

# CDMX<sup>®</sup>

CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

## TRAVEL GUIDE



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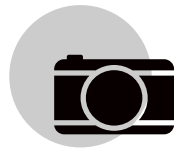
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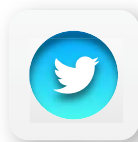
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# CONTENTS

1. México City.		33. San Ángel. Tourist Attractions.	
2. Camino Real Hoteles.		34. San Ángel. Churches. Museums.	
3. Top Things To Do In Mexico City.		35. San Ángel. Map.	
7. Mexico City Hotel Association.		36. Coyoacán. Tourist Attractions.	
8. Transport Systems Subway and Metrobus.. Weather Conditions. Emergency Phones.		37. Coyoacán. Churches.	
9. Roma - Condesa. Tourist Attractions.		38. Coyoacán. Museums.	
10. Benidorm Hotel. Roma - Condesa. Museums.		39. Coyoacán. Map.	
11. Century Hotel. Roma - Condesa. Museums.		40. Insurgentes. Tourist Attractions.	
14. Roma - Condesa. Map.		41. AMAV. Insurgentes. Tourist Attractions.	
15. Polanco-Chapultepec. Tourist Attractions..		42. Insurgentes. Museums.	
17. Polanco-Chapultepec. Museums.		43. South of the City. Tourist Attractions.	
19. CITUR. Mexico City's Museum Association.		44. South of the City. Museums.	
20. Polanco-Chapultepec. Map.		45. Santa Fe.	
21. Historic Center. Tourist Attractions.		46. Santa Fe. Map.	
23. Mirador Torre Latino. Historic Center. Tourist Attractions.		47. Other Zones. Tourist Attractions.	
24. Historic Center. Churches.		48. Other Zones. Museums.	
26. Platería Rafael (Silver jewelry).		49. Clandestine Dinners Party. Other Zones. Museums.	
27. Historic Center. Museums.		50. Paconocer México. Teotihuacán.	
29. Ballet Folclórico de México ( Mexican Folkloric Ensemble).		51. Enjoy Nature in the City.	
30. Historic Center. Museums.		55. The City's Culinary Diversity.	
32. Historic Center. Map.		56. MICE Tourism.	
		57. Mexico City Map.	
		58. Mexico City Surroundings.	
		59. Mexico City Secretary of Tourism	

México City is the capital of the Mexican Republic and has become the financial, cultural and political center of the country. It is one of the biggest and most populated cities in the world.

*Seven hundred years of history can also be appreciated among its great avenues, speedways, boulevards and skyscrapers.*

This is why the city shows several expressions of its traditional roots evoking a native and colonial past, together with the most refined art and architectural expressions reflecting modernity and the potential future of a growing metropolis

Its pre-Hispanic remains show the greatness of the first civilizations settled on this site. Colonial architecture in its purest Baroque and neoclassic styles exemplify the blending of races, combining the natives carving work with the greatness of the European constructions. There are plenty of these examples along the city, sober and sumptuous temples, old residences and convents. Its suburbs like Coyoacán, San Angel or Tlalpan have a picturesque and unique style.

For those who love art and history, there is a great deal of options including around 185 museums, 64 theaters, 15 cultural centers and 7 nearby archaeological zones.

# CDMX<sup>®</sup>

CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

Modern, Fun  
Cosmopolitan and  
Diverse City...



*As a typical cosmopolitan city, Mexico City has a frenzied activity, not only during the day but at night too.*

The city has many luxury hotels, sophisticated restaurants and is a shopping paradise with shops and areas for all tastes and pockets.

The history, culture, rich traditions and diversity have made Mexico City the venue for important events of all kinds, among which the following stand out: the different design festivals, which led it to be named the World Capital of Design in 2018; the International Fair de las Culturas Amigas (of Friendly Cultures), in which more than 70 countries participate with samples of their typical products and gastronomy; and of course, the famous Day of the Dead, with a majestic parade in Paseo de la Reforma where tradition, creativity and music are combined.

Additionally, various sporting events are held throughout the year such as the Formula One Mexican Grand Prix and the CDMX Marathon among others.

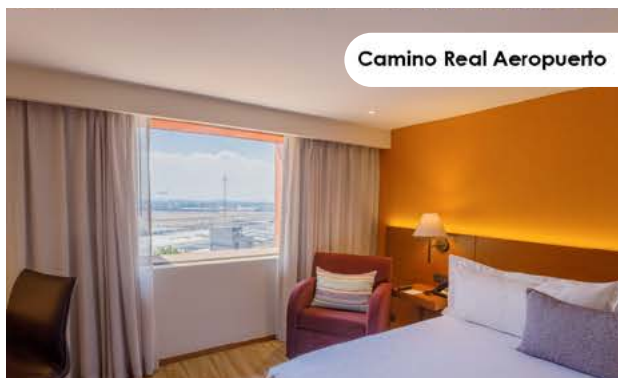
Regarding touristic facilities, the city has countless luxury hotels, sophisticated restaurants and a great variety of stores with items for all tastes and economies.

Climate is moderate sub-humid with 15°C average year temperature.

PLAN YOUR TRIP  
MEXICO CITY CALENDAR  
OF EVENTS



Camino Real Polanco



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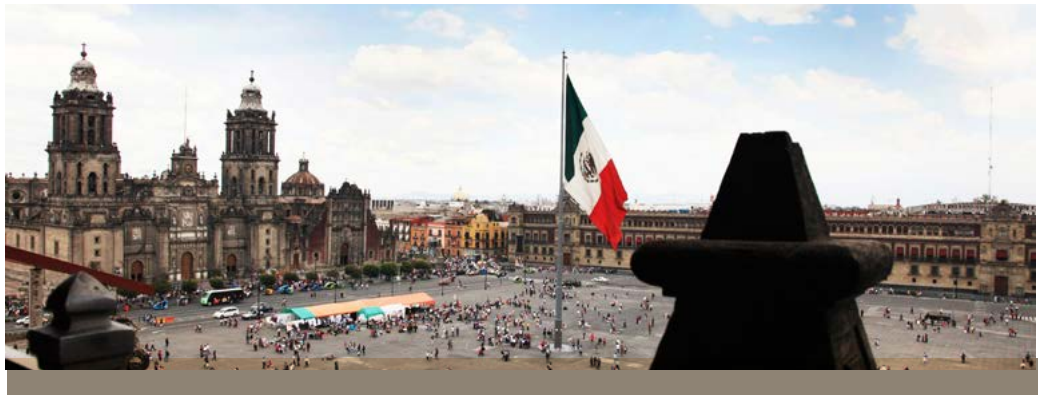


# Top Things To Do In México City

## Historic Center, of Mexico City, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

1

This ten-acre area is home to numerous historical buildings, museums and the Templo Mayor. The baroque art in the various churches will amaze you, starting with the Metropolitan Cathedral. A perfect way to end the day is trying a famous Mexican dish or a refreshing drink on one of the terraces overlooking the zócalo.



## Panoramic views of the city.

2

There are several options to admire the city and be amazed for its colossal size. Torre Latinoamericana offers spectacular views of the city's heart, from the 44th-floor observation deck and a nice restaurant in the 41st floor. Other fantastic places to admire the city are: Torre Mayor, the tallest building in the city, the dome of the Monument of the Revolution, the restaurant located at the top of the World Trade Center and the terrace of Chapultepec Castle.



## A Palace and a great Park full of history.

3

Visit the Palace of Fine Arts, City's premier arts institution and one of its architectural landmarks with amazing murals and the famous stage curtain which is a stained glass foldable panel created out of nearly a million pieces of iridescent colored glass by Tiffany's in New York. The theater hosts Mexican and foreign operas as well as performances of classical music, ballet and Mexican folk music on Sundays. Check ahead of your visit for program details. Don't miss the Arts & Crafts Store. If it is Wednesday or Sunday, you can enjoy the wonderful show of the Folkloric Ballet of Mexico that is renewed and transformed year after year. It has more than 120 original choreographies, as well as fantastic typical costumes and first-rate artists. In front is the Alameda Park, a shady and beautifully kept park with many splendid fountains and sculptures and the oldest park in America, surrounded by attractions such as the Diego Rivera Mural Museum, the Museum of Memory and Tolerance, the National Museum of the Stamp, the Franz Mayer Museum and the beautiful Postal Palace.



4

## Chapultepec, the world's largest park within a city, perfect for the entire family.

Take a stroll around the forest trails and in the lake rent a pedal boat or a rowboat, visit the zoo, the Papalote Children's Museum, the Museum of Technology and of course the old style fair.





### A Forest and a Castle.

5

Live the experience of visiting the hilltop Chapultepec Castle that houses the National Museum of History and learn about the most representative of Mexico historical heritage through times, and enjoy the checkerboard marble terraces, the fountains and tremendous views. Then continue to the amazing Museo Nacional de Antropología (National Anthropology Museum), which is a must if you want to learn about Mexican Pre-Hispanic culture, the Tamayo Museum and the Modern Art Museum.

### Enthusiasts for fashion & gourmet experiences.

6

Chic Polanco district offers the perfect destination for food and shopping lovers. Presidente Masaryk Avenue has the charm and walkability factor of a European city and is full of elegant and high-end shops and restaurants.



### Art and underwater world.

7

Enjoy one of the best art collections in the world in the Soumaya Museum and continue with the Jumex Museum located just across the street, featuring the largest private contemporary arts collection in Latin America, both with stunning architectural design. Next to Soumaya Museum is the largest aquarium in Latin America with over 5,000 marine species, it's just as if you took a trip around the entire oceans of the world!

### Urban Ecology.

8

Bicycle riding is today a popular way to get around the city, especially on Sunday mornings, when city hall shuts major thoroughways like Reforma, one of the most beautiful avenues in the city. And walk through the Garden of Art, located off Reforma, includes a huge variety of art that will appeal to everyone.



### Music, museums and entertainment.

9

The University Cultural Center is a big draw thanks to the performances in its spectacular concert hall, Sala Nezahualcóyotl, as well as being home to a wide range of exhibits and the National Library. The Cultural Center is also home to museums like the University Museum of Contemporary Art and the Universum Museum, one of the country's best science museums where kids are encouraged to participate.

Hipster, gourmand, eclectic and/or vintage you're going to love La Condesa / Roma.

In recent years, antique showrooms, sidewalk cafes, bars and boutiques have opened along these two bohemian neighborhoods, filled with fading 1920s and 1930s architecture. If you love cultural life you can visit Casa Lamm, the Museo del Objeto del Objeto, the Museo Universitario de Ciencia y Arte and the Museo Casa del Poeta Ramón López Velarde. Neighborhoods are home to Mexico City's trendy and creative gastronomy. The area overflows with diverse dining options and alluring nightlife possibilities. There are restaurants that make you feel in Soho, New York, or the Mercado



10

Roma that has become the place to sample the city's diverse culinary scene, with 60-odd vendors serving everything from squid tortas to tangy ceviches to tamarind-flavored truffles. If you are a natural shopper you will love the weekend markets. The Pushkin Park tianguis offers natural products, cosmetics, jewelry and much more. The Bazar de Oro, near Cibeles Fountain, where you can find unique clothing, accessories, organic products and curiosities. The Art Corridor on Avenida Álvaro Obregón, Roma's main drag, entices crowds to stroll down the tree-shaded street to find various works of art. The Bazarte Obregon in Ramón López Velarde Park with clothing, accessories, antiques and street stalls offering gourmet food. The Cuauhtémoc Tianguis in Plaza Dr. Ignacio Chávez offer antiques and unusual objects such as comics, books, toys and some other pieces 100% vintage.



11

Coyoacán was an autonomous town outside the metropolis for several centuries.

Here you walk through its peaceful streets, colonial-style mansions, cobblestone streets, flowering bougainvillea, ancient jacaranda trees, and picturesque churches. Consider starting your journey with a trip aboard Coyoacan's touristic tram and learn all about the attractions, ghost stories and legends. Visit Frida Kahlo's Blue House, that offer insight into her life as a wife, lover and artist, and the Museo de Arte Popular (Popular Art Museum), where you can appreciate the rich colors and the creativity of the craftsmen. By the end of the afternoon, you can enjoy the outdoor cafes and restaurants with bohemian and intellectual atmosphere or visit one of the famous canteens in the center of Coyoacán.



Travel through channels I as in pre-Hispanic times.

12

Hundreds of "trajineras" await passengers at the village's nine embarcaderos (boat landings). You can board the colorful open-air boats, to take a trip down the waterways to a wildlife preserve and floating gardens. The experience comes with boats with mariachi bands and some others sell beer, soda, water, and different types of Mexican food like tacos, sopes, or fish. For thrill-seekers is the haunted Island of the Dolls where thousands of mutilated dolls hang from the trees and hide among the dense branches.







San Ángel, once a weekend retreat for Spanish nobles has become a stunningly beautiful neighborhood of cobblestone streets and Colonial-Era homes, with several worthwhile museums. Visitors are attracted to brightly colored flowers and just in front is the 17th century Templo de El Carmen, and next to the church is the former convent that has become a museum that showcases some mummies on display in the basement. Not very far is the Plaza del Carmen, surrounded by some restaurants and a number of historic buildings such as the

Centro Cultural San Angel and Casa Jaime Sabines. On Saturday, San Ángel turned into a giant crafts market, overflowing with vendors, customers and an enormous selection of handiwork. The activities begin in the Plaza del Carmen, continues in the beautiful Amargura Street and ends in the Plaza San Jacinto with dozens of stalls offering dresses, handicrafts, antiques, paintings, sculptures and everything you can imagine, beside is the renowned Bazar del Sábado (Saturday Bazaar) full of artistic and antique treasures and surrounded by excellent restaurants and cantinas. Overlooking the Plaza San Jacinto are some restaurants, the ethereal Iglesia San Jacinto, a 16th-century church with an exquisite baroque altar and Casa del Risco with an original mosaic fountain made from abalone shells, Chinese porcelain and Talavera ceramic plates from Puebla.



Visit the Tepeyac Hill and feel the incredible devotion of the Mexican people towards the Virgin of Guadalupe. Starting with the Capilla del Cerrito, built on the spot where St Juan Diego first saw the Blessed Virgin. Continue with the Basilica de Guadalupe, the second most visited pilgrimage site in the world, next is the Basilica Museum with an incredible collection of religious art.

