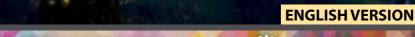
Mexico

PUEBLA

CENTRO DE MÉXICO



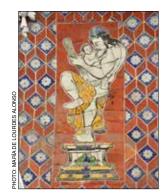
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CONACULTA



Puebla

The state capital is one of Mexico's most beautiful colonial cities. Its downtown Historic Center concentrates so many monuments that it has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Puebla de los Ángeles was



Casa de los Muñecos, Puebla.

founded in 1531 and was the first major truly Spanish settlement in New Spain. Now, five centuries later, it is a city full of historic churches, convents, and mansions dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. This brief overview evokes the city's cultural wealth and diversity. Highlights include the Cathedral, one of the largest and most complex in Mexico and dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, its treasures include the Main Altar, designed by Manuel Tolsá. The former Convent of Santo Domingo, home of the Chapel of El Rosario, a wonder of colonial art for its architecture and profuse baroque ornamentation. Other attractions are the Church of the Compañía de Jesús, with its splendid baroque façade, and the Palafoxian Library, which holds unique colonial documents. Other structures of interest are the Church of San Francisco, the Dean's House,



the Church of La Santísima Trinidad, the Pueblan Cultural Institute, the tiled Casa de los Muñecos, and the Museum of Non-Intervention, built on the spot of the Battle of 5 de Mayo. Puebla also has other museums, such as the Casa del Alfeñique Regional Museum, the Amparo Museum, the José Luis Bello y González Museum, the Museum of Religious Art in the former Convent of Santa María, and the National Museum of Mexican Railroads.

CITY OF PUEBLA Fort Loreto # National Museum of Railroads Museum of Religious Art Museum of Pueblan Folk Art Former Prison (Pueblan Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza Cultural Institute) Museum and Library Former Convent of Santo Domingo Church of La Teatro Santísima Trinidad Principal Church of Santa José Luis Bello Museum N Catarina Museo Casa Church of San Casa de los Francisco Muñecos Cathedral M University Museum Dean's House Church of the Compañía de Jesús Patio of the Tiles M Amparo Museum arqueología Car Museum M

Atlixco

Renowned for its flower production, it can be viewed from the Church of San Miguel on a nearby hill. In the center of town, visit the Chapel of the Tercera Orden, the Church of La Merced, the former Convent of Santa Clara, the Parish of the Natividad, as well as the Hospital of San Juan de Dios.



Its has attractions such as the Moorish style kiosk, the Sanctuary of La Inmaculada Concepción, with a 12-meter (39 ft.) wood sculpture of the Virgin Mary, and the Church of El Honguito. Natural attractions include El Calvario Hill, the thermal waters of Tenextla, and Almoloya Lake.

Huaquechula

The former **Convent of San Francisco** is a magnificent example of the buildings constructed by the Franciscans in the 16th century. Huaquechula is a town renowned for its Day of the Dead celebration.

Popocatépetl and Iztaccíhuatl volcanoes.

Nopalucan de la Granja

Among its attractions are the **Church** of **Santiago Apóstol** and the **Regional Museum of Telecommunications**. The first telegraphic connection was made here in 1851.



Former Convent of San Francisco, Huaquechula.

Transversal Neovolcanic Axis

Former Convent of San Francisco, Atlixco.

The part of this Axis in Puebla is composed of the following volcanoes: La Malinche, Popocatépetl, Iztaccíhuatl, and the Pico de Orizaba, also known as Citlaltépetl. Given the ecological importance of their habitats, they have all been declared national parks.

San Martín Texmelucan

Visit the former **Convent of Santa María Magdalena**, built in the 18th
century, and nearby, the former **Hacienda of Chautla**, an unexpected
construction resembling a castle nestled in the forest and surrounded by
an artificial lake.



Former Hacienda of Chautla.



Zacatlán de las Manzanas

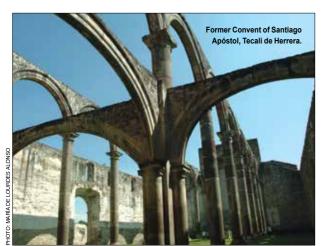
Named a "magical town" by the Tourism Ministry, it has many attractions, such as the former Convent of San Pedro y San Pablo; the Church of El Señor de Jicolapa; the Clockwork Museumand the Flower Clock. Nearby are the Valley of the Piled Stones and Jilgueros Canyon. It is Mexico's leading producer of apple cider.

