

# GUADALAJARA

## TRAVEL GUIDE



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Guadalajara is the capital of the State of Jalisco and the second largest city of México. It is known worldwide for its folklore, the renowned Mariachi, handcrafts, tequila and the national sport, charrería.

Few cities can offer such a variety of interesting things to see and do, involving the visitors in a cultural, historical and legendary atmosphere. You can begin your enchantment by visiting the Historical Center and its magnificent buildings. The rich colonial legacy can be seen all over the city, including the Cathedral, featuring the symbol that has become emblematic of Guadalajara, its towers.

Tlaquepaque and Tonalá are located out of the city limit, both towns are worldwide known for the quality and wide variety of its handcraft.

The average temperature of Guadalajara is 74° F.



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# Cultural traditions hold strong in Guadalajara

Guadalajara is full of surprises. A cosmopolitan metropolis modern, but authentic and traditional at the same time. Many of things which are typically associated with Mexico have their origins in Jalisco. These include rodeos called charreadas, mariachis, and of course the tequila.

## Charería

When the Spanish first settled in colonial Mexico had very large cattle-raising estates and soon the indigenous people known as "vaqueros" became excellent horsemen. Smaller landholders, known as rancheros or ranchers, were the first genuine "charros" and they are credited as the inventors of the charreada. The charro's elaborate costume and trappings reflect the merging of three distinct cultures that create the Mexican cowboy: Arabian, Spanish and indigenous American. Gentleman cowboys adorned their trousers with silver buttons down the heavily embroidered outside seams. The short jackets and wide-brim, cone-shaped hats were trimmed in a likewise fashion. Today it has become a national sport a multi-colored spectacle.

The charreadas consist of various events demonstrating the skill of the rider in roping, handling of his horse, lassoing, or controlling a bull or a wild bronco. For the women there are a precision equestrian even called the "scaramuza" with the participants dressed as "Adelitas" or women of the revolution."

## Mariachi

It has become synonymous of joy, music and party. The mariachi costume is famous worldwide. Traditional mariachi include guitars the "vihuela", a high-pitched, round-backed guitar which provides rhythm, and a bass guitar called a "guitarrón", violins and trumpets. The mariachis use the charro outfit, usually in black with silver-colored buttons and chains running down their pants legs and up their vests, and with the unmistakable large Mariachi hat.

Although there is still much controversy, it seems that this type of musical ensembles were originated in north of the state, in the region of Los Altos de Jalisco. Most legends put the origin of the modern mariachi in the town of Cocula.

The word mariachi was thought to have derived from the French word "mariage" (marriage) dating from the French Intervention in Mexico in the 1860s. The origin of the word is still in dispute but most of the prominent theories state that it has indigenous roots.

In Guadalajara, you may see them playing in a restaurant or bar, or in the traditional Mariachi Plaza, and of course in the famous Parian in Tlaquepaque.



# Tequila

It is a distilled beverage made from blue agave plant, primarily in the area surrounding the town of Tequila. It is the most popular and representative beverage of Mexico in the world. The name tequila is a controlled denomination of origin, recognized internationally.

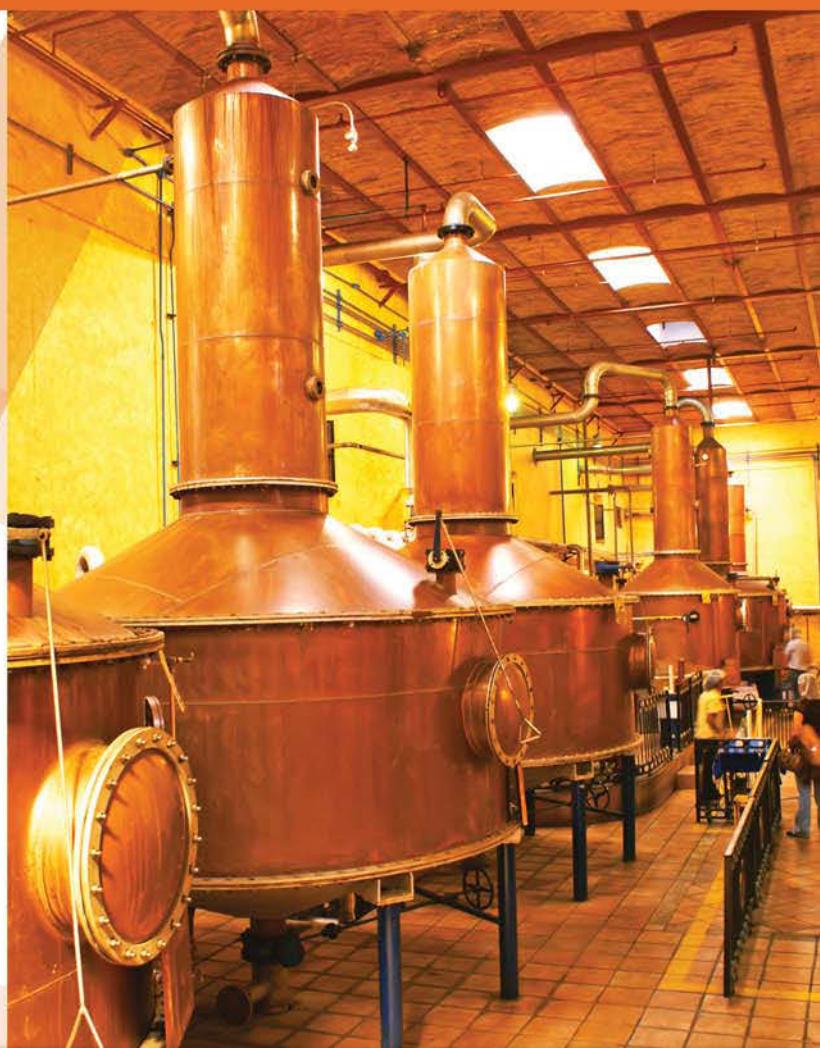
Tequila is usually bottled in one of five categories:

Blanco ("white") also known as "silver", un-aged and bottled or stored immediately after distillation.

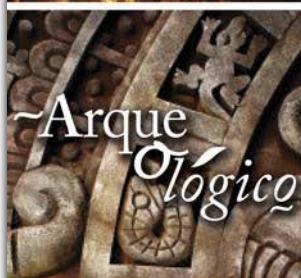
Reposado ("rested"), aged a minimum of two months, but less than a year in oak barrels. It is softer than white, has a golden color and its flavor has a hint of oak.

Añejo ("aged" or "vintage"), aged a minimum of one year, but less than three years in small white oak barrels. The color ranges from gold to dark amber strong, its taste is strongly impregnated with wood. If it has been aged for at least three years, can be considered Extra Añejo ("extra aged" or "ultra aged").

The agave landscape and the ancient industrial facilities of Tequila have now been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List.



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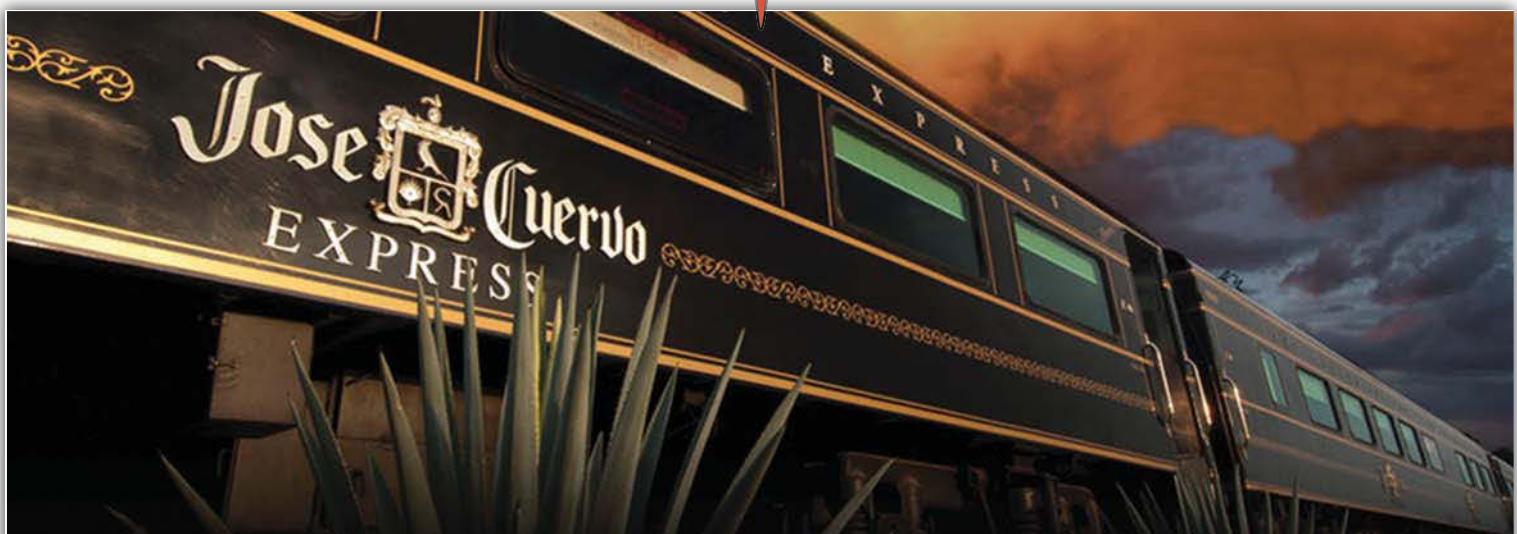
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# Festivities in Guadalajara

Guadalajara is a destination that surprises all year long with festivals and events throughout the year. Some of the most important are:

## International Mariachi Fair

This annual festival captures the essence of the city. Performances take place on the streets of downtown and in various venues throughout the city. Mariachi bands from all over the world participate, coming from countries such as Venezuela, Cuba, Belgium, Chile, France, Canada and United States. The inaugural parade has become an icon of the city, spectators will be able to see all of the participating mariachi groups as well as floats, folkloric ballet troupes and representatives from a variety of both local and national Charro groups.

## Romería de la Catedral Metropolitana a la Basílica de Zapopan (Pilgrimage from the Metropolitan Cathedral to the Basilica of Zapopan)

An annual procession honoring Our Lady of Zapopan celebrates the feast day of the Virgin of Zapopan on October 12th. Around dawn, pre-Columbian dancers, mendicants, priest and seminarians carries her small, dark figure, and begins the 5-hour ride from the Cathedral of Guadalajara to the Basilica of Zapopan along with thousands of pilgrims. The event ends with traditional dances and evening. During the months leading up to the feast day, the figure visits churches all over the city. You will likely see neighborhoods decorated with paper streamers and banners honoring the Virgin's visit to the local church.

## Anniversary of the City

February 14th, a number of festivities commemorate the founding of Guadalajara in 1542. Open-air concerts, live music and a marathon race are just some of the attractions on offer around the City Hall, Plaza Guadalajara, Plaza Fundadores, and the Rotonda de los Hombres Ilustres (Rotunda of Illustrious Men), and also the university campus



## May Cultural Festival

The event is driven by Jalisco's Secretary of Culture and will take place at many locations in the state of Jalisco, including many in Guadalajara's Degollado Theater. This festival includes cultural events such as concerts, exhibits, film screenings, dance performances and gastronomic tastings. Since 2003, this event exhibits the cultures of other countries, like Hungary, Poland, Austria, Spain, Mexico, Germany and Japan, among others.

## Octoberfest

A month-long event from the first Saturday in October to the first Sunday of November. Events take place in the Benito Juarez Auditorium and across different locations of Guadalajara, Zapopan, Tlaquepaque, Tonala and Tlajomulco. The festival features live music, plenty of dancing, endless food, exhibitions of art works, carnivals, markets with over 700 vendors, street entertainment and a number of free events. The event started with the traditional parade of floats along Avenida 16 de Septiembre.

## Guadalajara International Book Fair

It is the most important publishing gathering in Ibero-America. It is also an amazing cultural festival. For nine days, people willingly stand in long lines to listen to their favorite authors, the city is filled with the music, arts, cinema and theatre from the featured country or region Guest of Honor. It takes place every year starting the last Saturday in November.



# Authentically Mexican: The Cuisine of Jalisco

The state of Jalisco has an amazing diverse and delicious cuisine, it is arguably one of the most traditional regions of Mexico. When Spanish settlers came to the region they introduced several ingredients to the Mexican diet. This fusion of cuisines and ingredients has made Mexican cuisine one of the most extensive and nuanced cuisines in the world. Classic dishes for the area include the Birria, a dish made of beef, goat, or lamb baked in a sauce with several spices, hot peppers, and chopped onion, prepared in a barbecue, in a hole in the ground; the pozole, a stewlike soup of pork or chicken, hominy, mild chili peppers, and coriander leaves; the pipian, a sauce served as a condiment or marinade sauce for poultry, seafood, pork, and vegetable dishes; tostada de pata, fried tortilla with beef meat; enchiladas tapatías, a corn tortilla rolled around a filling and covered with a creamy poblano chile and tomato sauce; and the famous tortas ahogadas, a sandwich made of a special bread called "birote" (saltier than bread rolls) stuffed with pork covered or "drowned" in a spicy sauce prepared with tomatoes and hot peppers..

If you enjoy the desserts, here you will find a wide variety of sweets like: arroz con leche, rice simmered with condensed milk and flavored with cinnamon sticks and raisins;

the capirotada, a type of bread pudding with syrup and fruits; jericallas, a cross between flan and creme brûlée; glorias, burned milk candy with nuts; cocadas, made with grated fresh coconut; cajeta de membrillo, a thickened syrup with quince fruit; and sweetened tamarind pulp, among others.

