

PUEBLA

TRAVEL GUIDE



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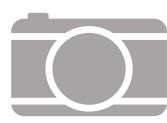
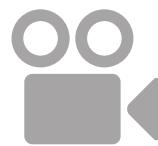


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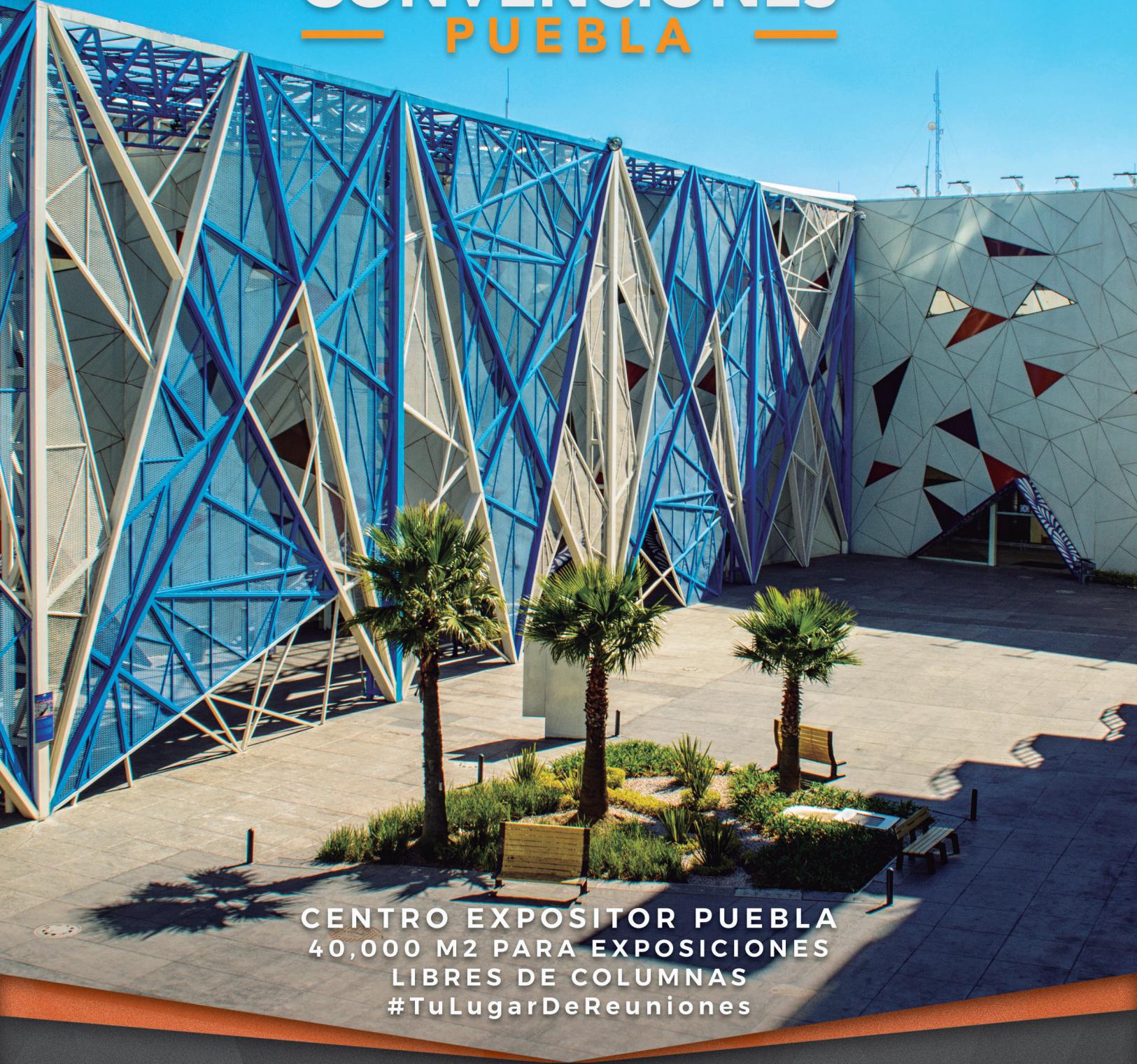


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PUEBLA



The State is located in the heart of Mexico. It is the right place to experience the history, since Puebla has been a leading actor in many important events. This place combines the pre-Hispanic culture, the Palafox's heritage, the ideas of the Revolution, and the modern expressions of art and culture. The State of Puebla has a natural richness, which is characterized by its diversity: it has mountains, desert like areas, valleys, lakes, forests, rivers, volcanoes etc.



Puebla is a great destination for first-time travelers with so much to explore, see and do, from its great traditions, the flavors of its gastronomy, the beauty of its colonial buildings and the friendliness of its people. Live an unforgettable experience with the enchanting of its 7 Magic Towns. Tour to the enigmatic "Sierra Mágica" and let yourself be surprised by wild landscapes of the region. Be amazed by the capital of Puebla, and fall in love discovering its charms and wonders



10 Things to do in Puebla



Video Mapping Show in the Puebla Cathedral

There's an incredible video mapping show on weekend nights on the exterior walls of the Cathedral. The show is titled "Mosaico Poblano", playing themes such as: the prehispanic origins of Puebla, taking about Cholula and Cantona, the rich gastronomy, handicrafts and popular festivals.

3 Oriente y 16 de Septiembre

Hours: Friday and Saturday from 20:30 and at 21:15 hrs.

Biblioteca Palafoxiana

Located on the top floor of the College of San Juan, and today is the House of Culture. It was founded by Bishop Juan de Palafox, who donated his private library of 6,000 volumes to the Tridentine Seminary in 1646. It is considered the first public library in the Americas and has more than 45,000 books and manuscripts, ranging from the 15th to the 20th century.

5 Oriente 5 entre 16 de Septiembre y 2 Sur

Hours: Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.



Callejón de los Sapos (Alley of the Toads)

This is a pedestrian street with a series of typical colonial houses with their gates and balconies painted in vibrant colors, that have become antique bazaars where you can purchase special and rare items. On Sundays there is an open flea market where the visitors will find novelties and unique pieces, a real magnet for collectors.

Besides there are several restaurants and bars to enjoy a tasty meal or the local fruit liquors. There are Mariachi groups and trios every night.

5 Oriente y 6 Sur

Store hours: 10:00-19:00 hrs



Parque de la Concordia, Legend Nights

You can enjoy a video screening over Concordia Lake, located in the area of the Forts of Loreto. Here you will learn about some legends of Puebla like the history of the city foundation and the arrival of China Poblana, an Asian woman who lived in Puebla, came to Mexico in 1620 as a servant and left her mark on the traditions of the Spanish colonial region with her clothing.

5 de Mayo Civic Cultural Center (The Forts)

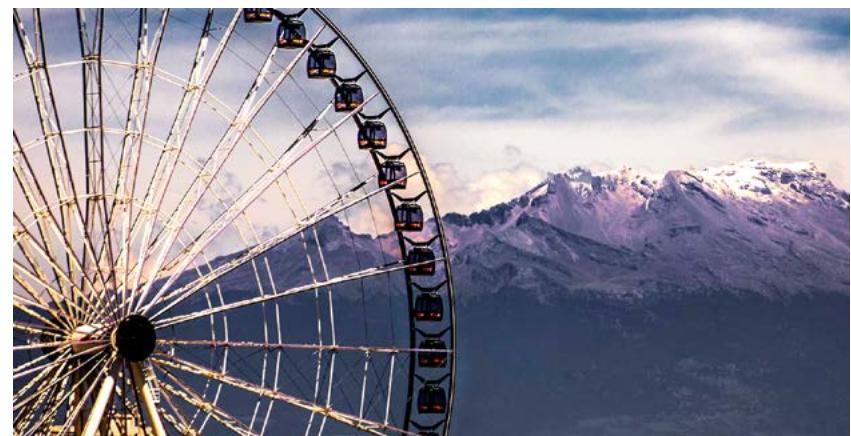
Hours: Functions Thursday through Sunday 20:45 and 21:30 hrs.

Estrella de Puebla

Admire incredible panoramic views of Puebla when you take a ride on the largest ferris wheel in Latin America. At almost 250 ft. high with 54 closed cabs (holding up to 8 people) you will have a lovely view of the city, including the impressive Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl volcanos.

Zona de Angelópolis

Hours: Monday to Friday from 15:30 to 22:00 hrs. and Saturday and Sunday from 11:00 to 22:00 hrs.



Ex Hacienda de Chautla

This place gathers history, beautiful architecture, natural landscapes, legends and mystery. One of its main attractions is El Castillo (The Castle), an English style residence built in the 19th century which overlooks the dam. The site offers activities such as sportfishing, camping, picnicking, and rents out facilities for events.

Km. 4.5 Carretera Federal Puebla-México, San Lucas el Grande San Martín Texmelucan, San Salvador El Verde.

Domes of the Church of San Gabriel, Cholula

This temple is one of the oldest in Mexico since it dates back to the 15th century and is located in the main plaza of San Pedro Cholula. It is a monumental complex with a fortress appearance dedicated to the archangel San Gabriel. The cloister area contains frescos with scenes from the life of Francis of Assisi, along with portraits of a number of Franciscan friars. It has three chapels, one of them is "Capilla Real" (Royal Chapel) with 49 domes, its construction and shape represent the Arabian mosques.

2 Norte No. 4, Col. Centro, San Pedro Cholula





Iglesia de los Remedios in front of the Popocatépetl

The church was built on the pyramid in 1594 as a symbol of the evangelization of the Spaniards over native's polytheism. The hill remains verdant on the front side, and on the other side archeologists have excavated the pyramid's stairways, sacrificial altars and five miles of tunnels that are open to visitors. After a large earthquake it was rebuilt between 1864 and 1874. Though it's up seemingly endless steps, the hike to the top of the hill is worth the effort. The panoramic view of Cholula, Puebla and surrounding volcanoes is breathtaking, especially if you arrive early.

14 Poniente s/n (sobre la pirámide)
Hours: Daily from 9:00 to 18:00 hrs.

Cholula Main Plaza

This is an important meeting point in Cholula with a nice fountain of San Miguel Arcángel, donated in 1554 by King Felipe II of Spain. It is framed by the Ex Convento de San Gabriel and the city hall fronted by a line of businesses and restaurants, which in turn are fronted by a 170 metres (560 ft) gallery, marked by 46 arches supported by columns, known as the Guerrero Portal, an ideal place to enjoy the atmosphere and good cuisine of Cholula.

Portal Guerrero y Av. Hidalgo. Centro Histórico,
San Pedro Cholula



Africam Safari



Puebla has the most important zoo in Latin America where there is a great variety of wild animals, as well as a great number of endemic species, and there are also some endangered species. In this spectacular zoo the animals live free like in their natural habitat. The zoo extends to 30 ha. at the bank of the Valsequillo Lake and it is one of the largest in Mexico. This amazing zoo and wild animal park is home to more than 3,500 animals from 300 different species. The park is divided by regions that house wildlife from Asia, Africa, and North America. Visitors can drive through the park in their cars or in the zoo bus, and mingle with the free-roaming animals.

