hallucinogenic substances
2. Precursor substances
3. Explosives
4. Blood products
5. Obscene or pornographic literature, articles or objects that attempt against the general interests of the nation.

**The exportation of the following articles and products is not allowed:**

6. Cultural assets declared as part of the Cultural Patrimony of the Nation.
7. Manuscript or incunable books (edited between 1440 and 1500).
8. Books and leaflets which have stamps of libraries from the Cuban National Public Libraries and of organisms and institutions, as well as Cuban Books of "R" Editions.
9. Foreign books, leaflets and serial publications printed in the 16th to 18th centuries and Cubans published in the 18th century.
10. Lobster in any amount or form of presentation.

**Contact Us**

Email: publico@agr.duana.cu
Web: www.aduana.co.cu
Tel: (537) 7855 5466 al 71 ext. 227 (537) 7881 9732
Con números se representan los siguiente elementos:
1. ARTEX La Intelectual
2. BPA
3. Casa de la Trova
4. Provincial de Historia
5. Café Real
6. Digo Club
7. La Criolla
8. Cubatur
Topes de Callantes

- Salto del Cabruni
- Salto de El Colibrí
- Vegas Grandes
- Vėgas Grandes
- el parque El Cabruno
- Vivero de plantas ornamentales
- Los Pinos
- Los Helechos
- Los Mariposas
- a Trinidad
- H. Kutzhotel Estambay
- Museo de Arte Urbano
- Casa del Café
- Casas del Café
- Cupe
- Bolera
- Parque El Retiro
- Parque La Rampa
- Parque La Reserva
- Parque Altiplano
- Parque Codrilla
- Jardín de Variedades de Café
- Gruta Negra
- a Santa Clara
- a Chiriquí

This is a map of Topes de Callantes showing various points of interest and pathways.
Currency

In Cuba, the official currency is the Cuban Peso. All the price system established in tourist facilities of the country is in Cuban Convertible Pesos (CUC in Spanish). The exchange of other currencies you can make it in airports, hotels, banks and Exchange Houses (CADECA, S.A.)

Convertible Cuban Pesos circulate in notes with the following face values:

- Notes of 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 pesos CUC

The Pesos National Currency circulate in the following face values:

- Notes of 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 pesos CUP

For greater security, bank notes carry:

1. Printed in relief. The main elements of the obverse present the relief to the touch.

2. A watermark. Visible to the light with the note’s denomination and the face of Jose Marti.

With offices in all the provinces of the country, infotur puts at your disposal updated tourist information about Cuba.

National Tourist Information Office

Calle 28 No. 303 e/ 3ra. y 5ta. Ave.
Mireamar, Playa, La Habana, Cuba.
Tel: (53) 7 204 0624 | 204 6635
E-mail: infotur@infotur.tur.cu

Services we provide

Free print and digital media that will help you choose the best offers for your enjoyment.

Sales of maps, thematic guides, among other services.

www.infotur.cu | www.cuba.travel
www.cubamaps.travel
PINAR DEL RÍO
www.pinardelrio.travel
Hotel Vueltabajo, Martí # 103
esq. Rafael Morales, Pinar del Río.
Tel.: (53) 48 72 8616.
Viñales. Calle Salvador Cisneros.
Viñales. Tel.: (53) 48 796263
Las Barrigonas, km. 120 Autopista Nacional, Consolación del Sur.
Tel.: (53) 48 77 8027

LA HABANA
www.lahabana.travel
Habana Vieja,
Obispo # 524 e/ Bernaza y
Villegas.
Tel.: (53) 7 801 4333.
Terminal de Cruceros. Avenida del Puerto
Plaza. Hotel Habana Libre, Vedado
Tel.: (53) 7 832 9288.
Plaza. Ave. 5ta y 112, Miramar.
Tel.: (53) 7 204 7036.
Playas del Este.
Guanabo, Ave 5ta e/ 468 y 470
Tel.: (53) 7 796 6868.
Santa María, Ave. Las Terrazas y calle 10
Tel.: (53) 7 796 1111
Aeropuerto Internacional “José Martí”
Tel.: (53) 7 642 6101. Terminal 2 y 3.
Expocuba. Pabellón de Turismo
Tel.: (53) 7 697 4396 / 697 4397

CIENFUEGOS
www.cienfuegos.travel
Buró San Carlos.
Ave. 56 entre 31 y 33
Tel.: (53 43) 51 4653
Boulevard
Calle 54 e/ 29 y 31
Viazul
Calle 49 e/ 56 Y 58
Aeropuerto Internacional “Jaime Carretera a Caonao Km 3.