Jalisco is known worldwide for its production of high quality tequila. The famous drink is made from agave grown in the town of Tequila, located less than an hour from Guadalajara.

If you are looking for something softer and a refreshing drink, you can try the tejuino, a cold beverage made from fermented corn.

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# Shopping in Guadalajara

The destination offers a wide range of possibilities, from modern shopping malls with world-renowned fashion brands, to typical markets where you can find all the traditional products of the region, including the beautiful handicrafts of Jalisco.

Guadalajara is known for its shoe industry. There is a section known as the “shoe zone”, which has practically nothing but shop after shop of women's dress shoes.

Women's jewelry is another good that Guadalajara is known for, as well as the art galleries, here you will find unique objects at very good prices.

Tlaquepaque and Tonala are two suburbs, traditional handicraft centers that produce and sell a wide variety of high- and low-temperature pottery, forged iron, cantera stone, brass and copper, marble, miniatures, papier-mâché, textiles, blown glass, rustic furniture, and gesso.

El Instituto de la Artesanía Jalisciense pone a su disposición, la gran diversidad de técnicas artesanales del estado de Jalisco, donde podrá encontrar piezas de primera calidad a precios muy competitivos. Somos la casa de las artesanías de Jalisco: contamos con un extenso surtido en nuestra tienda "Agua Azul" y con la Galería del Artesano Jalisciense, espacio para la exhibición y venta de artesanías. Podemos contactarlo con mayoristas.

¡Promovemos la riqueza artesanal de nuestro estado!

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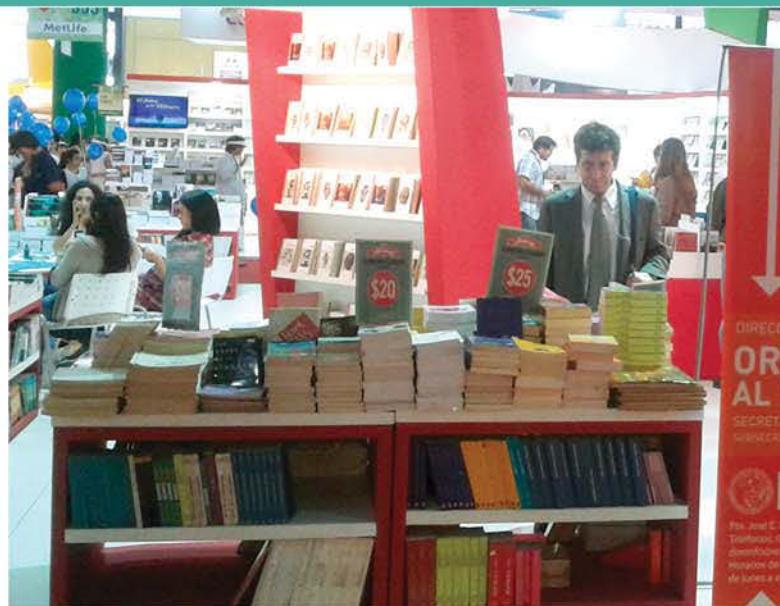


# Meetings & Conventions in Guadalajara

The city has become one of the most important cities of the country in the meetings segment. The business of meeting is almost an effortless art in this beauteous city with premier meeting space, luxury hotels, fine art, even finer dining, amazing shopping, fascinating cultural experiences, the best location, warm weather, connectivity, infrastructure, quality services and Safe City.

Expo Guadalajara is the most dynamic, versatile and important Exhibition/Convention Center in Mexico, and one of the largest convention centers in Latin America with 1,285,426 sq. ft of construction. The facilities are located on two levels that includes 15 spacious entrances, loading and unloading platforms, and functional halls with capacity for up to 50,000 people simultaneously.

Expo Guadalajara is designed to carry out exhibitions, conventions, congresses and all type of events, because of its infrastructure, operating systems and services. It is situated among several luxury hotels and shopping malls.



Beside, Guadalajara has excellent ground and air connectivity both nationally and internationally.

The destination host several cultural events throughout the year, like the Octoberfest, the International Mariachi Gala, May Cultural Festival, the International Film Festival and the International Book Fair.

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# Historic City Center

## Historic Buildings & Other Attractions in Guadalajara's Historic Center

Plaza de Armas – It is a rectangular plaza with a beautiful Art Nouveau kiosk which was made in Paris in the 19th century. The plaza has preserved four bronze sculptures of figures representing the four seasons of the year. The kiosk becomes a stage for the State Band on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings.

Coat of Arms of the City of Guadalajara - Ensemble of several bronze sculptures with two roaring lions facing each other, posing their forefeet on the trunk of an oak in a sign of victory. Beside this sculpture are two columns, six meters high that commemorate when Guadalajara was granted the title of a city in 1539 by Charles I, king of Spain.

Plaza de los Mariachis o Patio Tapatío – Plaza de Mariachis comes alive with the music of violins, guitars and trumpets of this unique musicians from Thursday to Sunday from 15:30 to 21:00 hrs. Karaoke nights, Monday through Wednesday from 21:30 to 03:00 hrs.

Plaza Fundadores – Founder's Square contains a fountain and a relief sculpture of 21 mts. long and 3 m. high Jalisco designed by artist Rafael Zamarripa.

Government Palace - This building dates from the second half of the 18th century, and was built to replace an adobe structure which had been in use since 1643. The stone facade is adorned by gargoyles with an armor shape. In the interior you can find two of José Clemente Orozco's most passionate murals. Schedule: Monday to Sunday from 9:00 to 20:00 hrs.

Plaza Guadalajara - It is shaded by dozens of laurel trees and display a beautiful fountain. There are few fine cafes and some nice stores.

Municipal Palace – The building was finished in 1952. Inside City Hall are murals of the city's founding, painted by Guadalajara native Gabriel Flores.

Legislative Palace – An 18th century building with a Neoclassic façade. It was remodeled in 1982 to host the congress. There is a concave wall recovered with regional pottery from Tonalá. Schedule: Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 21:00 hrs.

Justice Palace – Built in 1588, the edifice was part of a convent. On the wall of the staircase there is a magnificent mural painted by Guillermo Chávez Vega. Schedule: Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Degollado Theater – The theater was inaugurated on September 1866 and it is a fine example of Neoclassical architecture. Inside, the vaulted ceiling contains a fresco depicting a scene from Dante's Divine Comedy painted by Jacobo Gálvez and Gerardo Suárez. The portico supporting the pediment consists of 16 Corinthian columns. has a capacity of 1026 spectators.

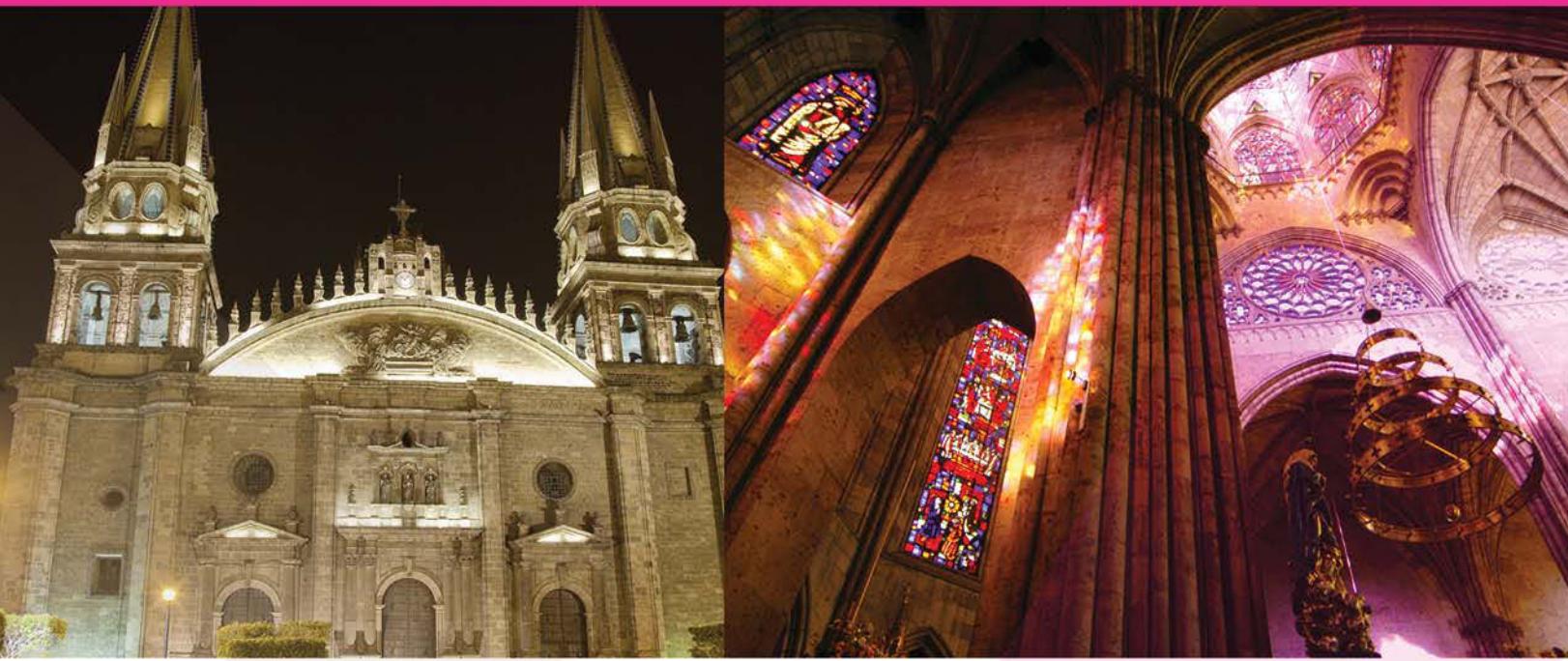
Plaza Tapatía – This is a modern plaza built in 1982. It stretches for half a kilometer to the Instituto Cultural de Cabañas and along its length you'll find modern shops and restaurants, fountains, and striking modern sculptures. Its centerpiece is the large Quetzalcoatl sculpture/fountain, it consists of five bronze pieces, and the central one is 25 meters (82 feet) in height. In the Devil's Corner is located the Jalisco Tourism Office, this building was used for the Holy Inquisition during the colonial period.

Panteón de Belén (Pantheon of Bethlehem) – It was built in 1848. In the old roundabout were the remains of important of politicians, educators, scientists, musicians and writers. Enigmatic, beautiful and invaded by legends. The diverse architecture of the tombs have become an exceptional museum. Schedule: there are tours available Tuesday to Saturday 10:00, 11:00, 13:00 and 14:00 hrs. Thursday to Saturday 20:30, 22:00 and 23:30 hrs.

The Rotunda of Illustrious Men –The colossal work is composed of 17 fluted columns. This space pay tribute to the illustrious characters of Jalisco.

San Juan de Dios Market – It is the Latin America's largest indoor market. It has a wide variety of artcrafts, typical candies, and small restaurants with assorted Mexican dishes.





## Churches in Guadalajara's Historic Center

Catedral Metropolitana de Guadalajara (Metropolitan Cathedral) - This building was constructed in 1561 under the orders of Philip II, King of Spain. The two towers rising to a height of 65 meters have a truly striking appearance and have become the symbol of the city. The interior has a Neoclassical decoration, unique in the country.

Sagrario Metropolitano (Metropolitan Tabernacle) – Building completed in 1843 with a neoclassical facade. In the interior, the lead stained glass windows stand out.

Templo de Jesus Maria – It was built in 1722 as part of a Dominican nuns convent. Inside there are nice neoclassical altarpieces and colonial paintings.

Templo de la Merced, Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes – The building dates from about 1721 and has a baroque facade. The Sacristy has a series of paintings from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Templo de Santa Mónica – It was built in 1733 and the church is one of the best examples of the colonial architecture in the city. Its façades are filled with a rich Baroque style and the main altar has a neoclassical style.

Templo de San Agustín – A 16th century building with a baroque facade. The building to the left of the church, originally an Augustinian cloister, is now the University of Guadalajara's Escuela de Música (School of Music). Templo de San Juan de Dios – It dates back to 1726 and offers a sober and beautiful facade. Next to the church is the traditional "Plaza de los Mariachis".

San Francisco de Asís Temple - It was built by the end of the 16th century with a beautiful facade in a baroque style.

Templo de Nuestra Señora de Aranzazu – It is the only church in Guadalajara that contains several of its original gilded Churrigueresque altarpieces from the 18th century. The polychrome main altar is the main feature of the church.

Templo de Nuestra Señora de Belén - The main facade is made out of quarry stone and still kept the three original altarpieces, a unique case in Guadalajara.

Templo de Nuestra Señora del Pilar – It was built in 1720. The church interior is simple, coming to a focus at the Neoclassical altars and murals.

Templo de San Diego de Alcalá - Built in the second decade of the eighteenth century it has a simple and elegant facade.

Templo de San Felipe Neri - Its construction was completed in 1802 with its beautiful plateresque style facade and a majestic tower. In the interior there are 14 paintings attributed to Miguel Cabrera, a prominent painter from the 18th century.

Templo de Nuestra Señora del Carmen – Founded in the 17th century and rebuilt in the 19th century in a neoclassical style. Inside the church exhibit beautiful paintings from the colonial period.

Ex-Convento del Carmen – It was built in 1758. Today the church is used as auditorium for cultural and social events.