Km 16.5 carretera Puebla-Valsequillo
Horario: Daily from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.



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City of Puebla

The City of Angels: Color, Devotion, Taste ...



After the conquest, the City of Puebla was the first to be founded in the state, on April the 16th of 1531, as a social and human experiment, in which a group of civilians headed by Fray Toribio de Benavente participated. The majestic City of Puebla and other important cities were built with the labor and art of the Indians of the area, as well as that of enterprising Spaniards. Therefore, the area thrived with agriculture and cattle raising. In what architecture concerns, churches, schools, hospitals and homes were built, and it is here where cultural syncretism left one of its most important legacies; in the historical center of the City of Puebla which was declared "Cultural Heritage of Mankind" by the UNESCO in 1987, with more than 2600 buildings of great value.

The City of Puebla is located 85 miles away from Mexico City. Modern highways communicate with all the main cities around the country. It has an International Airport, named Hermanos Serdán, as well as an important Bus Station.

A place full of culture, charm, traditions, history, beliefs... The magnificent trace of the city has made up the legend that were the angels who did it. Puebla is a jewel of world's architecture and has been able to adapt spaces and fill them with life and movement.

The city is well stocked with modern and comfortable hotels, beautiful colonial buildings, and interesting museums. The end of April kicks off the month-long "Feria de Puebla", a festival full of special events.

It has a mild sub-humid climate, with rainfalls in summer. The average temperature is 16.7°C (62°F).



Colonial Buildings in Puebla



La Catedral de la Inmaculada Concepción (Cathedral)

The massive cathedral has a Renaissance architecture and was built in different periods since 1575. No less impressive is the interior, decorated with beautiful masterpieces. The Cathedral has two organs donated by the Carlos V.

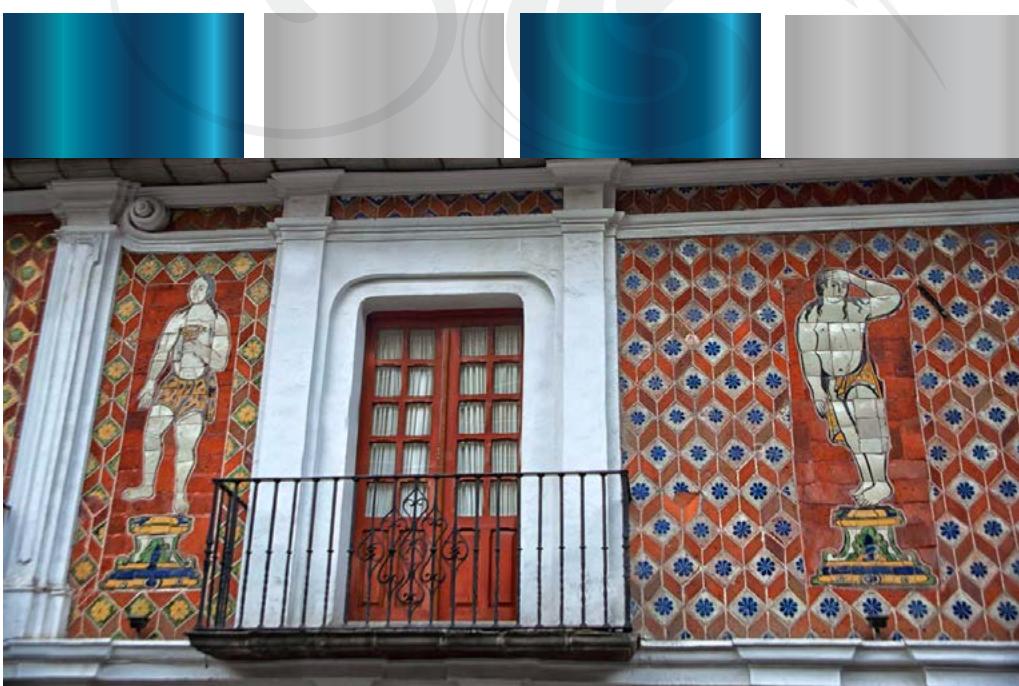


Church of Santo Domingo

– It was built in 1571. The temple is an stunning example of the Baroque style, and is famous for the resplendent Rosary Chapel, with 22-karat gold decoration, one of the city's jewels. Ornate sculptures, masterful paintings and extravagant gold leaf cover every inch of the walls and ceiling of the chapel, creating a dazzling effect. The chapel is sometimes referred to as "the golden house" or "the eighth wonder of the world".

Palacio Municipal (Municipal Palace)

Its construction ends in 1906, the façade is made of gray quarry stone in Renaissance style. In the interior, there is a patio with an exquisite marble stairway, as well as beautiful salons and stained glass windows.



Casa de los Muñecos (House of the Dolls)

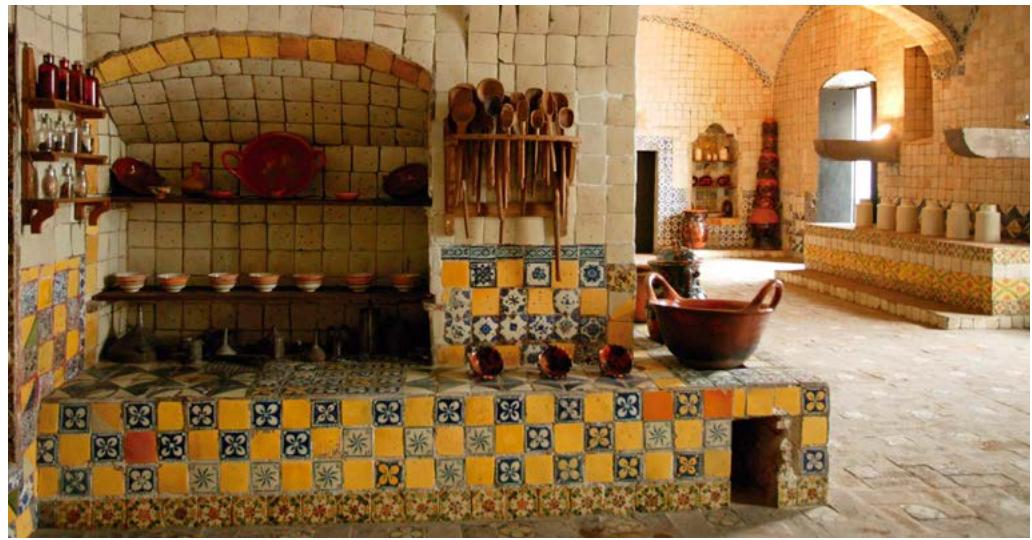
An 18th Century building with one of the most beautiful façades in the city. It is so named because of the building's façade is decorated by 16 panels with Talavera that include semi-naked figures that appear to be like dolls. Inside, the University Museum exhibits more than 200 colonial paintings, and it also houses an elegant restaurant. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.

Church of San Francisco. Shrine of San Sebastián

It was built in the 16th century. It features an incredible orange-red tile facade. In the sideway of the church is the San Francisco Rode, with a number of restaurants where you can enjoy the traditional "chalupas". Nearby it is interesting to visit the ancient Almoloya public washing area.

Ex Convento de Santa Rosa

The convent was built in 1739 and since 1973 it was transformed into a cultural center. In 1869, it ceased being a convent and became a psychiatric hospital. In the 20th century the Ceramic Museum was founded in the building's kitchen. This is where the story of the invention of mole poblano takes place. The facility exhibit local costumes and handicrafts, and offers shows and art classes. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00.



Ex Convento de Santa Mónica, Museo de Arte Religioso

(*Ex Convent of Santa Monica, Museum of Religious Art*) In this convent, the nuns created the famous Chiles en nogada, as a tribute to Agustín de Iturbide when he came back to Puebla after signing the declaration of Independence of Mexico, so they prepared this dish with the colors of the Mexican flag: green of the pepper, white of the Nogada and red of the pomegranate. Today the convent houses the Museum of Religious Art with more than 3,500 pieces of sacred art from the 16th to 19th centuries, one of the largest collections of religious art in Mexico. It has 27 rooms that explain the origins of the site, the history of Puebla since the sixteenth century, the process of evangelization, and the everyday life of the convent. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00.

School of Talavera Poblana, “Patio de los Azulejos”

It was built around 1677. This is a place where you can see the Talavera making process, a top-quality hand-painted ceramics with artistic designs for tiles and bases.

Los Portales (The Gates)

This is a place full of history surrounded by buildings from the colonial period, where you can enjoy the typical dishes in one of the many restaurants located at the gates.



Monastery of Santa Catalina de Sena

It was built in 1556 and is considered the oldest in the city. With a simple façade, its interior displays beautiful baroque altarpieces.

Casa del Alfeñique

This 18th century building, houses the Regional Museum of Puebla with a display of 16th Century Mexican Indian codices, Spanish armors, blueprints, photographs, paintings, carriages and a collection of antique dresses. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs Sunday, free entrance.

[More Information About Colonial Architecture in Puebla](#)



Puebla and its Museums



Amparo Museum

It is housed in a beautiful colonial building dating from 1538. The museum's permanent collection traces Mexico's history. It has one of the most important collections of pre-Hispanic, colonial and modern art in Mexico. This museum integrates technology such as multimedia systems and interactive CDs, which can provide guided tours in English, Spanish, French and Japanese. Because of its collection and avant-garde use of technology, the museum is considered to be one of the most important in Latin America. Open Wednesday to Monday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs. Saturday from 10:00 to 21:00 hrs.

Museo y Pinacoteca José Luis Bello y Zetina (Museum and Art Gallery)

Displays one of the most important art collections in Mexico and America, more than three thousand pieces of all over the world and from different eras are exhibit in here, including pieces of Murillo, El Greco and Zurbarán, among others. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 16:00 hrs.

Museo de Arte Religioso (Religious Art Museum)

It is located in the Santa Monica Convent, and in the fabulous kitchen the Augustinian nuns created one of the most representative dishes of Puebla, "chiles en nogada". This old convent has a lot of history within its walls, the 27 display rooms truly give you a feel for what life must have been during the colonial period and there is a large old art collection from religious figures. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.

Museo Regional de Puebla Casa del Alfeñique

It is housed in an 18th century baroque house. Its name come from the intricate White plasterwork around the windows and roof that resembles an almond paste called "alfeñique". The museum displays 16th century codices, Spanish armors, old maps, photographs, paintings, carriages and a collection of antique dresses. Hours: Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00. to 17:00 hrs.



Museo de la Revolución Mexicana "Casa de Aquiles Serdán" (Museum of the Revolution)

It was the home of Aquiles Serdán in the very early 20 th century. He was politically active during the Revolution. The museum depicts in 24 rooms the realization of the revolutionary movement in Mexico, through documents, furniture and objects from the period, paintings, photographs and murals. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.