Every last Wednesday of the month, more than one-third of Mexico City's museums will re-open their doors one or two hours after the normal closing time, and add special events to their normal offerings, such as: concerts, guided tours, workshops or film screenings. To learn more about the museums and the activities follow the museums social media or consult here:

MUSEUM NIGHT





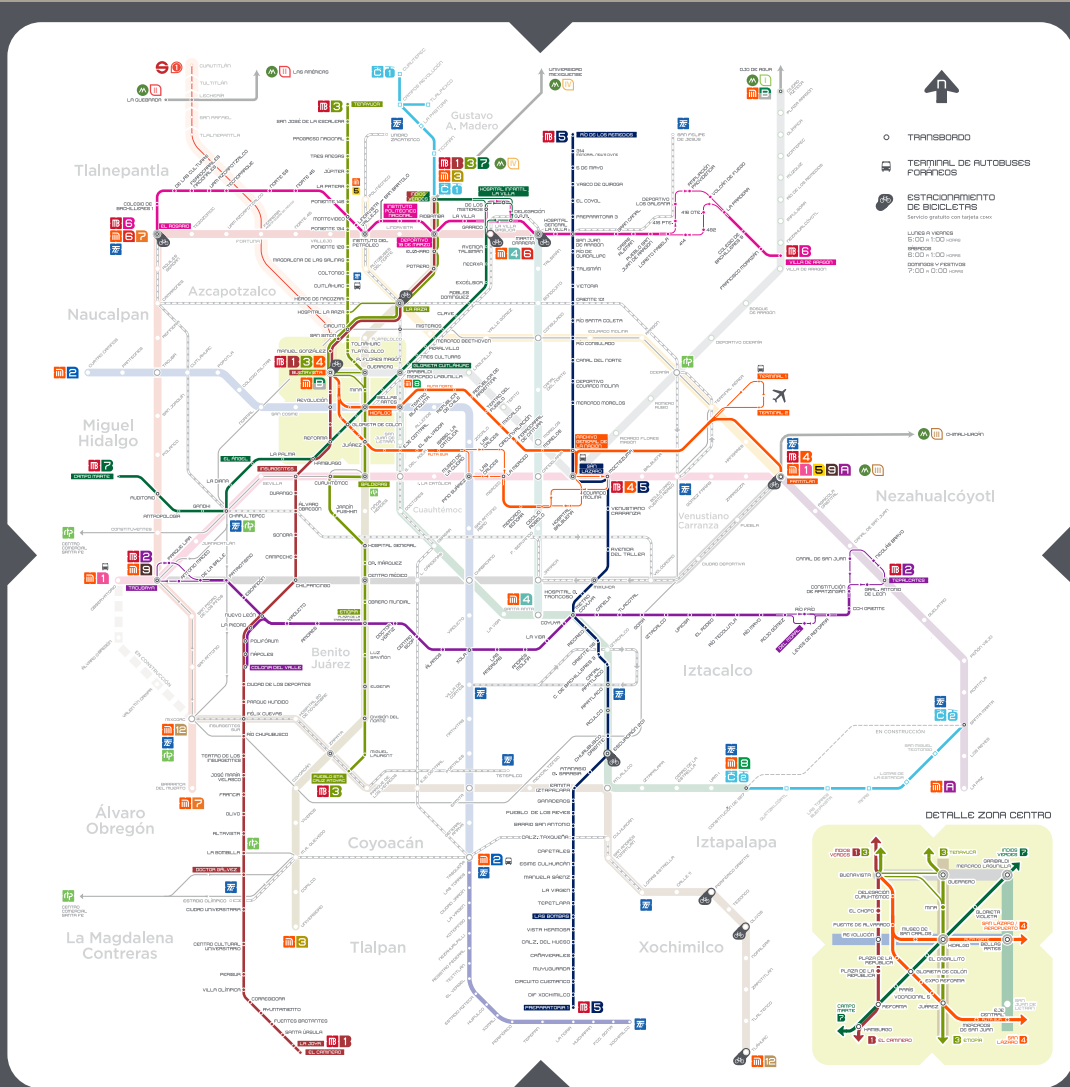
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## Weather Conditions

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)	12.7	14.1	16.3	17.7	18.2	17.8	16.9	16.9	16.5	15.7	14.2	13.1	15.8
AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	21.2	22.8	25.1	26.1	26	24.4	23	23.1	22.5	22.4	22	21.1	23.3
AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	4.4	5.5	7.6	9.3	10.5	11.3	10.7	10.8	10.7	9.1	6.6	5.2	8.5
AVERAGE PRECIPITATION (MM)	10.1	6	10.9	26.5	61.8	139.1	166.2	159.2	136.4	58.8	10.8	6	793.1

SOURCE: WEATHERBASE



Weather Forecast



## Atractivos Turísticos

### 1 El Ángel de la Independencia (Independence Monument)

It is named “The Angel” and it is the landmark of the city inaugurated on 1910, the statue of an angel is standing atop of a 100 feet column. The statue represents the Winged Victory made of bronze. There are also five effigies that tell the history of the country. It has a viewpoint that can be accessed by climbing 200 steps and requires a special permit from the Cuauhtémoc District, and access is only granted to groups of no more than 6 people at a time – therefore the view can be counted as privileged.

### 2 Casa Universitaria del Libro (University Book House)

Located in a magnificent mansion, this is forum to promote cultural activities such as conferences, concerts, presentations and workshops.

### 3 Casa Lamm

Located in a house built in the early 20th century with a European style. Today is a cultural center with some exhibition space and some graduate level programs. It features a bookstore, library and cafeteria.

### 4 Parque España

The Park was built in 1925, is considered one of the most beautiful parks in the city surrounded by interesting art deco and art nouveau buildings. It has several walking paths, fountains, ponds, sculptures, an interesting clock and the Charles Lindbergh Open Air Theater, where five pillars and two pergolas stand out. This park along with the Parque España are the typical recreational places of the Condesa, both are pet-friendly. In front there is a hotel restaurant with a nice terrace from where you can enjoy the park.



For hipsters, artists, and people who like bohemian and intellectual atmosphere this area is a must-see attraction. The different districts offer unique places.

The Roma and Condesa neighborhoods have become an artistic and gastronomic meeting point, with a variety of designer stores, art galleries, specialty restaurants and bars with a unique atmosphere.

*La Condesa is an area considered to be one of the most fashionable with a number of examples of older Art Deco architecture and wide avenues lined with trees. Its character may be compared to that of the Soho in New York and the Latin Quarter in Paris. It is filled with restaurants, cafes, boutiques and art galleries.*

The heart of the neighborhood is Amsterdam Avenue; it follows the oval layout of the area’s former horse racetrack inaugurated in 1910, edges Parque México and includes a central pedestrian area, three plazas and is flanked by restaurants, cafés and boutiques. The streets of Nuevo León and Tamaulipas are also important due to their concentration of culinary and commercial establishments.

*Colonia Roma is a district with streets and houses built back in the 40's based on European styles with many restaurants offering Latin American cuisine.*

The streets of Alvaro Obregón stand out, which offers magnificent buildings and an avenue where art exhibits are often held. Another interesting street is Orizaba, which has beautiful buildings and Plaza Luis Cabrera, surrounded by chic restaurants and where there are often photographic exhibitions. As for Colima Street, here you will find a variety of great restaurants.

The nearby Juárez neighborhood is also an area you can enjoy, as it also maintains a beautiful architecture with European-style mansions and nice cafés and restaurants.

Zona Rosa is a neighborhood known for its shopping, nightlife and restaurants, which cater to foreign and Mexican visitors, as well as businessmen of the nearby Paseo de la Reforma. It is also famous for the wide range of options it offers for the LGBTTTI community.

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- Torre Mayor (Big Tower)**  
This is the third tallest building in Mexico with a height of 225 meters (738 feet) and 59 stories. The tower is both a monument to engineering and a haven of safety with an innovative design. It has a Conference Center.
- Plaza Río de Janeiro**  
It is one of the most famous squares in the Roma neighborhood with a fountain and green areas. It is distinguished by Michelangelo's David sculpture and is surrounded by nice restaurants and commercial establishments. The square frequently hosts bazaars where you can find various design and food products, as well as exhibitions and cultural events.

#### Fuente de las Cibeles

- This fountain is an exact copy of the one found in Madrid on Paseo de las Cibeles and has become an icon of the Colonia Roma district. A few steps away in the alley of El Oro, every Saturday and Sunday the Bazar El Oro takes place, which offers a wide variety of items and snacks.

## Museos

- Ripley's Museum**  
It shows the incredible and strange things. Monday-Friday: 11:00-19:00 hrs. Saturday-Sunday: 10:00-19:00 hrs.
- Wax Museum**  
Famous characters portrayed in wax. Monday-: 11:00-19:00 hrs. Saturday-Sunday: 10:00-19:00 hrs.



# National Museum of the Revolution

12 This museum is located in front of the great esplanade of the Plaza de la República, inside one of the most representative buildings of the city, the "Monumento a la Revolución". The Visitors can board a sleek glass panoramic elevator that shoots up for 57 meters, and then a spiral staircase within the dome to arrive to the observation deck with impressive 360-degree views of the surrounding skyline. The Centennial Fountain with 100 water jets features a light show every hour for 15 minutes from 18:00 to 22:00 hrs. There is souvenir shop and a nice coffee shop. The museum exhibits the contemporary history of Mexico. With a library, conferences and lectures. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-17:00 hrs.



## 10 Casa de Carranza Museum

It is located in a beautiful house of the 19th century. The objects displayed, like books and furniture, are related to the life of the Mexican leader and president, Venustiano Carranza. Tuesday-Saturday 9:00-18:00 hrs. Sunday: 11:00-16:00 hrs.

## 11 Capilla Alfonsina

Exhibits photographs and Alfonso Reyes's personal belongings. It is also a center for literary studies. Monday, Thursday and Friday: 9:00-15:00.



A unos pasos del Ángel de la Independencia, del Paseo de la Reforma y de las embajadas. Es una de las mejores opciones en la CDMX

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Museo Histórico Judío y del Holocausto 13  
Tuvie Maizal (Holocaust Museum)

The exhibition narrates the life of the Jews of Eastern Europe in a collection of more than 1,000 photographs and utensils. Monday-Thursday: 10:00-13:15 and 4:00-17:15 hrs.

Ruth Lechuga Museum 14

This house-museum invites us to share each of its spaces occupied with furniture, lacquerware, masks, dolls, paintings, ceramics and endless pieces of Mexican folk art. Visits are only for groups with prior reservations.

Ramón López Velarde Museum 15

It has two important libraries formed by approximately 5,154 books. It is housed in a French style building constructed in the early 1900s. Tuesday-Friday: 10:00-18:00 hrs. Saturday: 10:00-15:00 hrs.



Mexican Plastic Art Museum 16

It has displayed the most representative works of Mexican plastic arts. Monday-Friday: 10:00-5:00 hrs. Saturday-Sunday: 10:00-15:00 hrs.



Museo Universitario de Ciencias y Arte 17  
(University Museum of Sciences and Arts)

Housed in a classic early 20th-century building in the Colonia Roma. Sponsored by Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), the museum is a space dedicated to the experimentation, where the spectator could have more intimate contact with the work in its immediacy and form. It exhibits Mexican and international contemporary art with ties to science or new technology. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



Museo del Juguete Antiguo (Antique Toy 18  
Museum, MUJAM)

Nostalgia is the appropriate word to describe this fascinating museum with more than 40,000 collectibles on display, the largest collection of toys in the world. It features from miniature toys to huge mechanical robots, bikes, and more, some pieces dates back to the 19th Century. The toy house will definitely bring you a smile. Monday-Friday: 9:00-18:00, Saturday: 9:00-16:00, Sunday 10:00-16:00 hrs.





19 Museo del Objeto del Objeto (Museum of the Object of the Object, or “purpose of the object”)

It is located in a construction classified as Art Nouveau built in 1906. The museum has in display a collection of close to 100,000 items, dating back to 1810, up to the present day. Most items are related to packaging, especially bottles, utensils, cosmetics, food containers, clothing items and domestic appliances, among others. Wednesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



20 Museo del Chocolate (Chocolate Museum)

The museum is housed in a historic 1909 building and is the perfect blend of history with contemporary culture. Visitors will learn the full history of chocolate around the world and its importance to Mexican culture and economy. Then parties will get to watch the chocolate making process. The museum offers guided tours, workshops, tastings, gift shop and conferences related to the chocolate. Monday-Sunday: 11:00-17:00 hrs.

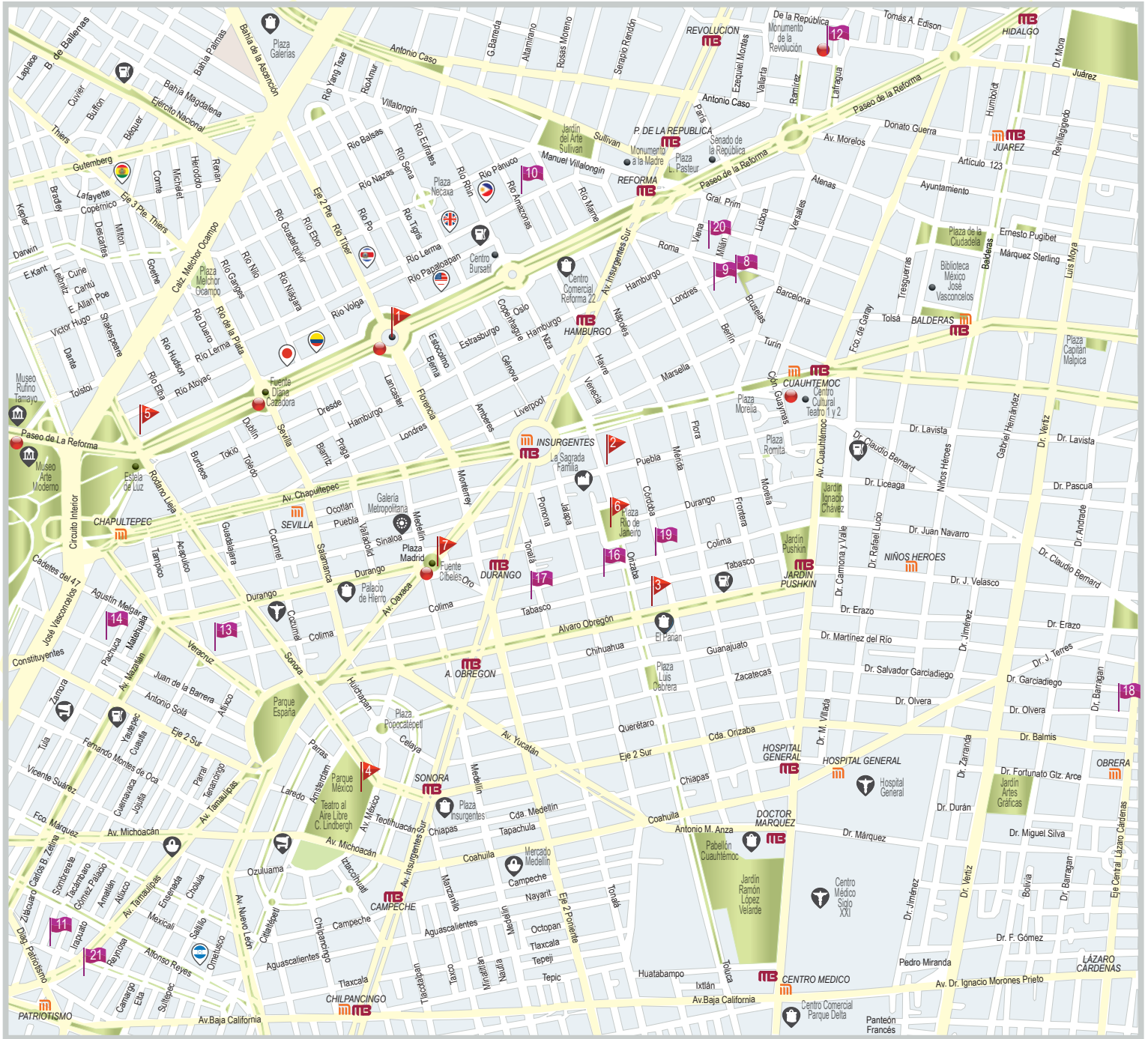


21 Centro Cultural Bella Época (Cultural Center)







It is housed in a beautiful art deco building that used to be a cinema. The 32,000 square-foot building, was restored and today is a complex comprising the Rosario Castellanos bookshop, an art-house movie theater, an art gallery and a cafe. Monday Sunday 9:00-23:00 hrs.







## Symbols

-  EMBASSY
-  TOURIST ATTRACTION
-  MUSEUM
-  CAPITAL BUS STOP
-  SUBWAY STATION
-  METROBUS STATION



## Buildings & Attractions

### 1 Bosque de Chapultepec (Chapultepec Forest)

Once it was used as a retreat for Aztec royalty. Today is the largest city park in Latin America and has a hundred different faces. The park offers museums, cultural centers, theaters, spaces for jogging and biking, monuments, beautiful fountains, lakes like mirrors, amusement parks, an incredible zoo, and even a castle, the only one in Latin America.

It is a popular place to hangout on weekends. Night tours in a train that circuits the park, are popular around Christmas time, when many of the attractions are lit for the season, tickets are on sale at the Casa del Lago. The first Saturdays of each month, With the Lanchacinema (Boat Cinema) the public can enjoy a movie projection from paddleboats on the lake at the Chapultepec.