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora del Rosario – An interesting construction built in a neoclassical style in 1962. The interior has a classic style with wall paintings.

Parroquia del Santuario de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe – It was concluded in 1781 with a Churrigueresque style.

El Expiatorio, Templo del Santísimo Sacramento – Its construction started in 1897. The striking neo-Gothic Church of Atonement is Guadalajara's most breathtaking church. The three tympana on the church's facade are embellished with Italian mosaics created in the Vatican's Mosaic Factory and it has a huge stained glass windows and a beautiful rosette on the facade.

Templo de San José de Gracia – Elegante edificio neoclásico del siglo XIX, constituido en el lugar donde se encontraba el Convento de Santo Domingo.

Templo de Santa María de Gracia – Elegant neoclassic 19th century building, constructed where the Santo Domingo Convent was established.

## Museums in Guadalajara's Historic Center

Museo del Palacio de Gobierno (Government Palace Museum) – It has 8 different rooms. There is a room named "El Agave Azul" (blue agave) showing the process of tequila and its history, and another displays the history of the indigenous groups who lived in Guadalajara. Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs, Sunday from 10:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Instituto Cultural Cabañas (Cabañas Cultural Institute) – This building was constructed by Manuel Tolsá and complete in 1845. The façade of the building is Neoclassical, it has 23 courtyards, 106 rooms, 72 halls and two chapels. One of its biggest attractions are the murals of Jose Clemente Orozco, one of the greatest Mexican muralists, which covers the main entrance hall. Among these murals is "Hombre del Fuego" (Man of Fire) considered to be one of Orozco's finest works. This remarkable complex house schools of arts and crafts, exhibition rooms, and areas for theatre, music, and dance. Immediately in front of the Cabañas are two groups of anthropomorphic bronze sculpture-chairs that are the delightful creation of Guadalajara native Alejandro Colunga, entitled "Hall of the Wizards" and "Universal Wizards". The 19th Century building is a World Heritage Site. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

Museo del Periodismo y las Artes Gráficas - Casa de los Perros - (Graphic Arts and Journalism Museum) - The building has a neoclassic style façade, and it was once known as the House of Dogs by the two dog statues that adorn the cornices of the building. Guadalajara's first printing press was set up here in 1792. The museum displays a beautiful collection of prints and machinery of the years 1.600 's 1.700 s . It shows a review of the journalism in Guadalajara, picture exhibitions, paintings and a library. In addition, there is an interactive room illustrating the evolution of writing. Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday from 10:00. to 18:00 hrs. Sunday from 10:00 to 16:00 hrs.

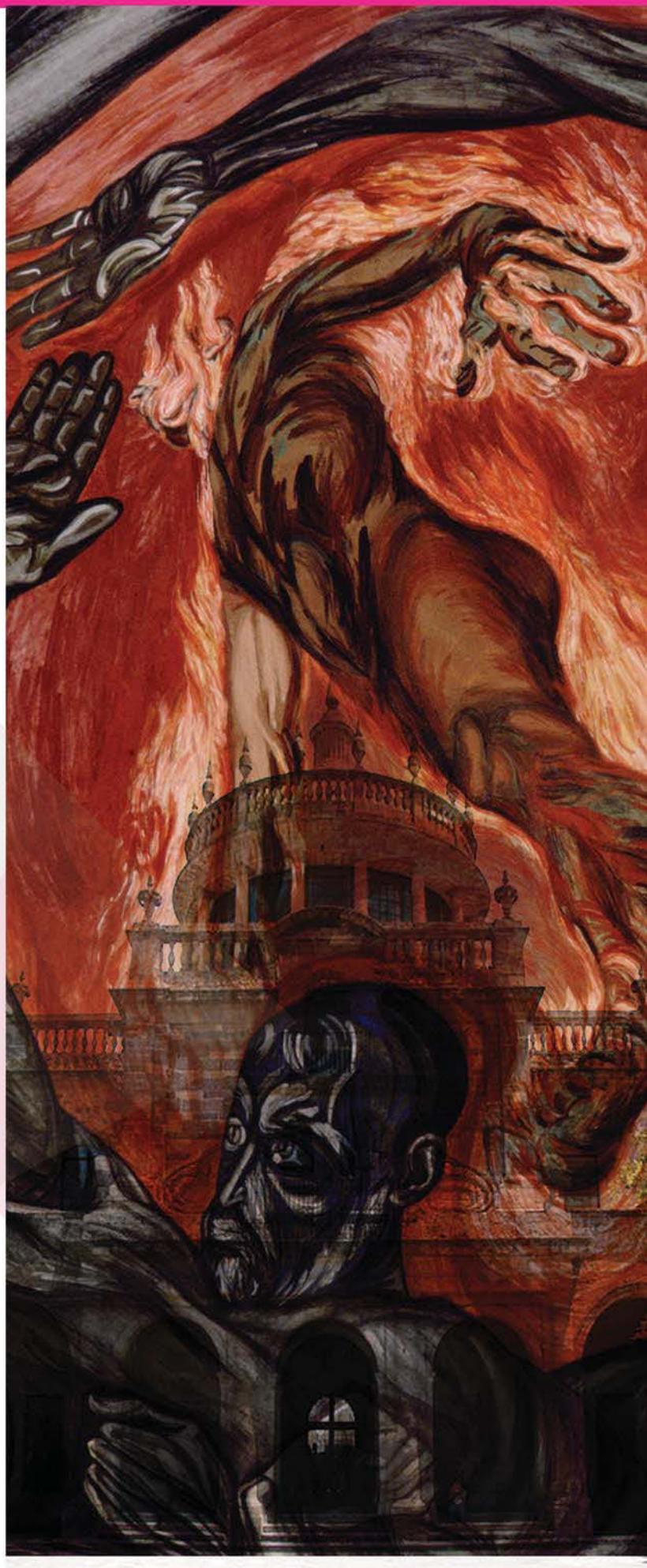
Museo de la Ciudad (City Museum) - Located in a 18th century house, it contain artwork, artifacts, and documents about the city's development from pre-Hispanic times through the 20th century. Schedule: Tuesday to Friday from 10:00 to 17:30 hrs. Saturday from 10:00 to 17:30 hrs; and Sunday from 10:00 to 14:30 hrs.

López Portillo House - Museum – The 18th century building displays an impressive Baroque façade. The musum exhibits an stunning collection of 17th- through 20th-century European furniture and accessories. It houses concerts, conferences and different exhibitions. Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday 10:00 to 17:00 hrs. Sunday 10:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Museo de las Artes Populares (Popular Arts Museum) - It exhibits "the popular art" of the state of Jalisco. Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs. Sunday 10:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Museo Regional de Guadalajara (Regional Museum) – The Museum occupies a magnificent edifice built between the years 1701 and 1758 with a beautiful Baroque façade. The museum hosts a collection of pre-Hispanic and paleontological pieces, including an skeleton of a mammoth. It also exhibits an impressive collection of European and Mexican paintings from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday from 9:00 to 17:35 hrs; and Sunday from 9:00 to 16:30.

Museo de las Artes de la Universidad de Guadalajara (University of Guadalajara's Contemporary Art Museum) - This building has a French renaissance style. With 5 rooms, the permanent collection of contemporary art, includes two murals by Orozco. The front yard displays a sundial clock commemorating the bicentennial anniversary of its founding. Schedule: Monday to Friday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs. Sunday 12:00 to 16:00 hrs.





## Museums in Guadalajara's Historic Center

Museo de Cera y de lo Increíble (Wax Museum and Ripley's Believe it or not!) – It presents a collection of more than 150 wax figures representing renowned characters with actual scenery. Adjacent is the Ripley's Museum, which exhibits peculiar and incredible objects. Schedule: Everyday 11:00 to 20:00 hrs.

Biblioteca Iberoamericana Octavio Paz (Iberoamerican Library) – It is located in a 16th century temple built by Jesuits. There are temporary exhibitions and other cultural events. Schedule: Monday to Friday 9:00 to 21:00 hrs. Saturday 9:00 to 17:00 hrs

Museo de Ciudades Hermanas (Sister Cities Museum) - It has a display of different objets given by the sister cities to Guadalajara. Schedule: Monday to Friday 10:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Museo de la Historia de Medicina (Museum of Medicine) – Located at the Civil Hospital of Guadalajara that was originally part of the complex dell Bethlehem Cemetery. Among its collections are a room devoted to indigenous herbal medicine, photographs, paintings, sculptures, a library and medical items.

Museo de Arqueología de Occidente (Archaeological Museum of the West) – It is house in what used to be an Agustinián Sisters Convent built in 1719. It exhibits art and pieces of the civilizations that inhabited Jalisco, Colima and Nayarit. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday 10:00 to 17:00.

Museo de Arte Sacro de Guadalajara (Museum of Sacred Art) – It is located behind the Cathedral. It has an interesting collection of religious art. Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs. Sunday from 10:00 to 14:00 hrs.

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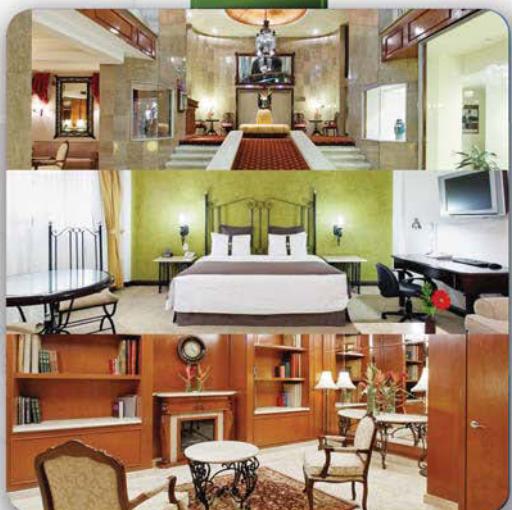
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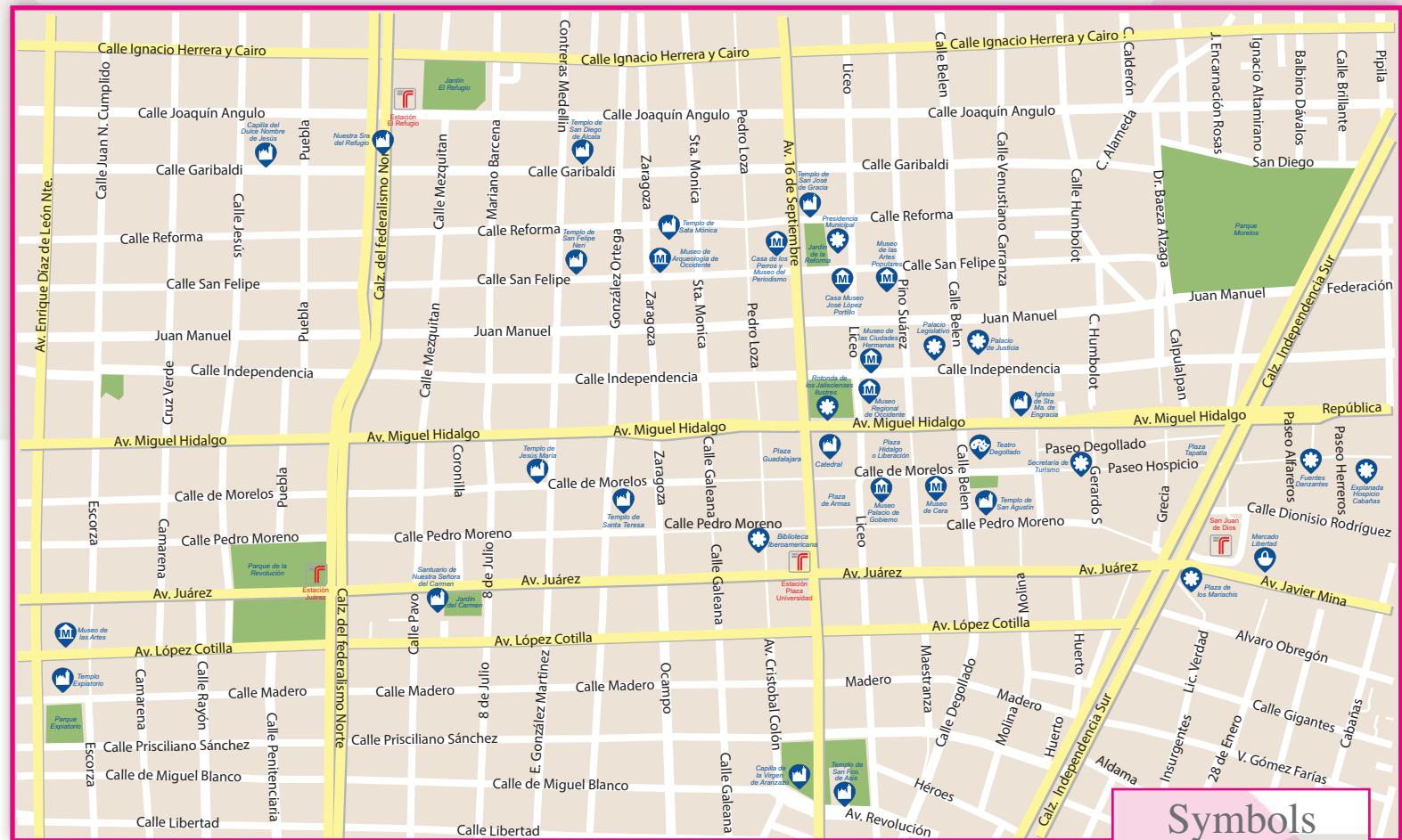
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# Historic City Center Map



## Symbols

- A vertical bar of five icons with corresponding labels: a lock for 'Market', a castle for 'Colonial Architecture', a building with a dome for 'Museum', a flower for 'Attraction', and a person in a mask for 'Theater'.