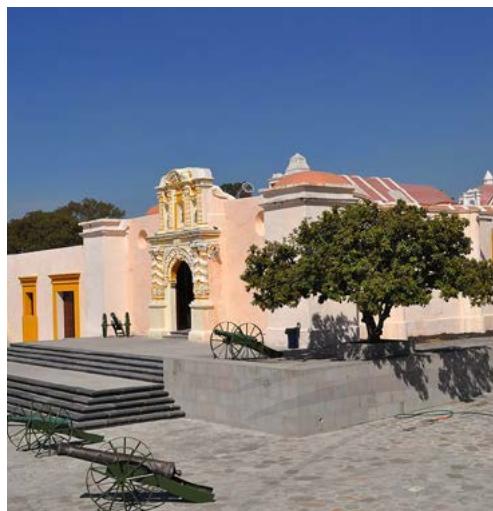


Museo Casa del Deán

Two rooms exhibit this unique selection of Latin American art. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.

San Pedro Museum of Art

Located in a beautiful 16th Century building, this is a cultural venue which displays multiple artistic currents and times. It exhibits items dating from different epochs, it has one of the best collections in art of Latin America. The museum host State Symphony Orchestra concerts. Open from Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs.



Museo de la No Intervención, Fuerte de Loreto

The Fort of Loreto houses the Museum of Non-Intervention which displays in six rooms, more than 180 pieces from the 18th and 19th centuries, related to the religious and military history of the place. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.



Museo de Sitio, Fuerte de Guadalupe

Modern interactive museum that commemorates the victory over the French army. The Fort of Guadalupe, offers some see-through glass wall to appreciate the old building. It also has an exhibition of near 200 objects and works of art of the 19 th and 20 th centuries, some of the most important pieces are unique shields made in talavera. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.





Museo Interactivo de la Batalla del 5 de Mayo (Interactive Museum of the Battle of May 5) This museum has been equipped with state-of-the-art technology to have a comprehensive overview of the war and the biographies of national heroes. Open Tuesday to Saturday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs. Sunday from 10:00 to 16:00 hrs.

Museo Regional de Puebla (Regional Museum)

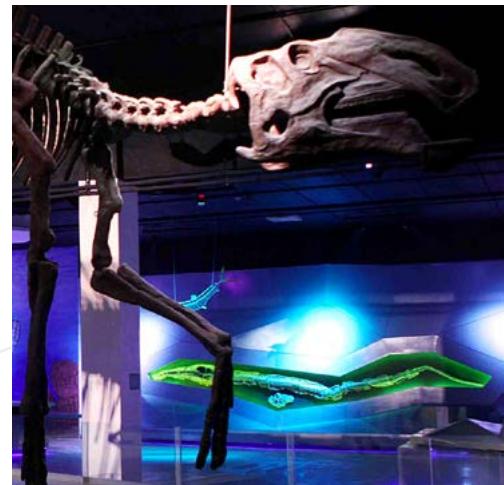
It is located in The Forts (Fuertes de Loreto y Guadalupe) and displays a wide collection that covers the historical evolution of the country, from prehistory to the Revolution. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 18:00 hrs.

IMAGINA Museo Interactivo y Planetario (Imagine, Interactive Museum)

In this interactive museum, you can learn about science, technology, human beings and the importance of caring for the environment. It also has a simulator and multiple exhibitions for all ages. There is a planetarium next to the museum. The planetarium is the largest in Mexico and offers a star projector and the OMNIMAX Dome. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs. Projections: Tuesday to Sunday; 12:30, 2:00, 4:00 and 6:00 hrs.

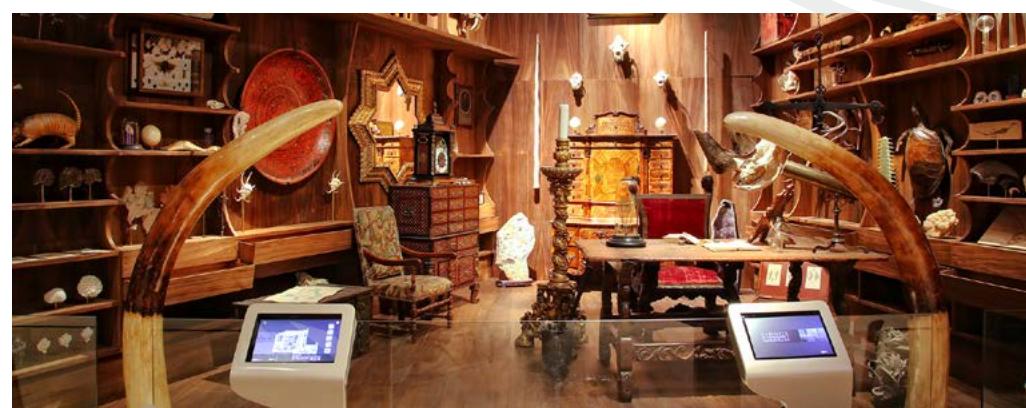
Museo de la Evolución (Museum of Evolution)

It exhibits one of the largest collections of reptiles that inhabited this area in the Mesozoic era. In addition, it includes paleo-reconstructions, taxidermises, fossils, minerals and rocks dating back to four billion years. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.



Museo Internacional del Barroco (International Museum of the Baroque)

The new museum for art, literature, music, and fashion celebrates the grandeur and drama of the 17th and 18th century with an exhibit of hundreds of pieces from more than 14 countries. As a contrast the building has a contemporary design with a sleek façade and fluid shape. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 10:00 to 19:00 hrs.



Museo Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Mexicanos (National Railway Museum) Puebla was once a major rail hub, and it is now home to one of the most important railway museums in Mexico. It is located on the site of Puebla's 19th-century railroad station, a neoclassical style building. The museum houses an extensive collection of railway memorabilia and displays a sprawling rail yard with diesel, electric and steam locomotives along with passenger and freight cars, plus assorted machinery from all over Mexico. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.

[More Information About Museums](#)

Other places you should not miss in Puebla



Calle de Santa Clara (Santa Clara's Street)

It is located in 6 oriente in the Historic Center, and the entire street is filled with shops selling fresh-made typical candies of Puebla. The street holds the name of Santa Clara because the ancient convent of the Clarisian nuns is found here, and the nuns have made delicious sweets since the 18th century.

El Paríán Craft Market

With an ancient tradition the market is still the best option if you want to buy any kind of handcraft.

Barrio del Artista (City's Artists Quarter)

The idea for converting the old marketplace into an artsy neighborhood came in 1940 from a group of art students. Dozens of artists now paint in the quarter, surrounded by art galleries and nice cafes.

Fuertes de Loreto y Guadalupe

The forts are located on a hill known as Acueyametepec, which offers a beautiful panoramic view of the city. Originally these forts were temples dedicated to the Virgin of Loreto, and the Virgin of Guadalupe, but in early 19th century were turned into fortifications for military purposes. Both were instrumental to the famous Battle of Puebla on 5 May 1862 during the French Invasion. Forts have been restored to retell this story. The forts currently house several museums.

[More Information About Puebla](#)



[Puebla's Handicrafts](#)

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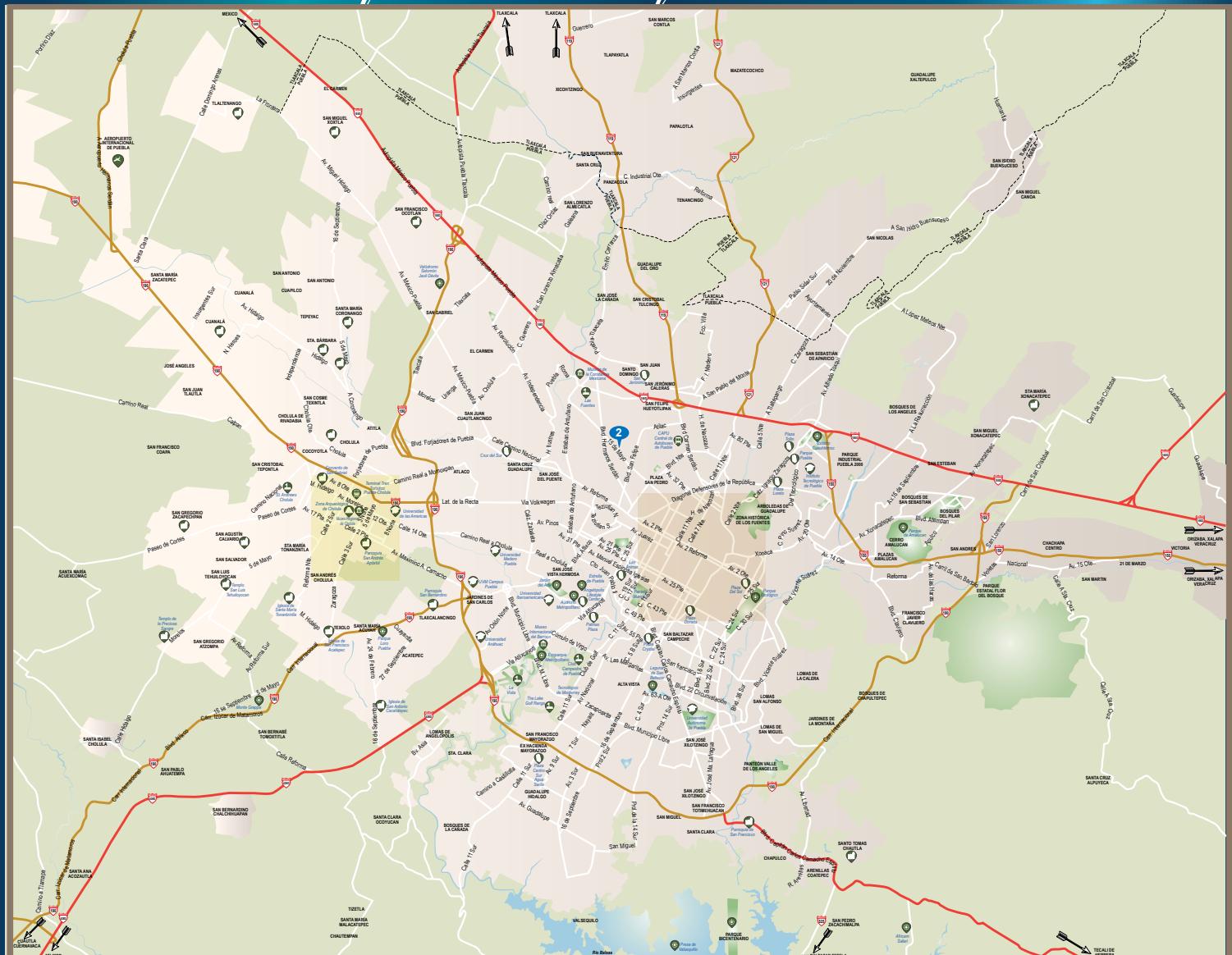
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Map of the City of Puebla