SANCTI SPÍRITUS
www.trinidaddecuba.travel
Trinidad. Gustavo Izquierdo
(Gloria), e/ Pio Ginart (Boca) y
Simón Bolívar (Desengaño).
Tel.: (53) 41 99 82 58.

VILLA CLARA
www.villaclara.travel
Santa Clara. Calle Cuba #66
/Candelaria y San Cristóbal.
Tel.: (53) 42 20 1352 / 22 7557
Aeropuerto Internacional
“Abel Santamaría”
Carretera a Maleza km 11 Sta Clara.
Llegada Tel.: (53) 42 21 0386
Salida Tel.: (53) 42 21 0361

CIEGO DE ÁVILA
www.jardinesdelrey.travel
Ciego. Honorato del Castillo,
Edificio 12 Plantas
Tel.: (53) 33 20 9109.
Centro Comercial “La Gaviota”.
Cayo Coco, Jardines del Rey.
Tel.: (53) 33 30 1001
Aeropuerto Internacional “Jardines del Rey”. Cayo Coco.
Tel.: (53) 33 30 9109

MATANZAS
www.varadero.travel
Varadero.
Ave. 1ra y calle 13.
Tel.: (53) 45 66 2961/ 66 2966.
Plaza América.
Centro Comercial Hicacos.
1ra Ave. e/ 44 y 46
Aeropuerto Internacional “Juan G. Gómez”.
Península de Zapata. Boca de Guamá
CAMAGÜEY
www.camaguey.travel
Bulevar. Ignacio Agramonte, Galería
e/ los cines Encanto y Casa Blanca
Tel.: (53 32) 25 6794
Aeropuerto Internacional
“Ignacio Agramonte”.
Ave. Finlay Km 7 ½.
Tel.: (53 32) 26 5807 / 26 5805

GRANMA
www.granma.travel
Bayamo. Plaza del Himno,
e/ José Joaquín Palma y Padre Batista.
Tel.: (53 23) 423468
Manzanillo. Calle Maceo, # 75
e/ Merchán y José Miguel Gómez,
Teléfono: (53) 23 574412
Aeropuerto Internacional “Sierra Maestra”.
Tel.: (53 23) 57 4434

LAS TUNAS
www.tunas.travel
Parque Vicente García.
Francisco Varona 298
Tel.: (53 31) 37 2717 / 37 1512
Ranchón La Rotonda.
Circunvalación Sur. Salida a Holguín.
Tel.: (53 31) 37 4600

SANTIAGO DE CUBA
www.santiagodecuba.travel
Parque Céspedes. Aguilera esq.
Félix Peña (Santo Tomás). No. 562
Tel.: (53 22) 68 6068.
VIAZUL Terminal de Trenes.
Avenida Martí y La Alameda
Aeropuerto Internacional
“Antonio Maceo”.
Tel.: (53 22) 69 2099/69 8864.

HOLGUÍN
www.holguin.travel
Pico Cristal. Calle Libertad.
Tel.: (53 24) 42 5013.
Guardalavaca. Lobby de la
Sección Bungalow del Hotel
Club Amigo Atlántico.
Aeropuerto Internacional “Frank País”. Carretera Central Vía
Bayamo Km.11 ½.
Tel.: (53 24) 47 2026

GUANTÁNAMO
www.baracoa.travel
Guantánamo.
Calle Calixto García
e/ Flor Crombet y Emilio Giró.
Tel.: (53 21) 35 1993
Baracoa. Calle Maceo #129
A,entre Frank País y Maraví.
Tel.: (53 21) 64 1781 / 82
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ANIMATE TO LIVE THE EXPERIENCE

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www.trinidad.travel