# The City of Guadalajara

## Churches in Guadalajara

San Miguel de Mezquitán Parish - The building was concluded in 1733, and it shows an interesting façade covered in quarry and preceded by a great atrium.

Santuario de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Parish – A beautiful construction with churrigueresque style built in 1781.

Señor de la Ascensión Temple - A baroque construction of the 18th century.

Light of the World Temple - A modern construction with pyramidal walls going upwards. Its tower rises 60 mts. high.

San José de Analco Parish – It was built in 1543, and became the most important church of that time. The façade has a plateresque style.

Nuestra Señora del Rosario Parish – Neoclassical building constructed in 1958. The façade has several angels dressed as "Charros" or "Chinas Poblanas".

San Juan Bautista Parish – It dates back to 1541. Today the construction is a transition style between baroque and neoclassical.

San Sebastián Temple - It is one of the oldest churches in Guadalajara.

## Historic Buildings & Other Attractions in Guadalajara

The Castle (Casa Colomos) - It was inaugurated in 1902, and today is a cultural center with a wide variety of cultural events.

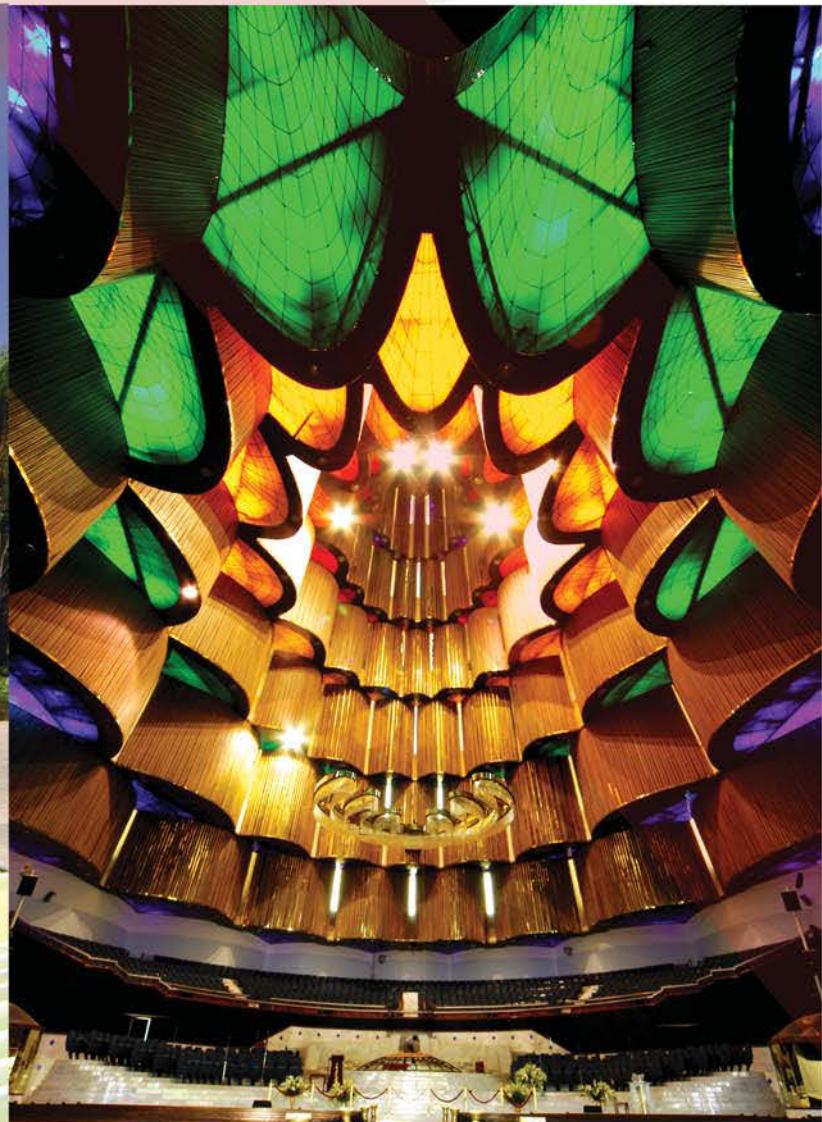
Guadalajara Zoo - One of the best and most modern zoos in Mexico. There is an impressive reptile section, two aviaries, a petting zoo, an interactive museum and restaurants.

Amusement Park - This fun park is a family-oriented expanse of picnic areas, rides, swimming pools, and playing fields. Schedule: Tuesday to Friday from 15:00 to 8:00 hrs, Saturday and Sunday from 11:00 to 19:30 hrs.

Handcraft House (Casa de los Artesanos) - It has a wide display of more than 50 artisans. Schedule: Monday to Saturday 9:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Magic Jungle Theme Park - The amusement park has 33 rides, the biggest roller coaster in west of Mexico, a dolphin show at Mundo Marino and bird demonstrations. Schedule: Monday to Friday 10:00 to 18:00 hrs. Saturday and Sunday 10:00 to 20:00 hrs.

Agua Azul Park – It has well-kept gardens, football courts, aviary, butterfly sanctuary, an orchid house, and a "Concha Acústica", a concert shell where local and international performers play. Schedule: Daily 10:00 to 18:30 hrs.





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## Museums in Guadalajara

José Clemente Orozco House-Museum - It displays paintings, lithographs and photographs. Schedule: Monday to Friday 10:00 to 16:00 hrs.

Science and Technology Center Planetarium "Severo Díaz Galindo" - It displays an exhibition of recreational phisics, biology and aeronautics, as well as planetary landscapes and 37 old automóviles. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday 9:00 to 18:00 hrs.

Globo Childrens Museum – It's a place where children learn interacting with different elements. The activity program is renewed every three months. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday 10:00 to 18:00. Friday 10:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Raúl Anguiano Museum - It displays de work of the famous artist Raúl Anguiano. There is a children's area to foment the love for art through workshops. Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday 10:00 to 18:00 hrs. Sunday 10:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Museum of Palaeontology of Guadalajara - It exhibits a fossils found in the western region of México. Schedule Tuesday to Saturday 10:00 to 18:00 hrs. Sunday 11:00 to 16:00 hrs.

Trompo Mágico (Magic Top) Museum - It has more than 150 interactive exhibitions. Schedule Tuesday to Friday 9:00 to 18:00 hrs; Saturday and Sunday 11:00 to 19:00 hrs.

Institute of Jalisco Handicrafts - It offers a wide variety of the regional handicrafts. Schedule: Monday to Saturday 9:00 to 16:00 hrs. Sunday 9:00 to 15:00 hrs.



# Guadalajara City Map



## Symbols

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
|  | Golf              |
|  | Colonial Monument |
|  | Museum            |
|  | Industrial Park   |
|  | Shopping Mall     |
|  | Attraction        |
|  | Bus Terminal      |
|  | Zoo               |

# Zapopan

Zapopan is the second most populous municipality in the state of Jalisco and ranks seventh in Mexico. The name Zapopan comes from the Nahuatl word "tzapotl" which means among sapote trees. It is known for its architecture, museums, premier shopping centers, major entertainment venues and for having some of the best hotels in the metropolitan area of Guadalajara. Zapopan also has natural outdoor attractions like El Diente and the Bosque de La Primavera (Forest of the Spring), among others.

Annually, a large procession in the image of Our Lady of the Conception's honor takes place on the 12th of October. Starting at 6 am, the image is carried on the streets from the Guadalajara Cathedral to the Basilica of Zapopan. The streets, including the wide avenue of Manuel Avila Camacho in Zapopan proper, are packed with dancers, vendors selling traditional food and crafts and spectators. The Basilica of Zapopan is considered the third most important pilgrimage center in the country.

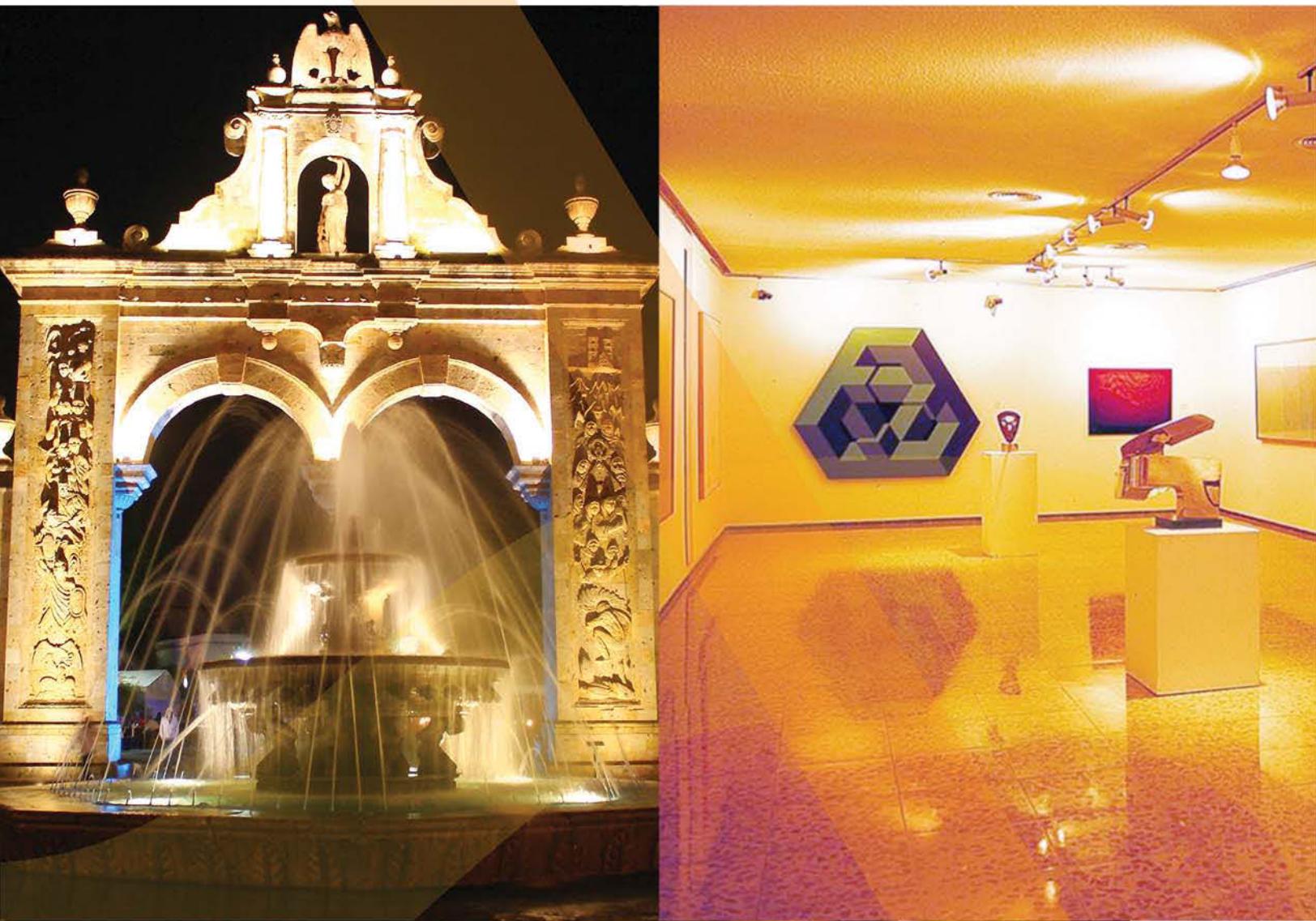
## Museums in Zapopan

MAZ" Zapopan Art Museum – It is Guadalajara's top contemporary-art gallery. There are three exhibition rooms with paintings of Picasso, Tamayo, Warhol, Toledo, and collection of Mexican art. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday 10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

Benito Albarrán Hunting Museum – In this museum are three halls which exhibit 300 pieces of animal trophies from many parts of the world, some of them are in scenes illustrating their natural habitat. Schedule: Sunday 11:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Museo Huichol Wixarica-Huichol (Ethnographic Museum "Wixarica Huichol") - It offers a permanent sample of handcrafts made by this ethnic group, famed for the exquisite beadwork and yarn "paintings". Schedule: Monday to Saturday 9:00 to 13:30 and 15:30 to 18:00 hrs. Sunday 10:00 to 14:00 hrs.

Museo Chivas Comex – The museum displays an exhibition of historical objects that have belonged to players from "Chivas de Guadalajara" the city football club. It also has an interactive area with various games related to football. Schedule: Tuesday to Sunday from 10:30 to 18:00 hrs.



# Historic Buildings & Other Attractions in Zapopan

Zapopan Arch - Made in quarry it is more than 20 meters high. It is hold by two rectangular columns with reliefs representing Zapopan's foundation and present aspects.

Paseo Teopanzintli – A nice cobblestone walkway with shops and a wide variety of bars and restaurants.

Plaza de las Américas Juan Pablo II – It is located in front of the Basilica of Zapopan. It has a monumental gazebo and two large sculptures in bronze depicting the god and goddess of corn, done by Juan Méndez

Trepá - This is a place where you can practice and learn to climb. Schedule: Monday to Friday 8:00 to 13:30 and 16:00 to 22:00 hrs. Saturday 9:00 to 18:00 hrs.