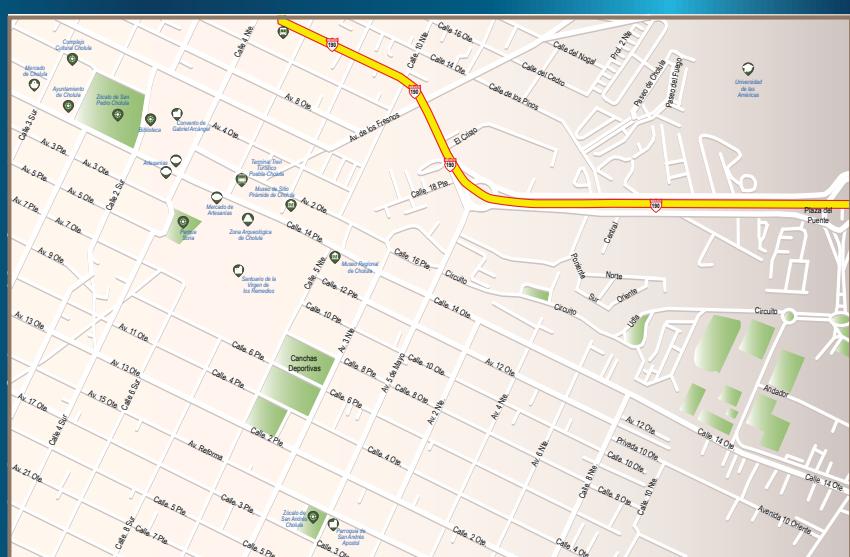
Cholula Center

Symbols

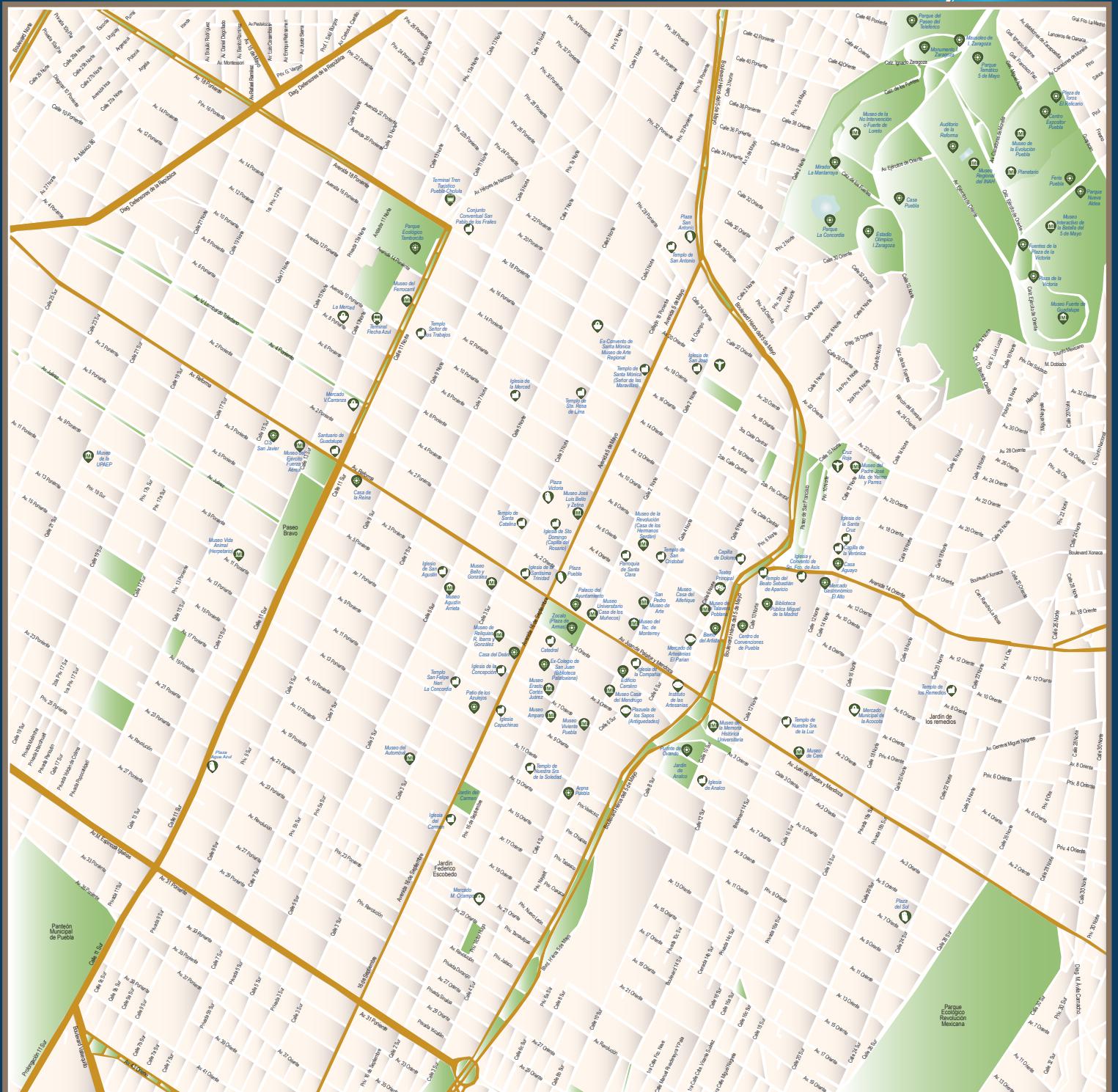
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|--|-----------------------|
| | Handcrafts |
| | Colonial Architecture |
| | Market |
| | Museum |
| | Shopping Malls |
| | Attraction |
| | Medical Service |
| | Bus Station |
| | University |
| | Archeological Site |

Historic downtown map

Map of the Center of Cholula



Historic Center of Puebla Map



Symbols

- Handcrafts
- Colonial Architecture
- Market
- Museum

- Shopping Malls
- Attraction
- Medical Service
- Bus Station

Tourist Train terminal

Huejotzingo

You can visit the Ex-Convent of San Miguel with a nice colonial architecture, the temple of San Diego, the main square and City Hall.



Tianguismanalco

Temple of St. John the Baptist built in the 16th century stand out in the town. Nearby, you can visit the 15 meters-high waterfall of San Pedro Atlixco; and Sn.Baltazar Atlimeyaya with a fish farm, named Xoulín with several restaurants serving fresh fish.

Tochimilco

Visit the 16th century Franciscan Ex-Convent an Temple of the Virgin of the Assumption, whose atrium is surrounded by a wall with battlements, giving the impression of a fort; the Tochimilco fountain, dating back to the 16th century; and the Aqueduct called Arcos, built inside the Santa Rosa Chapulapa Hacienda, in the second half of the 19th century.



Cuauhtinchán

Ancient pre-Hispanic ceremonial center. The Ex-convent of San Juan Bautista worth a visit for its magnificent altarpiece.



Tecali de Herrera

Visit the temple of an Ex-convent in ruins. The town is known as the Center of Onyx handicraft that famous till to abroad.

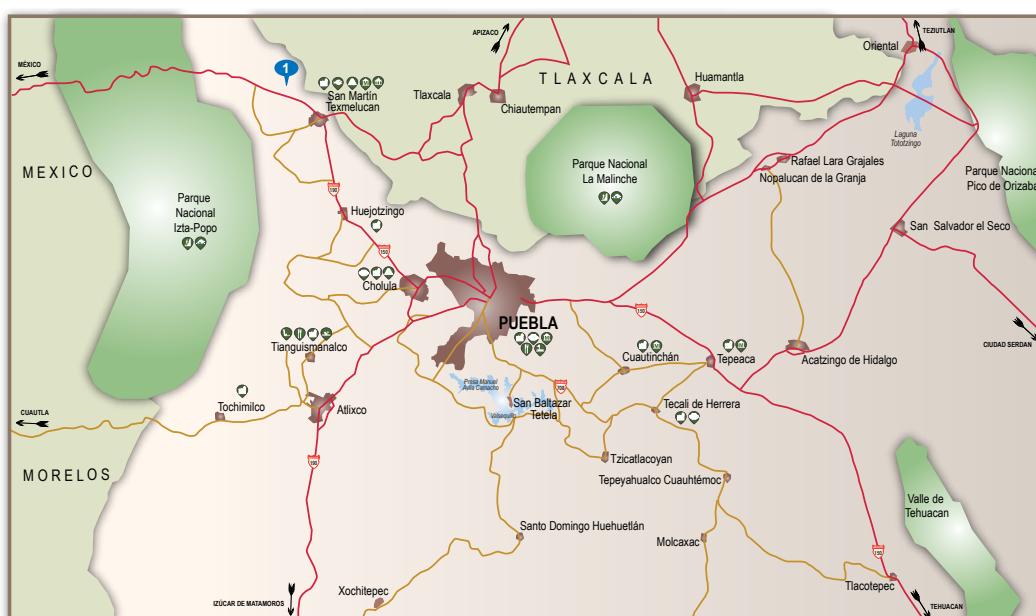


Tepeaca

It was one of the most important cities of the "The Royal Road" connecting the capital with Veracruz. Visit the Ex-convent of San Francisco de Asis, would be almost fortress-like in its design and construction, and the Chapel of the Santo Niño Doctor (Holy Child Doctor), an image that attracts many pilgrimages.



Cholula



Angelópolis

Symbols

Handcrafts	Colonial Architecture
Water Park	Hiking and Rappel
Camping	Museum
Waterfall	Sports Fishing
Tipical Food	Archeological Site
Golf	Zoo
Hacienda	

Distance Chart of Puebla a:

Huejotzingo	50 min (36.2 km)
Tianguismanalco	1 h 2 min (39.9 km)
Tochimilco	1 h 5 min (49.3 km)
Tecali de Herrera	59 min (35.5 km)
San Martín Texmelucan	1 h 15 min (46.0 km)
Tepeaca	1 h 4 min (42.5 km)



Pueblos Mágicos

Chignahuapan



Chignahuapan is full of color and charm, as the sun rises it illuminates the thousands of Christmas spheres exhibited in all the stores, objects that have given the town international fame. Its brightness contrasts with the traditional architecture of its houses and temples.

It has recently been designated "Magic Town". Among the attractions are: the Parroquia de Santiago Apóstol (Parish of James Apostle) built in the 18th century with a Baroque façade, and the kiosk in front of the church made of fine woods in a beautiful Moorish style with colorful decor; the Basilica of the Immaculate Conception, contemporary building with houses an amazing wooden sculpture of the Virgin Mary, almost 12 meters in height, reputed to be the largest interior sculpture of its kind in Latin America.

A sólo 8 Km se ubica el Salto

de Quetzalapan, una impresionante cascada de 200 metros de altura y la laguna de Chignahuapan, la cual es formada por nueve ojos de agua. Only 8 kilometers far from the town is the Salto de Quetzalapan, an impressive 200-meter-high waterfall, as well as several thermal spas. Chignahuapan is one of the most important towns in Mexico for the manufacture of glass Christmas ornaments. A place where you can enjoy an exciting zip line and practice rappel.



