



- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Cathedral | 19 State's Museum | 34 Former Juanino's Hospital |
| 2 Weapons Plaza (Main Square) | 20 Sacred Heart's Sanatorium | 35 Temple of the Cross |
| 3 Cultural Center University | 21 Ex-bishopric | 36 San Francisco's Church & Ex-convent |
| 4 Mariano Michelena's Home | 22 Government Palace | 37 Church of Capuchinas |
| 5 Temple of Merced | 23 Colonial Art Museum | 38 Villalongin's Garden |
| 6 Municipal Palace | 24 y 25 Church & Ex-convent of Carmen | 39 Tarasca's Fountain |
| 7 Michoacan Regional Museum | 26 San Jose's Church | 40 Aqueduct |
| 8 Palace of Justice | 27 New Tridentine Seminary | 41 Friar Antonio de San Miguel Pedestrian Street |
| 9 Old Public Granary | 28 Federal Government Palace | 42 y 43 Guadalupe's Sanctuary & San Diego's Ex-convent |
| 10 Augustine Church | 29 Nun's Temple | 44 Morelo's Statue |
| 11 Morelo's Birthplace | 30 Count Sierra Gorda's House | 45 Alfredo Zalce Contemporary Art Museum |
| 12 Morelo's House | 31 Intendant José Ma. Anzorena's Old House | 46 Natural History Museum |
| 13 San Nicolás de Hidalgo School | 32 Old Tithe's House (Banamex) | |
| 14 Public Library | 33 Gabriel Garcia Obeso's Old House (BBVA) | |
| 15 Candies & Crafts Market | | |
| 16 Clavijero's Palace | | |
| 17 y 18 Temple & Music Academy | | |

#experienciamorelia

Turismomorelia.mx



m
morelia
brillamás

Morelia
2024 - 2027

ROUTE 1

1.- Cathedral

Construction began on this massive edifice in 1660 and was finally completed in 1744. The cathedral was built whit rose colored quarry stone and models baroque paneling and a doric style interior. The relief carvings inside are neoclassical in style. Among the many treasures inside the cathedral are a silver baroque showcase and a silver neoclassical baptismal front, both 18th century. The monumental organ whit its 4.600 pipes is a recent addition from aarly in the 20 th century. The 16th century Lord of the Sacristy is made from dried maize paste.

2.-Weapons Plaza (Main Square)

This beatiful plaza was designed and built by the Spanish between 1541 and 1546 to outline the future city of Valladolid on a grid pattern. It is the oldest recreational space in the city.

3.- Cultural Center University

This is a modern building, built to provide a space for the promotion of the arts and culture. Open Monday to Saturday from 10:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. and from 4:00 until 8:00 p.m.

4.- Mariano Michelena's Home

This neo-classical building was erected in 1690 and beloged to the Canonic of Belauzarán. In 1826 it became the residence of Mariano Michelena, who later willed it to the state for public benefit. Hidalgo lived here in 1810.

5.- Temple of Merced

The construction of this church began in 1604 by the Order of Mercedarios.

It is a baroque style whith ornate plateresque decorative elements. The monastery later became a school.

6.- Municipal Palace

The construction of this baroque style building began in the late 18th century. Its impressive octagonal patio is a jewel of morelian architecture.

Originally it was a warehouse for the control and sale of tabacco. It has been the Municipal Palace since 1859.

7.- Michoacán Regional Museum

Isidro Huarte bought this baroque style building in 1762, then rebuilt it to serve as his private residence and place of business. later the house became the property of Mrs Francisca Roman, lady in waitting of the empress Carlota. It was there that the Empror Maximiliano from Habsburgo.

8.- Palace of Justice

This building has housed the Judicial Department of the State of michoacán since it was built between 1884 and 1885, it is a beatiful construction with a French style facade and an eclectic interior. There are interesting pre-hipanic decorative elements on the second floor.

9.- Old Public Granary

Built in 1774, this baroque building was the city's wheat depository. It was reconditioned in 1847 to accommodate the tribunal. Today it is part of the Palace of Justice where the Civil State Judges meet.

10.- Augustine Church

This house of worship dates from the 16th century. It facade is late plateresque style and its cloister reflects a refined sense of dignity. The tower was built in the early 17th century. The church holds the Sacred Virgin of Socorro, a gift from Saint Thomas of Villanueva.

11.- Morelos's Birthplace

José María Morelos y Pavón, one of the heroes of the mexican Independence, was born on the site of this beatiful baroque style house with its neo-classical interior and facade on September 30th 1765. The original house in which he was born was demolisted in 1888 and can only be seen in antique lithographs. The present day building is from the late 19th century, it was remodeled and reconditioned for cultural purposes in 1964.