Ixtepete o Iztepete - It is one of the most important archeological sites in western México. It displays a major pyramid.

Etzatlán - This place is very important for its Ceremonial Center, called the "Arenal" with a series of shaft-chamber tombs.

Auditorio Telmex - Considered one of the most modern and functional venues in Latin America. Holds up to 11 000 500 spectators.

Parque y Zoológico Villa Fantasía (Park and Zoo) – It has an area of 15 thousand square meters. The zoo exhibits different species of animals, and a theater with live performances on weekends. It also feature a picnic area and a playground.

Andador 20 de Noviembre – The main walking corridor in Zapopan with bars, galleries and restaurants. On Saturdays, the artists and antique dealers display their wares for sale.

Centro Artesanal de Zapopan (Craft Center) - Place where you can find different types of handicrafts like carved stone and wrought iron.

Parque Metropolitano (Metropolitan Park) - Represents one of the largest green space areas in Zapopan. It has 113 hectares of green areas, 4 running tracks and 3 foot ball courts.

Bosque de la Primavera (Forest of the Spring) – Located near Guadalajara, the forest covers 30,500 hectares over the Sierra de la Primavera. The forest area has 19 both fresh water and thermal springs, 1,000 species of plants, 106 species of mammals and 137 species of birds. There are a number of signaled hiking trails with signs pointing out interesting points and plants.

Barranca del Río Santiago – A natural beauty also known as Oblatos Canyon. This canyon is 3.5 km wide, 700 meters deep and 200 km long.

Cerro del Diente – A natural area northeast of Zapopan with large rocks where mountain climbing, rock climbing and rappelling are practiced.

## Churches in Zapopan

Basilica of Our Lady of Zapopan - It is an architectural jewel, one of the oldest and richest buildings in Jalisco. It was built in the 17th century with a plateresque façade. Inside the church display beautiful altarpieces. It was completed in 1730, but its towers were renovated in 1734. A section of the basilica houses the Museum of the Virgin of Zapopan, where offerings left for the image can be seen as well as items that have been used for her worship over the centuries.

Calvary Chapel - The first Catholic mass in western Mexico was held in this modest chapel in 1530.

Santa Anita Parish - It dates back to 1732. It has a quarry façade with two towers. Next to the church is the cloister of the Franciscan convent with beautiful frescoes. In front is the Guadalupe Chapel.

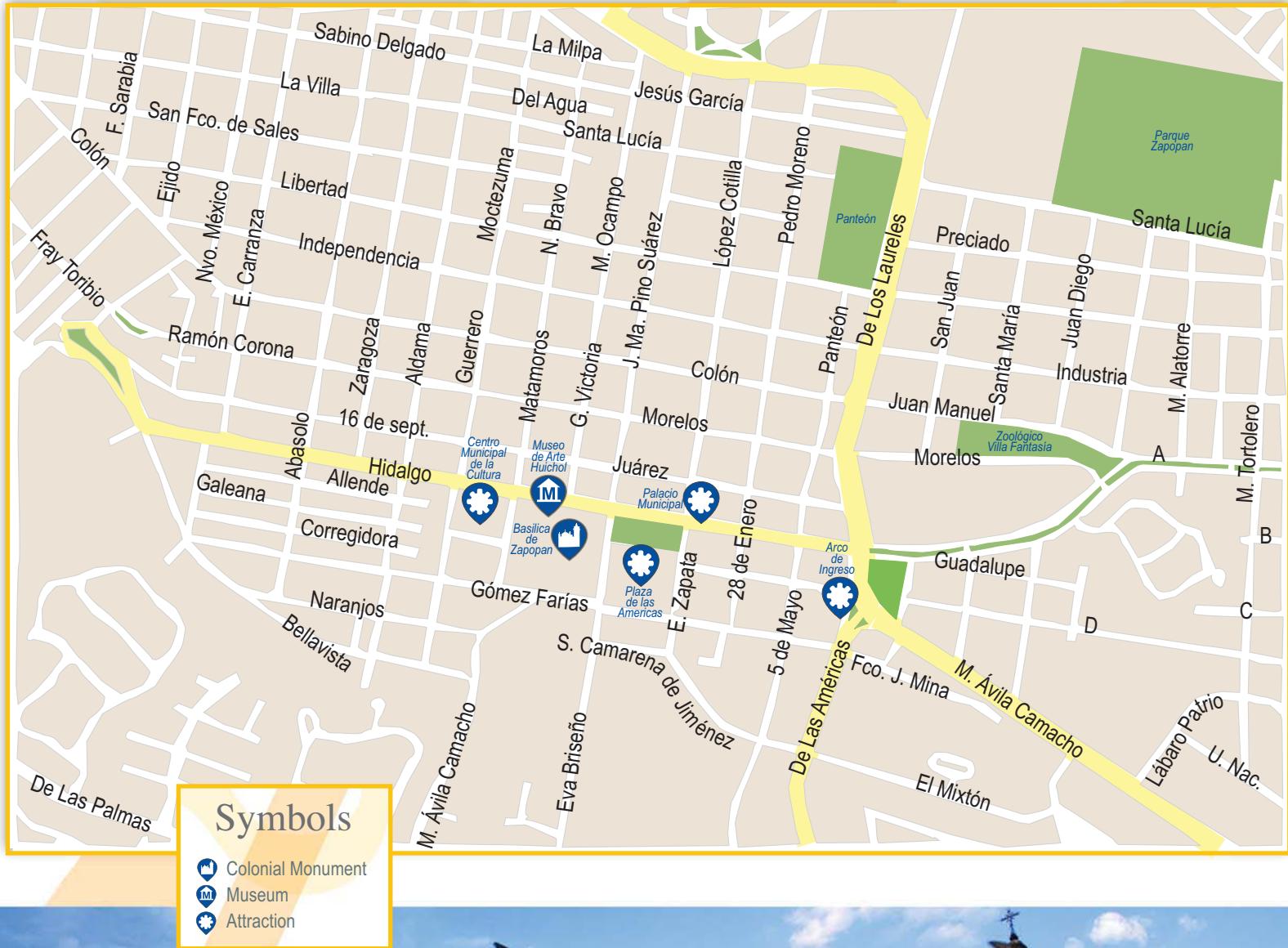
San Pedro Apóstol Temple - It was finished in 1819 with a neoclassical style. The main façade is made out of quarry. There is an interesting 17th century painting from the famous painter Juan Correa.

Iglesia de la Parroquia de Atemajac - In front of Atemajac's main is this Franciscan church built in 1718.

Templo de San Juan de Ocotán – An 17th century church located in Ocotlán. The façade shows the Coat of Arms of the Crown of Castile and Aragon.



# Downtown Zapopan Map



## Symbols

- Colonial Monument
- Museum
- Attraction



# Tonalá

Its name comes from the Nahuatl word Tonallan which means "place where the sun rises". This is a place full of culture and history and draws many visitors not just because of its proximity to Guadalajara, but also because of its rich history in Mexican pottery and handcrafted art.

Tonalá has an enormous prestige in the art of making pottery, it is among the best in the world. A good porcertaje of its production is exported to destinations with a renowned ceramic tradition as Germany and Japan. Tonalá also work other crafts such as wrought iron, paper mache and blown glass, among others.

The City Council has organized free tours to artisan workshops. You can request information on tourism module located in the Plaza Cihualpilli. Surprise your senses with the magic of the crafts of this town, the birthplace of Jalisco pottery.

# Historic Buildings & Other Attractions in Tonalá

Plaza Cihualpilli - It has a lovely bandstand made in France in 1897. Municipal Palace –It houses beautiful burnished brick murals, as well as a unique clock in the shape of a sun. There are also glass cabinets with an exhibition of crafts.

Casa de los Artesanos (Artisan House) – This is a place to promote, exhibit and buy handcrafts from Tonala.

Cerro de la Reina - Natural viewpoint 2,500 meters high, where you can admire the city of Guadalajara.

## Museums in Tonalá

National Ceramic Museum - A unique museum with an exhibition of pre-Hispanic, colonial and contemporary ceramic pieces. Schedule: Monday to Friday 10:00 to 17:00 hrs. Saturday and Sunday 10:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Museum of Archaeology and Popular Art Tonallan - Located in a 19th century house, it exhibits pre-Hispanic pieces, as well as paintings, sculpture and popular art. Monday to Friday 10:00 to 15:00 hrs.

## Churches in Tonalá

Santiago Apóstol Parish - This is the second church built in the Atemajac Valley. The construction was started by the Franciscans in 1661.

Templo de la Cruz Blanca - The evangelization of Atemajac's Valley began on March 25th in 1530 in this chapel.

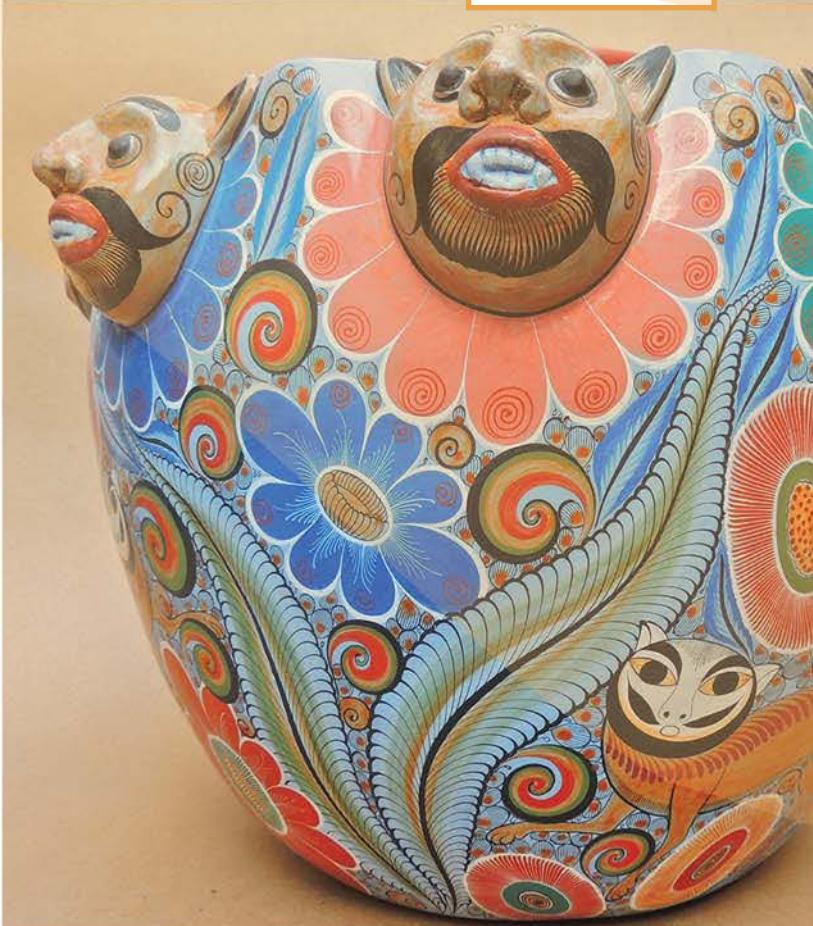
Santuário do Sagrado Coração Temple - The old chapel of the Virgen de la Soledad Hospital, was rebuilt and became this temple since 1899.

Ermita de Guadalupe – A chapel made out of stone built in the Cerro de la Reina.



## Symbols

-  Handcrafts
  -  Colonial Monument
  -  Museum
  -  Attraction



# Tlaquepaque

The name Tlaquepaque derives from Nahuatl and means "place above clay land". The area is famous for its arcrafts of pottery and blown glass. It is a suburb on the outskirts of Guadalajara, which has maintained the appearance and atmosphere of a small town colorful and cheerful.

It is known internationally for the artistry in ceramics production, pottery, blown glass, wood and wrought iron. There is a main shopping area that has been closed off to traffic, a wonderful cobblestone street where you will find all kind of shops and art galleries. Over three hundred quaint shops will make your shopping experience a real pleasure. Prices in Tlaquepaque may surprise you, as they are usually very reasonable when you consider the quality offered.

The town also offers nice sidewalk or patio cafes and bistros. A few of the shops have their own restaurants, so you may shop and enjoy a fabulous lunch. Beside, mariachi bands play in some of the restaurants and of course in the traditional Parian.

The city council offers free tours to historical sites, galleries and craft centers. The tours last about two hours may be in English or Spanish and are conducted with groups of at least ten people. The people who is interested could ask in the information booth located at the intersection of Progreso and Juarez street.

## Historic Buildings & Other Attractions in Tlaquepaque

El Refugio Cultural Center - The Culture House is located at the former hospital. Cultural events are shown here all year long. Tours to tell the history and legends of the property are held every Wednesday and Friday night. Schdule: Monday to Friday 9:00 to 20:00 hrs. Saturday 9:00 to 13:00 hrs.

Jardín Hidalgo - It dates back to 1950, with a bandstand, and a fountain. The park has a wonderful atmosphere and is the venue for some local celebrations.

El Parián - To get the flavor of the town, spend some time at El Parian square (built in 1878), which is bustling with mariachis, handcrafts, traditional Mexican restaurants and a beer-garden atmosphere. Schedule: Daily 10:00 to 2:00 hrs.

Casa del Artesano (Artisan House) – Here you can find all kind of crafts. Schedule: Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 20:00 hrs. Saturdays and Sundays from 8:00 to 20:00 hrs.

Mercado de Artesanías (Craft Market) - You can see and buy craft worked by local artisans.