[More Information About Chignahuapan](#)

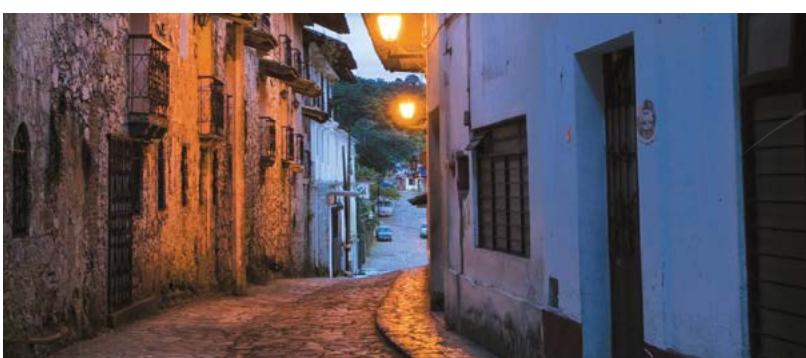
Cuetzalan

It is a picturesque town located in a mountain range with beautiful cobblestone streets and red-tiled roofs. Cuetzalan offers a mix of pre-Hispanic and colonial attractions, distinguished by the mist that runs through its streets and mountains covered with beautiful vegetation.

In the Main Square, there is a 30m (90 ft.) pole from where the flyers whirl around suspended by their ankles on weekends. On Sundays there is also a colorful market where all the products of the region can be purchased.

It is worth to visit: the Parish of San Francisco, it dates from the end of the 19th century and it has an extraordinary high tower; the Sanctuary of Guadalupe also known as the "Church of the Jarritos", due to the fact that its tower is decorated with hundreds of small clay jugs, here you can enjoy a magnific panoramic view of the town; the Chapel of the Conception, with exquisite mural paintings; the Calmahuistic Ethnographic Museum, which exhibits a series of typical objects of the inhabitants of the region, traditional cloths, crafts and looms as well as archaeological pieces, photographs and documents. Just four miles to the east of Cuetzalan, is the archeological zone of Yohualichán, with a ceremonial center built on a series of natural platforms; the site contains present very special characteristic such as the alignments of niches that finish off the different buildings from the pyramidal structures, and it is related to the El Tajín site in Veracruz.

The area offers astonishing natural beauties like: the Cuetzalan system, 32 kilometers of cave passage, some of the most important caves are: Atepolihúi, Cohuatichan, Chichicazapan, Zoquiapan and Chivostoc; and a large number of waterfalls like the Salto del Cuicchat, the Salto de las Brisas, and basins like Atepatahua and Las Hamacas.



[More Information About Cuetzalán](#)





It is also known as the City of Flowers and lies at the foot of Popocatépetl, next to medicinal springs, spas and spectacular views of the majestic volcano.

The claims to have the best climate in the world and you can visit its colorful nurseries filled with an enormous diversity of flowers.

You can visit: the “zócalo”, ringed with benches covered in decorative tiles inviting you to sit; the “Calle de las Flores” with colorful facades decorated with flowers; the Ex Convento del Carmen,

dating back from the 16th century; the Iglesia de la Merced, built in 1680 with an important collection of paintings; the Capilla de la Tercera Orden, with a magnificent Baroque altarpiece; the Church and Convent of Santa Clara, neoclassical style building; the San Juan de Dios Hospital dating back from the 16 th century, with a Picture Gallery exhibiting over 50 works from the 17 th and 18 th centuries; the Parroquia de la Natividad, the construction started in 1579; the Iglesia de San Félix Papa, in the interior displays nice paintings from the 17th century; the Portal Hidalgo and Portal Morelos, built in the 18th century; the Municipal Palace, known for its facade done in talavera tiles and red brick, its interior displays interesting murals; the Ex-Franciscan Convent, a fortress-like church with a beautiful altarpiece; and the Bonsai Art Museum that exhibits more than forty species of trees.

Nearby is Axopan with a cold water spring; the Centro Vacacional Metepec, a hotel and Convention Center with nice facilities; the San Pedro and los Molinos waterfalls;

the Cerro de San Miguel, with panoramic views of the surroundings and an hermitage dedicated to the Archangel Michael; Amatzcalli, a place to practice fishing and ecotourism; and the Marconi Point where the laws of physics are challenged and there are surprising phenomena.

By the end of September dozens of traditional dancers get together to hold the annual celebration known as Huey Atlixcáyotl. Dancers from the neighboring municipalities don traditional masks and costumes for an event that preserves traditions. Gastronomic, cultural and handicrafts exhibitions highlight regional culture.

For the Day of the Dead celebrations, the locals create monumental flower carpet with more than fifty thousand flowers and an amazing altar.

During December Atlixco becomes a Lighted Village with a joyous atmosphere that includes a 1 mile pedestrian corridor of colorful Christmas lights, over 3,000 lighted figures, a huge Christmas tree cultural events, and live music. Visitors can enjoy strolls along the illuminated LED paths



[More Information About Atlixco](#)



Cholula

Puebla is one of the most fascinating colonial cities in Mexico, but in Cholula you can appreciate the pre-Hispanic history and the artistic tradition of the Talavera that adorns the facades of the buildings and give elegance to its patios and plazas.

This magical town is made up of two cities San Pedro and San Andrés.

The most important feature here is the archeological zone, with a pyramid known as Tlachihuatépetl (Nahuatl for "artificial mountain"), dedicated to Chiconauhquiáhuitl, god of the nine rains. It is the largest man-made monument by volume in the world. In order to explore the temple has been tunneled, producing five miles of passageways through the different levels of the pyramid, displaying some interesting pre-Hispanic murals, as the so-called "Mural de Bebedores de Pulque". A un costado de la pirámide se encuentra un monumento reconstruido dedicado a Quetzalcóatl y un patio con algunos altares de mármol y monolitos. There are some other structures like the Courtyard of Altars, a complex of buildings adjoining the south side of the pyramid. On the top of the Great Pyramid La Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de los Remedios (the Virgin of the Remedies), a Catholic church built in the 16th century by the Spaniards, although it was rebuilt in the 19th century after an earthquake. It has a beautiful dome covered with tiles with the active volcano Popocatepetl in the background.

In San Andrés Cholula there are many colonial buildings with a beautiful Baroque style, among which the temples of San Francisco Acatepec, San Bernardino Tlaxcalancingo and Santa María Tonantzintla. The latter is considered one of the most striking examples of the baroque with a clear indigenous influence, the interior of the church is packed with a veritable explosion of faces, figures, masks, flowers, fruits, and birds alongside



more abstract decorative design features.

There is also an Ethnobotanical Garden, a zoo in San Bernardino Tlaxcalancingo and one major university, University of the Americas.

In San Pedro Cholula you can enjoy a nice main square, the 16th century monastery of San Gabriel, with its very large atrium; the archeological zone; the Museo de la Ciudad de Cholula (Cholula City Museum), it traces the history of Cholula from about 1000 BCE through five rooms, it is located in one of the oldest residential structures in the Cholula area, called the Casa del Caballero Aguilar (House of the Eagle Knight); the Cider Museum "La Barrica", where you can learn about the cider making process and its history; The Capilla Real (Royal Chapel) is also called the Capilla de Naturales (Indigenous Chapel), the first chapel here was built in 1540, but the current structure dates from the 17th century, it has 49 domes and 14 chapels.



[More information About Cholula](#)



It has been designated "Magic Town", because of its ancient culture and mysticism. It is a town with cobbled streets and houses with red roofs where you can buy beautiful works of chaquira and medicinal plants.

The main monumental structure in the municipality is the Santiago Apóstol parish from the 16th century. In San Pablito the villagers have kept the tradition of the "Papel Amate", they wash the bark, boil it with a solution of lime juice for several hours, and then lay it in strips on a wooden board, afterwards beat these pulpy strips with stones and then allowed to dry in the sun, and they have the paper ready to create colorful paintings; the creation of this paper dates back to the pre-Hispanic period. There are caves at Angeles Tlacuilotepec, El Saltillo and Cazones, with cave paintings in the area between the Atla and Xolotla communities as well as a small archeological site at Saltillo.



In Cerro del Cirio you can practice some activities such as hiking, mountaineering and abseiling.

In Cerro del Cirio you can go hiking, mountaineering or practice rappel.

[More Information About Pahuatlán](#)



Xicotepec

It is located in the northern part of the state of Puebla, and in 1920 Mexican President Venustiano Carranza was assassinated in the village near Xicotepec and during the time of the official autopsy (three days), the town was temporarily named the capital of the Mexican Republic.

The town has a lovely main plaza with different types of trees and surrounded by set of colonnaded arches where you can smell the fresh brewed local coffee.

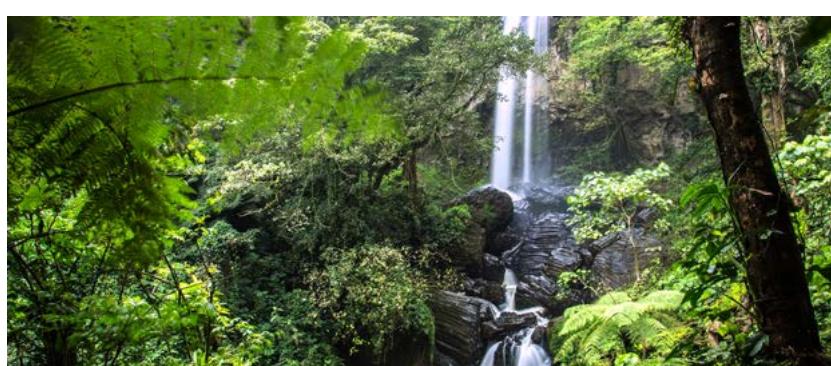
Two blocks from the main square is La Xochipila, a pre-Hispanic ceremonial center and each year on the 24th of June, there are celebrations with indigenous dances day and night; also there are cleansing ceremonies. In this celebration the "Teponaxtli" (a wooden drum in the form of an animal) which has been preserved since the pre-Hispanic era, has an important role. In this celebration all the ethnic groups of Puebla get together, including several shamans.

You can also visit the Parrish of St John the Baptist was built in the 17th century and displays a Gothic style. The Carranza Museum, where the autopsy of the assassinated President Venustiano Carranza was performed. The Xico Juice and Concentrates Factory where you can familiarize yourself with the process of making different fruit juices. And the San Marcos Rivier, the ideal place for rafting.

Protecting the peace of this town is the monumental 20- meter statue of the



Virgin of Guadalupe, biggest statue of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Latin America. The surrounding mountains are covered in lush green vegetation and are often shrouded in mist and fog. You can visit a place named "Garganta del Diablo" (Devil's throat), a deep canyon with spectacular vertical walls, a unique landscape to experience the thrill of a lifetime with an exciting zipline.



[More Information About Xicotepec](#)



It is a picturesque town that has several attractions like: the Ex-Convent of the Assumption of Mary, built in 1531 by the Franciscan Order, what makes it the oldest of its kind in Latin America; the beautiful main square, with a variety of trees and flowers surrounded by various portals where you can taste the delicious cuisine of the place; the Municipal Palace built in the late 19th century; the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with beautiful paintings; the Sanctuary of the Lord of Huaxtla, where they

worship a carved wood statue made in 1701; the Cerrito de Guadalupe, with a 19th century church and a magnificent 40-meter high waterfall.

