



GOBIERNO DE LA
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

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CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

TRAVEL GUIDE





MINISTRY OF TOURISM
INSTITUTE OF TOURIST PROMOTION

GOBIERNO DE LA
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

Mexico City, March 29, 2019

On behalf of Dr. Claudia Sheinbaum, Head of Government of Mexico City, we give you the most cordial welcome to the capital of the country, the capital where everybody is more than welcome, a unique tourist destination in the world, with quality tourism services, a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth, historical places, innovative and inclusive.

Mexico City, in addition to World Heritage Sites and ranking second as the city with the greatest number of museums, also offers its visitors a wide range of gastronomic, sporting, nature and recreational options.

We hope that this guide becomes your ally to discover and know all the wonders that this great metropolis has for you, a guide for you to enjoy the cultural capital of America and that the warm hospitality of our people encourage you to return soon.

Sincerely yours

Carlos Mackinlay
Secretary of Tourism for Mexico City



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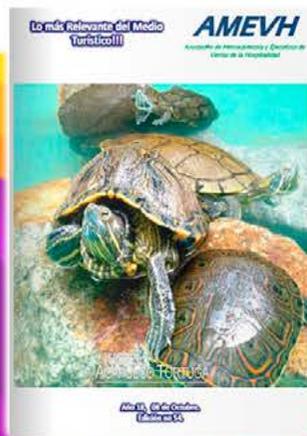
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GOBIERNO DE LA
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SECRETARÍA
DE TURISMO



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 188 museums, 64 theaters, 15 cultural centers and 7 nearby archaeological zones.

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

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.



TOP THINGS TO DO IN MÉXICO CITY

1

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



2

Panoramic views of the city.

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.



3

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



5

Un bosque y un Castillo. Live the experience of visiting the hilltop Chapultepec Castle that houses the National Museum of History and learn about the most representative of Mexican 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.



6

Enthusiasts for fashion & gourmet experiences. 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.



7

Art and underwater world. 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!



8

Urban Ecology. 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.



9

Music, museums and entertainment. The University Cultural Center is a big draw thanks to the performances in its spectacular concert hall, Sala Nezahualcōyotl, 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 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, entice 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.



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. 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.





Art and Flowers. 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 Ángel

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.



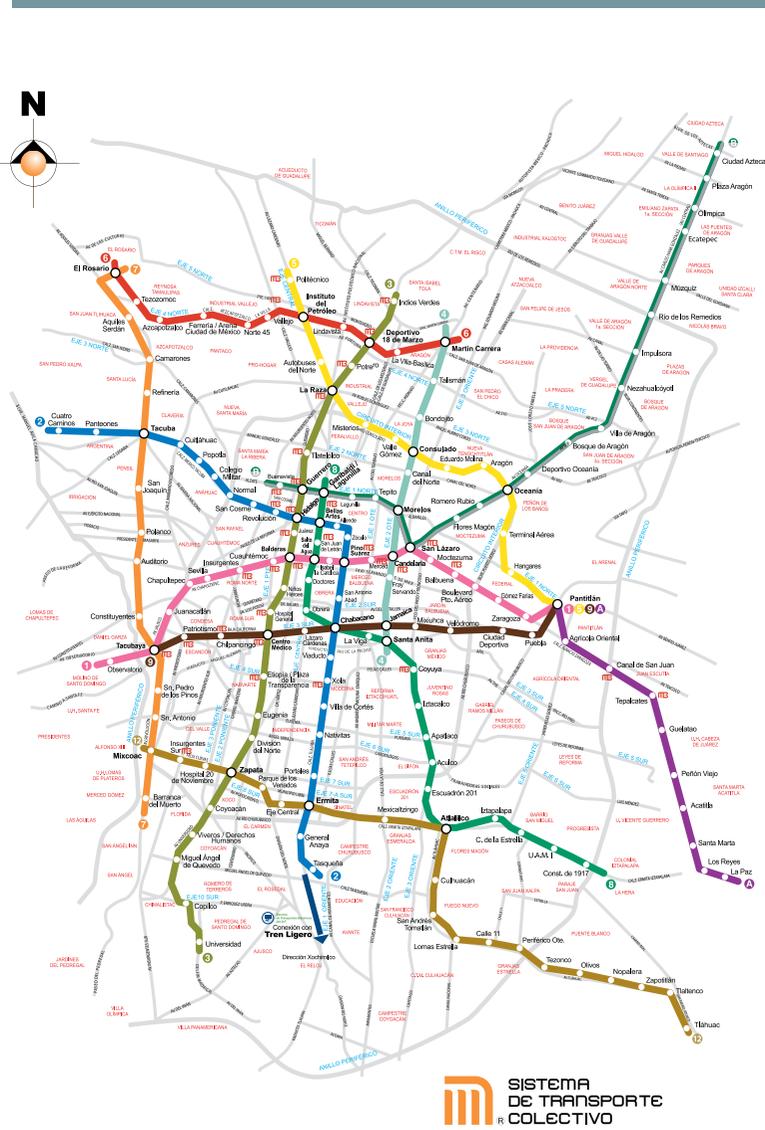
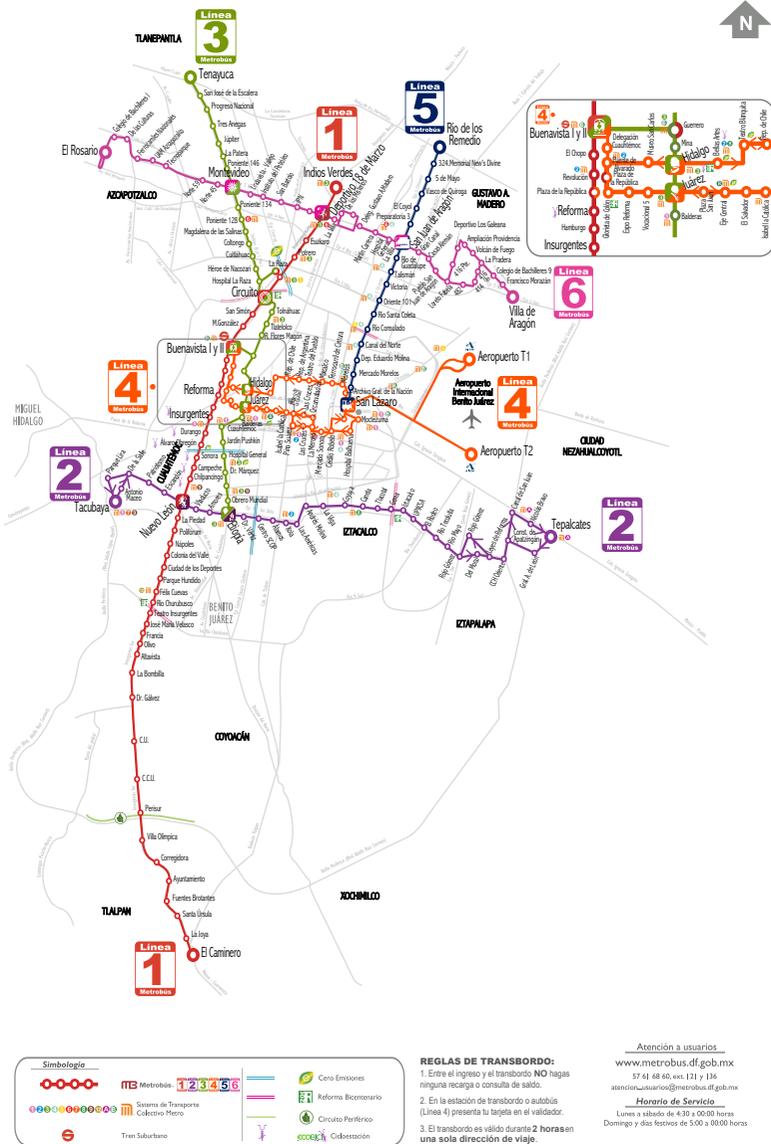
Guadalupanos. Visit the Tepeyac Hill and feel the incredible devotion of the Mexican people towards the Virgin of Guadalupe. Starting with the Capilla del Cerrito, built on the spot where St Juan Diego first saw the Blessed Virgin. Continue with the Basilica de Guadalupe, the second most visited pilgrimage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

Cultural Nights. 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: <http://data.cultura.cdmx.gob.mx/nochedemuseos/> or follow the museums social media.



METROBUS MAP

SUBWAY MAP



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



CONDESA - ROMA - ZONA ROSA



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

El Ángel de la Independencia (Independence Monument) 1

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.

Zona Rosa (Pink Zone)

It is an area with sidewalk cafes, fancy restaurants, nightclubs, galleries, shops and boutiques.

Casa Universitaria del Libro (University Book House) 2

Se ubica en una espléndida mansión y es un foro para la difusión de la cultura con cursos y talleres.

Casa Lamm 3

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.

Parque España 4

The Park was built in 1921, is considered one of the most beautiful parks in the city surrounded by interesting art deco and art nouveau buildings. The park contains a number of paths that wonder around the various attractions like fountains, ponds, sculptures, a clock tower, and the Teatro al Aire Libre Lindbergh (Lindbergh Open Air Theater).

Torre Mayor (Big Tower) 5

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.



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

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, cafes and boutiques.

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.

Ripley's Museum 6

It shows the incredible and strange things. Monday-Friday: 11:00-19:00 hrs. Saturday-Sunday: 10:00-19:00 hrs.

Wax Museum 7

Famous characters portrayed in wax. Monday: 11:00-19:00 hrs. Saturday-Sunday: 10:00-19:00 hrs.



Casa de Carranza Museum 8

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.



It is 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.



Alfonso Reyes Museum 10

Exhibits personal objects that belonged to Reyes. This museum is also a center of literary studies. Monday-Thursday and Friday: 9:00-3:00 hrs.

Museo Histórico Judío y del Holocausto Tuvia Maizal (Holocaust Museum) 11

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 12

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 13

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.

Museo del Objeto del Objeto (Museum of the Object of the Object, or "purpose of the object") 14

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.

Mexican Plastic Art Museum 15

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 (University Museum of Sciences and Arts) 16

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 (Museum of the Antique Toy) 17

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 date 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.



Museo del Chocolate 18

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.