Among the places you must visit in the park are the Monumental Fountain of Nezahualcoyotl and the causeway of the same name, as well as "El Sargento", a more than 500-year old Ahuhuete tree that is said to have been planted by the Aztec ruler Nezahualcoyotl himself. Another must-see are the Moctezuma Baths, where the emperor Moctezuma took his baths and which were later used by Hernán Cortés, several viceroys, Maximilian of Habsburg and even Porfirio Díaz.

### 2 Casa del Lago (The House of the Lake)

Is a place for cultural and artistic events..

At the end of Paseo de la Reforma Avenue looms Chapultepec hill, on the top is a beautiful ancient castle surrounded by the centuries-old forest, world-class museums, amusement parks, a zoo and lakes. This is the perfect place to share a good time with your family.

*It is such a large park that it is divided into four sections and is the ideal place for family gatherings, among its fountains, monuments, museums and sports facilities.*



The Polanco area is an upmarket neighborhood, characterized by its contemporary California-style architecture.

*In the exclusive residential area there are embassies, and offices of many corporations, as well as upscale hotels, designer shops, modern malls, gourmet restaurants, and art galleries.*

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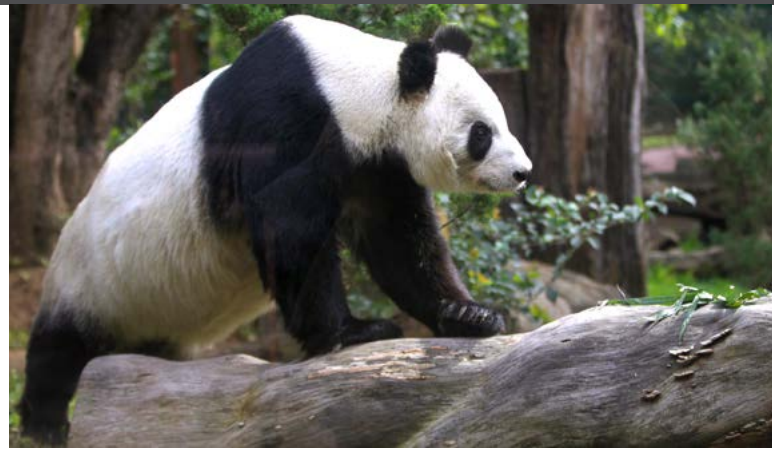
### 3 The Chapultepec Zoo

The zoo exhibits more than 1,400 animals of 240 different species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The animal collection is grouped according to its natural habitat. The zoo is especially famous for its success in giant panda breeding. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-16:30 hrs.

Near the zoo is an artificial lake and where you can rent a boat for a scenic tour of the lake.

### 4 Quinta Colorada

It is located in the former accommodation for the forest rangers of the area in the early 20th century. The house has a European style and house various cultural activities as well as a small planetarium.



### 5 Auditorio Nacional (National Auditorium)

It is a modern construction and holds an astonishing capacity of 9,366 seats. Enjoy art exhibitions, dance shows, musical concerts and theater productions in this sleek venue. Behind the Auditorio Nacional, is Del Bosque Cultural Center with eight theaters in one single place.

### 6 Hipódromo de las Américas

It is a thoroughbred and quarter-horse racetrack. With a high-tech modern architecture is one of the best in the world. It can accommodate 10,000 visitors. There are restaurants and rooms for events.

### 7 Inspark

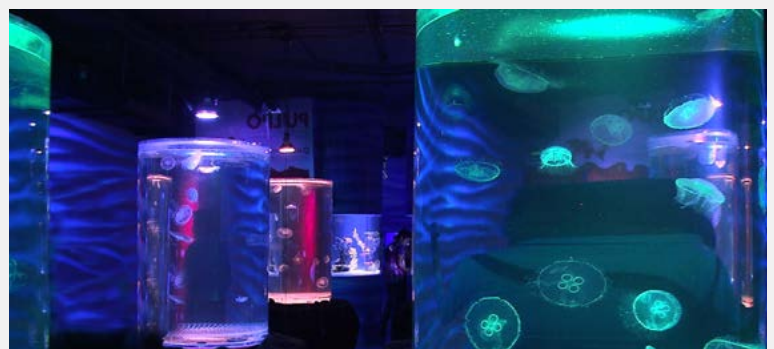
In this park you can enjoy virtual reality experiences, with robotic lights, surround sound and video mapping. You can live the thrill of a car race, fly in a hang glider or see the interaction of music and colors, among many other adventures.



Inbursa Aquarium

8

A world-class aquarium and the largest in Latin America. The building has 5 stories of which 4 are underground. You can explore its 11,500 square feet of marine life wonders showcased in 48 different exhibition settings. Over 5 thousand samples of more than 230 species are featured, including seahorses, turtles, crocodiles, piranhas, jellyfish, corals, and barracudas, among many others. Start the tour of the 400,000-gallon glass tank where blue, yellow, orange and green fish swim among sharks and manta rays. There is also a section dedicated to freshwater ecosystems. Visit the fun thematic sites of Ice Land, the Sunken Ship, the Forest of Kelps and Jellyfish Labyrinth. Travel from Antarctica to the Amazon in this aquatic wonderland. Monday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.





It displays the biggest and more valuable archeological collection in Mexico. It exhibits more than 10,000 original artifacts, distributed in 11 rooms of Archaeology and eleven rooms of Ethnography. At the entrance is an imposing statue of Tláloc, the Aztec god of rain. One of the museum's main features is that its use of open spaces is exemplary. Its long, rectangular courtyard is surrounded on three sides by two-level display halls. In the first floor each room is dedicated to a particular pre-Hispanic culture. Teotihuacan, Americas' first great and powerful state, displays some murals and an anthropomorphic head found in the Pyramid of the Moon. Mexica (Aztec) exhibit, magnificent sculptures from the pantheon of Aztec deities, a model of the layout of Tenochtitlán, and the famous Aztec Calendar. The Oaxaca room displays the fine legacy of Oaxaca's Zapotec and Mixtec civilizations; the highlight is the jade mask of the Zapotec Bat God. In the Mexican Gulf cultures area you will find giant stone heads of the Olmec civilization. In the impressive Maya room, there is a replica of the sarcophagi lid from Pacal's tomb at Palenque. The museum is big and the collection is extensive, so be sure to set aside enough time to do it. Everything is superbly displayed, with much explanatory text translated into English. Audio guides in English and French are available at the entrance. Tuesday-Saturday 9:00-19:00 hrs. Sunday 10:00-18:00 hrs.



## 10 Tamayo Contemporary Art Museum

Exhibits more than 300 pieces. The collection includes the artwork of: Miró, Warhol, Bacon, Botero, Picasso, and Tamayo. The museum includes a souvenir shop and a nice restaurant. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



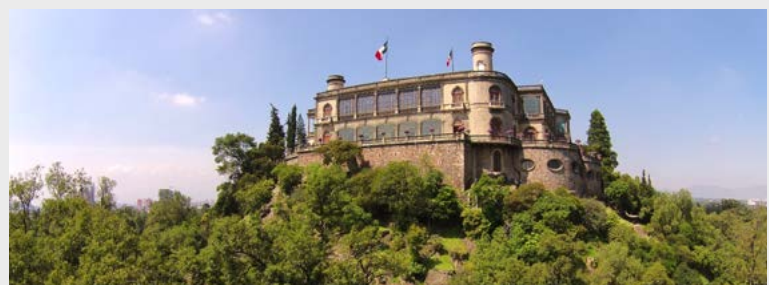
## 11 Museum of Modern Art

It has four rooms with a permanent collection of paintings of Rivera, Siqueiros, Orozco, Kahlo, among others. A Sculpture Garden with artwork of Gelsen Gas, Mathias Goeritz and Manuel Felguerez surrounds the two circular buildings. Tuesday-Sunday: 10.00-17:30 hrs.



# NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY 12

It is housed in the Chapultepec Castle, built at the end of the 18th century, as a summer residence for the Spanish Viceroy. In 1841 it became a military academy, and few years later it became the residence of Maximiliano de Habsburgo and some presidents of the 19th century. The museum displays an exhibition of furniture, jewelry, weapons, documents, clothes and paintings depicting Mexican history. There are some interesting frescos by Orozco, O'Gorman and Siqueiros and a number of carriages, including those used by Benito Juárez and the Emperor Maximilian. From the castle there is a superb view of the city. There are guided tours, library, and video library. The museum's many unique spaces are ideal for a variety of cultural events. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-17:00 hrs.





**13** Museo del Caracol (Snail Museum)

It shows the history of Mexico from the 16th Century to 1917. The museum's twelve halls exhibit historical depictions using scale models to reproduce the most important moments in Mexican history. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-16:00 hrs.

**14** Museum of Natural History and Environmental Culture

The nine exhibition rooms features a variety of themes, from the origins of life on Earth to animal and plant life. The rooms have interesting displays related to the following subjects: Universe, Earth, Origin, and Life, Taxonomy, Ecology, Evolution, Biology, Mankind, and Biographies. Integrated into the museum is the Dolores Carcamo Museum, an amazing mural inside an enormous water tank. The water-themed mural painted by Diego Rivera measures 2,100 square feet (200 Sq m). You can view it from above, by walking around, and looking down into tank. In front of the museum is a monumental fountain and depicts a two-faced version of the Aztec rain god, Tlaloc, also created by Rivera. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

**15** "Papalote" Museo del Niño (The Kite, Children's Museum)

It is a place to have fun while learning about art and science. It also has an IMAX screen. Monday-Friday: 9:00-18:00 hrs. Saturday-Sunday: 10:00-19:00 hrs.



**16** Museum of Electricity

Visitors can experiment the basic principles of Science and Technology thanks to all the interactive devices that this museum offers. Monday-Sunday: 9:00-17:00 hrs.

**17** David Alfaro Siqueiros Museum

Located in the artist's house. It shows his life and simples of his work. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

**18** Luis Barragán Museum

House of the famous architect Luis Barragán, his architectural style has been referred to as both modern and minimalist. The house-museum exhibits a collection of Mexican art from the 16th to 20th Century. Monday-Friday: 10:00-14:00 and 16:00-18:00 hrs. Saturday 10:00-13:00 hrs.13:00 hrs.



Soumaya Museum **19**

of renowned artist like: Rodin, Renoir, Van Gogh, Rivera, Tamayo, Picasso, Cézanne, Matisse, among others. The museum has a library, a restaurant, and a 350-seat auditorium Daily 10:30 -18:30 hrs.



The building is a 46-metre (151 ft.) high six story building covered by 16,000 hexagonal aluminum tiles. The interior of the museum is divided into 6 floors interconnected by lifts and a spiral exterior ramp, so it is better to start your visit at the top floor and then walk down. Considered one of the 15 most important art museums in the world, with more than 60,000 pieces



Lobby Gallery 1 Gallery 3 Gallery 4 Gallery 5 Gallery 6

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**AMAM**  
 ALIANZA MUSEOS AUTÓNOMOS Y MIXTOS

- 20 Jumex Museum  
 This new museum exhibits part of one of the largest private collections of contemporary art in Latin America. The building can be described as a freestanding pavilion with an eclectic nature with a nice shaded café, terrace and balconies that allow the public to be simultaneously inside and outdoors. Tuesday-Sunday: 11:00-20:00 hrs.
- 21 Museo Casa de la Bola (House of the Ball Museum)  
 It was built in the 16th century as a hacienda. In the 1940s it was remodeled and decorated with an eclectic and sumptuous style. Today it is a museum with thirteen halls filled with furniture, paintings, European tapestries and more from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 22 Los Pinos Cultural Complex  
 It is located in what once was the residence of Mexican presidents and has today become a place where various cultural events of different artistic disciplines are held.
- 23 Trick Eye Museum  
 In this completely interactive place with three-dimensional works of art combined with augmented reality, the protagonist is you, so your photos are unmissable! The museum is divided by themes: Water, Art, Snow or Winter, Halloween, Jungle and an area, where the best of all the Trick Eye museums in the world are presented. Monday-Sunday: 9:00-21:00 hrs.

# Polanco - Chapultepec



## Symbols

-  EMBASSY
-  TOURIST ATTRACTION
-  MUSEUM
-  CAPITAL BUS STOP
-  SUBWAY STATION
-  METROBUS STATION



## Buildings & Attractions

- 1** Palacio Nacional (National Palace)  
Built atop the rubble that once was Moctezuma palace, this building has more than five hundred years of history. In its mezzanine there are beautiful murals by Diego Rivera, including the famous mural called “Mexico through the centuries”.
- 2** El Zócalo  
This huge open space with an area of more than 57,600 square meters is the third largest public square in the world and the most important public square in the city, surrounded by amazing buildings that reflect a history of more than 500 years.
- 3** Antiguo Edificio del Ayuntamiento (The Old City Hall Palace)  
The historical building is full of history since the first City Council meeting was held in 1532. It houses a small museum and several galleries.
- 4** Jesús de Nazareno Hospital and Church  
The first hospital in America was founded in 1524 and has a beautiful baroque façade, a painting by Juan Correa and in the vault of the temple there is an important work by José Clemente Orozco. Also, the remains of Hernán Cortés can be found here.

The Historic Center is a UNESCO world heritage site that was once the capital of the ancient Aztec empire and then the seat of power for the Spanish colony of New Spain.

*It contains more than 2,000 buildings of historical importance and an impressive archeological site.*

Many of these buildings are shrouded in magic and legend. You may walk along the streets filled with history, and come across luxury hotels, impressive museums, five-star restaurants, department stores with more than a hundred-year-old history, beautifully decorated churches and monuments.

*Among the countless streets in the city center, Madero Street stands out, one of the first to be laid out by the Spaniards and which has been converted into a pedestrian street.*



Another of the pedestrian streets where you can enjoy the cultural atmosphere of the Historic Center is Regina Street, which also offers a great variety of restaurants and traditional mezcalerías (Mezcal bar and shop), as well as museums and baroque temples.

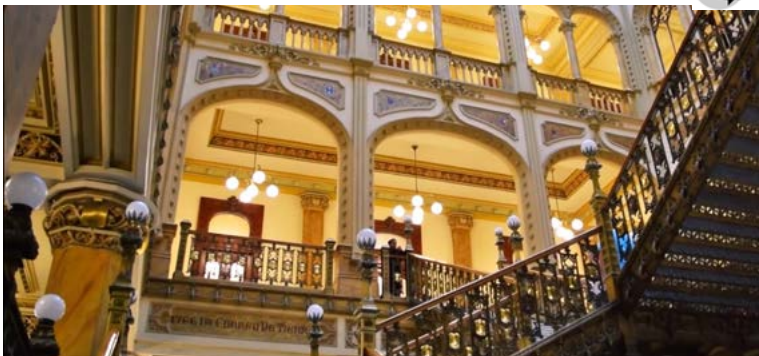
### TIP

*While walking around the Historic Center you should wear comfortable shoes and pay attention in every corner, because you will be surprised by buildings full of history and magnificent architecture in the most unexpected of places.*



5 Palacio de Correos (Postal Palace)

Construction of the building started in 1902 and finished in 1908. It's architectural style is highly eclectic, mixing influences of Neoclassical, Plateresque, Baroque and Moorish styles. The highlight is the impressive iron staircase. When you climb it, the atmosphere created by its surroundings really takes you back a century. It has a library and a museum.



6 Alameda Park

This plaza dating from the sixteenth century is considered the green lung of the downtown area. It has fountains, sculptures and the Hemiciclo a Juárez. Surrounded by seven interesting museums, the Torre Latinoamericana and the impressive Bellas Artes building is one of the top attractions in the area.



7 Plaza Garibaldi

The outdoor plaza is a meeting point for Mexico's mariachi bands. Whether you take a stroll through the plaza day or night, mariachi bands will be found playing music and engaging with visitors. There is a traditional restaurant and bar full of traditions and the Museum of Tequila and Mezcal. It offers visitors a lesson in the history, production, and significance of Mexico's two most popular distilled agave drinks. You can have a two-shot tasting on a rooftop bar and buy a nice souvenir in the site store. Wednesday-Monday: 11:00–19:00 hrs.