## Museums in Tlaquepaque

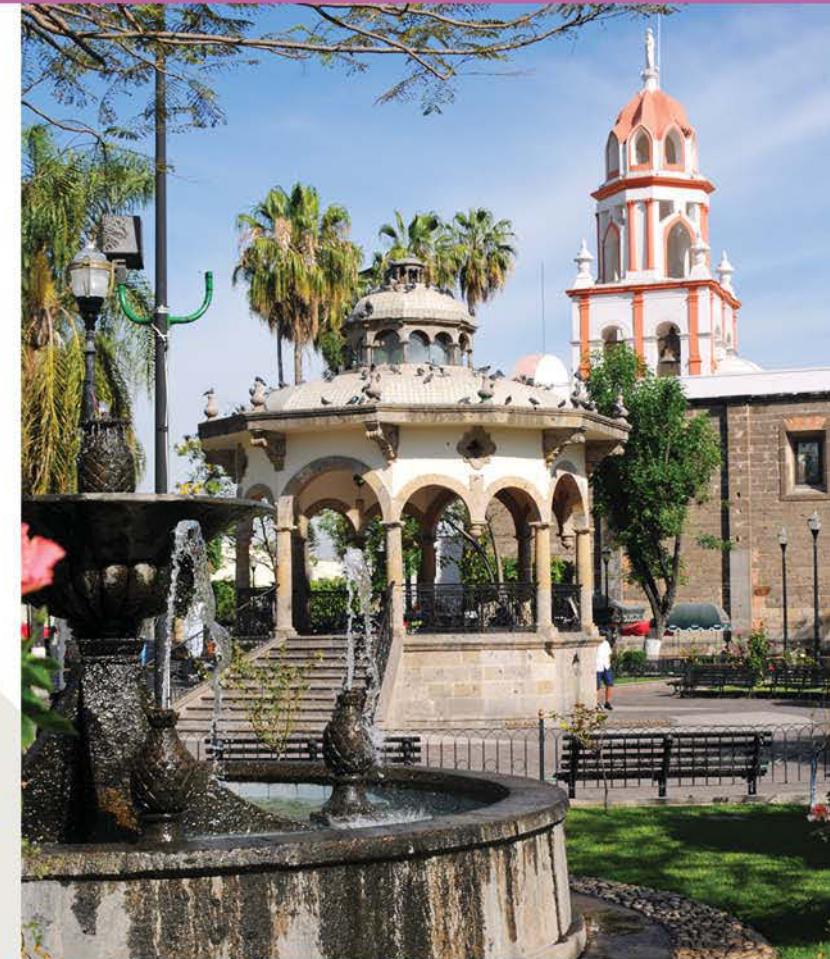
Museo del Premio Nacional de la Ceramica Pantaleon Panduro (Pantaleon Panduro National Prize for the Ceramics' Museum) – It's possibly the best representation of modern Mexican pottery. On display are more than 500 prizewinning pieces from the museum's annual ceramics competition, held every June. Schedule: Monday to Saturday 10:00 to 18:00 hrs. Sunday 10:00 to 15:00 hrs.

Museo Regional de la Ceramica (Ceramics Regional Museum) - The 17th century building houses an exhibit of beautiful ceramic pieces. Schedule: Tuesday to Saturday 10:00 to 18:00 hrs. Sunday 9:00 to 16:00 hrs.

"Ing. Guillermo González Camarena" Virtual Museum - Located inside the "Flavio Romero de Velasco" Library. It has rooms for video conferences and a movie theater. Schedule: Monday to Friday 9:00 to 19:30 hrs.

## Churches in Tlaquepaque

Nuestra Señora de la Soledad Sanctuary – A Neoclassic Byzantine building built in 1878 by Franciscan friars. Inside you can admire 20 paintings by renowned artists. San Pedro Parish - Built by the Franciscan friars in 1676 with a combination of different styles: Byzantine, Roman and Baroque. It honors the patron Saint of Tlaquepaque. The interior features preciously detailed miniature pageant of dozens of Bible stories.



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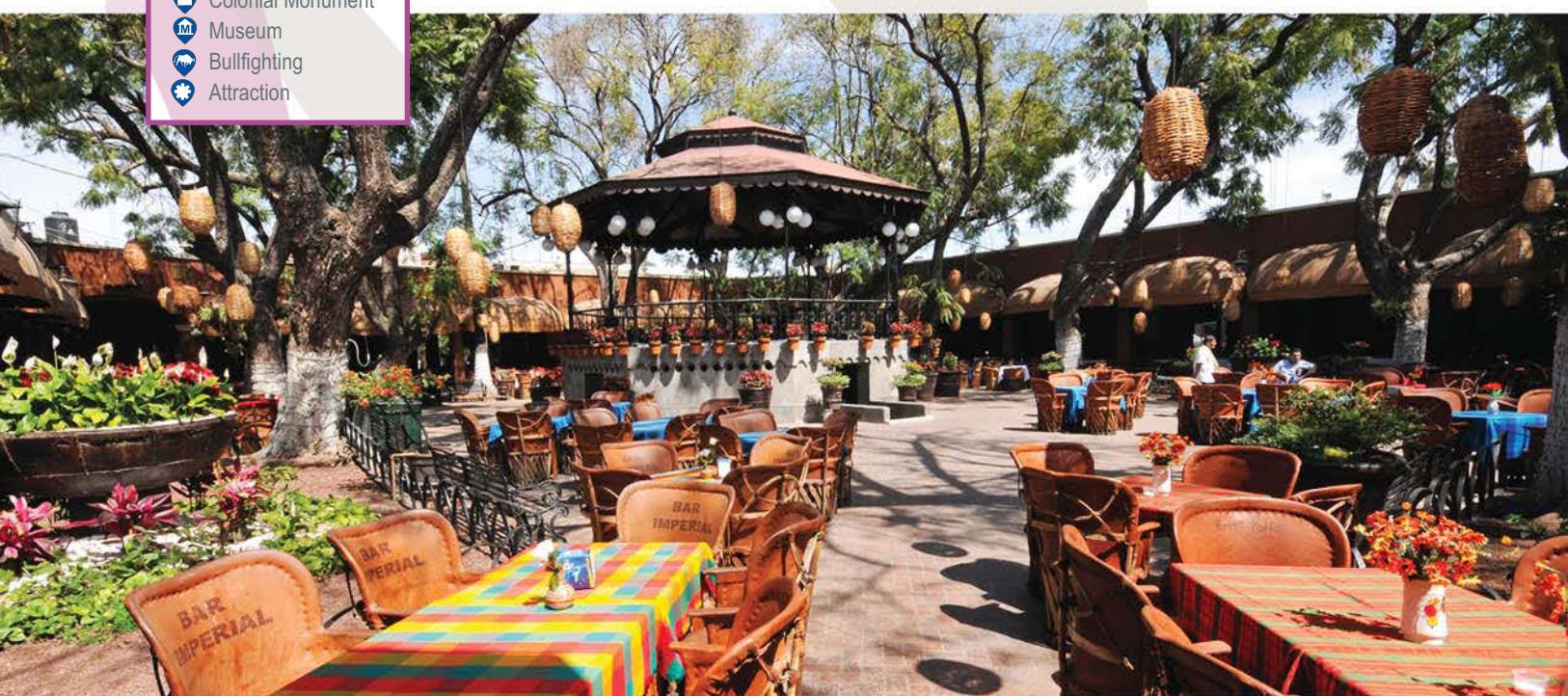
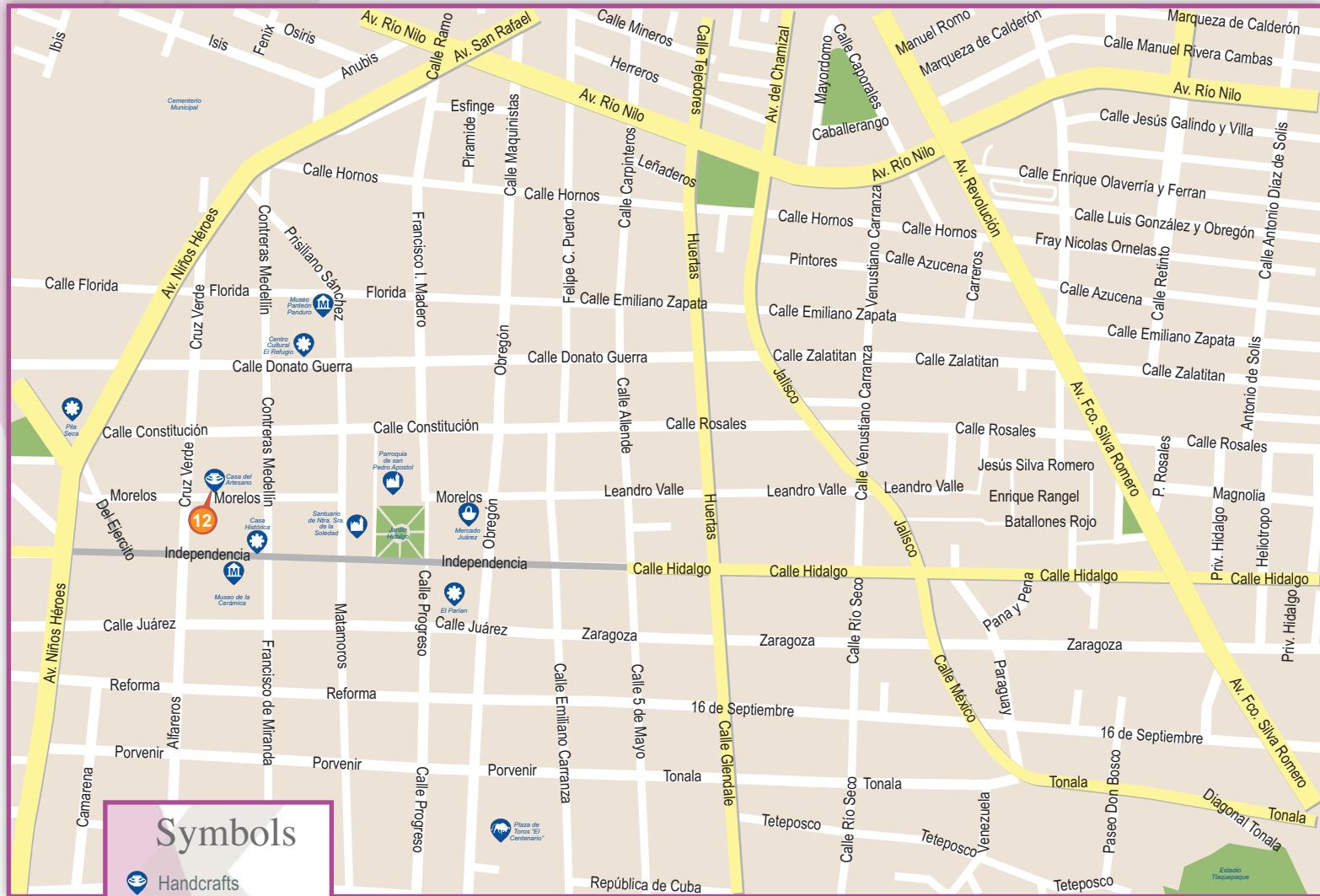
A collage of images showcasing various attractions in Tlaquepaque, including a mural, a street scene, a cathedral, a museum interior, a dish of food, a colorful painting, a statue, a shop display, and a band performing.

*Tlaquepaque una experiencia inolvidable*

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[turismo@tlaquepaque.gob.mx](mailto:turismo@tlaquepaque.gob.mx)

# Downtown Tlaquepaque Map



# Map of the Guadalajara's Surroundings



## Symbols

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Airport                   | Museum               |
| Handcrafts                | Birdwatching         |
| Hot Springs               | Paragliding          |
| Waterfall                 | Horseback Riding     |
| Hunting                   | Fishing              |
| Cycling                   | Cave Paintings       |
| Golf                      | Rappel               |
| Hacienda                  | Trailer Park         |
| Colonial Monument         | Sailing              |
| Mountain Climbing, Hiking | Archaeological Sites |

The town's cultural heritage dates back to the origins of Mesoamerica, with the remains of Chiquihuitillo and shaft tombs. The first peoples to live in this area were the Nahua, the Toltecs and the Otomí, and it was part of one of the most important obsidian trade routes in the area. The village of Santiago de Tequila was founded in 1530 by Cristóbal de Oñate, and it is located about 37 miles west of Guadalajara, approximately one hour drive.

Tequila is surrounded by a unique landscape with bluish-green patches of agave plants, used as a base ingredient of tequila, the renowned Mexican drink. In the evenings and early mornings you can smell the sweet scent of cooked agave, this aroma will captivate your senses. In 1600, Pedro Sánchez de Tagle decided to build a large scale distilling operation based on a local fermented beverage made with the local agave plant, and the tradition started. He also introduced the idea of cultivating this plant, native to the region, on a mass scale.

## Magic Towns

There are some interesting buildings like the Templo de Santiago Apostol (Temple of the Apostle), built in the 17th century, renowned for its stone facade and main altar; and the "Señor de los Desamparados" (Lord of the Forsaken) Temple constructed in the 18th century.

You can visit: the local gates with a boutique shop that sells Tequila and a Restaurant-Bar offering delicious "cantaritos", a mix of tequila, lime, orange, and grapefruit soda. The Tequila Industrial Corridor, where the first factories were established. The Historical "Lavaderos" (washing place) in Tequila, located at the end of the old street of taverns, today it has been renovated and you can enjoy a nice walk among gardens and mountains. The Cleofás Mota Gastronomic Market, with a variety of "antojitos" (little cravings prepared in traditional markets). And "The Chapel" Bar, where you can have the traditional "Batanga".