Centro Cultural Bella Época (Cultural Center) 19

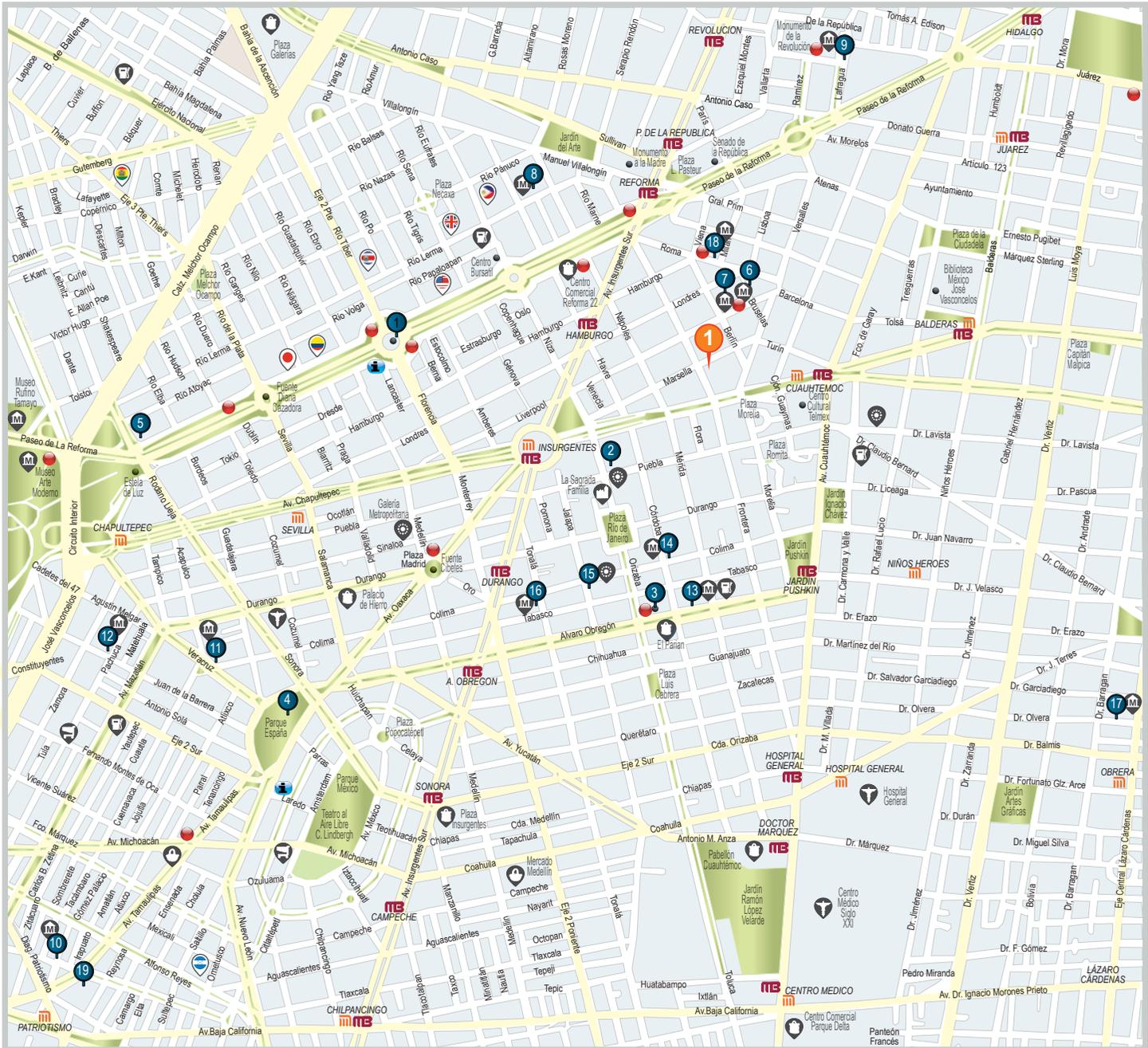
It is housed in a beautiful art deco building that used to be a cinema. The 32,000 square-foot center, was restored and today is a complex comprising the Rosario Castellanos bookshop, an art-house movie theater, an art gallery and a cafe. Monday-Sunday 9:00-23:00 hrs.

Biblioteca de México 20

The building that houses the Library, "La Ciudadela", was built in the 18th Century and has had several functions over the years. With over 250,000 volumes, this vast edifice also plays host to five individual, personal libraries named after famed Mexican writers like Carlos Monsiváis and Alí Chumacero. The complex also features a children's room, an image center, a multipurpose forum and a theater.



CONDESA - ROMA - ZONA ROSA



SYMBOLS

-  EMBASSY
-  TOURIST ATTRACTION
-  SUGGESTED PLACES
-  TURIBUS STOP
-  TOURIST INFORMATION
-  SUBWAY STATION
-  METROBUS STATION



TOURIST ATTRACTION

The 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. 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.



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.

This is an upmarket neighborhood. It houses the offices of international organizations, embassies, and the offices of many corporations, as well as upscale hotels, designer shops, modern malls, gourmet restaurants, and art galleries. The perfect place to pamper yourself!

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



The Chapultepec Zoo 1

Exhibits more than 1,400 animals of 240 different species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The exhibition is classified by bio-climatic zones according to their natural habitat. The zoo is especially famous for its success in giant panda breeding. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-16:30 hrs. Interactive map



Casa del Lago (The House of the Lake) 2

Is a place for cultural and artistic events.

La Feria (Chapultepec Amusement Park) 3

The Park has a good ride selection. The blend of classic rides with newer attractions is perfect. There is a large roller coaster and a couple of other “thriller” rides, as well as many rides for smaller children.



Quinta Colorada 4

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.

Auditorio Nacional (National Auditorium) 5

It is a modern construction with a capacity of 10 thousand spectators where famous performers have been presented. In the back there are other theaters.

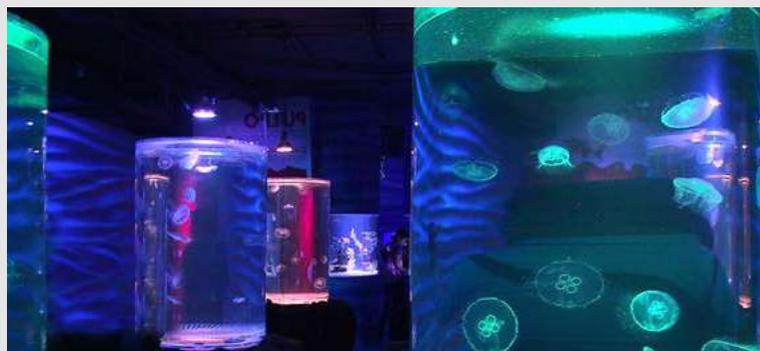
Hipódromo de las Américas 6

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.



INBURSA AQUARIUM 7

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.





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.



Tamayo Contemporary Art Museum 9

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.



Museum of Modern Art 10

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 11

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.





Museo del Caracol (Snail Museum) **12**

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.



Museum of Natural History **13**

The ten interconnecting domes of the museum exhibits preserved animals, tableaux of different natural environments with its wildlife. There are also displays of geology, astronomy, biology and the origin of life. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

"Papalote" Museo del Niño **14**

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. (The Kite, Children's Museum)



Museum of Electricity **15**

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.

David Alfaro Siqueiros Museum **16**

Located in the artist's house. It shows his life and samples of his work.

Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

Luis Barragán Museum **17**

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.



SOUMAYA MUSEUM

18

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 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.



Jumex Museum **19**

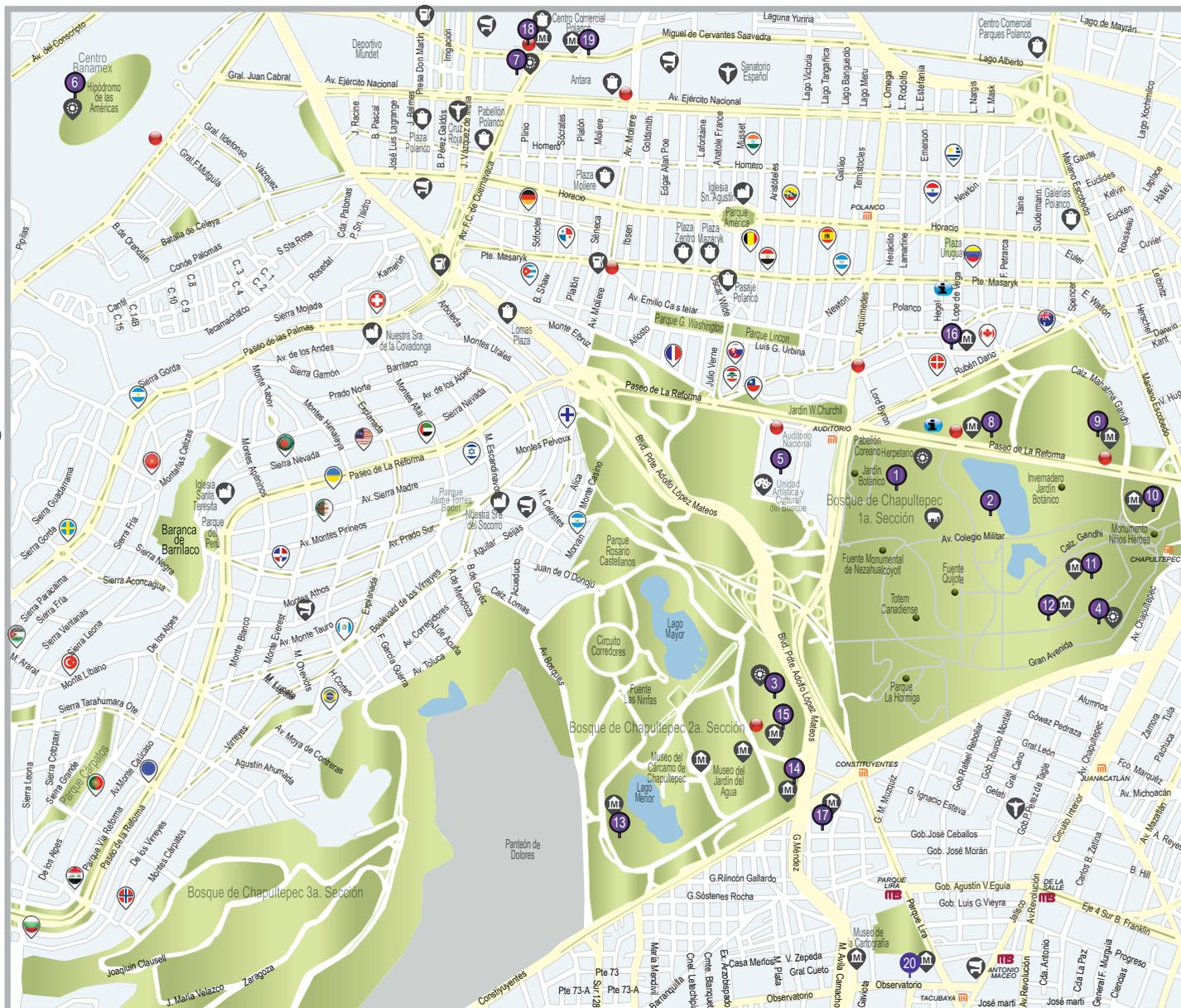
This new museum exhibits part of one of the largest private collections of contemporary art in Latin America. The building can be described as a freestanding pavilion with an eclectic nature with a nice shaded café, terrace and balconies that allow the public to be simultaneously inside and outdoors. Tuesday-Sunday: 11:00-20:00 hrs.