8 Antigua Escuela de Economía (Old School of Economics)

It was founded in 1929 and it is located in a nice Renaissance-style building blending Art Nouveau elements. It features beautiful event spaces.

9 Antigua Escuela de Jurisprudencia (Old School of Jurisprudence)

The building was originally the Convent of St. Catherine of Siena, founded in 1593. The school settled on the property in 1908.

10 Colegio de San Ignacio de Loyola Las Vizcaínas

It was established in the mid 18th century in a Baroque building. The most impressive aspect of the interior is the chapel in an elaborate Churrigueresque style. The Historic Archives maintain the school's records from the beginning and has its own museum



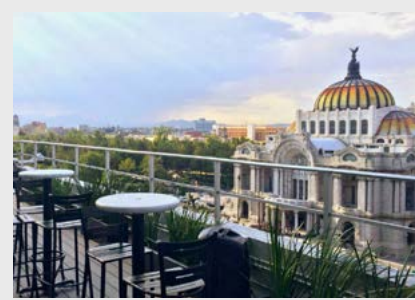
12 Universidad del Claustro de Sor Juana (University of the Cloister of Sor Juana)

Located in the former San Jerónimo Convent founded in 1585. This convent is best known for having been the home of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz for over twenty-five years in the 17th century. From 1982 it houses the University that has been in charge of the restoration of the beautiful building.

Torre Latinoamericana (Latin-American Tower) 11

It is the first skyscraper in the city. You can admire this splendid city from the 44th floor where you will find an on-site museum and a fully remodeled observation deck with telescopes available. There's a museum in the 36th floor that chronicles Mexico City's history in the last two hundred years; in the 37th floor there's a coffee shop and a gift store; in the 38th floor there's a small museum showcasing the buildings history; in the 40th floor you will find a bar with a great view; and on the 41st floor there's a restaurant. Daily: 9:00-22:00 hrs.

Additionally in the basement there is a fun maze of mirrors with lights that change color and music. Daily: 11:00-20:00 hrs.



13 Club de Banqueros (Bankers Club)

This building was built in 1548, and it was used as the first School for half-breed girls in Latin American. In 1994 the construction was restored and became the Bankers Club.



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**14** Casa de los Azulejos (House of Tiles)  
It dates back to the 16th century and the façade is covered with attractive tiles. In the main stairway is one of the earliest works by Jose Clemente Orozco. Today is a restaurant.

**15** Casas de Mayorazgo de Guerrero (Houses of the Mayorazgo de Guerrero)  
The two buildings are nearly twins with tezontel stone facades built in the 16th century. The “Small House” or the servant’s house hosted the workshop of the famous Mexican engraver Jose Guadalupe Posada (1852-1913). And in the “Large House”, Rufino Tamayo painted a fresco, dedicated to music.

**16** Mercado de San Juan (Market)  
It is a set of four markets in the San Juan neighborhood and is famous for the exotic food it offers such as: armadillo, skunk, buffalo, goose, pheasant, scorpions, frogs and endless options for the most adventurous palates. Additionally, you can find beautifully handcrafted articles from different regions of the country.

**18** Barrio Chino (Chinatown)  
This neighborhood is populated by people from China and other Asian countries. It is considered the smallest Chinatown in the world but it is no less attractive because of its variety of restaurants and shops that offer countless items from the oriental part of the world, as well as Chinese experiences such as knowing the Chinese zodiac, dress in traditional clothes or celebrate the Chinese New Year.

## Mercado de Artesanías La Ciudadela

**17** Mercado de Artesanías La Ciudadela (Craft Market)  
This market dates back to the sixties and you can find the best handicrafts from all over the country at the best prices. Some of the pieces you can find here are inspired by pre-Hispanic times. Monday-Saturdays: 9:00-19:00 hrs. Sundays: 10:00-18:00 hrs. More information:

[CLICK HERE](#)





Built between 1532 and 1813 on the remains of an Aztec temple is without a doubt one of the most important buildings in the city. The monumental structure is over 350 feet long and 200 feet wide; its bell towers reach a height of 215 feet. Due to the long construction time, there is a combination of different styles in the architecture and decorations, including Renaissance, Baroque, and Neoclassic. There are five ornate altarpieces: the Altar of Forgiveness; the Altar of the Kings, exquisitely sculpted by Jerónimo de Balbás in 1718; the main altar; the Altar of Resurrected Jesus; and the Altar of the Virgin of Zapopan, as well as a choir, a sacristy and sixteen chapels, each one with altarpieces, paintings, furniture and sculptures. Daily: 8:00-20:00 hrs. The tabernacle, adjacent to the cathedral, contains the baptistery and serves to register the parishioners.

**19** Temple of San Felipe Neri “La Profesa” (The Professed House)

Built in the 17th century one of its altars was design by Manuel Tolsá with a neoclassic style. Eleven neoclassical altarpieces, attached to the north and south walls harmonize with the main altarpiece. The church is also noted for its very large collection (453 pieces) of colonial-era artworks spanning three centuries by some of Mexico’s best artists including: Cristóbal de Villalpando, Juan Correa, Miguel Cabrera, Miguel de Herrera and Pelegrín Clavé, among others.



**21** Temple and Ex Convent of San Francisco

The massive convent complex was the most important in the city during the colonial times. Only the temple remains today, and it features a

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### 26 Temple of San Juan de Dios

It was part of the old San Juan de Dios Hospital and was built in the 18th century. It includes one of the oldest concave facades in the city. Inside the church there are beautiful paintings. Today part of the former monastery houses de Franz Mayer Museum.

### 27 Parish of Santa Veracruz

It was built in 1568 and rebuilt in 1759. The facade has a beautiful baroque style. Manuel Tolsá, the famous sculptor and architect, is buried here. The Plaza de Santa Veracruz is located in front of the church, a beautiful space with a fountain, where the San Juan de Dios church and the Franz Mayer and National Stamp Museums converge.

### 28 Temple of the Holy Trinity

The temple was built in the 18th century and is an excellent example of Baroque architecture..

### 29 Regina Coeli Church and Convent

The parish is part of a convent built in the 16th century. Its beautiful main altar carved in wood and covered with gold leaf, in Churrigueresque style, stands out. Various cultural activities such as concerts and plays are held in the temple every Wednesday.

### 30 Templo de San Fernando

This church dates from 1755 and has a beautiful baroque façade and a richly decorated altar. Here rest the remains of Viceroy Bernardo de Gálvez, famous for being the one who built Chapultepec Castle. It is located in front of the Plaza de San Fernando, a pleasant peaceful corner full of history and on one of its sides is the pantheon of the same name.

### 22 San Hipolito Church

A Baroque style construction, built in 1739. The temple is famous because it is the center for the veneration of San Judas Tadeo.

### 23 Church of Santo Domingo

A baroque church built in 1716 as a part of the Convent of Santo Domingo. The altar is a masterpiece made by Manuel Tolsá with several paintings and gold medallions. It is located in front of the Plaza de Santo Domingo, which in addition to being surrounded by wonderful buildings, offers a unique atmosphere, as it seems to be in colonial times. It is said that the house of the last Mexica ruler, Cuahtémoc, was located here.

### 24 Temple and Ex Convent of San Lorenzo

This is a 17th century building with a majestic Baroque style.

### 25 Temple and Square of Santa Catarina Mártir

The church was built in 1568. It is constructed of tezontle (a reddish porous volcanic rock) and grey quarry. A beautiful gilded altarpiece stands out.



### 31 Temple of Porta Coelli

Built by the Dominicans, it has a simple neoclassical façade. Inside, the walls are decorated with Byzantine-style murals.

### 32 Former Church of St. Augustine

17th century Renaissance style building. Today the historic building houses the National Library.

### 33 San Sebastián Parish

It was one of the first four Indian parishes to be built outside the limits of the Spanish layout. To this day it preserves its flat roof with wooden beams. It is located in the Tenocha neighborhood of Atzacualco.

34 Ex Temple of Corpus Christi  
It was part of a convent that housed the daughters of the indigenous chiefs. It preserves its magnificent baroque façade and houses 27,000 historical documents from the 16th to the 20th centuries.

35 Temple of Our Lady of Pilar (La Enseñanza)  
It is one of the greatest jewels of the novo-Hispanic baroque. Its name comes from the fact that it was one of the first schools for women in the 18th century. It has an amazing gold-plated altarpiece and is flanked by two large oil paintings.

36 Santa Teresa la Nueva Parish  
This building was formerly a leper hospital and dates from 1715. Its façade is baroque and the original altarpieces were replaced by neoclassical ones. It is currently the National School for the Blind.

37 Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe  
It was part of the Convent of San Juan that was founded in the XVI century. It is also known as Church of the Good Tone, since during the XIX century it was part of the tobacco factory with that name. In 1911 the original temple was demolished to build the current church with a marked French influence. In front you will find the Plaza de San Juan that during the pre-Hispanic era was known as “Moyotlán” and housed a commercial market in colonial times. Just right beside is the famous San Juan Market.



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It was the core of the Aztec's ceremonial center. Templo Mayor is a relatively small site, and there is a pathway that guides you around the ruins of what it used to be a 200 feet (60 m) height pyramid with two temples at the top dedicated to Huitzilopochtli, the god of war, and Tláloc, the good of rain. Placards along the way explain what you are seeing. Note especially the Tzompantli or Altar of Skulls, gives you an insight into Aztec culture. The small museum with eight exhibit halls is well laid with a display of many artifacts found in the site. The highlights are a couple of enormous monoliths, one that depicts Tlaltecuhli, the Earth Goddess, and the other is the goddess Coyolxauqui. Tuesday-Sunday: 09:00-17:00 hrs.

## San Ildefonso College

39 The former Jesuit College was built in 1588. The facade has a Churrigueresque style. The main patio displays beautiful Orozco murals, and the amphitheater, off the lobby, holds Rivera's first mural. There are also some murals by David Siqueiros and Revueltas. Also, the woodwork in the "Generalito" room is nothing less than stunning; here you can also appreciate 17th-18th century canvases. This place presents temporary exhibits. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:30 hrs.



## 40 Ex-Teresa Arte Actual

A baroque convent built in the 18th Century. The museum exhibits non conventional art. Monday-Sunday: 10:00 -18:00 hrs.

## 41 Museo de la Luz (Museum of Light)

Former temple of St Peter and St. Paul. The exhibit has cultural and scientific purposes. Monday-Friday: 9:00-16:00 hrs. Saturday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

42

## Jose Luis Cuevas Museum

There are drawings, sculptures and graphic work of the artist, as well as temporary exhibits. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

# Franz Mayer Museum 43

The structure in which the museum resides has more than 500 hundred years of history. It has an important collection of art pieces from the 16th to 19th centuries. The exhibit halls open onto a sumptuous colonial patio, where you can grab a bite at the excellent Cloister Café. Tuesday- Sun 10:00-17:00 hrs.



## 44 Museum of the City of Mexico

This building used to be the palace of the Counts of Santiago de Calimaya, and it has a beautiful Baroque style. It shows a route through history of the city since Tenochtitlan until today. In the foundations you can contemplate a head of Quetzalcoatl carved in basalt dating from the Mexica period. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

## 45 Diego Rivera Mural Museum

It has temporary exhibits and a light-and-sound show of the mural "Sunday: afternoon Dream in the Alameda" depicting the history of the famous park. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

## 46 Laboratorio de Arte Alameda

It is located in the former convent of San Diego, built in 1591. The museum offers a sampling of Vanguard and Contemporary Art. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.

The Palace is one of the most iconic buildings in the city and has been the scene of some of the most notable events in music, dance, theatre, opera and literature. It is a striking building with art nouveau and art deco styles, but the most impacting aspect is the stage “curtain” which is a stained glass created out of nearly a million pieces of iridescent colored glass by Tiffany’s in New York, the design has the volcanoes Popocatepetl and Iztaccíhuatl done by Gerardo Murillo (Dr. Atl). It houses a number of murals painted by Rufino Tamayo, Diego Rivera and José Clemente Orozco, four galleries and The National Museum of Architecture. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

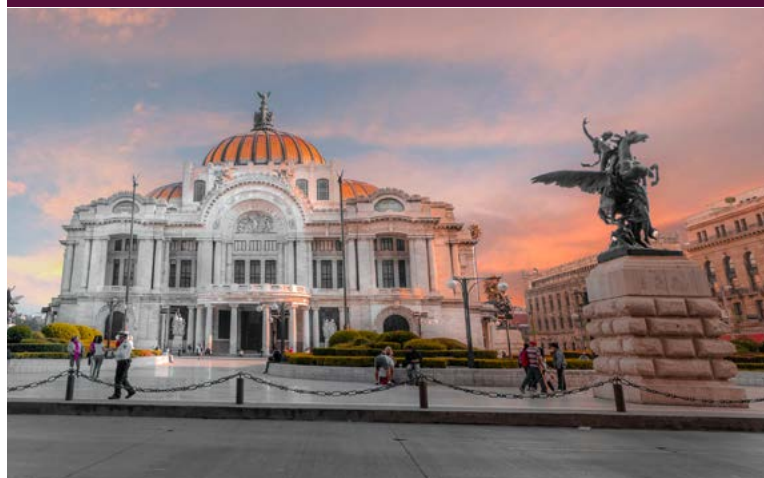
In this magnificent venue the Mexican Folkloric Ballet performs on Wednesdays and Sundays with such creativity and excellence which can easily be compared to the best dance companies in the world.



Mexican Folkloric Ballet



Mexican Folkloric Ballet  
CALENDAR AND PROMOTIONS



## 48 San Fernando Cemetery and Museum

Part of an 18th century convent, you will find in here the remains of important figures in the history of Mexico. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-17:00 hrs.

## 49 Museo Nacional de las Culturas (National Museum of Cultures)

This 18th century building exhibits collections from different parts of the world are presented here. The museum exhibits more than 12,000 objects from the cultures of Greece, Rome, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, Japan and China, among others. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

## 50 Kaluz Museum

It is located in an iconic building from the XVI century, the Antiguo Hospicio de Santo Tomás de Villanueva, which during the XX century was the Hotel de Cortés. Its exhibition highlights the collection of landscapes, still lifes and genre scenes with works ranging from the eighteenth to the twenty-first centuries, as well as the Vicente Rojo Mural that adorns part of the facade of the museum. Wednesday-Monday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

## 51 Museo del Zapato (Shoe Museum)

With an original collection of more than 2,000 shoes from around the world and from different eras. Monday-Friday: 10:00-14:00 / 15:00-18:00 hrs.

## 52 San Carlos Museum

An old building design by the famous Manuel Tolsá. It exhibits a rich collection of works from the 15th to the 19th century, highlighting works by Tintoretto, Tiziano, Zurbarán and Rivera. Wednesday-Monday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

## 53 Museo de la Policía (Mexico City Police Museum)

A beautiful building with interesting exhibits. Monday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

## 54 Museo del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea (Army and Air Force Museum of Mexico)

Located in a baroque building from the 17th century. The Ex-Convent of the order of the Bethlehemites, exhibits a collection of weapons, uniforms and video capsules organized by historical periods. Tuesday-Saturday 10:00-18:00 hrs. Sunday 10:00 -16:00 hrs.

## 56 Museo de Arte Popular (Museum of Popular Art)

The museum is a real showcase of Mexican traditions and art. Some of the objects on display are old and others of recent creation. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs. Wednesday: 10:00-21:00 hrs.

## 56 Museo de la Charrería

It offers an exhibition of ancient mounts and clothing. It is located in the old Monserrat Convent founded in the 17th century by the order of Benedictine nuns. Monday-Friday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

## 57 Palacio de Iturbide (Palace of Iturbide)

The building, dating from 1779, is considered a jewel of baroque architecture. It became the Banamex Cultural Palace Museum in 2004. It houses nearly 4,300 works of art, including paintings by Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, Doctor Atl, Joaquín Clausell and Frida Kahlo, among others. Daily: 10:00 to 19:00 hrs.