There are several museums in some of the most important distilleries, including: The National Museum of Tequila (MUNAT), located in a 19th century mansion with six halls where you'll get a full view of how the production of tequila began, the first distillery machines, the varying types of tequilas, a taste of some fresh off-the-barrel freshly made tequila, and a tour of prized samples on display (Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs).





# TEQUILA

## PUEBLO MÁGICO

The Quinta Sauza has the Grandfathers Museum with three halls presenting the journey through the history of this important and traditional family (Monday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs). "La Cofradía" Site Museum which has respected the distillery facilities in its natural context (Monday to Sunday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs). The Rubio Distillery Site Museum, with an important collection of photographs, and traditional agave-tending tools used in the production of Tequila (Monday to Sunday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs).

In the surroundings you can enjoy nature and adventure sports. The Tequila Volcano, an extinct volcano more than 9,000 feet high covered with wooded areas and exotic varieties of orchids, completely safe to hike. The Agua Caliente Canyon, the birdplace of wild species of blue agave. The viewpoint of Chuiquihuitillo, located in Tequila Canyon. The viewpoint of La Cumbre, in the way to this point, you will enjoy the landscape of blue agave fields. "La Toma" Hot Springs, a network of trails leads to a series of pools -- some warm and suitable for swimming, others hot enough for a therapeutic soaking -- stretched out along the deeply forested canyon walls.

Its typical dishes include tequila shrimp, "Tequileño" steak, "salsa borracha" a sauce with dried ancho chiles, orange juice and tequila, agave chicken breast, and tostadas de chorizo (fried tortilla with a type of pork sausage), among others. You can also enjoy a tequila ice cream, mango and plum preserves, the cooked "quiote" (edible flower stalk of the maguey) during the Lenten season; and the traditional ovo water, a typical fruit of the region during August and September.

Some of the most important festivities in town are: the Cultural Festival Tequila Jose Cuervo Foundation, held between March and April, this event includes the presentation of world-class shows at the Jose Cuervo Forum. The Cultural Week, which commemorates the founding of Tequila, held during the first half of April with religious celebrations, a popular festival and fireworks. The Jose Cuervo International Marathon, which is held the third Sunday of November. The National Festival of Tequila is held every year from November 29th to December 12th, the main distillers in the area all have a presence with samples of their tequila; there are also events and a parade with floats, mariachis, fireworks and rides.

The Tequila Designation of Origin, the nomination of Magic Town and The history and worldwide popularity of the drink has led to the town of Tequila and the vast agave fields surrounding it to be declared a World Heritage Site, beside it has been named a Magic Town, all together along with the ancient distilleries and haciendas make this town a place worth visiting.

Tequila has become the epicenter of The Tequila Route (Ruta de Tequila) that includes the neighboring municipalities of El Arenal, Amatitan, Magdalena and Teuchitlan, which contain about 150 important tequila facilities, as well as cultural and archeological attractions.



# Map of Tequila





# Mazamitla

## PUEBL<sup>O</sup> MÁGIC<sup>O</sup>

It is approximately 77 miles from Guadalajara in the Southeast region of the state, on the heights of the Sierra del Tigre. It is surrounded by a beautiful forest landscape with streams and waterfalls.

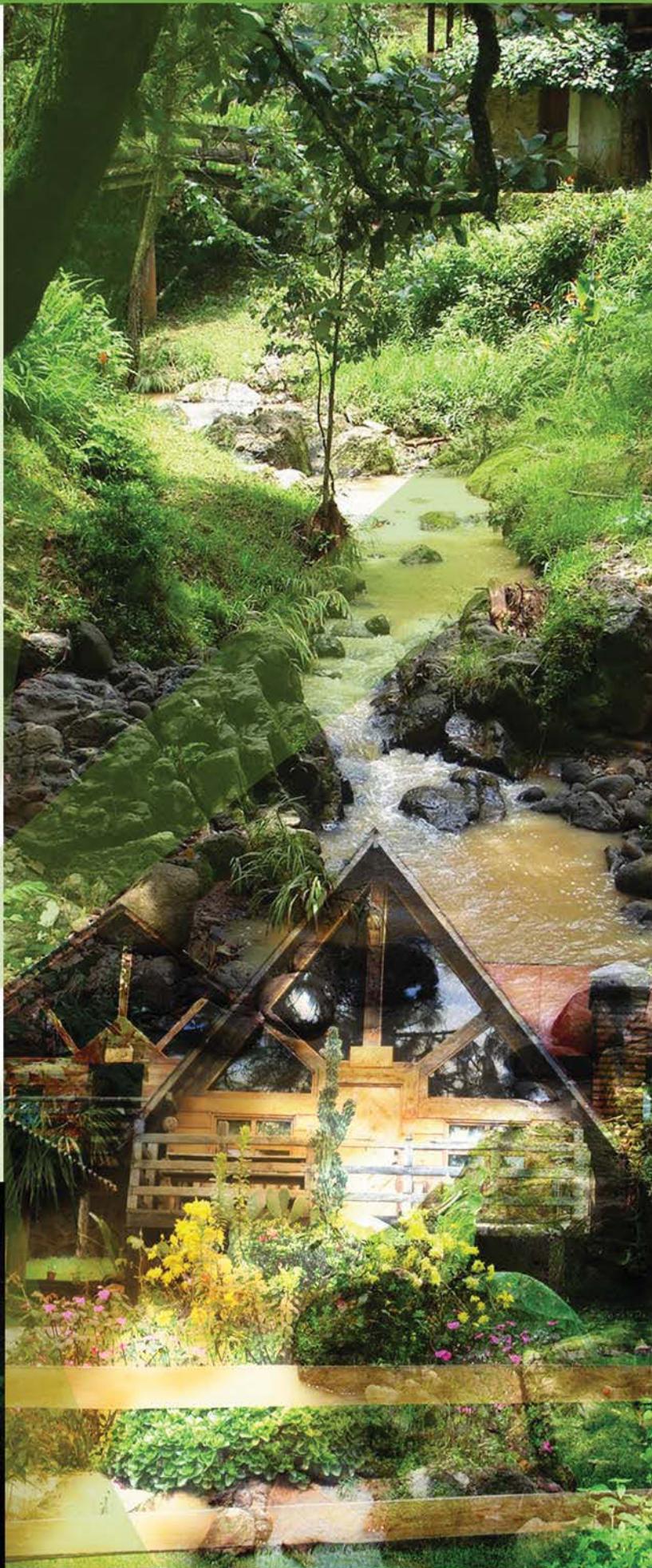
It is a beautiful mountain town full of history and tradition. The people are friendly, the architecture is beautiful, it has vibrant traditions, unique handcrafts, surprising customs and delightful natural settings to practice adventure sports.

The town looks like an alpine village. There are many cabins for rent wrapped in a huge blanket of forests with all of the modern amenities. This is truly an excellent choice for an unforgettable vacation.

This mountain town offers cobbled streets and whitewashed houses with tile roofs, handicrafts made of wood and excellent typical food. But you can also enjoy a horseback ride, cattle drives, hiking, trekking, landscape photography, mountain biking, ATVs, rappelling and the zip line which is located only 15 kilometers from Mazamitla.

Some of the notable structures are : the San Cristóbal Parish, an unusual and fanciful church built on the pyramid base, the Cerro del Tigre, a natural viewpoint which rises to 2,800 meters above the sea level which offers a spectacular sight of the lake of Chapala; the Salto, a beautiful waterfall basalt walls about 35 meters high; the Municipal Park "La Zanja", with children's playground and BBq's picnic areas; the "Tabardillo", a great viewpoint to enjoy a beautiful panorama of the town and the surrounding mountain range; the Sierra del Tigre, a good camping site and ideal for mountain biking.

The town has a fresh annual temperature of around 21°C, and has all the amenities to make your visit an experience to remember.





# Tapalpa

PUEBLO MÁGICO

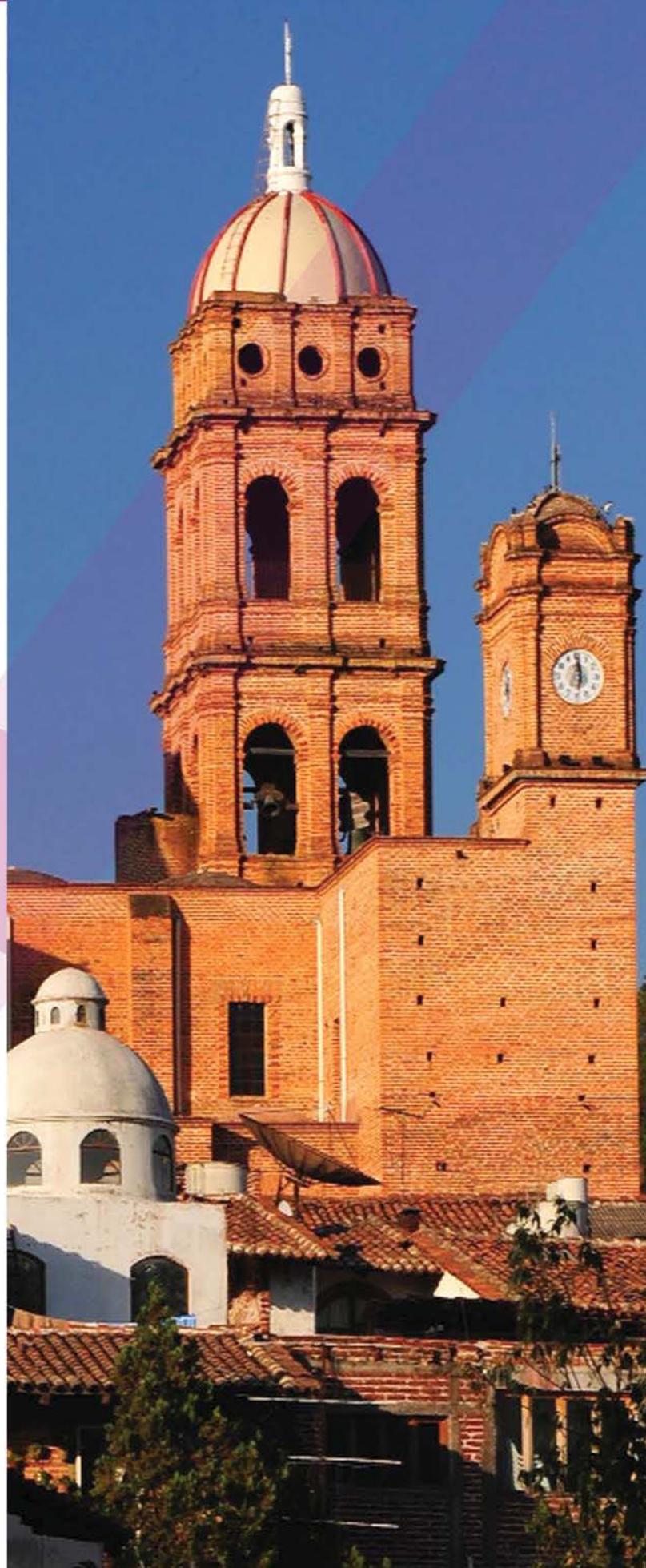
This town is 33 kilometers southwest of Guadalajara (a 90 minute drive), is embraced by the Sierra Madre among pine and oak forests, crystal clear streams and rock formations. Tapalpa combines natural beauty with color and tradition. This beautiful town captivates the visitor with its typical provincial atmosphere characterized by cobbled streets and whitewashed houses with roofs of uniform red tile. It is an excellent destination for adventure, outdoor recreation, but also a favorite resting place.

This historical town is best known for its public fountains, known locally as pilas, are still used by the town's inhabitants as a source of water and each hold their original names, such as Pila de las Culebras (The Snakes'), del Tecolote (The Owl's), Del Perro (The Dog's), and La Colorada (The Red One), and each one has a legend associated with it. You may visit the Templo de San Antonio de Padua (Parish of Saint Anthony of Padua), which was built in 1650 by the Franciscans, and the Templo de la Merced (Mercy Temple), a predominantly baroque style with incredible murals and stained glass, truly artistic.

Near the village there are several interesting places like: The Paper Factory (2 km de Tapalpa), built in 1840 was the first in the region; and Atacco (3 km al sur de Tapalpa), with interesting ruins of a temple built by the Franciscans.

For nature lovers: Las Piedrotas - The Huge Rocks- (5 km northwest of Tapalpa) features rock formations in capricious forms, situated right in the middle of the forest and streams where you can practice rappelling and zip line. Los Frailes - The Friars - (9 km al norte de Tapalpa), are also outcroppings of volcanic rocks, but higher than the ones find in Las Piedrotas ideal place for those who like extreme sports. Salto del Nogal - Walnut Break - (18 km south of Tapalpa), a beautiful waterfall of 105 meters high, surrounded by pine and oak forests, a nice place for rappeling. Presa el Nogal - Walnut Dam - (8 km south of Tapalpa), here you'll be sure to catch anything from catfish, to trout while being accompanied by wild ducks and herons, but you can also swim, camp or canoeing. Hacienda la Media Luna (15 km northwest of Tapalpa), picturesque landscape with the hacienda ruins in front of a lake where you can fish bass and tilapia.