Museo Casa de la Bola (House of the Ball Museum) **20**

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.

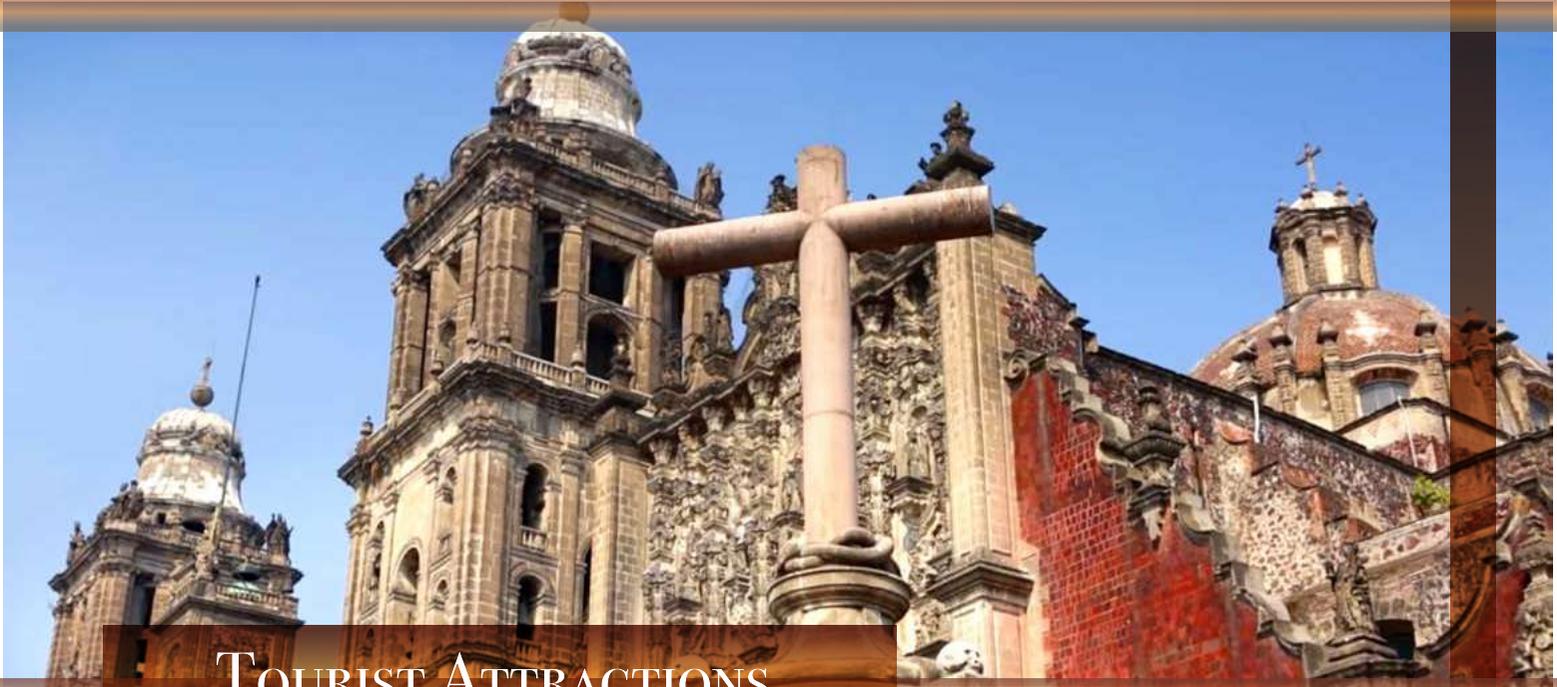


POLANCO - REFORMA - LOMAS



SYMBOLS

-  EMBASSY
-  TOURIST ATTRACTION
-  TURIBUS STOP
-  TOURIST INFORMATION
-  SUBWAY STATION
-  METROBUS STATION



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Palacio Nacional (National Palace) 1

Built atop the rubble that once was Moctezuma palace, this building has more than three hundred years of history. Inside there are wonderful murals of Rivera and it is the seat of executive power.



Zócalo 2

The largest square in the city flanked by the pre-Hispanic Great Temple, the National Palace and the Cathedral.

San Felipe de Jesus Hospital 3

The first hospital built in America in the 16th century.

Palacio de Minería (Mining Palace) 4

Built in the 18th century under the direction of Manuel Tolsá it is considered a masterpiece of neoclassic architecture.

Palacio de la Inquisición (Palace of the Inquisition) 5

Built in the XVIII century, it was the courtroom of the Holy Inquisition, and then the Mexican School of Medicine. Today it houses the Museum of Mexican Medicine. Tuesday-Friday: 9:00-18:00 hrs. Saturday and Sunday 9:00-14:00.hrs

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.



Palacio de Correos (Post Office Palace) **6**

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 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.

Alameda Park **7**

Ancient plaza from the 16th century with nice fountains and sculptures. It has been recently renovated.

Antiguo Edificio del Ayuntamiento (Old City Hall) **8**

The original construction included the entire block. In 1906 to commemorate the Centennial of Independence the building was remodeled.

Plaza Garibaldi **9**

Home of the mariachi music. It has several restaurants and bars. Located in the plaza is the Museum of Tequila and Mezcal, its main purpose is to show the drinks' history and production, it has a nice tasting room. Wednesday-Monday: 11:00–19:00 hrs.

Antigua Escuela de Economía (Old School of Economics) **10**

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

Antigua Escuela de Jurisprudencia (Old School of Jurisprudence) **11**

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

Colegio de San Ignacio de Loyola Las Vizcaínas **12**

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.

Torre Latinoamericana (Latin-American Tower) - It is the first skyscraper in the city. You can admire this splendid city from the 44th floor where you will find 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 building's history; 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.

Universidad del Claustro de Sor Juana (University of the Cloister of Sor Juana) **13**

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. Since 1982 home to the University that has been responsible for the restoration of this beautiful building.

Club de Banqueros (Bankers Club) **14**

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

Casa de los Azulejos (House of Tiles) **15**

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.

Casas de Mayorazgo de Guerrero (Houses of the Mayorazgo de Guerrero) **17**

The two buildings are nearly twins with tezontle 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.

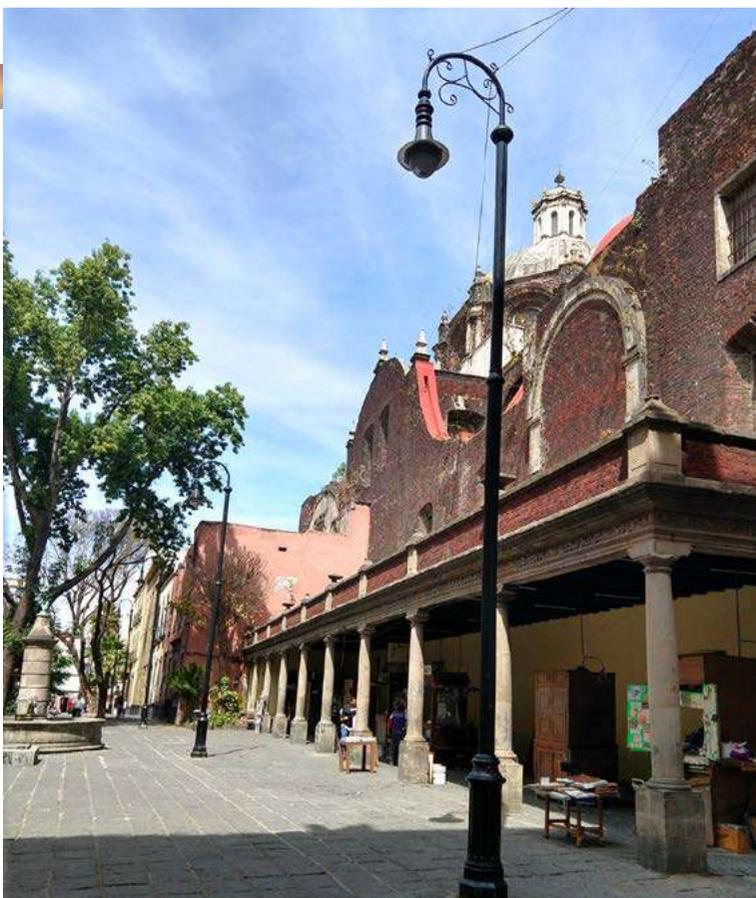
Temple of San Felipe Neri “La Profesa” (The Professed House)

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 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.



Church of Santo Domingo 20

Construction from the 18th century with Baroque, Churrigueresque and Neoclassic alters. The choir is carved in precious woods.



The project started in 1532 and finished in 1813. The striking church has renaissance, Baroque and neoclassic styles. The altar of the Kings, the work of Jerónimo Balbás in Churrigueresque style is simply magnificent, it is also known as the la cueva dorada (“the golden cave”); the Choir, with reliefs of various saints done in precious woods; the Altar of Forgiveness, a beautiful colonial artwork; the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, with two paintings from the 16th century; the Sacristy, the oldest part of the cathedral, displays impressive canvases painted by Cristóbal Villalpando and Juan Correa; and the organs from the 18th century. Situated to the right of the main cathedral, is the Metropolitan Tabernacle with a Baroque style, it is richly decorated.

Temple and Ex Convent of San Francisco 21

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

San Hipolito Church 22

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

Temple and Ex Convent of San Lorenzo 23

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

Temple and Square of Santa Catarina Mártir 24

Temple and Square of Santa Catarina Mártir

Parish of Santa Veracruz 25

This church was built over a former temple in 1759. The facade has a Baroque style. The remains of Manuel Tolsá, the architect responsible for a number of the city center’s iconic buildings, were buried here.