# Ballet Folklórico de México



DE AMALIA HERNÁNDEZ

Director general: Salvador López López



# ¡LA DANZA REGRESA AL PALACIO!





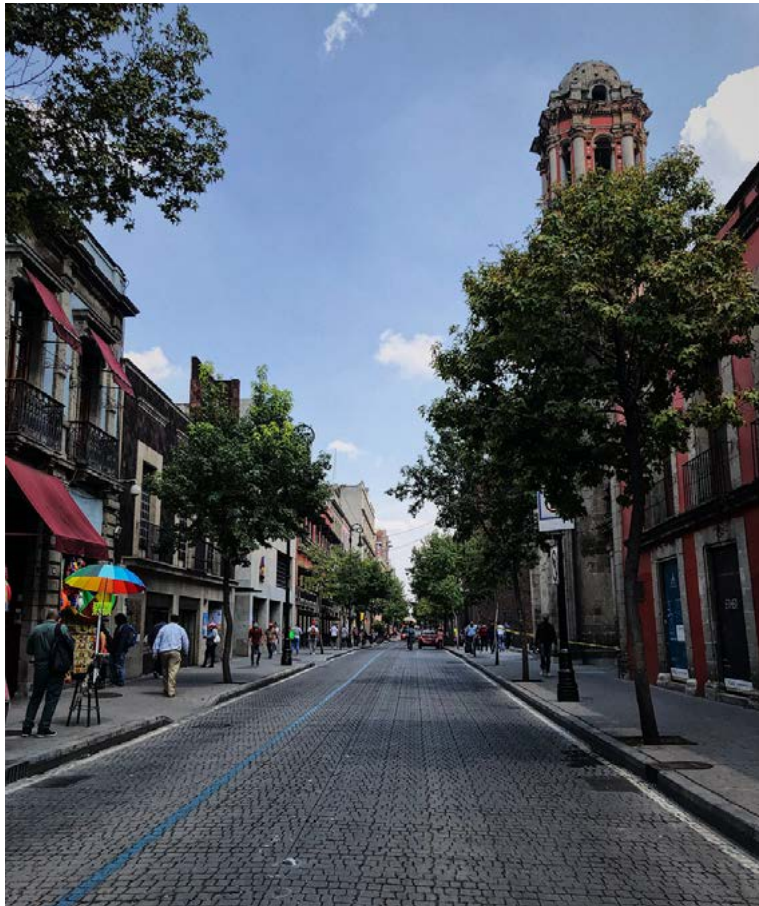
Exhibits lithographs, trading cards and cartoons, and many other things related to the Mexican popular culture, traditions and history. Everything in display is part of the collection of the famous writer Carlos Monsivais. The terrace at the top has a cafe to serve you drinks and snacks and you can enjoy Mexico City from above. Wednesday–Monday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



The Museum of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is located in the Palace of the Archbishopric, a building that housed the first bishop of the city, Fray Juan de Zumarraga in 1530. The museum preserves documents and investigations. It also exhibits a representative sample of contemporary art in Mexico. This building was built over the temple of Tezcatlipoca, so there is a glass window that allows you to see the remains of the ancient temple. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

60 Museo Interactivo de Economía, (Interactive Museum of Economics) (MIDE)

Created by the Bank of Mexico and various financial institutions, the museum is housed in an old Bethlehemite convent. It is dedicated to the dissemination and reflection of the economy, finance and sustainable development. The museum is open to the public and features hands-on exhibits meant to make the basic concepts of economics fun and engaging. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00 to 18:00 hrs.



61 Museo de la Memoria y Tolerancia (Museum of Remembrance and Tolerance)

Permanent exhibits include those on the holocaust and other humanitarian atrocities in history among others. Memory and Tolerance are contained on the top three levels of the Museum. Tuesday-Friday: 9:00-18:00 hrs

Low level Fourth floor A Fourth floor B Iland MyT Sésamo



Museo de la Caricatura (Caricature Museum)

62 Located in an 18th century building with pre-Hispanic vestiges. The collection includes mostly political cartoons from the XIX and XX Centuries. Daily 10:00-17:00 hrs.



## Museo Nacional de Arte (National Art Museum)

63

It is housed in a beautiful Neoclassical building, the old Palace of Communications. The museum exhibits a large collection representing the history of Mexican art from the 16th century to the mid 20th century. The artwork is subdivided into three distinct periods. The first covers the colonial period, the second covers from 1810 to 1910, and the third covers the period of the first half of the 20th century. Tuesday- Sunday: 10:30-17:30 hrs.



360°



### 64 Casa Borda

Over the centuries, the mansion was fragmented, today we can admire the old patios and the original balcony of the 17th century. The museum offered a small collection of indigenous clothing and colonial-era garb.

### 65 Museo de la Mujer (Women's Museum)

The building belonged to the old University Press. Its exhibition refers to the gender approach from pre-Hispanic times to the present day. It has a documentation center, bookstore and film club. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

### 66 Museo Nacional de la Estampa (Stamp Museum)

It is located in an historical building of the 16th century. The construction has been renovated and exhibits more than 12,000 pieces, a sample of the great tradition of Mexican stamps. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

### 67 Museum of Medicine

It is housed in the Palace of the Inquisition, a building of the eighteenth century. In the 19th century it became the School of Medicine and is now a museum. Its main facade faces the Plaza de Santo Domingo. Tuesday-Friday: 9:00-18:00 hrs. Saturday-Sunday: 9:00-14:00 hrs.

### 68 Museo del Pulque y las Pulquerías (MUPyP)

This museum is dedicated to the dissemination of this emblematic drink of Mexican culture, which is also known as “the drink of the gods”. It has a didactic tour through the history of pulque and is a constantly

evolving exhibition. It offers a so-called “pulcata” where you can also taste the drink. Monday-Saturday: 10:00-22:00 hrs and Sundays 10:00-17:00 hrs.

### 69 Justo Sierra Synagogue

It is the first Ashkenazi synagogue where the Jews who came to Mexico from Eastern Europe and Russia gathered and it is a replica of the synagogue located in Lithuania, with a neo-Romanesque style. It offers tours of the building and the neighborhood, as well as events and various activities. Domingo-viernes 10:00-17:00 hrs.

### 70 Rivas Mercado House

The house belonged to Antonio Rivas Mercado, a renowned architect. It was built at the end of the 19th century and currently houses a museum that exhibits documents, photographs, furniture and objects of both characters, the architect and his daughter Antonieta, an important writer and activist of the early 20th century. Tours on Saturdays and Sunday: 11:00-13:30 hrs.

### 71 Biblioteca de México “José Vasconcelos”

The building that houses the Library, “La Ciudadela”, was built in the 18th century and has had various functions over the years. Currently, it has become a cultural center that houses more than 220,000 volumes that include books, magazines and newspapers. There are spaces dedicated to the collections of famous writers such as Carlos Monsivais and Alí Chumacero. It also has a children's room, an Image Center and a Multipurpose Forum.

## Academy of San Carlos







72

Founded in 1781 it was the first art academy in America. The most significant area of this building is its elegant central courtyard framed by arches and covered by a huge glass dome, decorated by reproductions of classical and Renaissance sculptures. It has a beautiful library and an impressive collection of works by renowned artists such as Rubens, Durero, Rembrandt, Giovanni Battista Piranesi, Goya, Diego Velázquez, José María Velasco, Rufino Tamayo and Diego Rivera, among others. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00 to 18:00 hrs.





## Symbols

	TOURIST ATTRACTION
	CHURCH
	MUSEUM
	CAPITAL BUS STOP
	SUBWAY STATION
	METROBUS STATION



## Buildings & Attractions

- 1** Tenanitla Square  
The square is surrounded by attractive colonial buildings such as the Exconvent of El Carmen. During the weekends you may find vendors, artisans and musicians around the park.
- 2** San Jacinto Square  
On Saturdays this is the site of the famous “Bazar del Sábado” where artisans, vendors and artists expose their pieces. There is a church founded in the 16th century.
- 3** San Angel Cultural Center  
This 19th century building opens its doors to different cultural expressions such as plays and various workshops. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-21:00 hrs.
- 4** Biblioteca de las Revoluciones (Revolution Library)  
Located in a restored house known as “Casa de los Dos Patios” built at the end of the XIX century. It has 83 thousand pieces between books and magazines, as well as a reading room and a space for exhibitions.
- 5** Casa de Jaime Sabines  
Cultural Center housed in a historic 17th century building. The center offers workshops and artistic presentations. Tuesday-Saturday: 9:00-20:00 hrs.

This neighborhood has been kept in a time capsule. The beautiful plazas, narrow cobblestone streets, and old colorful houses with elaborate balconies, maintain an authentic colonial atmosphere. Today San Angel also features many exclusive boutiques and art galleries.

*The neighborhood emerged as a religious settlement and it was here that the Carmelite friars built one of the largest convents in New Spain. Today, the building houses the El Carmen Museum, famous for its mummies.*

The Plaza de San Jacinto stands out because in its surroundings you can find high-end restaurants and some of them offer beautiful terraces with outdoor tables, as well as stores to buy various pieces of Mexican art. Additionally, on Saturdays painters and some other artists set up shop to offer their beautiful creations.

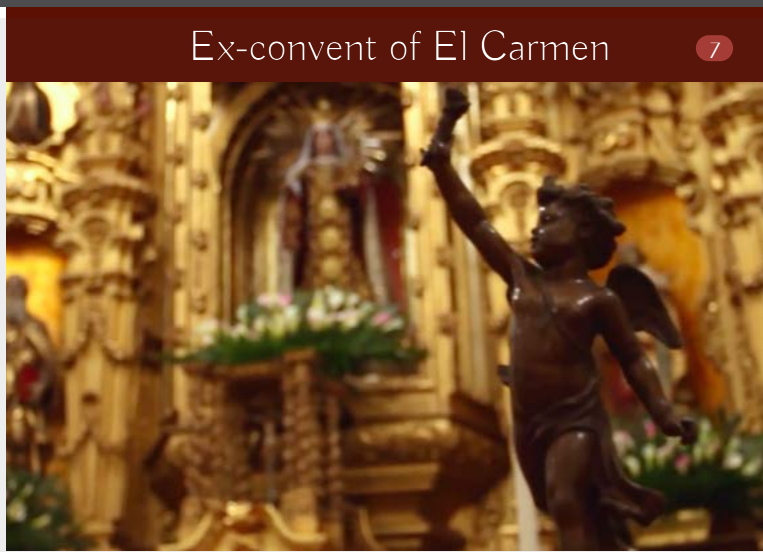
*In front of the plaza, also on Saturdays, you can enjoy its Saturday art bazaar. High-quality handicrafts, antiques, art, and Mexican food are all offered here.*



Since 2010 San Ángel urban architecture (streets, squares, churches, convents, etc), became the city's first Tangible Cultural Heritage of Mexico City and the cultural expressions manifested in the neighborhood as Intangible Cultural Heritage

# Churches

- 6 San Jacinto Church  
The Dominicans founded this church in 1580, and is one of the oldest churches in the city. Inside, appreciate the contrast of the stark nave with a beautifully carved wooden altar covered in gold, as well as the beautiful paintings from the 17th and 18th centuries. Outside, there is an enclosed courtyard bursts with cedars, eucalyptus and pines.
- 8 San Sebastián Mártir Church (Chimalistac)  
Its Baroque altar dates from the 18th century, and it has art pieces created by Miguel Cabrera.



Built in the 17th century by Carmelite monks was one of the most important properties in the colonial era. The beautiful temple has a magnificent baroque altar and three domes covered by exquisite Talavera pottery. The convent has become a museum and exhibits several pieces of vice regal art and several religious artifacts, as well as a greatly decorated crypt in which the mummified bodies of some influential characters rest. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-21:00 hrs.

# Museums

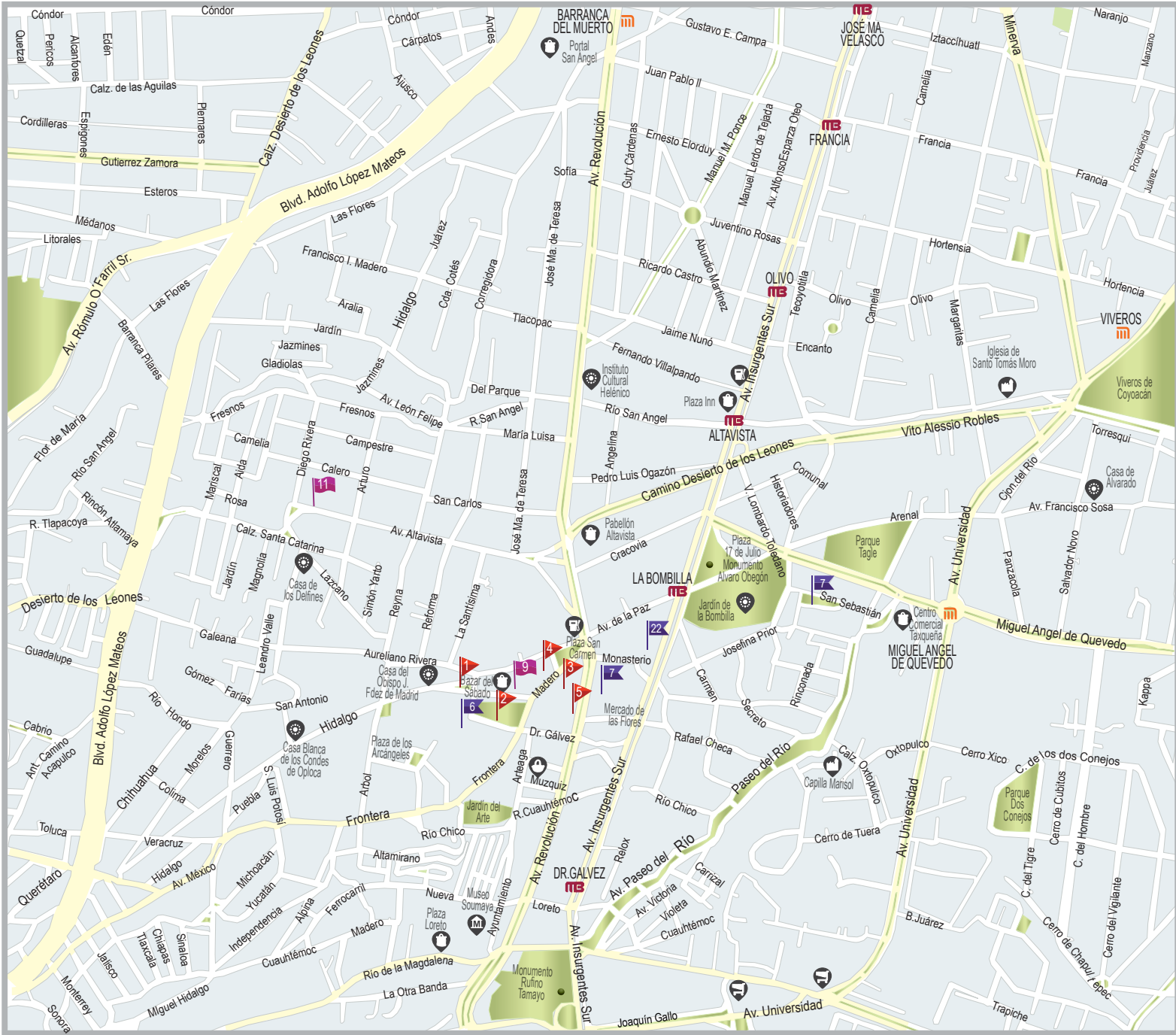
- 9 Centro Cultural Isidro Fabela, Casa del Risco Museum  
Housed in a unique historic 18th century building. In the interior courtyard there's a highly ornate Baroque fountain made of broken pieces of porcelain and seashells. The museum has a collection of more than 400 pieces distributed in seven exhibit rooms, including European paintings from the 14th through 18th Centuries. Next to the house there is a library, historical documents on the Mexican Revolution and some spaces for a variety of cultural expressions. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.
- 10 Carrillo Gil Museum  
Exhibits a collection of contemporary art. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



# Museo Casa Estudio Diego Rivera y Frida Kahlo



It was built as a house and workshop for Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo by the painter, muralist, architect and friend of the couple, Juan O'Gorman. It exhibits easel works, drawings, pre-Hispanic objects and popular art pieces, as well as documents, personal objects and photographs. Here you can feel the atmosphere of life and work of Diego and Frida. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



## Symbols

	TOURIST ATTRACTION
	CHURCH
	MUSEUM
	SUBWAY STATION
	METROBUS STATION



## Buildings & Attractions

### 1 Jardín del Centenario (Centenario Park)

It is located in the center of the Coyoacán neighborhood and is the meeting point for visitors, who come to its numerous cafes, bookstores, bistros and ice cream parlors, as well as to the bazaar that is installed on weekends. The garden preserves the old access to the atrium of the Parish of San Juan Bautista, known as "Arcos del Jardín Centenario", a beautiful colonial monument of stone carved by indigenous hands that dates back to the 16th century.