Tapalpa is the world-class site and the host of Mexico's Open Paragliding Championships since 2002. The event starts in Cerro del Balcón (Balcony Hill) and the landing point is Las Piedrotas, an odd outcropping of volcanic rock.



# Lake Chapala

Lake Chapala, the largest in Mexico, is a natural reservoir measuring 114 569 ha. It is situated between the states of Jalisco, which includes 86 per cent of the lake's area, and Michoacan, which contains the remaining 14 per cent. The Lake is about 78 kilometers (50 miles) long from east to west with a maximum north-south width of about 20 kilometers (12.5 miles). It is located 48 km southeast from Guadalajara.

Chapala has become a tourist haven for the beauty of its landscapes, its typical kitchen, but mostly because the lake is surrounded by typical Mexican villages. In addition, the destination is nominated by National Geographic as the 2nd Best Climate in the World, temperatures here are pretty pleasant all year round, and—even better—with no extreme highs and lows with an average temperatures of the 70s and 80s F.

Lake Chapala offer endless opportunities for year round recreation and leisure activities for residents and visitors, such as: walking, hiking, sailing, water skiing, golf, tennis and horseback riding among others.

At Lakeside, you will find blocks of stalls, street markets, galleries, and workshops in the area. Antiques, furniture, tapestries, glassware, lamps, wrought-iron furniture, masks, pottery, jewelry, art and handcrafts of all kinds are sold here. In fact, the Lake Chapala area is fast becoming the region's supplier of quality crafts.

Along the lake there are several villages like: Chapala, famous for the production of textiles; Ajijic with a rustic atmosphere and a unique community of artists; Chula Vista and San Juan Cosala, famous for its beautiful hot springs and spas.

Inside the lake is the Scorpion Island with delicious restaurants and Mescala Island called The Presidio for its fortified building used by insurgents in the final stage of the War of Independence, whose ruins still preserved Renaissance.

In this picturesque lake there are two islands, one known as the Island of the Scorpions (for its shape), where besides the scenery, you can also enjoy mouthwatering local dishes and sing with the mariachis. And the second island known as Mezcala or Isla Presidio, is a national monument that boasts magnificent ruins of an old fort where Mexican forces fought the Spaniards.

## Ajijic

Picturesque town of adobe houses with tile ridged ceilings and elegant country houses, cobble streets, a beach with a pier and lots of handcrafts stores. There are beautiful lakeside views in Ajijic and one of the best weathers in the world.



La vista a uno de los lagos más bellos del mundo.



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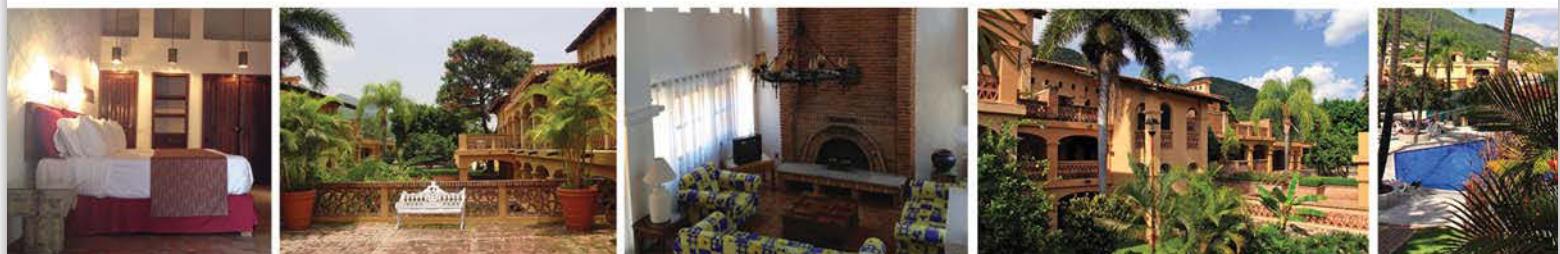
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# Archaeological Sites

## El Ixtépete o Iztepete

It is located south of the municipality of Zapopan. The area is protected as an ecological park of 5 hectares, but it is thought that the total area of the settlement was even bigger.

The site contains a Teotihuacan style pyramid which is twenty meters long, sixteen meters wide and 1.83 meters high. Construction phases of this pyramid date back from the 5th century to the 10th century.

## Etzatlán

Its first inhabitants were Nahua with Toltec influence. In El Arenal, an important ceremonial center, with three circular pyramids - the type of constructions made by Guachimontones - and monumental Shaft Tombs. The tombs are often found in groups, archaeologists have placed some of the tombs as early as 900 AD. The depths of the shafts from the surface range from 4.6 meters (15 ft.) to more than 15 meters (50 ft.). In the tomb shown above, there are three large compartments connected by tunnels. The tombs were made for members of the chiefly lineage.

In Etzatlán there is also El Palacio de Oromo, another of Western Mexico's unique archaeological sites, is one of the biggest tecpans (palaces) of the ancient Mexico, it has 125 meters for side, and it is considered the more monumental building of this style in Mexico, since measures 1000 square meters. In the site there are remains of terraces, sunken courts, pyramids and platforms.

## Guachimontones (Shaft Tombs)

A ceremonial center near the town of Teuchitlán, about an hour west of Guadalajara.

The dominant features at los Guachimontones are circular stepped pyramids in the middle of circular building complexes. Another characteristic of these people was the construction of shaft tombs.

The archaeological site is characterized by formal circular architecture which is unique not only in Mesoamerica, but in the entire world. The site also includes shaft tombs, concentric circular plazas, one of the largest ball courts in northern Mesoamerica, as well as the only known example of a Mesoamerican amphitheater.

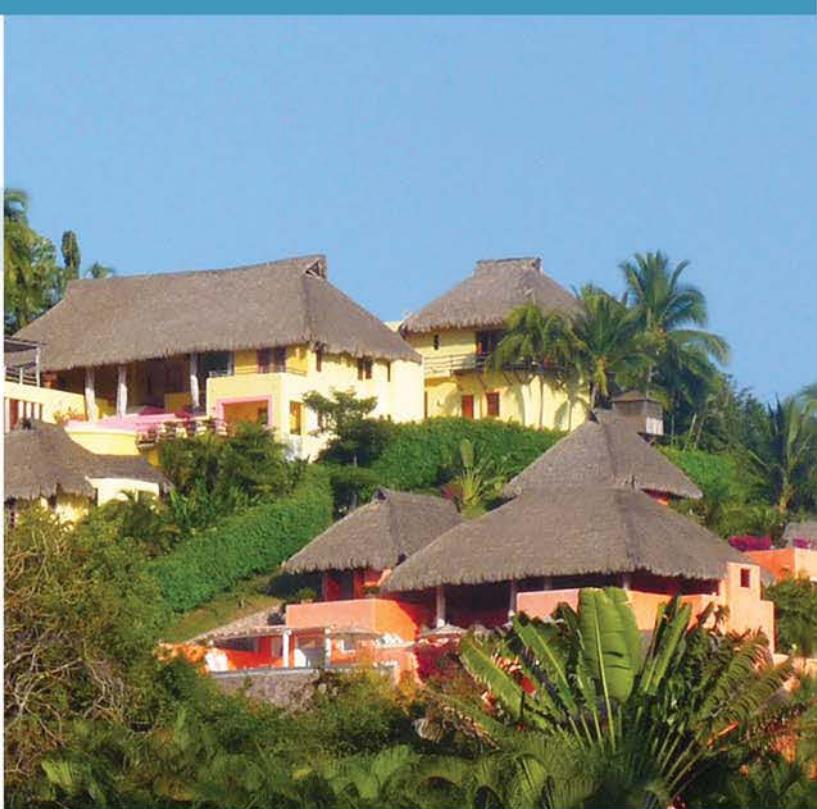
The ceremonial building is a perfect circle and its floors are an exact 52 year calendar. A post hole was located at the very highest level, from which the priests held and rock back and forth, simulating the flight of a bird. Such tradition was an offering to Ehecatl, a pre-Columbian deity associated with the wind. Schude: Daily from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs

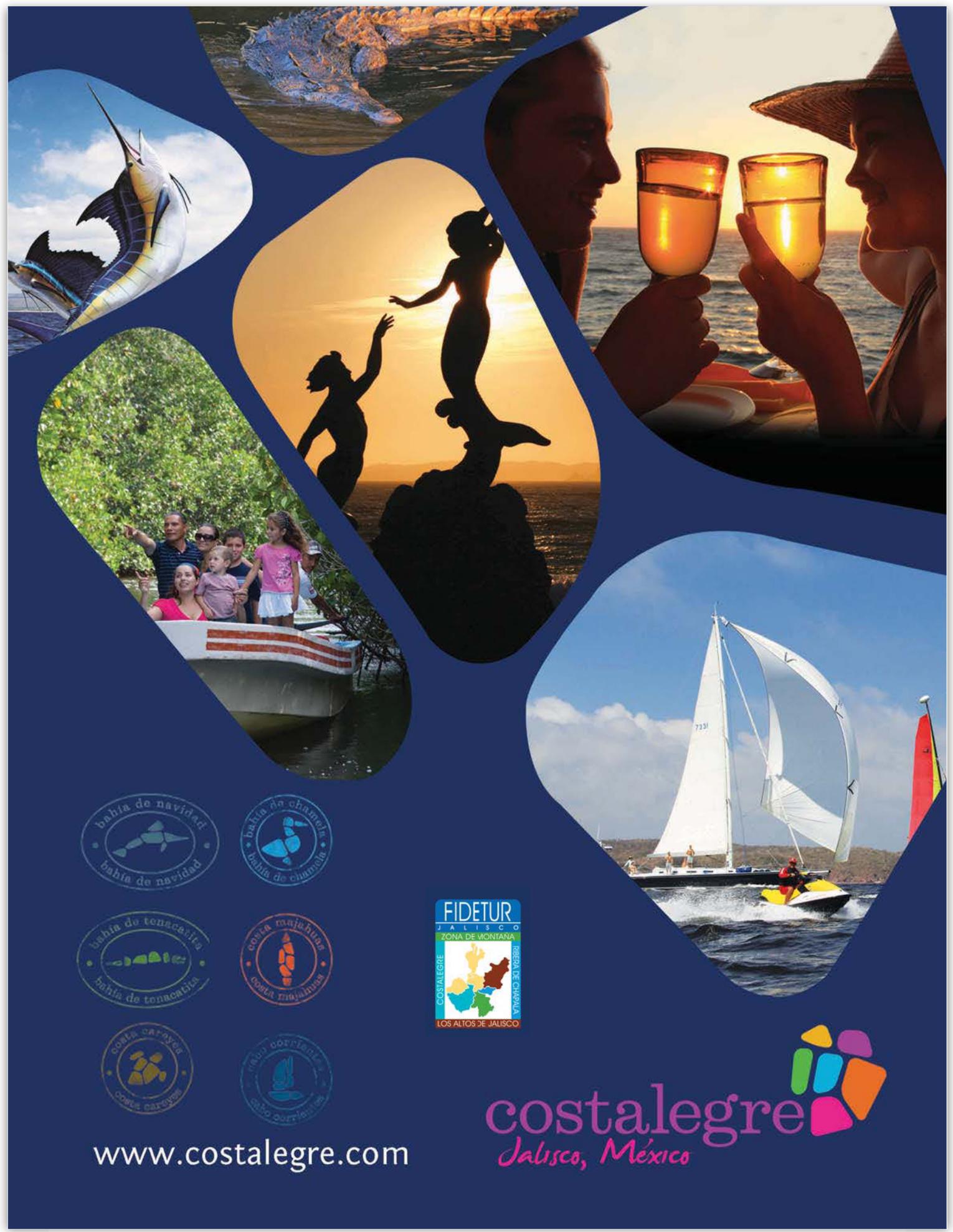


This is a tropical paradise which includes a stripe of beautiful beaches in an extension of 95 km from Barra de Navidad to Playa Quemara. Due to its geographical location, its weather is very similar to the weather in Hawaii.

This resort is characterized by its romantic sunsets, warm waters and quiet and isolated beaches. It is an ideal place for those who love being in contact with nature.

Costa Alegre is a Tourist Corridor formed by a combination of beautiful beaches with colorful towns like: Barra de Navidad, a small fishing village with good tourist services and beaches with calm waters ideal for water sports. Melaque, with three different towns – Melaque, San Patricio and Colonia Villa Obregón – all of them with soft sand beaches where you can enjoy swimming. Tenacatita, a small village with nice and isolated beaches like Mora Beach excellent for snorkeling, diving, camping and fishing; here you can rent a “panga” and explore the nearby mangrove. Costa Careyes is formed by several beaches like: Blanca, Rosa, Careyetos, Careyes and Teopa with luxury resorts and condominiums; in these beaches the turtles nest during the summer. The Chamela Bay has a unique landscape with nine islands ideal for snorkeling and diving; here you can also rent a “panga” and visit the Pajarera Island a bird sanctuary.





[www.costalegre.com](http://www.costalegre.com)

**costalegre**  
Jalisco, México

# Map of Costalegre



# Map of Jalisco



## Flight Time

Mexico City	1:05 hrs	Dallas	2:10 hrs
Puerto Vallarta	0:40 hrs	Chicago	3:45 hrs
Los Angeles	3:15 hrs	San Francisco	3:50 hrs
Houston	2:00 hrs	Portland	4:00 hrs

## Symbols

- Airport
- Colonial Monument
- Handcrafts
- Museum
- Diving
- Birdwatching
- Swimming
- Cave Paintings
- Hacienda
- Fishing
- Archaeological Sites



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