12.- Morelos's House

José María Morelos y Pavón acquired this home, built in 1758, in 1801.

Today this lovely and dignified baroque mansion is a museum containing paintings, photographs, furniture, period pieces and copies of documents that help to illustrate the life Morelos prior to his becoming a leader of the independence movement. The archives of the archbishop of Michoacán are also located here.

ROUTE 2

13.- San Nicolás de Hidalgo School

The neoclassic building was the Valladolid campus of the school of Saint Nicolás, wich was founded by Vasco de Quiroga in the 16th century in Pátzcuaro. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was one of the school's rectors. One of its mast famous students was José María Morelos y Pavón. The Melchor Ocampo room is located on the upper floor.

14.- Public Library

This baroque building dating from the 17th century, was originally the Church of the Fellowship of Jesus. It had a variety of functions over the years until 1930 when the Public Library of the University of Michoacán of San Nicolás de Hidalgo was installed here.

15.- Candies and Crafts Market

Located en the side the west than it was the School of the Jesuits, all type of regional, as well as beatiful candies and diverse crafts can be found there.

16.- Clavijero's Palace

Majestic construction of baroque style that dates from half-full from 16th century. originally Jesuit of San Francisco Javier, soothes of the School, function that performance until 1767. Later he was reformatory for priests and in 1824 the Congres of Michoacán settled. He is one of architectonic monuments more important of the city.

17 & 18.- Temple & Music Academy

From baroque style, the temple of Santa Rosa and the building annex where the Schoool of Santa Maria worked. date from 18th century. From 1738 until its closure in the 19th century was girls' school. In late 1940 the Music School works to date was installed and is home to the internationally famous Choir of Morelia Boys Choir.

19.- State's Museum

Large house of 18th century recovered to install the Museum of the State in 1986. It consists of three sections: Archaeology, History and Ethnology. In him one old pharmacy is located that dates from 1868.

20.- Sacred Heart's Sanatorium

From baroque style. It dates from 1756, destining it to reformatory jail.

There Mariano Matamoros and José Guadalupe Santos were imprisoned, heroes of the Mexican Independence.

21.-Ex-bishopric

Old house of the bishopric. Of baroque style, it initialed his construction at the beginning of 17th century, by order of then bishop José Escalona y Calatayud. At the moment it lodges offices of Secretariat of Health.

ROUTE 3

22.- Colonial Art Museum

Small but remarkable located in a house of the 18th century, which still conserves its original baroque style. In this site the first press of the city in 1821 settled down. At the moment this museum exhibits works of viceroyalty and Christs of graze of maize cane of the time of evangelisation.

23.- Government Palace

This baroque building was built between 1760 and 1770. It's original function was as the Tridente Seminary of Valladolid. In 1867 it became the Seat of the State Govenment. There are three murals here painted by michoacan artis Alfredo Zalce, which portray diferent periods in the history of Mexico.

24 & 25.- Church an Ex-convent of Carmen

Construction began on this monumental baroque structure in 1593 and continued through the 17th, 18th and 19th cenruries. Valuable works of art hang in the sacristy. The former convent was restored and reconditioned between 1974 and 1979 and now serves as the Michoacan Cultural Center housing art-related workshops, exhibition halss, auditoriums and the mask Museum.

26.- San Jose's Church

Bishop Calatayud ordered construction of a dignified baroque style chapel here during the 1740. Two decades later Bishop Sánchez de Tagle began building the larger church. The towers and clock were added in 1945.

27.- New Tridentine Seminary

Built in the middle of the 19th century, this neo-classical structure was a seminary. today it functions as the Pascual Ortiz Rubio High School.

28.- Federal Government Palace

This building constructed in frech style Eclectic, dates from the 18th century.

First it was a Catarinas convent and then in the 19th century it housed the Theresian School of Santa María of Guadalupe. Federal government offices moved into the building in 1935 where they remain today.

29.- Nun's Temple

Baroque building constructed between 1729 and 1737, dedicated to Santa Catherine de Siena. The town called it the Nun since in belonged at service of the Catarinas.

30.- Count Sierra Gorda's House

Built by the end of 18th century, of neoclassical style in its interior and Frenchified facade. At the moment the offices of the secretariat of Education work there.