### 2 Jardín Hidalgo (Hidalgo Park)

Hidalgo is the main plaza or square of the borough. In the center of the plaza, there is an early 20th century kiosk with a stained glass cupola and a statue of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. On one side are the Casa Municipal, served as an administrative/governmental building since it was constructed in the 18th century, and the Parish of San Juan Bautista.

### 3 Mexican Handcraft Bazaar in Coyoacan

This colorful market is the right place to find all kind of handcrafts at a reasonable price. Here visitors can find colorful candles, typical clothes, traditional sweets, incense of copal, temporary tattoos, and much more. You can also enjoy churros full with different flavors and a delicious coffee from Veracruz.

Stunningly beautiful neighborhood of cobblestone streets lined by massive old trees defined by their small plazas and Colonial-Era homes with boutiques, galleries, ancient churches, restaurants with nice outdoor terraces, bookstores, and cafes.

*This whole area is infused with a particular international feeling that lends a bohemian touch to the neighborhoods where many intellectuals and artists have lived, like León Trotsky, Octavio Paz, Diego Rivera, Frida Kahlo*

Theaters, jugglers, mime artists, street musicians, paintings and sculptures display in the plazas, are just some of the cultural activities around this area. Here, visitors find a little of the old, provincial Mexico.

*In the heart of Coyoacán you will find the Jardín Hidalgo and the Jardín Centenario and a few steps away, you can discover places where you can appreciate the popular arts and handicrafts such as the Mercado Artesanal Mexicano, or the local gastronomy such as the Mercado de Antojitos, where you can savor typical Mexican snacks such as quesadillas, sopes or pozole amidst this friendly neighborhood atmosphere.*





Its history dates back to 1540 when a small hermitage was erected. The current chapel dates from 1740 and is surrounded by beautiful trees that give it a pleasant atmosphere of tranquility. A small theater is located here and opposite the Jesús Reyes Heróles culture house.

#### 6 Viveros de Coyoacán

It has an area of 38.9 hectares where there are trails for walking, an arboretum with 29 species of trees, artificial wetlands, an area with vegetation typical of arid zones, nurseries and an educational path.

#### 7 Cineteca Nacional (National Film Archives and Film Institute of Mexico)

It is in charge of preserving national and international film memory. It has 10 rooms that show the best film productions in the world, although they are also used to present plays and concerts. There is an outdoor forum where films are also shown. It has cafes, shops and a bookstore.

#### 8 National Arts Center

The center is a cultural complex with an area of 12 hectares and is distinguished by its attractive contemporary architecture. Here 6 spaces are housed for the exhibition of visual arts, various academic centers, a library and 12 scenic spaces where plays, concerts, film screenings, workshops, exhibitions and conferences are held.



Historians affirm that the pre-Hispanic ceremonial center of Coyohuacan was here. In the center there is a baroque chapel from the 18th century; however, the original building was ordered to be built by Hernán Cortés himself and it is presumed that the first mass in New Spain was celebrated in that chapel.

#### 9 Jesús Reyes Heróles Culture House

This building dates back to the 18th century and was originally a small paper factory. Currently it has become a pleasant space with beautiful garden areas, sculptures and rooms where workshops are held and various cultural events are held.



## Iglesias

#### 10 San Antonio Panzacola Chapel

A 17th century Baroque chapel, it is located in front of one of the few colonial bridges that remain intact.

#### 11 Parish of San Juan Bautista

It is one of the oldest temples in the city. Throughout more than four centuries it has had various modifications. In 1804 it was rebuilt and later in 1926 and 1947 it underwent various renovations. However, it has not lost its beauty. The “Capilla del Santísimo” stands out, with exquisite baroque altarpieces seasoned with viceregal paintings from the 18th century.



## 12 Leon Trotsky Museum

It is the former house of the Russian ideologue, Leon Trotsky, it has preserved its original furniture. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

## 13 Museo Nacional de la Acuarela (National Watercolor Museum)

It houses a permanent exhibition of more than 300 watercolors, a collection of master Alfredo Guati Rojo. Monday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

## 14 Museo Nacional de Culturas Populares (National Museum of Popular Culture)

It exhibits objects of Mexican popular art. Tuesday-Thursday: 10:00-18:00 hrs. Friday-Sunday: 10:00-20:00 hrs.

## 15 Museo Nacional de las Intervenciones (National Museum of the Interventions)

Installed in the former convent of Churubusco, a complex formed by the Temple of San Diego from the 17th century and the Franciscan convent that currently houses the museum in which lithographs and furniture of the interventions that Mexico has faced are exhibited. The museum also has temporary exhibitions and an important collection of sacred art. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-18:00 hrs.



## 16 Geles Cabrera Sculpture Museum

Permanent exhibition of the Mexican sculptor, who offers the public part of her artistic heritage made of various materials. Monday-Friday: 11:00-14:00 and 16:00-18:00 hrs. Saturday: 9:00-13:00 hrs.



## Frida Kahlo Museum

17



The Blue House was Frida's residence for most of her life. Here, precious objects that inspired the artist are exhibited, as well as a part of her visual work. Beautiful pieces of popular art, pre-Columbian sculptures, photographs, toys, drawings, books, work materials and furniture are displayed. This place transmits the creative atmosphere of the artist. The beautiful garden is an essential place to the Museum; crossing it, you access the exhibition of Frida's Dresses.

This house-museum is open on Tuesdays from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; on Wednesdays from 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and from Thursday to Sunday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. There are no tickets for sale at the box office. The only two official points of sale of the Frida Kahlo Museum are: [www.boletosfridakahlo.org](http://www.boletosfridakahlo.org) and the electronic sales kiosk located at Av. Centenario n°107, at the entrance of the restaurant with the same name. Every Frida Kahlo Museum ticket is a courtesy for the Anahuacalli Museum, which is valid for one year.



## Diego Rivera Museum "Anahuacalli"

18

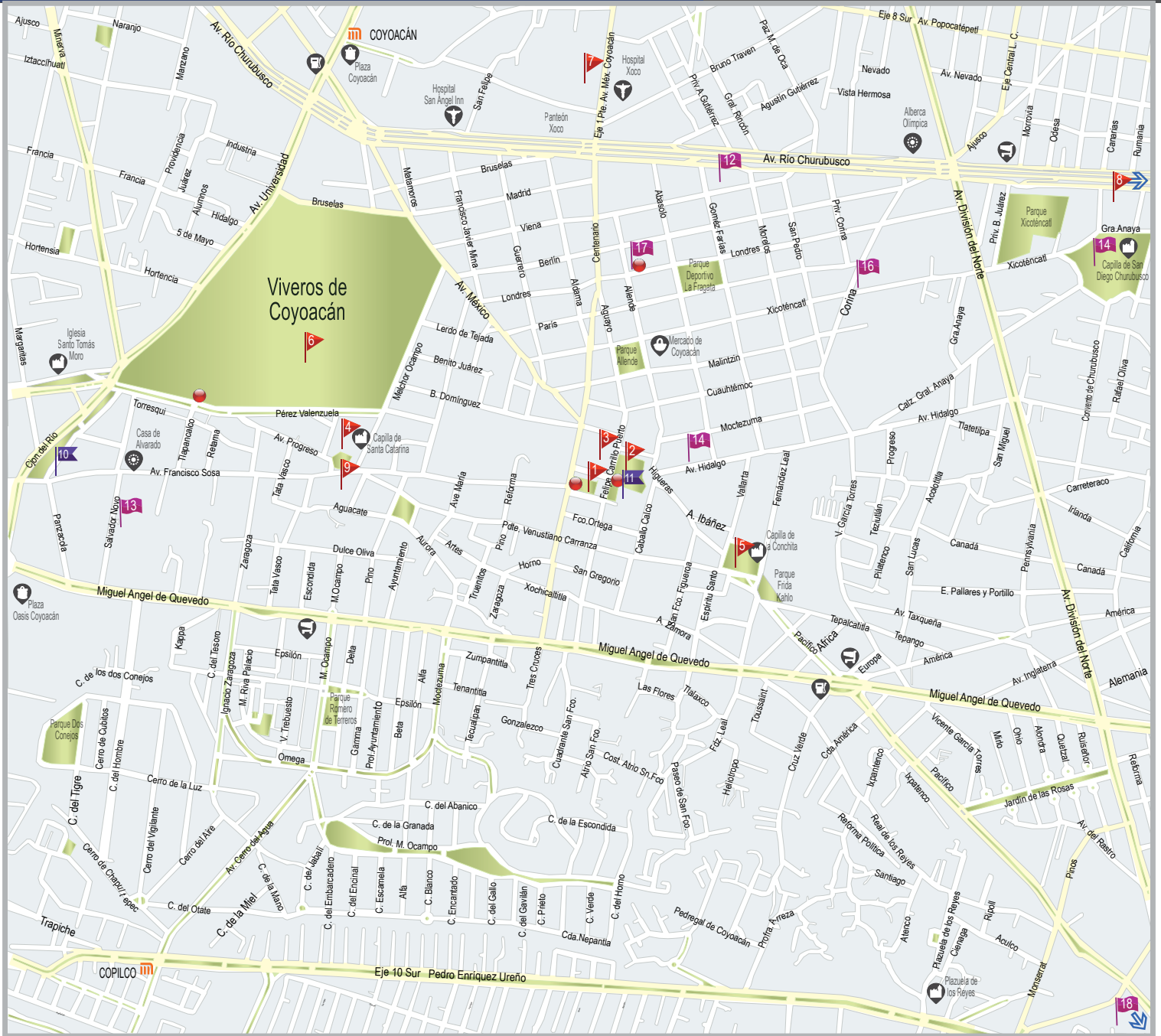
The Anahuacalli is a temple for art designed and bequeathed by Diego Rivera. Its unique architecture enjoys pre-Hispanic and modern inspiration, integrated with nature. Its permanent exhibition is made up of beautiful pre-Columbian sculptures from the Rivera collection.

The Anahuacalli also includes an Ecological Space, which protects flora and fauna typical of the volcanic soil of the place. This reserve is contemplated panoramically from the roof of the main building.

In 2021, the Anahuacalli inaugurated thirteen new cultural spaces, inspired by the Riverian ideal of the City of Arts.

Open from Tuesday to Sunday, from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Ticket sales at the box office and online at <https://boletos.museoanahuacalli.org.mx/>. Every Frida Kahlo Museum ticket is a courtesy for the Anahuacalli Museum, which is valid for one year.





## SYMBOLS



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



CHURCH



MUSEUMS



CAPITAL BUS STOP



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## Buildings & Attractions

### 1 Polyforum Cultural Siqueiros

It is a cultural, political and social facility located in the World Trade Center. The main feature of the complex is the Foro Universal, which contains Siqueiro's mural called "La Marcha de la Humanidad" (The March of Humanity). The exterior work measure 8,700m2, and it is the largest mural in the world. The building also contains a theatre, two joined galleries and other facilities.

### 2 Plaza de Toros México

It was inaugurated in 1946 and is a colossal monolithic work of pre-mixed concrete. It is the largest and most comfortable bullring in the world with a capacity of 45,000 spectators. It is the scene of bullfights as well as various shows.

### 3 Centro Cultural Ollin Yoliztli

The center promotes the artistic and cultural education. It is home to music and dance schools, two concert halls, a screening room and a gallery. Beside, it is the home venue of the Mexico City Philharmonic Orchestra.



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The University City, known as CU, has an area of 700 hectares and is a place worth enjoying its green spaces and admiring the architecture, since some of the best architects, engineers and artists of the time participated in its construction. The Rectory Tower stands out with three murals by Siqueiros and the Library designed by Juan O’Gorman with impressive

murals tell the history of the country. It has an ecological reserve, numerous cultural and sporting facilities, museums, theaters and a botanical garden. It has also been declared a World Cultural Heritage Site for its beauty and originality.



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# Museums

## 5 Museo Universum (Science Museum)

It has more than 700 hands-on exhibits spread over an area of more than 236,800 square feet. UNIVERSUM houses interactive exhibits about science, geared to the general public in 13 permanent exhibit halls. Monday-Friday: 9:00-18:00 hrs. Saturday and Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

## 6 Planetario José de la Herrán

The Planetarium shows different celestial objects from a digital projection. A tour of the night sky is made according to the month in which the visitor attends the function. Movies with themes related to space sciences are also shown.

## 7 Zona Arqueológica de Cuicuilco

It is considered one of the most important ceremonial centers in Mexico. Archaeological findings at Cuicuilco consist of a circular pyramid with a diameter of 135 meters, and nearly 25 meters high. The pyramid is constructed within a plaza with smaller structures. Archaeologists currently think that the first settlement to reach "city scale" in central Mexico was Cuicuilco. Around 150 AD the volcano Xitle, on the edge of

the Valley of Mexico, erupted, and all of Cuicuilco was covered with lava. There is a site museum with a collection of diverse objects found in here. Monday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.



## Centro Cultural Universitario (University Culture Center)

8



Architectural complex with several cultural venues such as: Sala Nezahualcoyotl, a concert hall considered one of the most important in Latin America. The 2,177 seats are arranged in sloping planes on three levels around the stage and the audience surrounds the performers. Juan Ruíz de Alarcón Theater, with seating capacity for 430 people. The Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz Forum, with seating capacity for 250 people. The University Museum of Contemporary Art displays a collection of about 2,600 pieces from the second half of the

20th century including 154 photographs taken by Andy Warhol. Scltoric Space, displays several scattered geometric sculptures created by famous contemporary artists like: Sebastian, Manuel Felguérez and Federico Silva, among others. Sala Miguel Covarrubias, a theater for dancing with a spectator capacity of 724 spectators. Sala José Revueltas and Sala Julio Bracho, both cinema theatres screen an eclectic selection of Mexican and international films. And several other spaces, dedicated to cultural activities.





## ATTRACTIONS

XOCHIMILCO 9

### 10 Centro Histórico de Tlalpan (Tlalpan Historic Center)

This is one of the oldest neighborhoods in the city, as its history dates back to pre-Hispanic times. It is characterized by its quiet atmosphere, its narrow streets and stately mansions. The tree-lined main square is a magical space, with its classic kiosk and surrounded by beautiful historic buildings such as: the Delegation building that dates back to the 19th century and has an interesting mural; the Temple of San Agustín de las Cuevas built in 1547 by the Dominicans; its portals feature some restaurants where you can sit back and relax with a cup of coffee, and feel transported to another time in an old colonial town; the Mercado de La Paz, a market which in addition to offering a wide variety of items, has more than 100 years of history the Capuchinas Sacramentarias Chapel, an eclectic construction by the famous architect Luis Barragán and the Tlalpan History Museum.

### 11 San Andrés Mixquic

You can visit the church and ex-monastery of San Andres Apostol built in the 15th century by Augustinians friars; in the courtyard of the old monastery, there are a number of pre-Hispanic archeological finds on display. Not very far is “Lago de los Reyes Aztecas” where you can have a ride in a “trajinera” enjoying the typical food; and to learn about the traditional way of living in this town, you may visit the live museum placed in a “chinampa”.