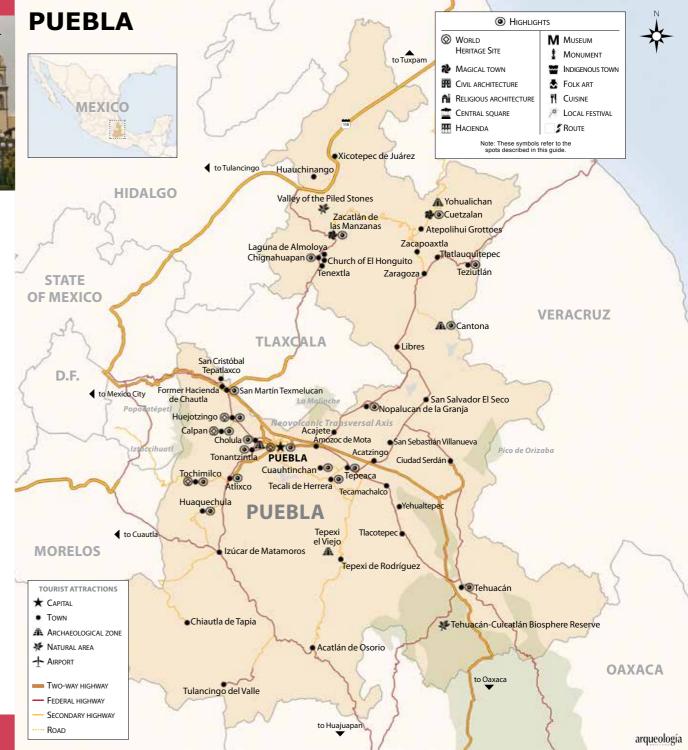
Tepeaca

Hernán Cortés established the first town hall in this city, which is also the home of El Rollo, a watchtower that also served as a pillory. Other sites of interest are the former Convent of San Francisco, the Cortés House, and the Parish of El Niño Doctor, also known as the Parish of San Francisco.

Tecali de Herrera ↑ ↑

Renowned for its carved onyx folk art, it is the home of the former Convent and Church of Santiago Apóstol and the Gregorio de Gante Theatre (also known as the Corral de Comedias).







Cuetzalan

Located in the Sierra Norte and named "magical town" by the Tourism Ministry, it is famed for its lush vegetation and cold climate. It has attractions such as the Parish of San Francisco de Asís and the Sanctuary of Guadalupe or the Church of Los Jarritos. Nearby are the Atepolihui Grottoes, part of the largest dry cave system in Latin America, and the archaeological zone of Yohualichan, a site with architecture resembling that of El Tajín.

Teziutlán **無行事**

Known as the "Pearl of the Sierra Norte," this town is the hub of intense commercial activity and the home of the Victoria Theatre, the Cathedral, and a House of Culture.

Tehuacán

The state's second most important city. Visit the Guadalupan Sanctuary, the Church of El Calvario, the Cathedral of the Inmaculada Concepción, and the Museum of the Tehuacán Valley. It is famous for its mineral waters and for the traditional Mole de Caderas Festival in October honoring goat meat in mole sauce.

Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve

One of zones richest in biodiversity in the world, it has a large number of species, many of them endemic, including diverse cactuses, orchids, fir trees, as well as fossil deposits. It is the home of the renowned caves where the earliest evidence of corn and other domesticated plants was found.



Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve.



Former Convent of San Juan Bautista Cuauhtinchan

Cuauhtinchan 用剂M

Visit the former Convent of San Juan Bautista, built in the 16th century with architecture resembling a fortress containing gilded altarpieces.

Cantona ÆΜ

It is an enormous archaeological site that flourished during the Epiclassic (AD 700-900) when it covered close to 12 km² (4½ sq. mi.) and boasted highly developed urban infrastructure that included causeways, palaces, walled residential compounds, and ballcourts. Other archaeological zones in the state of Puebla are Tepexi el Viejo and San Cristóbal Tepatlaxco.