31.- Intendant José Ma. Anzorena's Old House

Frenchified, acquired building at the end of 18th century, by Intendant José Ma. Anzorena who signed the first decree of abolition of the slavery in 1810. It was recovered in 1897. From 1922 to the date it lodges offices of the legislative power.

32.- Old Tithe's House (Banamex)

Baroque building constructed by the bishopric in in 1750. Used like offices and warehouses of the tihe contributed by the parishioners. Soon it was sold and adapted like inn, later like a hotel. At the moment it works like a bank.

33.- Gabriel García Obeso's Old House (Bancomer)

From neoclassical style in his baroque facade and in his interior, it dates of second half 18th

century. Here a meeting took place to end first anvil of the conspirators that looked for Independence in the country.

ROUTE 4

34.-Former Juanino's Hospital

Baroque, eclectic and neo-clasical styles are combined in this magnificent building, built in 1685 as an Episcopal house. It became the Hospital of San Juan de Dios, aerly in the 18th century.

35.- Temple of the Cross

Father Nicolás de la Serna ordered the constriction of this beatiful, yet simple chapel between 1680 and 1690. The facade was added in 1970.

36.- San Francisco's Church and Ex-convent

The Franciscan began the construction of this plateresque style complex in 1531. This was the first convent established in Valladolid. Today the Artisan Museum of Michoacán, is located here and all the diferent styles of crafts produced in the state are on exhibit and for sale.

37.-Church of Capuchinas

Of baroque styles, it initialed his construction in 1680 and it concluded in 1737. It was construted to lodge to the indian maids daughters of caciques and the Capucin nuns. A fire consumend the greater altar and three baroque altarpieces are only conserved.

ROUTE 5

38.- Villalongín's Garden

This lovely garden evokes the peaceful life on the past. The garden is named in honor of the insurgent Manuel Villalongin, who rescued his wife who was being held prisoner by the spanish in Las Ánimas Prison, wich was in that garden.

39.- Tarasca's Fountain

The fountain has become one of the most representative monuments in the city. It is in front of Villalongín Garden and it represents three indigenous women holding a large tray of regional fruits above their heads.

40.- Aqueduct

Bishop Friar Antonio de San Miguel ordered the construction of this aqueduct in 1785. It brought potable water into the city and provided work for indigenous laborers. It has 253 arches and is baroque in style.

41.- Friar Antonio de San miguel Pedestrian Street

Bishop Juan José Escalona y Calatayud built this pedestrian street and it was later restored by Friar Antonio de San Miguel. Lovely 18th and 19th century summer mansions flank the pedestrian street.

42 & 43.- Guadalupe's Sanctuary and San Diego's Exconvent

The Sanctuary of Guadalupe was built between 1708 and 1716, its portal is barroque. Joaquin Orta decorated the interior of the church in 1915. The Dieguinos Orden monastery was built after the church. today the law scool of the University of Michoacán using the monastic facility.

44.- Morelo's Statue

Italian sculptor José Inghillieri crafted this statue dedicated to General José María Morelos y Pavón. It aludes to liberty and mother country.

45.-Alfredo Zalce Contemporary Art Museum

This 19th building of French influnce stands two stories and is surrounded by gardens. Located in the Cuauhtémoc Woods Park.

46. Natural History Museum "Dr. Manuel Martínez Solórzano"

It owns its name, to the medical and wise Manuel Martínez Solórzano.

MORELIA, colonial city of the state of Michoacan de Ocampo. **Foundation Date:** May 18th, 1541.

Etymology: Morelia comes from the name of Jose María Morelos y Pavon, a leading figure in the struggle for independence in Mexico. Location: Northwest of Michoacan.

Land area: 1,199 km. 2.03% of the state's area. **Height above sea level:** 1,951 m.

Population: 729,279 (INEGI 2010).

Main Economic Activities: Trade and tourism.

Climate: Warm and humid

Rainy season: From June to September, regularly raining during the afternoon and overnight
Tourist infrastructure: Hotels and restaurants for all tastes and all budgets, travel agencies, sport clubs, golf courses, spas, convention center, planetary, modern malls, orchid garden, zoo (one of the most important of America), etc.

Architectural and historical heritage: Historical Center 390 hectares, 219 blocks, 15 squares and 1,113 monuments. (On December 12th, 1991, the Historic Center of Morelia was included in the list of Cultural Heritage of UNESCO).

Natural Attractions: La Cueva de la Joya (a Cave), La Cañada del Cañón (a Canyon), La Peña, Grutas de la Escalera (Caves), etc.



Turismomorelia mx

#experienciamorelia

www.experienciamorelia.mx



moreliabrillamás