Among the many natural tourist attractions are: "La Soledad" Dam, located 15 miles far from the town is "La Soledad" Dam, where you can go fishing, take a boat ride, if you are a little more adventurous, try rappelling at the dam, as well as walking in the paths that surround it; the Spring of Xiliaco, located in Huaxtla; the impressive, 70m-high waterfall Puxtla, also known as Bridal Veil, located at three kilometers; the "Mirador Cerro Cabezon", which offers a stunning landscape of cliffs and forests, where there is a zip line using double line cables 500 meters (1,640ft) in length at a height of 90 meters(295ft) over a natural gully, there are several caves located in Cerro Cabezon, but the most important is Olinteuti cave, that was used as an ancient ceremonial center; the Caltepec archaeological zone which is located on a series of terraces three kilometers long and 2 kilometers wide; the Cave of Tepehican, showing pre-Hispanic glyphs on the walls; and the "Pozas de Agua Azul" in Cuacuaxtla, beautiful waterfalls surrounded by coffee plantations. Tlatlauquitepec is also known for producing various fruit wines, as well as charming embroidery designs. Its surroundings are ideal for camping and hiking.

[More Information About Tlatlauquitepec](#)



Huachinango



Surrounded by natural beauties, this colorful town has a nice central plaza. It is famous the Flower Fair held at the end of February. The historic center of the city is marked by traditional architecture with its pitches roofs covered in red tile and iron-railed balconies. In front of the main square is the Municipal Palace and the church is the Santa María de la Asunción Temple, easily seen by its 84 meter wide and 25 meter tall cupola. Next to this structure is an old monastery complex in which is an important image of a buried Jesus

called the "Señor del Santo Entierro", many miracles has been attributed to this image. Located very near are the Tenango and Necaxa dams, both are good options for sport fishing.

[More Information About Huachinango](#)

Zacatlán

Surrounded by innumerable natural beauties, nestled in the highest part of the Barranca de los Jilgueros it is surrounded by forests covered with fog and fertile fields with fruit trees. The name "Zacatlán" comes from the Nahuatl, it thus means "place of abundant zacate". It is renowned as one of the country's foremost apple-growing regions.,.

This is a place of tradition, warm hospitality, artisan crafts and ethnic cuisine. It is surrounded by a number of natural beauties and it has a rich gastronomy, including cheese filled bread, fruit preserves wines and "sidra" (a fermented alcoholic beverage made from apple juice). The city's main annual festival is the Feria de la Manzana or Apple Fair, which



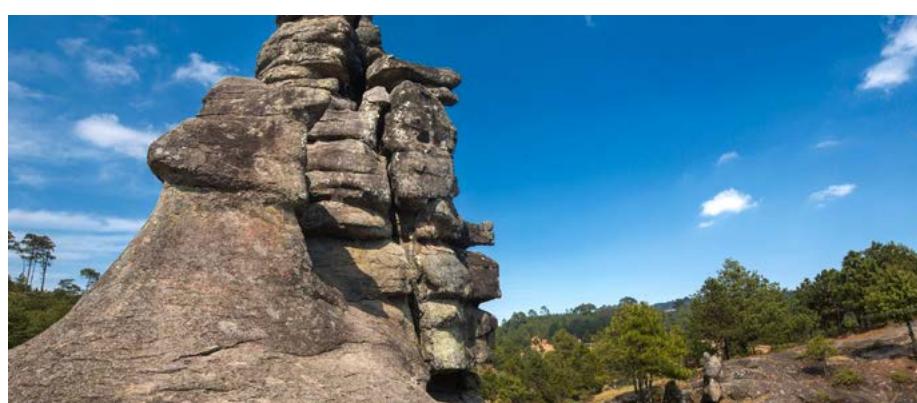
is held each August, the Festival Cuaxochitl, which occurs in May, and the Cider Festival in November.

It is also home to the Relojes Centenario (Centenario Clocks), the first clock factory in Latin America and in the upper part of the building, there is a clock museum, with a display of replica and original timepieces to demonstrate methods of measuring time over history; if you visit on a Saturday make sure to attend one of the local doll shows displayed at the façade of the factory at 21 hrs..

The main square has a flower clock with two faces, each of which is five meters in diameters

and nine tunes that can be heard throughout the day. On the opposite side is the former Franciscan monastery founded in 1567, after an extensive restoration the monastery is richly decorated with mural paintings and has become a beautiful Culture House and the "Luciano Márquez Becerra" Regional Museum, which displays pre Hispanic artifacts as well as arms from the Mexican War of Independence; the San Pedro Parish with a Baroque façade; and the Municipal Palace.

The area drains towards the Gulf of Mexico as part of the Tecolutla River basin and because of the rugged terrain is filled with small fast winding rivers. The Tulimán waterfall is the tallest in the area with an estimated height of between 250 and 300 meters. The Piedras Encimadas Valley has rocks over 65 million years old formed by volcanic activity; and the



San Pedro waterfall located in Atmatla, where you can swim and enjoy the panoramic view. Not very far from the downtown (300 meters south) you can enjoy a fantastic view of gully of jilgueros, and the magnificent waterfall named "de las tres Marías" (The Three Maries).

[More Information About Zacatlan](#)

Sierra Norte, Magic Mountains

The Sierra Magica de Puebla (Magic Mountain Range), invites you to enjoy majestic natural landscapes with forests, meadows, rivers and fantastic capricious rock formations; as well as picturesque villages with rich ancestral culture who well preserve tradition without surrendering to modernity.

This cultural mosaic can be seen in architecture, gastronomy, handicrafts and healing methods.

The Sierra Magica comprises several villages and includes four routes that offer options for all tastes:



Symbols

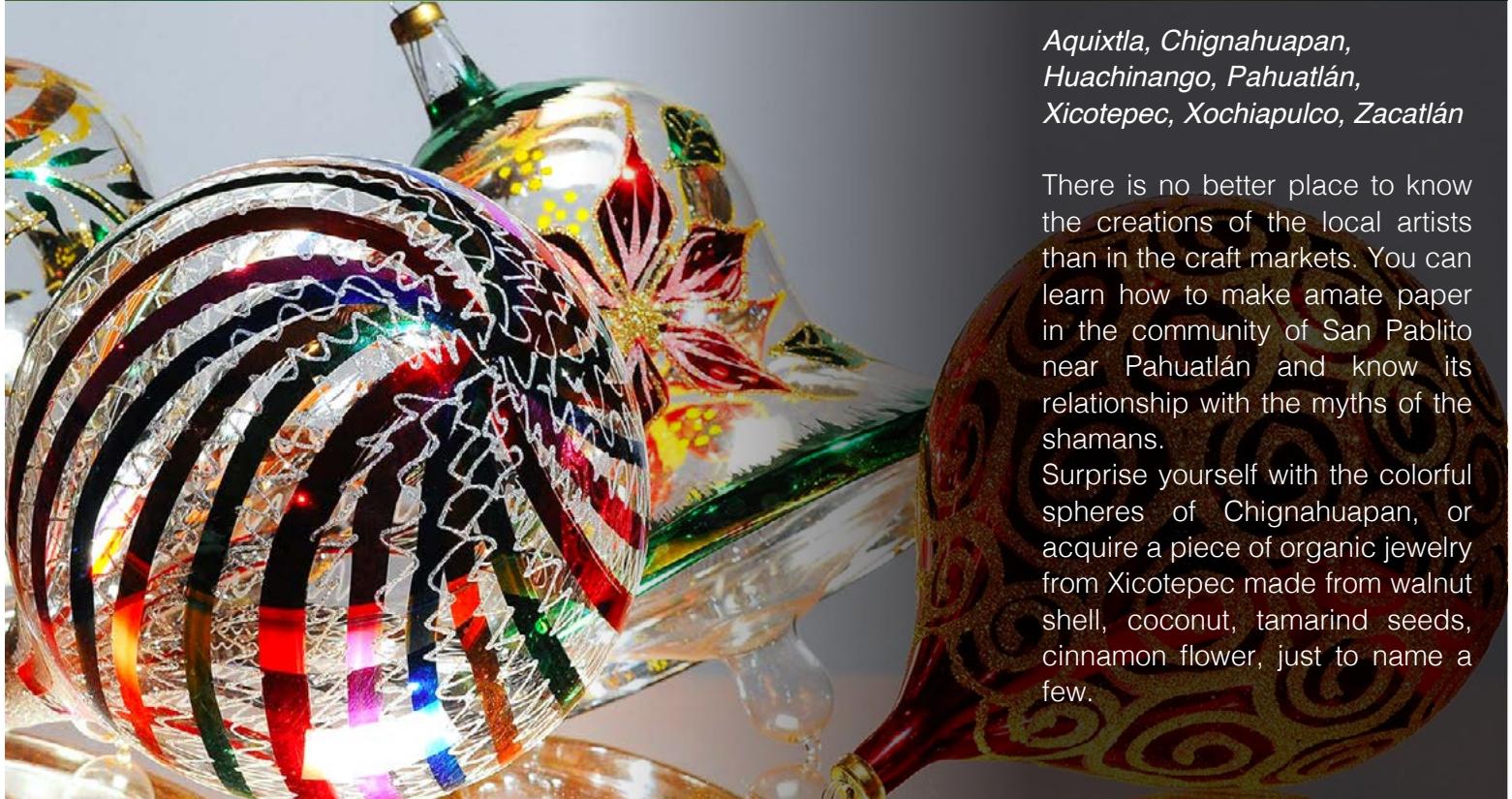
- | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Handcraft | | Market |
| | Water Park | | Colonial Architecture |
| | Camping | | Museum |
| | Waterfall | | Boat Ride |
| | Typical Food | | Cave Paintings |
| | Golf | | Rafting |
| | Grottos | | Cider & Spirits |
| | Sport Fishing | | Archeological Site |

Distance Chart of Puebla a:

Ahuazotepec	2 h 15 min (152.9 km)
Ahuacatlán	3 h 25 min (170.7 km)
Aquixtla	2 h 30 min (135.0 km)
Chignahuapan	1 h 59 min (119.8 km)
Honey	1 h 15 min (46.0 km)
Huachinango	1 h 4 min (42.5 km)
Nuevo Necaxa	2 h 13 min (165 km)
Metlatoyucan	3 h 50 min (253.5 km)
Pahuatlán	3 h 40 min (204.4 km)
Pantepéc	3 h 38 min (237.5 km)
Tetela de Ocampo	2 h 59 min (154.6 km)
Tlacuilotepec	3 h 45 min (211.3 km)
Tlapacoya	2 h 16 min (153.4 km)
Xilotepec	2 h 47 min (182.7 km)
Zacatlán	2 h 19 min (133.2 km)
Zapotlán	2 h 18 min (137.5 km)

Magic Route of Handicrafts

*Aquixtla, Chignahuapan,
Huachinango, Pahuatlán,
Xicotepec, Xochipulco, Zacatlán*



There is no better place to know the creations of the local artists than in the craft markets. You can learn how to make amate paper in the community of San Pablito near Pahuatlán and know its relationship with the myths of the shamans.

Surprise yourself with the colorful spheres of Chignahuapan, or acquire a piece of organic jewelry from Xicotepec made from walnut shell, coconut, tamarind seeds, cinnamon flower, just to name a few.