Temple of San Juan de Dios 26

It was part of the former Hospital of San Juan de Dios. In the facade the building features a flared shell and several sculptures of saints, founders of religious orders. Inside there are beautiful paintings.

Temple of the Holy Trinity 27

The temple was built in the 18th century and is a magnificent example of Mexican Baroque.

Temple of Porta Coelli 28

Built by the Dominicans has a simple neoclassical facade. Inside the walls are decorated with Byzantine style murals.

Former Church of St. Augustine 29

This is an 18th century building with a Renaissance style. Today it houses the National Library.

Regina Coeli Church and Convent 30

The church building is the only functioning portion of a former 16th century convent. The main altar is made of wood and gilded in pure Churrigueresque style. Each Wednesday the temple housed diverse cultural events like concerts and theater events.

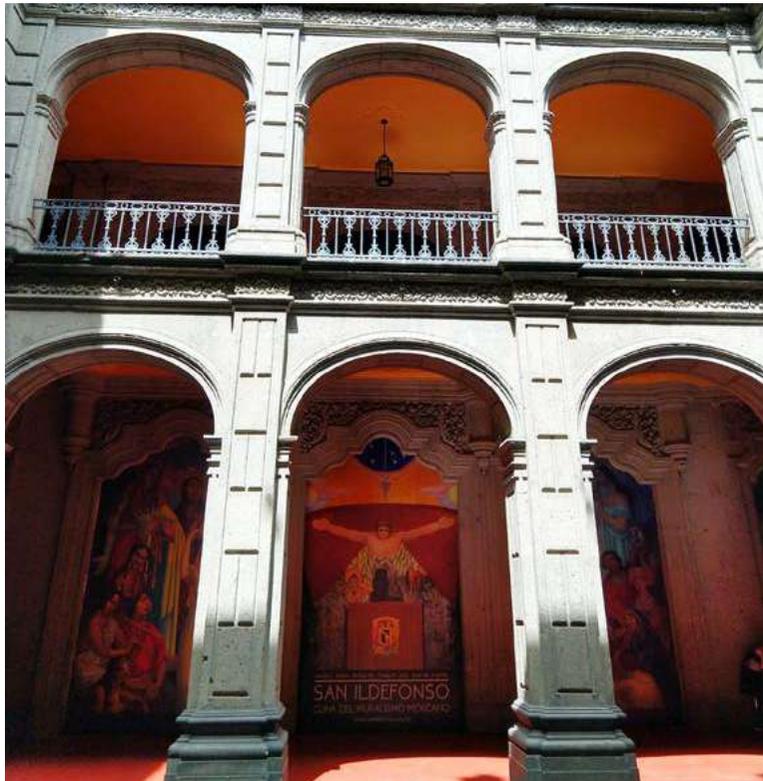
MUSEUMS

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 Tlaltecuhтли, the Earth Goddess, and the other is the goddess Coyolxauhqui.

Tuesday-Sunday: 09:00-17:00 hrs.



TEMPLO MAYOR 31



San Ildefonso College 32

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.



Ex-Teresa Arte Actual 33

A baroque convent built in the 18th Century. The museum exhibits no conventional art. Monday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

Museo de la Luz (Museum of Light) 34

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.

Museum of the City of Mexico 35

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.

Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



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.



San Fernando Cemetery and Museum 41

It was part of an 18th Century Convent. Several famous personages of the Mexican history are buried here.
Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-17:00 hrs.



Museo del Zapato (Shoe Museum) 43

It features a very original collection with over 2,000 shoes from five continents in different decades.
Monday-Friday: 10:00-14:00 hrs. / 15:30-18:00 hrs.

San Carlos Museum 44

Ancient building design by Manuel Tolsá. It exhibits art collection from 14th to 20th century, with pieces of Tintoretto, Tiziano, Zurbarán and Rivera. Wednesday-Monday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

MUSEO NACIONAL DE LAS CULTURAS (NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CULTURES) 42

A beautiful colonial building finished in 1734 houses this amazing place. The museum houses more than 12000 pieces in its archive, all obtained through friendship. The collection includes pieces from the ancient Rome, Greece, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, China and Japan, among others. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.



Jose Luis Cuevas Museum 37

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

Museo Mural de Diego Rivera 38

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.

Laboratorio de Arte Alameda 40

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.

PALACIO DE LAS BELLAS ARTES (THE FINE ARTS PALACE) 39



The Palace 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 Iztaccihuatl 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.



Museo de la Policía (Mexico City Police Museum) 45

Located in a beautiful building from the beginning of the 20th Century, the museum displays a collection with crime-related themes. Monday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

Museo del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea (Army and Air Force Museum of Mexico) 46

Located in an 18th Century building where was the Convent of the Order of Betlemitas. The museum has a permanent exhibition of clothing and weapons that have been used by the army and air force as well as valuable historical documents. Tuesday-Saturday 10:00-18:00 hrs. Sunday 10:00 -16:00 hrs.

Museo de la Charrería 48

Exhibits costumes and items relating to the charro tradition. It is located in the old Convent Montserrat founded in the 17th century by the order of Benedictine nuns. Monday-Friday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

Museo de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público 49

The Museum of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is housed in what was the Palace of the Archbishopric, built in 1530. It houses a representative sample of contemporary art in Mexico. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

Museo de la Caricatura (Caricature Museum) 50

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.

MUSEUM OF ESTANQUILLO (MAGAZINES AND COMICS)

51



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.

Palacio de Iturbide (Palace of Iturbide) 54

The building is a jewel of Baroque architecture, it dates back to 1779. It houses Banamex Cultural Palace Museum since 2004. The exhibition consists of 4,300 works of art, including paintings by Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, Dr. Atl, Joaquín Clausell and Frida Kahlo, among others.

Daily: 10:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Casa Borda 66

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.

The collection contains both older and newer craft pieces from the various traditions that make up Mexican culture.

Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

Wednesday: 10:00-21:00 hrs.

Museo Interactivo de Economía, MIDE (Interactive Museum of Economics) 53

Created by the Bank of Mexico and various financial institutions, the museum is housed in an old Bethlehemite convent. 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.

MUSEO DE LA MEMORIA Y TOLERANCIA (MUSEUM OF REMEMBRANCE AND TOLERANCE)

52



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.

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.



Museo de la Mujer (Women's Museum) 57

This building housed the University Press. The exhibition shows the stereotypical female roles since Pre-Hispanic times until our contemporary time. It has a documentation center, library and film club. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

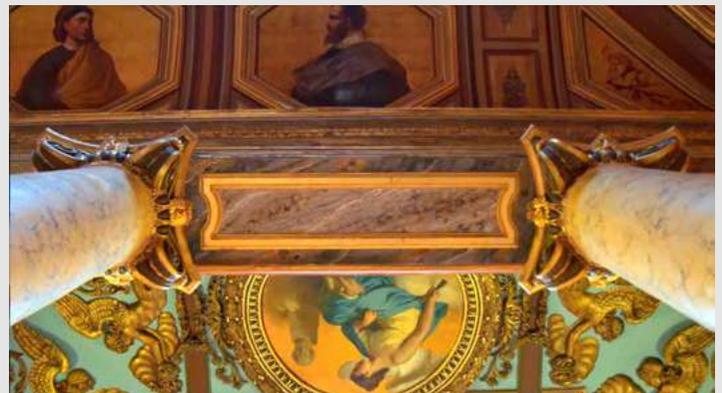
Museo Nacional de la Estampa (Stamp Museum) 58

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.

ACADEMIA DE SAN CARLOS (ACADEMY OF SAN CARLOS) 59



The Academy of San Carlos was initially founded in 1781 under the name of the School of Engraving. 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.



HISTORIC CENTER



SYMBOLS

-  TOURIST ATTRACTION
-  TURIBUS STOP
-  TOURIST INFORMATION
-  SUBWAY STATION
-  METROBUS STATION



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Jardín Hidalgo (Hidalgo Park) 1

Jardín Hidalgo (Hidalgo Park) - It is surrounded by colonial buildings like the Exconvent of El Carmen. During the weekends you may find vendors, artisans and musicians around the park.

San Jacinto Plaza 2

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.

San Angel Cultural Center 3

This 19th century building houses different art expressions. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-21:00 hrs.

Biblioteca de las Revoluciones 4

Located in a restored house known as “Casa de los Dos Patios” built at the end of the XIX century. It has 83 thousand titles, including books and magazines, as well as a reading room and a space for exhibitions.

Casa de Jaime Sabines 5

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. Restaurants where you can enjoy outdoor dining on beautiful patios or terraces surround plaza De San Jacinto. The square is best known for 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

San Jacinto Church 6

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.

San Sebastián Mártir Church (Chimalistac) 8

Its Baroque altar dates from the 18th century, and it has art pieces created by Miguel Cabrera.



MUSEUMS

Centro Cultural Isidro Fabela, Casa del Risco Museum 9

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.