Ballcourt Complex 5, Cantona

CUISINE 📆

Pueblaisknownforitscuisine, especially mole sauce and chiles en nogada (stuffed peppers in cream sauce). Other dishes are tloyoyos (filled corn dough with peas), black beans, meat cooked in agave, chalupas (tortilla with meat and sauce), cemitas (sandwiches), molotes (friedfilled corndough), pipián (squash seed sauce), and mole de caderas (goat with mole) from Tehuacán. Its sweets include

camotes (sweet potato candy), candied pumpkin, pan de queso or requesón (cheese-filled buns), cajeta (carmelized milk), mazapán (squash seed marzipan), alfajores (cookies), cocadas (macaroons), milksweets, and candied fruit (passion fruit). Beverages include liqueurs and fruit crèmes, cider, rompope (eggnog), ponche (fruit-based punch), and coffee and yolixpan from Cuetzalan.

Cholula

The oldest city in Mexico that has been continuously occupied since Preclassic (1200 BC-AD 200) times to the present. The towns of San Pedro and San Andrés Cholula stand on the remains of the pre-Hispanic settlement. Cholula was a powerful city during the Classic period (AD 200-900), when the people built the Great Pyramid, the largest in ancient Mexico. At the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, it was a thriving commercial and pilgrimage center. In the archaeological zone, visit buildings that formed part of the Great Pyramid complex as well as some of the tunnels that archaeologists excavated in the pyramid to explore the interior. Today Cholula is renowned for its many churches, such as the former Convent of San Gabriel and the Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios, located on the summit of the pyramid.

Huejotzingo

Visit the Church of San Diego and the former Convent of San Miguel, one of the first to have been built in the Americas, Named a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it also houses the Museum of the Evangelization.

Tochimilco

Built on the slopes of the volcano Popocatépetl, it is the home of the former Convent of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, a majestic vice regal work designated a World Heritage Site.

The Great Pyramid or Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios. Cholula.



Former Convent of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, Tochimilco.

Calpan

The home of the former Convent of San Andrés, built by the Franciscans in the 16th century. Today it has been named a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Tonantzintla ħί

The colorful, gilded plasterwork of the Church of La Inmaculada Concepción (Santa María) exemplifies the local version of the Mexican baroque style. Also visit the national university's Observatory.



FOLK ART

Artisans from Puebla are heirs to traditions dating back thousands of years, enriched by later techniques and knowhow. Talavera (majolica) rooted in the viceregal past is the state's most representative folk art. Puebla also stands out for its world-renowned glass spheres from Chignahuapan, ceramic miniatures, embroideries, woven palm, basketry, wood carving, backstrap loom textiles, aluminum objects, blown glass, and black ceramic ware.



Talavera ware



Enchiladas in mole sauce

And don't miss ...

- Getting to know the Historic Center of Puebla
- Entering the Chapel of El Rosario
- Exploring the Great Pyramid of Cholula
- Savoring Pueblan mole sauce
- Buying Talavera ware

- Admiring the Church of Tonantzintla
- Going to the convents near Popocatépet!
- Visiting Zacatlán de las Manzanas
- Traveling to Cuetzalan and buying folk art
- · Going to Cantona, a unique archaeological zone

Tourist information www.puebla.gob.mx

C.P. 72000, Puebla, Puebla, 222-777-1500

Col. Centro, C.P. 63560, Cuetzalan, Puebla, 233-331-0015,

Pahuatlán juebiomagico@notmani.com
Pahuatlán information Booth: Leandro Valle, no. 1, Col. Centro, C.P. 73100, Pahuatlán, Puebla, 776-752-0505, turismopahuatlan_magico@hotmail.com
Downtown Zacatlán de las Manzanas information Booth: Palacio Municipal, no #, ground floor, Centro, C.P. 73310, Zacatlán de

las Manzanas, Puebla, 797-975-5987

Zacatlán de las Manzanas information Booth: Km 1, Zacatlán-Chignahuapan, at the corner of Paseo de la Barranca, C.P. 73310,

dustry (CANIRAC): Edif. Empresarial Turístico, 12 Oriente, no. 415, between 4 and 6 Norte, ground floor, int. 2, Centro

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Fire station: 222-245-7392, 245-6965 and 245-7799

Red Cross: 222-213-7702 Police: 222-288-1864

Cuetzalan

Emergencies: 233-109-1358

Pahuatlán

Emergencies: 776-752-0505 and 752-0618

Zacatlán de las Manzanas Emergencies: 797-975-2606

> CONACULTA Lic. Consuelo

Culture and Art Lic. Roberto Vázquez Díaz

Lic. Raúl Arenzana Olvera