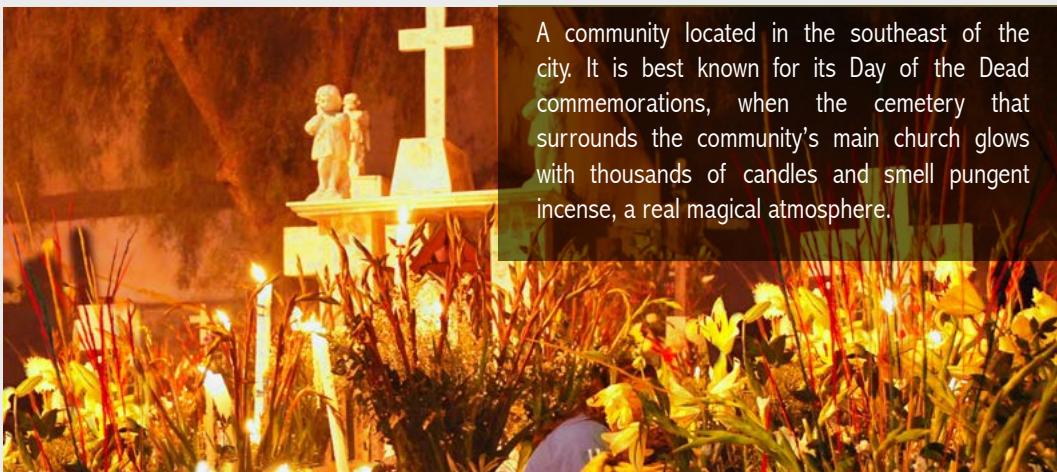
Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the visitors can explore the canals while floating on a colorful boat called “trajinera” and buy delicious Mexican food and drinks while enjoying a live performance of the mariachi bands and other musicians who sail right up to boats.

*You can also learn about the Aztec's ingenious technique for growing food upon the fertile riverbeds of the pre-Hispanic waterways, the “chinampas”, with willow trees planted along the edges of the fields, since their roots help to contain these “floating*

There are many greenhouses and a large market offering a variety of handcrafts. The parish of San Bernardino founded in 1535, and the Chapel of El Rosario built in the 18th Century can also be visited in

this area.

*You can also visit the Archaeological Museum of Xochimilco, which is located only 500 meters from the Cuahilama Archaeological Zone and exhibits more than 2,000 pieces of*



A community located in the southeast of the city. It is best known for its Day of the Dead commemorations, when the cemetery that surrounds the community's main church glows with thousands of candles and smell pungent incense, a real magical atmosphere.

It is a Barrio Mágico (Magical Quarter) that has managed to preserve its character of a little town. Through its streets you can breathe that smell of chocolate and spices that invite you to savor its famous mole that has earned it national recognition. The Main Square (also known as San Martin Square) with its typical kiosk is framed by restaurants, shops and the Temple of San Martin with a beautiful facade. You can also visit the “Santuario del Señor de las Misericordias”, a place of great proportions with colorful stained glass windows and on whose main altar there is a highly venerated figure of a black Christ made of corn cane that dates back to the 16th century; From its terrace you can see a beautiful view of the town. Another interesting place is the Ex-Convent of San Pedro built in 1680 by the Franciscans with a large atrium and a Baroque façade. San Pedro Atocpan is the starting point for several routes, since the nearby towns offer varied experiences such as temazcal, medicinal plants, handicrafts, natural beauty and much more.



## MUSEUMS

### 13 Museo del Automóvil (Car Museum)

The museum exhibits a collection of over 120 vehicles. The oldest dates from 1904 and all the cars are in perfect condition. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

### 14 Museo de Historia de Tlalpan (History Museum)

The building known as La Casona, dating from 1874, is the one that houses this museum. Its exhibition is related to the history of Tlalpan and has a collection of important plastic artists. In its four rooms you can see temporary exhibitions of renowned artists. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



## DOLORES OLMEDO MUSEUM

15



Located in the hull of the old Hacienda de La Noria, a 16th century construction in Xochimilco. It exhibits the work of Diego Rivera, Frida Kahlo and Angelina Beloft, as well as pre-Hispanic and popular art. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



### 16 Cuitláhuac Regional Community Museum

It exhibits pieces found in the area by the community, as well as more than 500 pieces that the INAH donated to make up the museum. It consists of three sections: pre-Hispanic, colonial and customs and traditions. Saturdays-Sundays: 10:00-16:00 hrs.



Santa Fe is Mexico City's newest and most modern neighborhood, it has become the major business district in the city. It looks more like a modern American neighborhood than anywhere else in Mexico City.

Set in the rolling hills west of the city, Santa Fe includes a collection of hypermodern mirrored glass and steel towers containing luxury condos and office buildings, banks, college campuses, the largest shopping complex in Latin America which includes everything from ice rinks (offering hockey and skating classes) to prestigious boutiques, cinemas, restaurants, game and entertainment centers including go kart tracks, bowling alleys, virtual reality venues and Kidzania, as well as almost 300 stores to browse through.

That is why it is the ideal place to organize a weekend for shopping and wellness, accompanied by excellent gastronomic experiences in CDMX.

Expo Santa Fe is an Exhibit and Convention Center of international quality, strategically located in Santa Fe. It offers the ideal characteristic to hold all types of trade shows and expos, as well as events of a commercial or social nature, and it is considered one of the best venues in the country.





Foto: Marco A. López Saenz

# PARK LA MEXICANA

Right in the heart of Santa Fe is Park La Mexicana with 28 hectares, it has a system for collecting rainwater, lighting, surveillance, free Wi-Fi, spaces for children, hammocks, a cycle path, a skate park, sports courts, open cultural areas, a pet area, two lakes and three wetlands. It is an excellent area to hang out with your family.

## SANTA FE MAP





## Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe 17

This is the second most visited Catholic sanctuary in the world with almost 20 million of pilgrims every year. The enormous modern church can hold up to 10,000 worshippers inside, and the immense plaza in front of the basilica has room for 50 000 worshipers. The new Basilica has a vast, rounded interior space, so the image of the Virgin can be viewed from many perspectives. In the area you can also visit:

### [Antigua Parroquia de Guadalupe o Templo Expiatorio a Cristo Rey](#)

The first structure of the old basilica was begun in 1695 on the same place where Juan Diego surprisingly found flowers, in spite of the winter frost. The construction has four octagonal towers at each of its corners. This was the church that used to house the image of the Virgin is right next to it and its main altar was built.

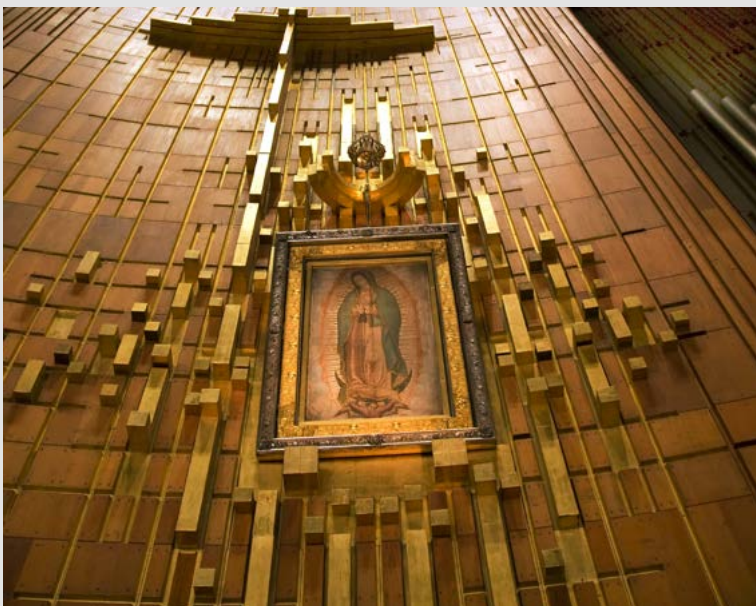


### [Capilla del Pocito \(Chapel of the Well\)](#)

A unique circular structure with a trio of tiled cupolas, built in 1787 to commemorate the miraculous appearance of a spring where the Virgin of Guadalupe had stood. The pilgrims attributed curative properties to the spring and the church is a jewel of Mexican Baroque. The high altar is surrounded by wonderful paintings of one of the most celebrated artists of viceregal Mexico, Miguel Cabrera.

### [Capilla del Cerrito \(Hill Chapel\)](#)

It was built in 1666 on the spot where the virgin appeared to Juan Diego, at the top of the hill, although the present structure date from 1748. In its interior there is a beautiful marble altarpiece, impressive murals made by Fernando Leal, and mosaics cover a beautiful dome.





### Convento y Capilla de las Capuchinas (Capuchinas Convent and Chapel)

Built at the end of the 18th century it has a simple façade. It has suffered some damage over time so it had to be intervened because the construction was unstable and it was sinking.

### El Cementerio del Tepeyac (Tepeyac Graveyard)

It is the only cemetery dating from the colonial era that is still in use. It consists of a series of historical and artistic monuments that commemorate several of the characters that rest in the cemetery.

### Antigua Parroquia de Indios (Chapel of the Indians)

The hermitage was built in the middle of the seventeenth century, and it is

the oldest construction in the Tepeyac Hill. It is a house in which it is said that Juan Diego lived, after the Virgin's first appearance, until his death in 1548.

### Capilla de las Rosas (Chapel of the Roses)

It is just a monument with a statue of an angel on the top of the column. It is a vestige of a demolished parish that remembers the place where the Virgin arranged the roses on the tilma (a burlap-type cloak) of Juan Diego.

### 18 Palacio de los Deportes (Palace of Sports)

It is an indoor arena with an overall capacity of 20,000, in which sports and artistic events are also celebrated. The dome consists of hyperbolic paraboloids of tubular aluminum covered with waterproof copper-sheathed plywood.

### 19 Plaza de las Tres Culturas (Three Cultures Square)

Its name is due to the buildings that surround it that correspond to different historical periods. The Tenochtitlan Culture, represented by a series of pyramids and ruins that are the remains of the altépetl of Tlatelolco famous for its huge market. The Spanish Culture, represented by the Convent and Temple of Santiago. And the Culture of Modern Mexico, represented by the Tower of Tlatelolco, which currently houses the University Cultural Center.

## Museums

### 20 Museo de la Basílica de Guadalupe

The museum features 16 rooms with a unique fine collection of colonial art interpreting the miraculous vision. The exhibit includes: linens, sheets, marble sculptures, ivory banners, jewelry, books and much more. There are also paintings of important artists such as Cristóbal de Villalpando and Miguel Cabrera, among others. In the library you can purchase unique editions. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:30 hrs.

### 21 Museo Universitario del Chopo

The museum exhibits a collection related with contemporary art.

The original iron and glass building is in the Jugendstil-style. It offers exhibitions and performances, including contemporary music and dance, theater, film screenings and lectures. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-19:00 hrs.

### 22 Museo del Fuego Nuevo (Museum of The New Fire)

The name is related with a ritual conducted in the Cerro de la Estrella during the pre-Hispanic era. This museum is the home to the Fuego Nuevo Pyramid and exhibits more than 500 archaeological pieces. There are also scenes of the daily life during the pre-Hispanic and colonial eras, as well as a Codex with a representation of the New Fire Ceremony. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.





Augustinian Convent of San Juan Evangelista, one of the few examples of cloistered architecture from the 16th century that are preserved in the city. It has a site museum that exhibits pre-Hispanic pieces and works from the colonial era. One of the outstanding aspects of Culhuacan Ex Convent is mural painting. It is a sample of syncretism between European and pre-Hispanic cultures. Among the impressive frescoes the scenes of the Augustine Martyrs and the Worship of the Three Wise Men are the most prominent. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-17:00 hrs.



24

Planetario Luis Enrique Erro

The planetarium has projections in a digital dome with themes related to the Universe. In addition, you can visit the electromagnetism room. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs

25

Azcapotzalco Museum

It has more than 400 pieces that tell the historical evolution of Azcapotzalco from the Pleistocene to the 20th century. Highlights include: earrings, whistles, spearheads, photographs, documents and mural paintings. Open Tuesday-Sunday: from 10:00-17:00 hrs.



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# Teotihuacán



It is the oldest and one of the more majestic pre-Hispanic cities, located 40 kilometers (25 miles) northeast from Mexico City, and was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Teotihuacan is a Nahuatl (Aztec) name meaning “place where gods were born”. The main structures within the Ceremonial Center are: La Ciudadela, a 400 meters side square area (1300 ft.). Inside are various structures with bas-relief executed slopes showing waving snakes with feather-covered bodies, big heads with Tláloc attributes and shells. La Calzada de los Muertos (Avenue of the Dead), has more than 800 aligned basements. La Pirámide del Sol (Pyramid of the Sun) it used to be more than 75 meters high (250 ft.), but today it is 64 meters high (215 ft.) and it is one of the tallest pre-Hispanic buildings. Pirámide de la Luna (Pyramid of the Moon) is 44 meters high (146 ft.). Palacio de Quetzalpapalotl (Palace of the Quetzalpapalotl); its inner patio is decorated with sculptures executed



in bas-relief showing a mythical animal called “quetzal-butterfly” with frames showing aquatic symbols. Palacio de los Jaguares (Palace of the Jaguars) is a yard surrounded by chambers with remains of mural painting. Palacio de Tepantitla (Tepantitla Palace), a big complex with abundant mural paintings. Palacio de Tetitla (Tetitla Palace); it is a building of huge proportions with patios, temples and chambers labyrinths showing mural painting remains. The site has a museum, a bookstore, cafeteria, bathrooms and it also offers guided tours. Monday-Sunday: 7:00-18:00 hrs.

A promotional graphic for Paconocer México. At the top left is the Paconocer México logo, which features a stylized sun, a horse, and a building. Below it are logos for AMAV (Ciudad de México) and Safe Travels. To the right of these logos is contact information: a website URL (www.paconocermexico.com), social media handles for Facebook (@paconocer México) and Instagram (@paconocermexico), a phone number (+52 1 (55) 1390 9053), an email address (paconocermexico@gmail.com), and a contact person (Francisco Urrutia). At the bottom of the graphic is a colorful silhouette of the Teotihuacán site, including the Avenue of the Dead, the Pyramid of the Sun, and the Pyramid of the Moon.





## Botanic Garden in the University 26

It is a real oasis in the city with a collection of over 1,700 plant species of different ecosystems. There is a nice pond at the entrance to the section devoted to plants traditionally used for ornamental purposes and another to medicinal plants. The arboretum stands out with a collection of living trees. Courses, workshops, concerts and presentations on various topics related to plants are held at the garden occasionally.

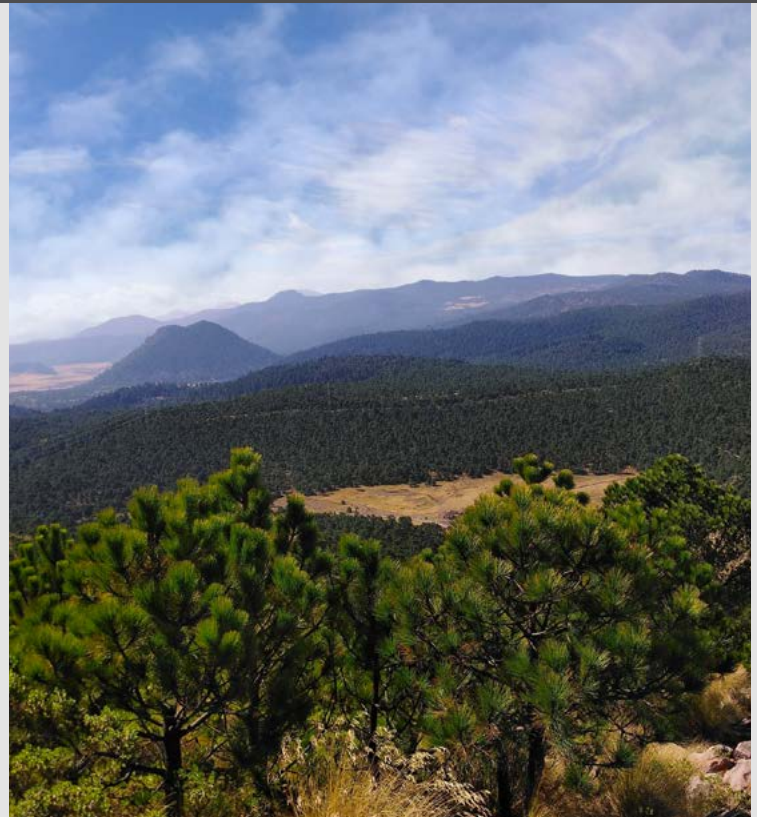


## Ajusco National Park 27

The Park is part of a mountain chain of volcanic origin. The highest peaks are Cruz de Marqués (Marquis cross) with 3,930 meters (12,795 ft.) above sea level, and Pico de Águila (eagle's beak) with 3,880 meters (12,730 ft.) above sea level. The Ajusco is visible from any part of Mexico City. The park is characterized by pine-oak forests and high mountain grassland and is a great place for those who love nature. It is ideal for activities such as mountain biking, horseback riding, motorcycling, hiking, paintball, zip lining, and climbing. This extinct 52 million year old volcano holds the distinction of being the most frequently climbed peak in all of Mexico, and the best season to climb it goes from November to March. The view of the Valley of Mexico from the summit is astonishing.