Magic Route to Wellness

*Chignahuapan, Huachinango, Pahuatlán,
Tetela de Ocampo, Zacatlán*



The Sierra offers thermal waters, temazcales, spas and ancestral rituals with a unique magic. The Nahua, Totonaca, Tepehua and Otomi communities have particular methods of healing and native shamans that will help you to find peace of mind, calm and tranquility.

The route offers various options such as: steam baths or temazcal to relax and purify the body; the hot springs of Chignahuapan; the medicinal waters of the caves of Acocomoca in Tetela de Ocampo; the enigmatic ceremonial center of Xochipila in Xicotepec, where ancient rituals of purification are celebrated; treatments with medicinal plants; as well as meditation and yoga courses.

Magic Route of Gastronomy

Ahuacatlán, Ahuazotepec, Aquixtla, Chignahuapan, Francisco Z. Mena, Honey, Huauchinango, Ixtacamaxtitlán, Juan Galindo, Naupan, Pahuatlán, Tetela de Ocampo, Tlacuilotepec, Xicotepec, Xochiapulco, Zacatlán, Zapotitlán de Méndez

In addition to the rich and varied cuisine that includes rich mountain delicacies, you are going to enjoy your meal in the middle of a beautiful landscape. The cooks are always willing to unveil their secrets so you can learn how to make the traditional dishes of the region such as: tlacoyos (oval shaped fried or toasted cakes made of masa, stuffed with refried beans, dry cheese, fava beans, chicharrón or other ingredients), tamales, special bread and mole. If you want to taste different tastes and flavors you may try exotic dishes such as the chicalés (ants) of Pahuatlán and Xicotepec, the escamoles of Ixtacamaxtitlán and the Yolixpa of Xochiapulco, famous for its healing powers.

In Zacatlán you could try cider and pulque, also known as “the Drink of the Gods”. In Zacatlán and in Chignahuapan there are guided tours to learn how pulque is made and about its history, and of course you may try this ancient pre-Hispanic fermented beverage. In Xilotepec and Pahuatlán you may savor a good organic coffee, and you can also explore the coffee plantations and learn about the coffee-making process.

Magic Route of Nature

Ahuazotepec, Chignahuapan, Huauchinango, Tetela de Ocampo, Zacatlán, Zapotitlán de Méndez

The Sierra is full of incredible landscapes and offers all kinds of experiences for adventure lovers. Near Zacatlán you can visit the Barranca de los Jilgueros (awesome gully) with splendid panoramic views of the region and the Valle de las Piedras Encimadas (Stacked Stones), a beautiful place to go horseback riding.

For those interested in exploring the hidden world below, the Karmidas Caves are located in Zapotitlán, while in Carrela de Ocampo are the Carreragco Caves.



Villages of the Sierra Magica



Aquixtla

It has a parish church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, with a nice Baroque style built in 1864. Nearby is “Salto de Tepexcanal” an impressive 70 meter high waterfall with a shallow clear blue waters at its base.

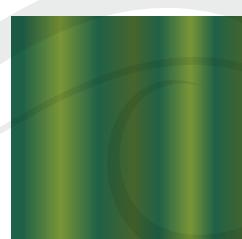
Chignahuapan



Nuevo Necaxa (Juan Galindo)

It takes its name from the Necaxa Dam, you may see the hydroelectric dam building that dates back to the early 20th century. There is a hotel and some restaurants along the dam and it is a nice place for boat trips and fishing.

Huachinango



Ahuatlán

There is a wonderful colonial church, the Templo de San Andrés, built in the 16th century by the Augustinians.

Ahuazotepec

The town square is a nice gathering place where most of the celebrations take place. You can visit the Parish of San Nicolás Tolentino built in the 16th century.



Francisco Z. Mena

Typical town of the northern mountain range of Puebla surrounded by a beautiful landscape.

Honey

On Sundays there is a colorful weekly market. Nearby is the Eco-Tourist Rainbow Park, with 10 waterfalls that run along 10 km., and one of most beautiful falls in the gorge is the Cascada del Arcoiris (Rainbow Waterfall) with a height of 20 m, the waters plunge down into a dazzling natural pool. Beautiful place to camp!



Tlacuilotepec

It is a town known by its delicious coffee its captivating mountain scenery. You can visit the 17th-century church.

[More Information About the Sierra Magic](#)



Tetela de Ocampo

One of the most important attractions is the Parish of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción was built in 1808 and is the tallest building in the town. It faces the main plaza or “zócalo” with a nice garden. In front is the municipal palace built in the French style, and inside is the Los Tres Juanes Museum, with an exhibition related with archeology and ethnography. Near is La Cañada is a small mining town, this was the first mine exploded by the Spaniards and the Tlapalcalli Museum, where paintings and sculptures by Rafael Bonilla are exhibited. In the nearby community of Xaltatempa de Lucas are the Aconco waterfalls; and in Carreragco are located the Grutas de Acocomoca, the Grutas de Carreragco, the Grutas de Nanahuatzingo, and the Grutas de Tempextla a cave system.



Zacatlán



Zapotitlán de Méndez

It is a community surrounded by coffee plantations and natural wonders such as the Cruz de Agua waterfall and the Karmidas Caves. In the downtown is the Parroquia de la Natividad de la Virgen María (Parish of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary) built in the 18th century.



Ixtacamaxtitlán

You can visit the Ex-convent of San Francisco Ixtacamaxtitlán built in 1542 and be amazed for the truly baroque style and some mural paintings from the 18th century that have been preserved. The Church of San Francisquito is located on top of a cliff of natural formation, and is believed that there was a pre-Hispanic shrine in the same place. There is also a Community Museum.



Xicotepec

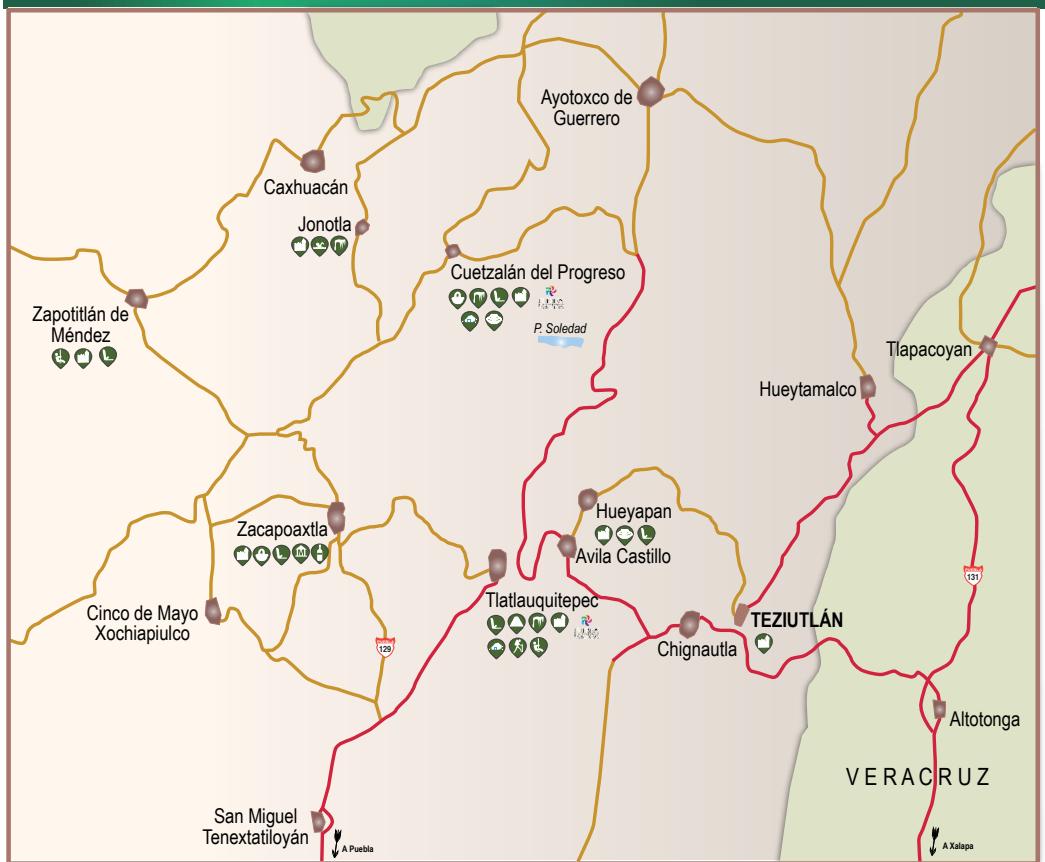


Xochiapulco

There are several viewpoints to admire the amazing breathtaking landscape. Nearby is the La Gloria Waterfall, 30 m high. There is a Community Museum narrates the role of the town during the French Invasion.



Sierra Nororiental



Symbols	
Handcrafts	Market
Water Park	Colonial Architecture
Camping	Hiking
Waterfall	Museum
Tropical Food	Trail Hiking
Golf	Zip Line
Grottos	Cider & Spirits
Archeological Site	

Distance Chart of Puebla a:

Cuetzalan	3 h (173.0 km)
Jonotla	3 h 6 min (175.3 km)
Hueyapan	2 h 4 min (142.1 km)
Tlatlauquitepec	1 h 55 min (134.0 km)
Zacapoaxtla	2 h 5 min (138.5 km)

Cuetzalan



Zacapoaxtla

The town lies in a magnificent mountain countryside, and you can visit the Municipal Palace, built in 1890; the Xolalpancalli Regional Museum with an exhibit of pre-Hispanic pieces and some other artifacts of Zacapoaxtla history; the Parish of San Pedro Apostle built in the 16th century in a neoclassical style; the Shrine of Guadalupe, with a beautiful interior decorating; the Church of Esquipulas, beautiful building devoted to the Black Christ



of Guatemala; Apulco, fish center that can be visited prior authorization; the 35-meter waterfall "La Gloria"; the waterfall "La Olla", a beautiful place for camping; the waterfall "Velo de Novia" (Bridal Veil), located about 10 kilometers down the Apulco River; and Apulco Ranch, where diverse fruit wines are produced.



Jonotla

You can visit the chapel dedicated to the Virgin of Guadalupe, that was built around a sacred image in stone that was discovered in October 22, 1922, and since then is celebrated each year; the Church of St. John the Baptist, built in the 16th century; the natural spring in the Apulco River; the Peñón de Jonotla, the view from the top is spectacular in all directions, and is one of the most important sanctuaries for the indigenous people in the region; and the Jonotla Grottos, only 2 kilometers far from the town. There is also a library with an interesting exhibition of marine fossils found on the Peñón de Jonotla.