Carrillo Gil Museum 10

Exhibits a collection of contemporary art. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



EX-CONVENT OF EL CARMEN

7

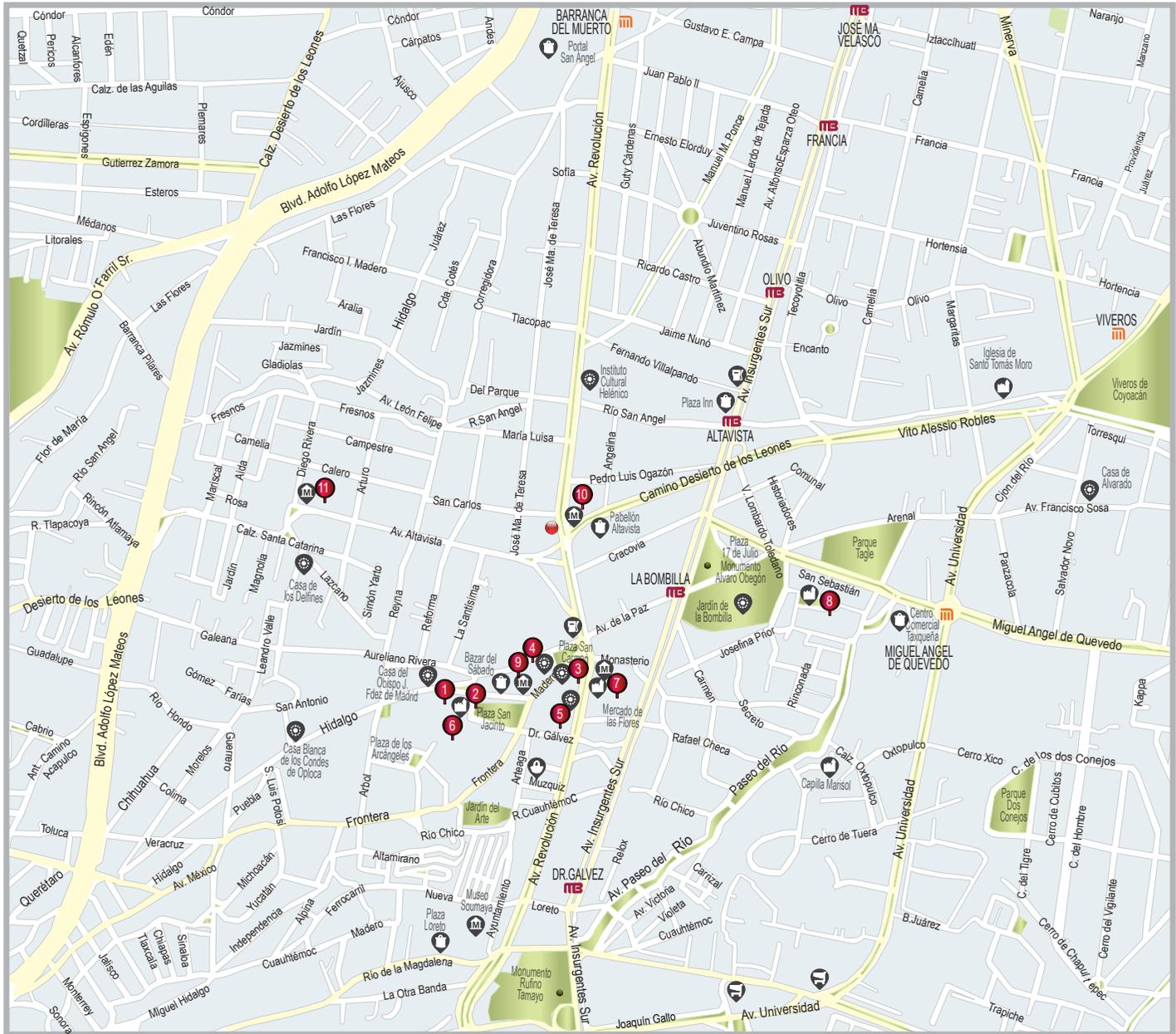


Built in the 17th century by Carmelite monks was one of the most important properties in the colonial era. The beautiful temple has a magnificent baroque altar and three domes covered by exquisite Talavera pottery. The convent has become a museum and exhibits several pieces of vice regal art and several 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.

MUSEO CASA ESTUDIO DIEGO RIVERA Y FRIDA KAHLO 11

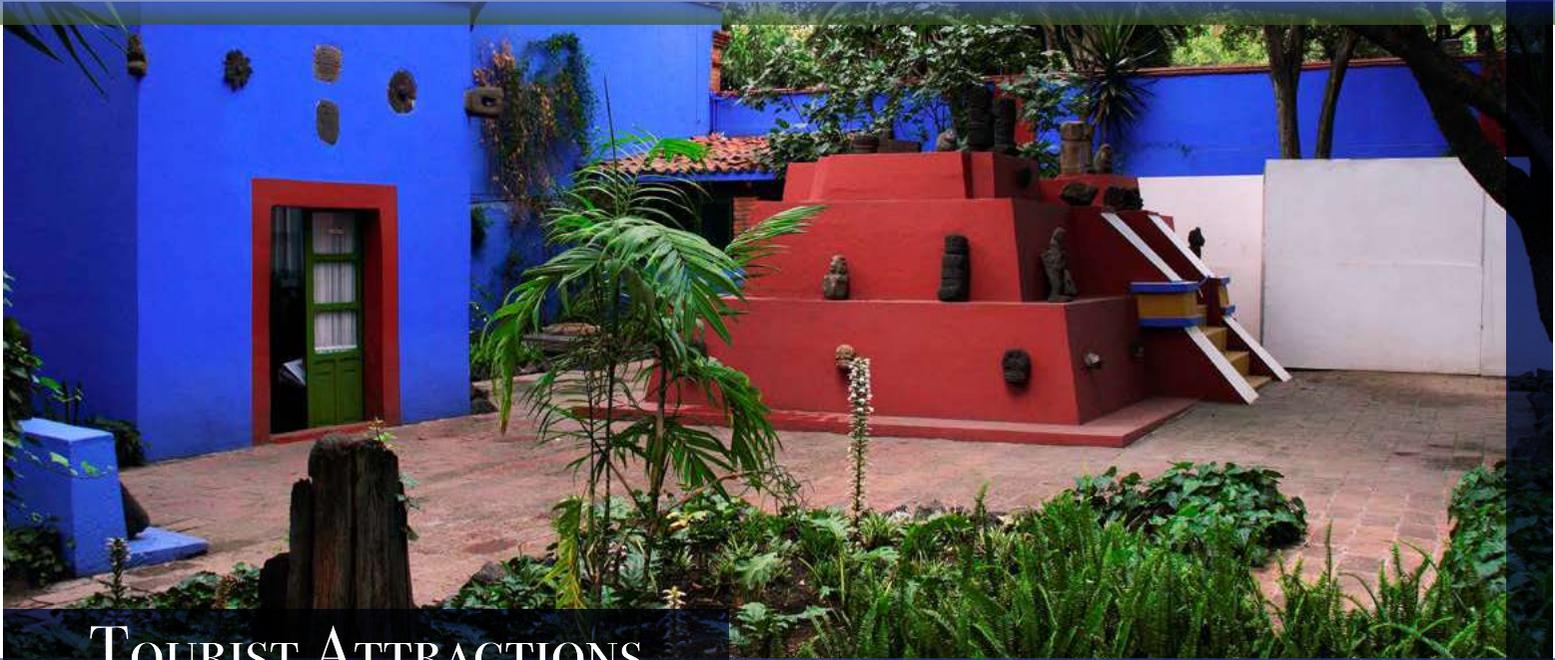


The building, which houses the museum, was built as a home and studio for Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo, by the also famous muralist and architect, Juan O'Gorman. The museum displays works of easel pictures, pieces of pre-Hispanic art and popular papers, personal items and vintage photographs that recreate the atmosphere of life and work of Diego and Frida. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



SYMBOLS

-  TOURIST ATTRACTION
-  TURIBUS STOP
-  SUBWAY STATION
-  METROBUS STATION



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Jardín del Centenario (Centenario Park) 1

It is located in the center of Coyoacan and is the gathering point for locals and visitors alike. Bookstores and restaurants where you can have a coffee or a nation-wide famous ice cream surround it. On weekends there is a craft market. The main entrance to what used to be the atrium of the Parish of San Juan Bautista, still exist on the west side of this plaza and are called the “Arcadas Atrial” or the “Arcos del Jardín del Centenario”. This entrance was built in the 16th century of stone with decorative motifs that show both European and indigenous influence.

Jardín Hidalgo (Hidalgo Park) 2

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.

Mexican Handcraft Bazaar in Coyoacan 3

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 and Salvador Novo. 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.

Plaza Santa Catarina

4

Its history dates back to 1540 when a small chapel was erected. The present chapel dates from 1740 and is surrounded by beautiful trees that give a nice quiet atmosphere. On one side there is a small theater and opposite the Jesus Reyes Heróles House of Culture which hold art and cultural events.



Plaza de la Conchita

5

According to historians, the plaza was a pre-Hispanic ceremonial center (Coyohuacan), on which Cortés had a chapel built. Here, the first mass was celebrated. Today, the small plaza has a church built in the 18th century.



CHURCHES



Viveros de Coyoacán

6

The Park has an extension of 38.9 hectares, and it is a great park to visit, considered to be one of Mexico City's "lungs. There are well-maintained trails and paths throughout the area, greenhouses and a tree nursery.

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

7

It is home to the most important film heritage of Latin America. The complex has ten screening rooms that can accommodate program options such as concerts, theatre, exhibitions, etc. There is an open projection space, shops, cafes, and a bookstore.



National Arts Center

8

It is the largest cultural complexes in the city, it covers 12 hectares. It is interesting to stroll through the grounds amid the modern architecture. It is home to auditoriums, theatres, exhibition spaces, libraries, concert halls, and schools of theater, dance, painting, sculpture and engraving. A large number of artistic and cultural events take place in here, like open-air concerts, cinematography festivals, exhibitions, and workshops.

San Antonio Panzacola Chapel

9

Building from the 17th century with a Baroque style, located in front of one of the few colonial bridges that remain intact.

Parish of San Juan Bautista

10

This is one the oldest temples of the Mexican Valley. Along four centuries it has been rebuilt in 1804 and remodeled in 1926, but it has remained as a beautiful colonial building. The Santísimo Chapel houses extraordinary Baroque altarpieces decorated with Vice Royal paintings from the 18th century.



It is also known as the Blue House (La Casa Azul). This was Kahlo's house and exhibits art pieces and the way the artist lived with Diego Rivera. The Blue House is mainly that: a house, a place where things tell us a story and invite us to know the people who used to live here. But there is a special atmosphere in this place. The museum contains a collection of artwork by Frida Kahlo, Diego Rivera and other artists like José María Velasco, Marcel Duchamp, Wolfgang Paulen, Paul Klee, Claussel and José Clemente Orozco. There are also Kahlo's personal art collection, a large collection of pre-Hispanic artifacts, traditional Mexican cookware, linens, personal mementos such as photographs, postcards, letters and folk dresses, especially the Tehuana-style ones, that were Frida's trademark. Tuesday: 10:00-17:45, Wednesday: 11:00-17:45, Thursday-Sunday: 10:00-17:45 hrs



A unique museum created by muralist Diego Rivera. A fortress like building made of dark volcanic rock in the form of a pyramid. It exhibits Rivera's collection of near 60,000 pre-Hispanic pieces, and more than 2,000 pieces of popular art. The museum's items are collected from almost every indigenous civilization in Mexico's history. The museum also has the artist studio with draws and paintings. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

Leon Trotsky Museum 11

It consists of the house that Trotsky lived in during his exile and it has kept the original furniture. Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

Museo Nacional de Acuarela (National Watercolor Museum) 12

The collection displays 300 watercolors donated by Alfredo Guati Rojo. Monday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

Museo Nacional de Culturas Populares (National Museum of Popular Culture) 13

Presents many pieces showing the popular art in Mexico. Tuesday-Thursday: 10:00-18:00 hrs. Friday-Sunday: 10:00-20:00 hrs.