Atop the volcano is the Tecpan pyramid, a pre-Hispanic site where artifacts have been discovered. Another interesting sites are San Miguel Ajusco Church, Santo Tomas Ajusco Church, and an educational farm. In addition, you can visit a Tudor-style house with a replica of the labyrinth in the province of Kent.

The area around the peak is a popular destination for residents and tourists, especially during the weekends. Here you will have the chance to enjoy nature and taste some of the local specialties offered by restaurants located by the Picacho road. During the winter is one of the few areas around the city where it may snow. Without doubt a beautiful protected area you must visit during your next trip to Mexico City.



The name of the park comes from the remains of several former textile factories. Los Dinamos Park is part of the Bosques de la Cañada de Contreras conservation area with an area of 2,429 hectares that encompass forest vegetation, freshwater springs, and a series of canyons and ravines carved by streams. This park is a great place for outdoor activities such as hiking and rock climbing, camping, horseback riding, ATV rentals, sports fishing and more. The park has over twenty-six km of hiking paths, which connect, with those of San Nicolás Totolapan as well as some vertical canyon slopes for climbing.

Los Dinamos is a popular escape from the crowded city and the vegetation of this conservation area is an important source for oxygenation in the Valley of Mexico.



The Cuajimalpa Office organizes the “Night Legends of the Desert of the Lions” tour every Thursday, Friday and Sunday at 8:30 p.m. On the tour there are actors characterized as monks who represent convent life and tell legends about the place.



## Desierto de los Leones Park

29

A National Park located 32 kilometers (20 miles) southeast from the city. This magical place, a refreshing contrast to the bustling life of the city, extends over 1,800 hectares with mountain peaks and canyons forested with pine and oaks, home to more than a hundred species of birds, 30 of mammals, 7 of amphibians and 9 of reptiles. It's a great place for camping, mountain bike, trekking and hiking. There is a very well kept 17th century convent built by the Carmelites. The complex is remarkably picture perfect with courtyards of flowers and gardens. You can visit the old cells, oratories, church and underground tunnels. Outside the main gate, is the “Chapel of Secrets”; it has a domed roof and its acoustics allowed monks face into the corner to speak to another monk during the long stretches of imposed silence in the monastery. The ex-monastery occasionally holds cultural events and weddings. There is a nice restaurant and the Bicentenario Museum, housing photos of the nearby village and a model of the monastery. Facilities include picnic tables, grills, and children's playgrounds. Outside the convent, there are a handful of restaurants selling “traditional” quesadillas (filled with things like corn-fungus, brain, potatoes and pork skin) that are not to be missed. Open Tuesday-Sunday 9:00-17:00 hrs.



## Cerro de la Estrella National Park 30

The Park is over a hill made by volcanic processes, and it has around 200 hectares. There are archeological remains such as older structures, petroglyphs, and temples. Cerro de la Estrella was a major ceremonial site for the Aztec and was the site of the New Fire ceremony performed once every 52 years. The ritual is a sun renewal ceremony that took place at the peak. The park is filled with small caves, and the most famous is “La cueva del diablo” (Devil’s cave) with an estimated depth of 300 mts (984 ft.). These caves have been a source of ghost stories and legends in the area. Recreational facilities include picnic tables, grills, playgrounds, sports facility and a lookout point, where you can snapp some photos of the admittedly panoramic view from 2,460 meters (8,070 feet). Sporting activities practiced in the park include hiking and running



## El Tepeyac National Park 31

This Park covers part of the Sierra de Guadalupe mountain range. The Tepeyac Hill is a place known for the legend of the apparitions of Our Lady of Guadalupe to St. Juan Diego. There is a great view of the valley from the top of the hill. The park is one of the large expanses of artificial forest of eucalyptus. There is a small chapel on top of the Gachupines Hill. It is a park where you can go walking, hiking and biking. There are children playgrounds, kiosks and grills to enjoy a picnic.



## Bosque de Tlalpan (Forest of Tlalpan) 32

It is a protected natural area of 252 hectares at the south end of Mexico City in the area of Pedregal de San Angel, basically a rocky zone with approximately 206 species of flora and 134 of fauna. The park features five fully paved pathways, some well-maintained picnic areas, playgrounds and cabins. The park is the perfect place for recreational sports activities and is the ideal hiking spot for novice hikers. The first Saturdays of each month, films are shown in beautiful park settings and projected on a giant outdoor screen next to de Culture House.



## San Nicolás Totolapan Ecological Park 33

A 19 thousand hectares of protected areas is located in Km. 12 on the old two-lane Picacho to Ajusco Highway. It is a pine and oak forests with creeks, springs, a rainbow trout farm, a deer sanctuary and a didactic farm with some animals such as horses, chickens and ducks, among others. The park is an excellent spot for practicing hiking and mountain biking in the well-made trails to explore and race through the mountain passes. Other activities are horseback riding and fishing; there are areas for camping, cabins and easier trails for the elderly and children.







This park is part of the area declared a World Heritage Site. It consists of 180 hectares, of which 50 are made up of wetlands and water. It is an excellent place for birdwatchers, as it has a large number of resident species and is visited by hundreds of migratory birds. Here you can see birds such as the white heron, brown heron, ducks and stilts, among many others. The park offers a playground, palapa huts, picnic tables, an 8.7 km long jogging path, a 36-base bicycle storage structure, exercise areas, a resting area known as “La Isla”, parking and waste collection modules.

You can also visit the Chinampa Xochitl Museum, a 1,100 m<sup>2</sup> didactic “Chinampa”-boat with 11 species of vegetation, and the Huetzalin Lake, as well as the spectacular gardens and decorative murals. Another attraction of the park is the “Paseo de los Ahuehuetes” which is a wide path that leads you amidst these majestic trees.



## El Xitle Volcano



Located on the slopes of Ajusco, this volcano is covered with dense vegetation. It has an approximate height of 3,100 meters above sea level and a cone with a diameter of 250 meters and 50 meters deep. Its last major eruption is estimated to have occurred in 76 A.D. and caused the dispersion of the cuicuilcos, as well as the geological conformation of a large part of the southern part of the city.

Currently it has become one of the favorite sites for lovers of adventure and mysticism. It is an ideal place for the observation of flora and fauna and has trails to reach the edge of the crater, where you can explore all the caves and tunnels that were formed with the eruption, a truly unique experience. You can also camp in the center of the crater!



This cosmopolitan city offers an incredible gastronomy. You can find both national and international food, both gourmet and street food – everything you can imagine, you can find and taste in Mexico City.

CDMX surprises with a great variety of establishments that can adapt to all budgets and satisfy even the most demanding foodie.

Every neighborhood invites with different atmospheres. In the Historic Center, there are establishments with great history and tradition, where you will feel like you are traveling back in time. In Coyoacán, a quiet and bohemian atmosphere is very characteristic. In La Condesa there is a cosmopolitan air and open-air restaurants are very common. In Polanco the restaurants are chicer and more elegant with dishes that compete with those from cities like New York or Paris.

There is not a single corner of the city that does not offer an option for those who want to enjoy a good meal, from a taco or a torta to the new Mexican cuisine where typical ingredients such as huitlacoche mushroom or squash blossom are combined and elaborate mousses or souffles are prepared.

In addition, there are places that combine food with a variety of sensory, theatrical or scenic experiences. When you visit the city, you must give yourself the opportunity to make your trip an unforgettable gastronomic experience.



Mexico City is the capital of Mexico and one of the cities with the highest Gross domestic product (GDP) in the world. The city represents a mixture of races, cultures, history and diversity, one of the most dynamic urban settings in the world. It is the oldest capital city in the continent, founded in the year 1325 with the name of Mexico Tenochtitlan by the Mexicas and the Aztecs. It is the only city that has four sites declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO (Xochimilco, Luis Barragan House, UNAM and the Historic Center).

Mexico City enjoys a strategic position in the heart of the hemisphere with non-stop air service from more than 20 countries, a wide range of venues, luxury hotels and fancy restaurants and entertainments. There is something interesting and entertaining for everyone.

It is one of the destinations with the highest number of tourist facilities. It currently has more than 49,000 rooms in 676 hotels. In the luxury segment,

the city has 144 hotels with a total of 22,414 rooms. In this category, 101 have services and facilities for meetings and conventions with about 19,120 rooms.

The city has hosted events such as the Olympic Games (1968) and Football World Cups (1970 and 1986). It has received major international events like the IV World Water Forum with 13,000 participants (2006), the XVII International AIDS Conference with 20,000 attendees (2008), and the Mary Kay National Convention with 12,000 attendees (2012).

Mexico City has several exhibition centers with state-of-the-art facilities and top international standards to carry out any kind of event such as: The World Trade Center, Centro Banamex, Bancomer Center, Expo Reforma, Centro Médico Siglo XXI, International Conference Center in Polanco and the National Auditorium.

Additionally, the city has a wide variety of cultural and natural settings, as well as historic venues offering unique services and facilities for a unique event.

*According to the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA), Mexico City moved up 28 places in the world rankings in the last four years, moving from 62nd place in 2007 to 34 in 2016. This places the city, as the fifth largest city in America and the most important in Mexico.*

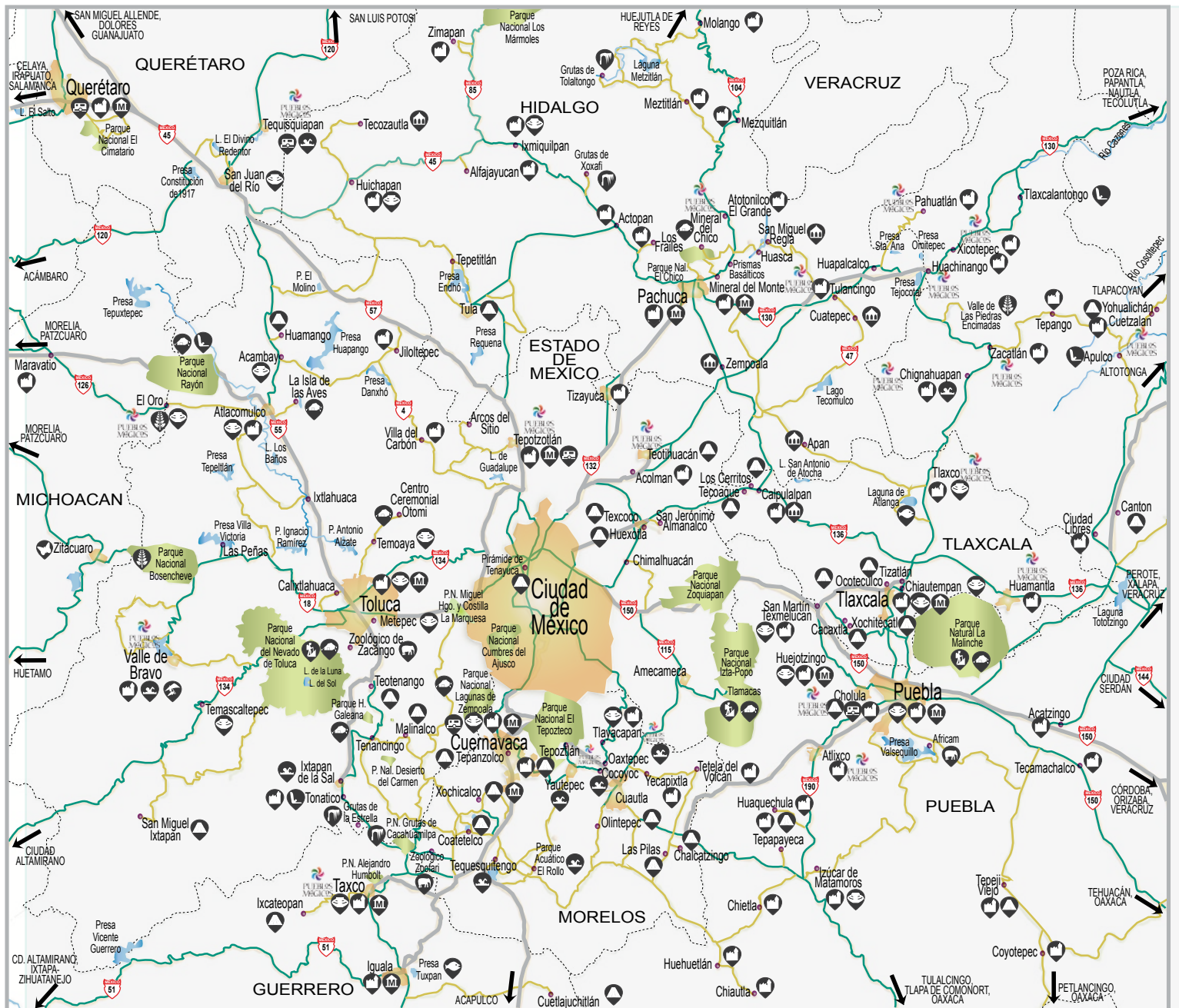
## Shopping Malls

- 1 PREMIUM OUTLET
- 2 PUNTA NORTE
- 3 MUNDO E
- 4 PLAZA SATÉLITE
- 5 TOREO PARQUE CENTRAL
- 6 PATIO CLAVERÍA
- 7 PABELLÓN POLANCO
- 8 PLAZA ANTARA
- 9 PLAZA GALERÍAS
- 10 PABELLÓN CUAUHTÉMOC
- 11 PARQUE DELTA
- 12 PLAZA COYOACÁN
- 13 OASIS COYOACÁN
- 14 PLAZA UNIVERSIDAD
- 15 PATIO UNIVERSIDAD
- 16 GALERÍAS INSURGENTES
- 17 PLAZA INN
- 18 PLAZA LORETO
- 19 PERISUR
- 20 PLAZA GALERÍAS COAPA
- 21 PLAZA SANTA FÉ
- 22 PATIO SANTA FÉ
- 23 PASEO INTERLOMAS
- 24 PABELLÓN BOSQUES
- 25 PARQUE TEZONTLE

- ▲ TOURIST ATTRACTION
- ▲ CHURCH
- ▲ MUSEUM
- ▲ NATIONAL OR ECOLOGICAL PARK



# México City Surroundings



## SYMBOLS

- |  |                       |  |                    |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
|  | Camping               |  | Hacienda           |
|  | Water Activities      |  | Mountain Climbing  |
|  | Colonial Architecture |  | Museum             |
|  | Handcrafts            |  | Paragliding        |
|  | Natural Beauty        |  | Fishing            |
|  | Water Fall            |  | Trailer Park       |
|  | Grottos               |  | Archeological Zone |
|  |                       |  | Zoo                |

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Green Angels (tourists' attention)	078
Support to the Tourist	
Hotline	800 008 9090

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