Museo Nacional de las Intervenciones (National Museum of the Interventions) 14

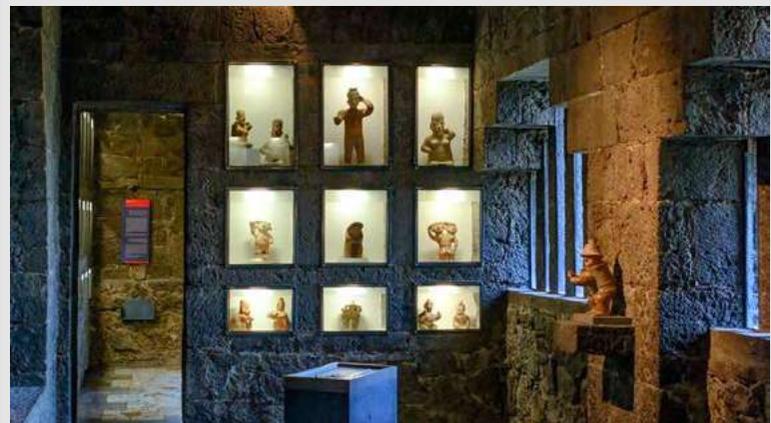
Located in a Franciscan convent built in the 17th Century. Exhibits items related with all the military interventions of Mexico. The museum also has temporary exhibitions and an important collection of religious art. Tuesday-Sunday: 9:00-18:00 hrs.

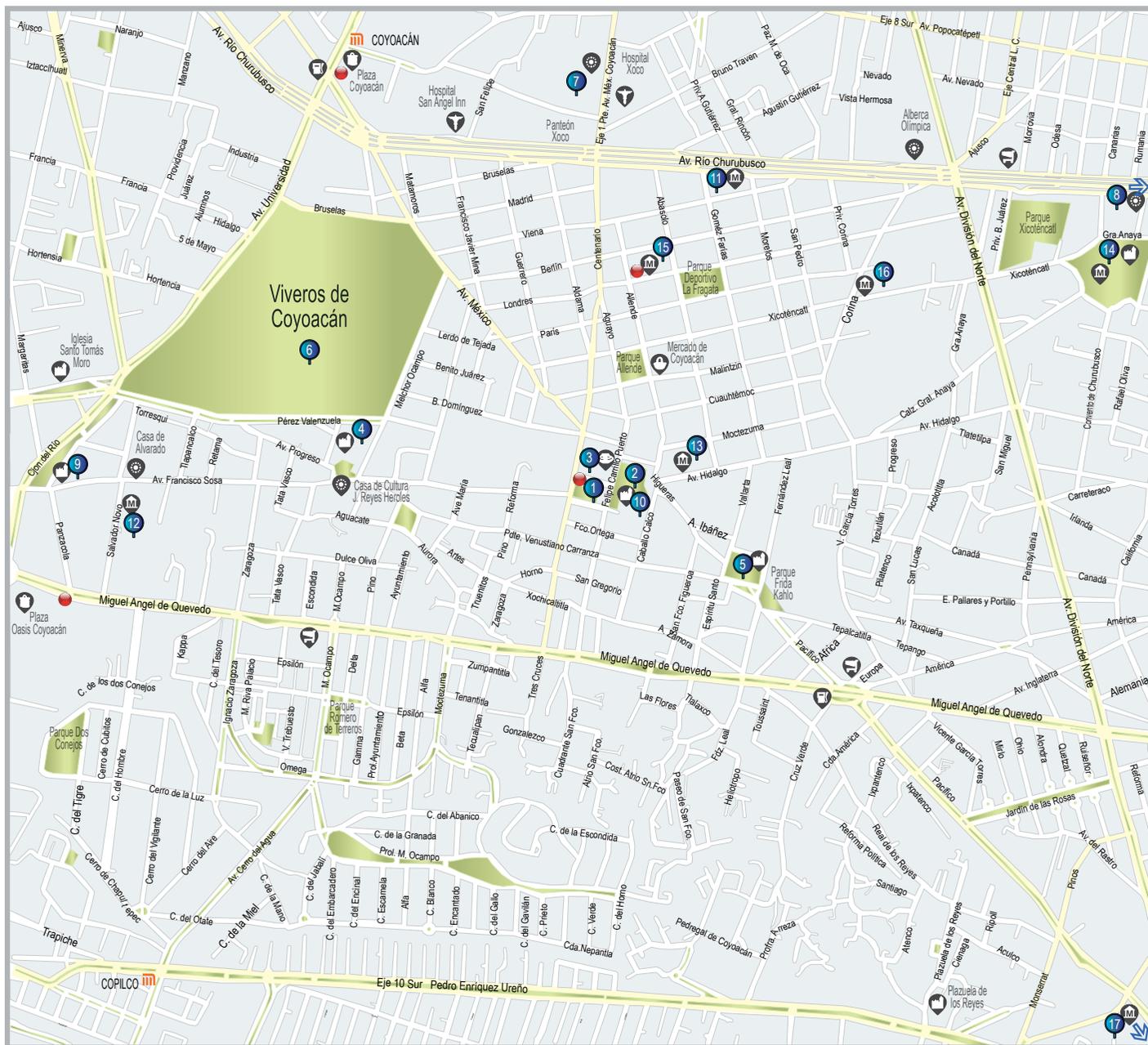
Geles Cabrera Sculpture Museum 16

The museum exhibits a permanent collection of Mexican sculpture in various materials. Monday-Friday: 11:00-14:00 and 16:00-18:00 hrs. Saturday: 9:00-13:00 hrs.



DIEGO RIVERA MUSEUM "ANAHUACALLI" 17





SYMBOLS

-  TOURIST ATTRACTION
-  TURIBUS STOP
-  SUBWAY STATION
-  METROBUS STATION



POLYFORUM CULTURAL SIQUEIROS

1

Plaza de Toros México 2

It opened on 5 February 1946 and is the largest bullring in the world. It will hold 45,000 spectators.

Ollin Yoliztli Cultural Center 3

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.



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 Siquiero’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.



Museo Universum (UNIVERSUM, the Science Museum) 4

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.

Jose de la Herran Planetarium 5

The Planetarium has a digital projection showing the various celestial objects. It offers a journey through the night sky, and changes according to the month. It features films related to astronomy.



CUICUILCO ARCHEOLOGICAL ZONE 7



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.



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. Sculptoric 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.



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

XOCHIMILCO

8

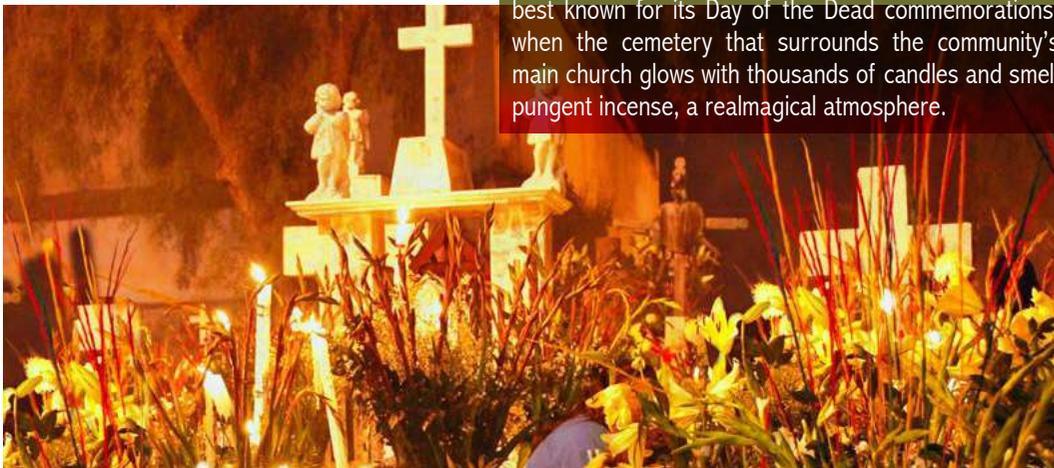
Centro Histórico de Tlalpan (Tlalpan Historic Center) 9

This is one of the oldest neighborhoods of the city, since its history goes back to pre-Hispanic times. The center still retains much of its provincial atmosphere with narrow streets, colonial era mansions and cobblestone streets. The main attraction is the plaza filled with tall trees, shrubs and flowers. Bordering one side of the plaza is the delegation building constructed in the 19th century with a mural that pays tribute to major events in Tlalpan history, the church and exconvent of San Augustin established here in 1547 by the Dominicans, a row of restaurants with outdoor seating overlooking the plaza, the Chapel and Convent of the Capuchinas Sacramentarias, a masterpiece by the most renowned Mexican architect Luis Barragán, and the Museum of the History of Tlalpan..

San Andrés Mixquic 10

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. 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".

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 realmagical atmosphere.



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 gardens". 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.



It is a Barrio Mágico (Magical Quarter) that has managed to preserve its character of a little town and is known by its mole, one of the most representative dishes of Mexican food. Walking through the streets of this town one can delight in the aromas of spice shops, flowers, chillies and chocolate aromas that fill the whole place. Restaurants, shops and the Temple of San Martín with a beautiful facade frame the main square, with its typical kiosk. You can visit the Santuario del Señor de las Misericordias (Lord of Mercies Sanctuary), a church of great proportions with colorful stained glass windows; in its high altar is a black Christ from the 16th century made with corn cane; and from its terrace you have a panoramic view of the village. Another interesting place is The Parish of San Pedro Apostol, built in 1680 by the Franciscans friars with a large courtyard and a Baroque facade. San Pedro Atocpán is the starting point for several routes, as the nearby villages offer varied experiences such as: temezcal, the use of medicinal plants, handicrafts, natural wonders and much more.



MUSEUMS

Museo del Automóvil (Car Museum) 12

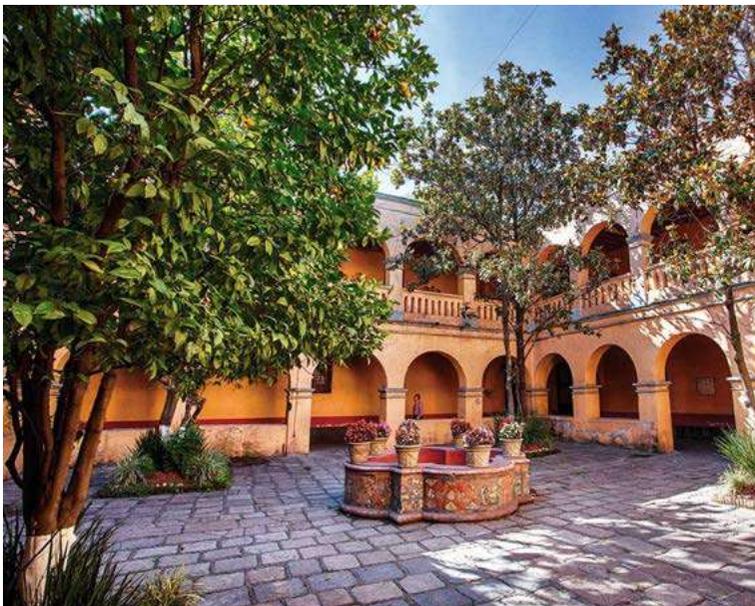
The museum exhibits a collection of over 120 vehicles. The oldest dates from 1904 and all the cars are in perfect condition.

Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

Museo de Historia de Tlalpan (Museum of the History of Tlalpan) 13

It is housed in a building known as “La Casona” (The Mansion), which dates to 1874. The museum explores the culture and history of the Tlalpan borough and exhibits pieces of some masters of the plastic and visual art.

Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.



DOLORES OLMEDO MUSEUM

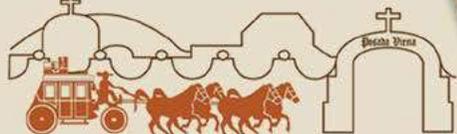
14



Located in a 16th-century old hacienda “La Noria” in Xochimilco, the museum host the greatest collection of Frida Kahlo, Diego Rivera and Angelina Beloff. Besides, there are fine pre-Hispanic pieces on display, colonial furniture and beautiful items of folk art.

Tuesday-Sunday: 10:00-18:00 hrs.

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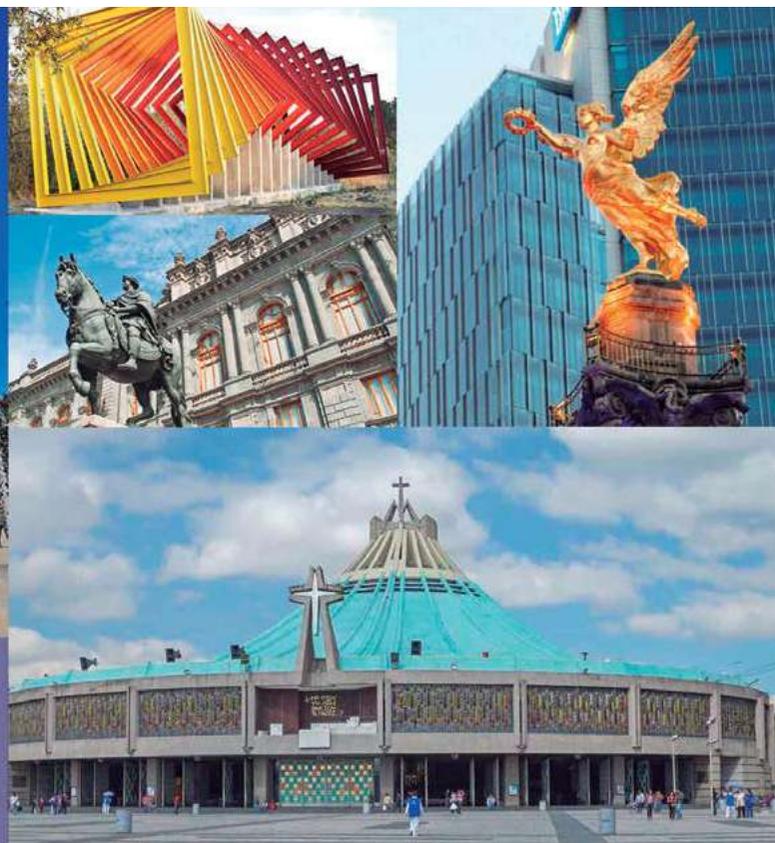
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Santa Fe is Mexico City's newest and most modern neighborhood, it has become the major business district in the city. It looks more like a modern American neighborhood than anywhere else in Mexico City. Right in the heart of Santa Fe is Park La Mexicana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

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, children's play areas and almost 300 stores to browse through.

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.

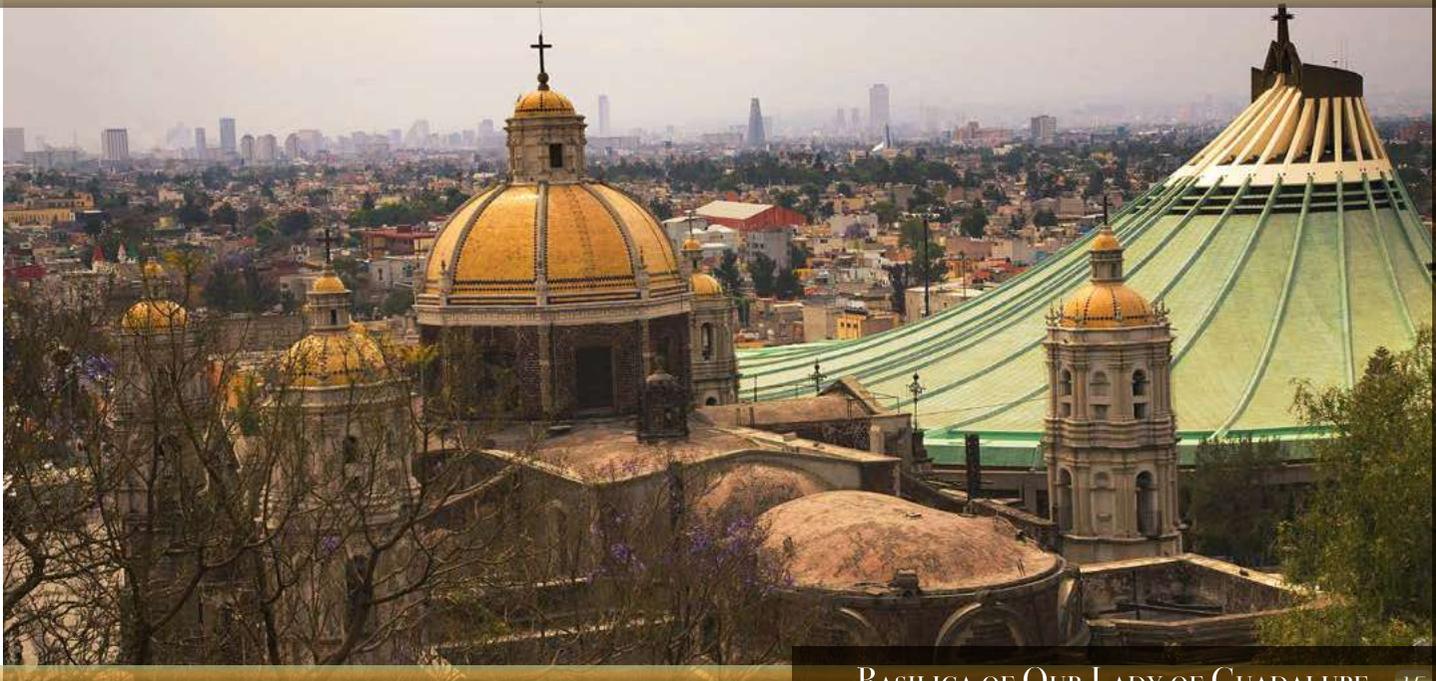


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SANTA FE MAP



SIMBOLS



BASILICA OF OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE 15

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.

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 worshippers. 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:



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 that dates back to the viceregal period and continues to function. There is a list of notable individuals buried at this historic 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.

Palacio de los Deportes (Palace of Sports) **16**
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.

MUSEUMS

Museo de la Basílica de Guadalupe (Museum) **16**
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.

Museo Universitario El Chopo **17**
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.

Museo del Fuego Nuevo (Museum of The New Fire) **18**
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.





Ex Convent Culhuacán 19

The Augustinian friars built it. The monastery of San Juan Evangelista is one of the few remaining from the 16th century in Mexico City. At the higher Cloister, there is a site museum visitors can learn more about Culhuacan Pre-Hispanic and Colonial past. 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.

Planetario Luis Enrique Erro 20

It is a planetarium with a stellar dome and a digital projection system. In addition, you can visit the electromagnetism room. Monday-Sunday: 10:00-17:00 hrs.

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 Tiáloc 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.





BOTANIC GARDEN IN THE UNIVERSITY

21

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.



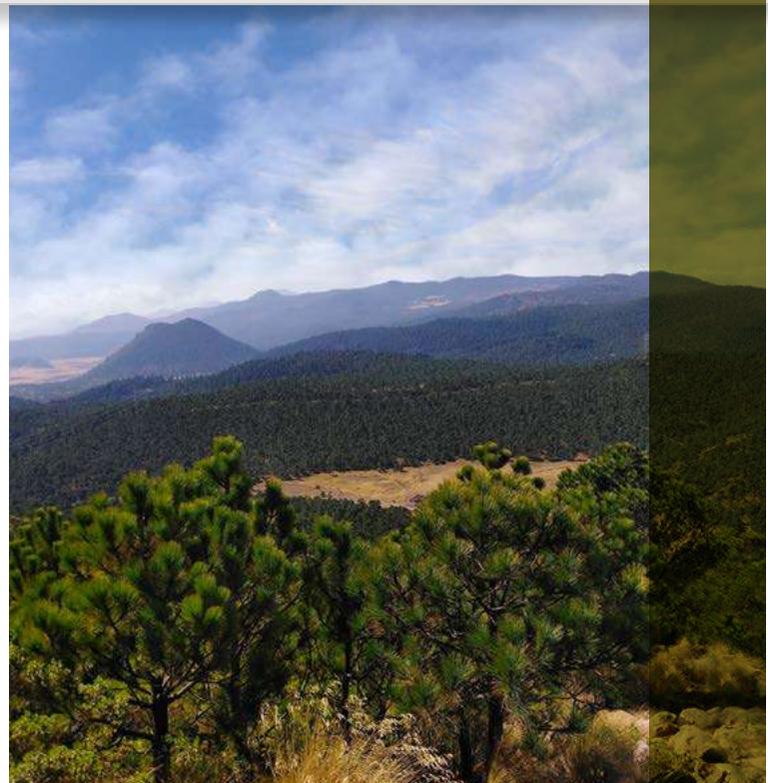
AJUSCO NATIONAL PARK

22

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.



DESERTO DE LOS LEONES (LION DESERT) 24

The delegation of Cuajimalpa organized the tour “Leyendas Nocturnas del Desierto de los Leones” (Legends) every Thursday, Friday and Sunday at 20:30. Along the route there are actors characterized as monks representing convent life and tell legends about the place.



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.



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

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)

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.



PARQUE ECOLÓGICO SAN NICOLÁS TOTOLAPAN

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.





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.

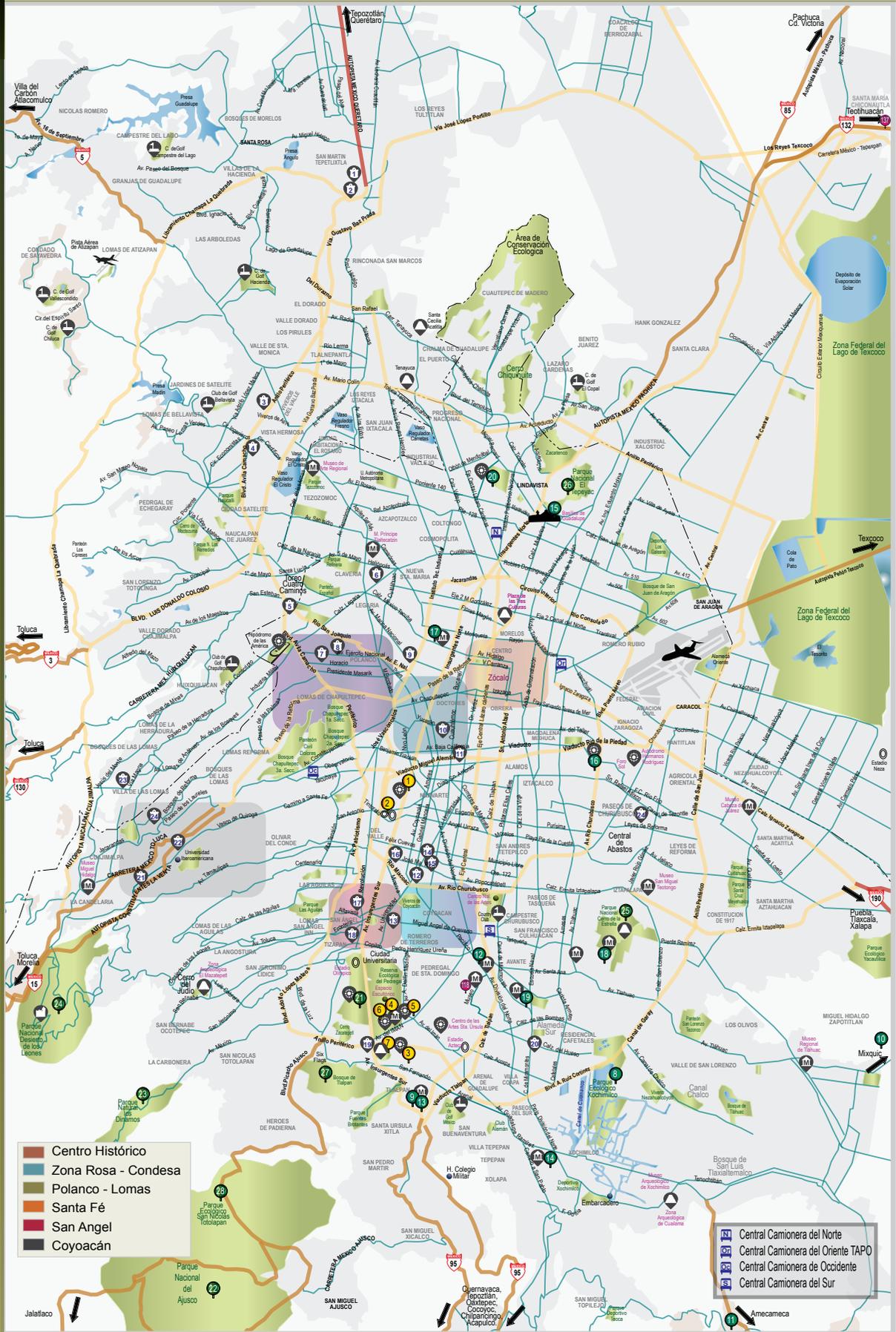
Additionally, the city has a wide variety of cultural and natural settings, as well as historic venues offering unique services and facilities for a unique event.

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.

MÉXICO CITY MAP

SHOPPING MALLS

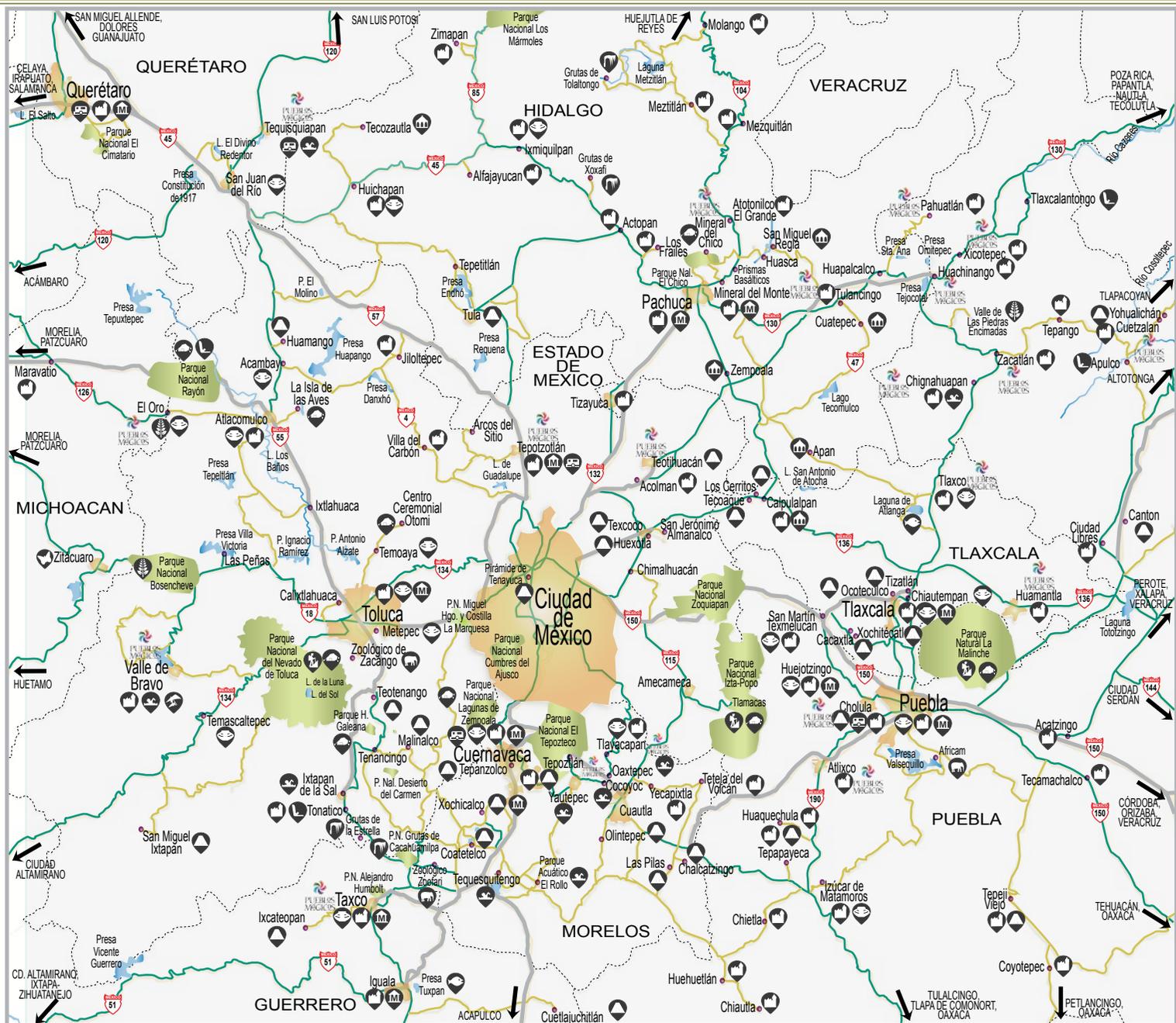
- 1 PREMIUM OUTLET
- 2 PUNTA NORTE
- 3 MUNDO E
- 4 PLAZA SATÉLITE
- 5 TOREO PARQUE CENTRAL
- 6 PATIO CLAVERÍA
- 7 PABELLÓN POLANCO
- 8 PLAZA ANTARA
- 9 PLAZA GALERÍAS
- 10 PABELLÓN CUAUHTÉMOC
- 11 PARQUE DELTA
- 12 PLAZA COYOACÁN
- 13 OASIS COYOACÁN
- 14 PLAZA UNIVERSIDAD
- 15 PATIO UNIVERSIDAD
- 16 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



■ Centro Histórico
■ Zona Rosa - Condesa
■ Polanco - Lomas
■ Santa Fé
■ San Angel
■ Coyoacán

■ Central Camionera del Norte
■ Central Camionera del Oriente TAPO
■ Central Camionera de Occidente
■ Central Camionera del Sur

MÉXICO CITY SURROUNDINGS



SYMBOLS

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

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Emergency Medical Rescue Services	5722-8805
Ticketbus	5133-2424
Ticketmaster	5325-9000
Turibús (Tourist Bus)	5566-0055
México City Hotel Association	01800-712-2121
INFOTUR (Travel Information and security)	3002-6300
Help patrol for tourism	5250-8221
Special emergency lines	061 y 5592-2677 ext.1114



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DRA. CLAUDIA SHEINBAUM PARDO
JEFA DE GOBIERNO DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

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DIRECTORA GENERAL DEL INSTITUTO DE PROMOCIÓN TURÍSTICA

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COORDINADOR DE ESTRATEGIAS DE MERCADOTECNIA

ALFONSO BELMAR ROMAY
JEFE DE PROYECTOS DE VINCULACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL



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