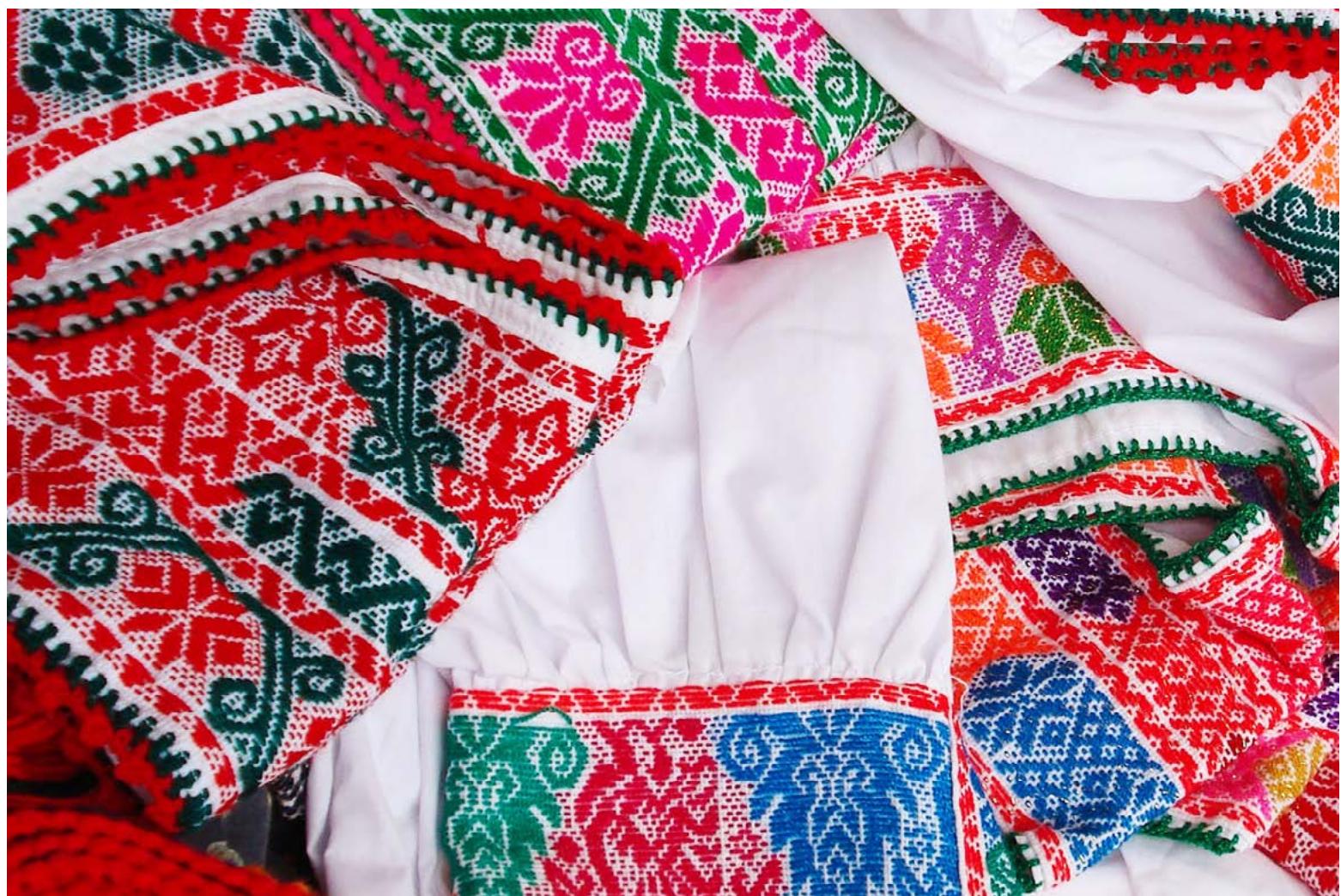


Tlatlauquitepec

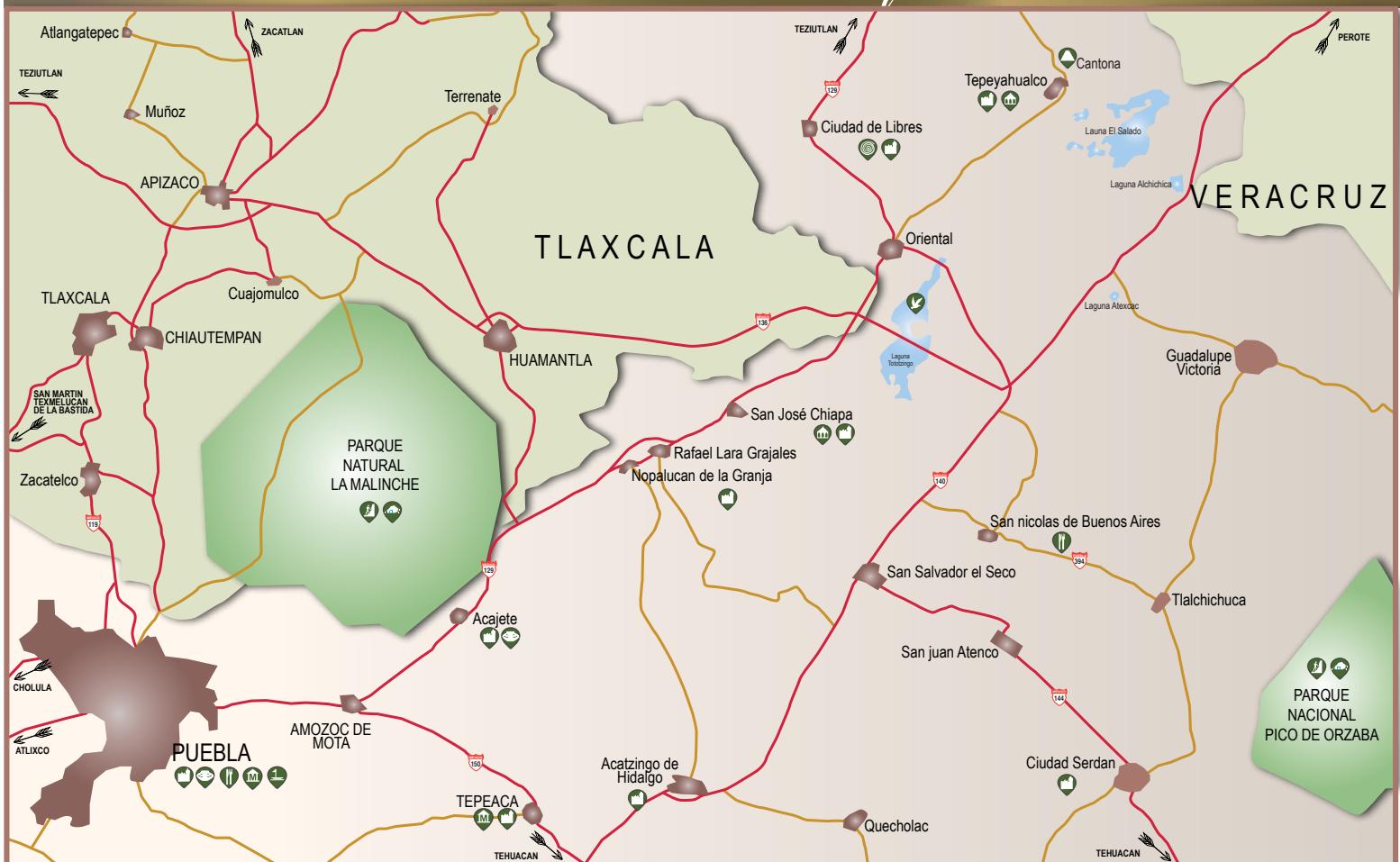


Hueyapan

The town is famous for its brightly embroidered woolen pieces. Around its central plaza, you will see the workshops where the women work on these articles. Other attractions are: the Chapel of Santa Filomena and the Church of Santo Patrón San Andrés Apóstol.



Serdan Valley



Symbols

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Handcrafts | | Colonial Architecture |
| | Camping | | Hiking |
| | Typical Food | | Museum |
| | Golf | | Bird Watching |
| | Haciendas | | Cave Painting |

Distance Chart of Puebla a:

Acajete	50 min (33.6 km)
Ciudad Serdán	1 h 47 min (118.1 km)
Libres	59 min (88 km)
Nopalucan	1 h 8 min (60.2 km)
San José Chiapa	1 h 8 min (65.0 km)
San Nicolás de Buenos Aires	1 h 37 min (89.1 km)
Tepeyahualco	1 h 30 min (100.5 km)



Ciudad Serdán

You can visit an ancient aqueduct of the colonial era and the Church Jesús de las tres Caídas. It is the starting point for most climbers attempting El Pico de Orizaba.

San Nicolás de Buenos Aires

Small town, known as the “Capital of the Taco” by the fair that is held here every year.

Nopalucan

Church of Santiago Apóstol dates back to 1691 and has beautiful altarpieces.

Oriental

There are wheat-growing haciendas like: Tlapaleca, Teoloyucan, Virreyes, among others.



Tepeyahualco

The town has several colonial buildings like the Church of San Pedro Apostle from the 16th century, and the Ermita de San Pedro or Tepeyahualqui built in 1668. There are several 19th century-haciendas like: Micuautla, San Roque, San Jose Tizaco, Tetipanapa, Tezontepec, Jalapasco, La Cofradía and De Soto. Seven kilometers away is the archaeological site of Cantona, the largest pre-Hispanic city yet discovered in Mesoamerica. Nearby is the Alchichica Lagoon, a salt water lake in the crater of an extinct volcano, ideal for swimming and fishing. You can also visit other lakes as Precious and Quechulac where you can fish charales and rainbow trout.



San José Chiapa

You can visit the Parish church of St. Joseph built in the 17th century; and three haciendas: Ojo de Agua, Ozumba and Vicencio; the ancient San José Chiapa Hacienda has a beautiful chapel from the 17th century. The Tololcingo Lagoon offers a nice landscape with many birds like Canadian ducks and cranes.

Acajete

You can visit the Main Square, the Parish built in the 16th century, and Malintzin National Park with beautiful woods and countless camping areas.



Libres

You can visit the Church Church of St. John the Baptist, the building dates back to the 18th century and it is considered a Baroque jewel; not very far from Libres there are some 12,000 year old petroglyphs in Rancho Viejo; colonial aqueduct named “Los Arcos”.

Valle de Atlixco y Matamoros



Symbols

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Handcrafts | Golf |
| Water Park | Colonial Architecture |
| Waterfall | Hiking |
| Camping | Museum |
| Tipical Food | Fishing |
| Archeological Site | |

Distance Chart of Puebla a:

Atlixco	35 min (32.0 km)
Cholula	27 min (13.4 km)
Huaquechula	1 h 6 min (56.6 km)
Huejotzingo	42 min (36.2 km)
Metepec	40 min (36.0 km)
San Andrés Calpan	51 min (30.4 km)
Tianguismanalco	55 min (39.8 km)





San Andrés Calpan

Visit the Ex-convent of San Andrés with fabulous chapels. In August is the Chile en Nogada Fair.



Huaquechula

Visit the Franciscan Ex-Convent dating back to the 16th century; the Church of Martín Obispo and the main square that displays vestiges of the town's history.



Metepec

The small town is on the slopes of Popocatepetl. It used to be an important textile production center. Today there is a nice resort, Centro Vacacional IMSS. There are fish hatcheries and ponds, ideal for fishing trout, with a restaurant and camping areas.

[Book Here](#)

3



Se localiza en la antigua fábrica textil de Metepec, considerada un monumento histórico

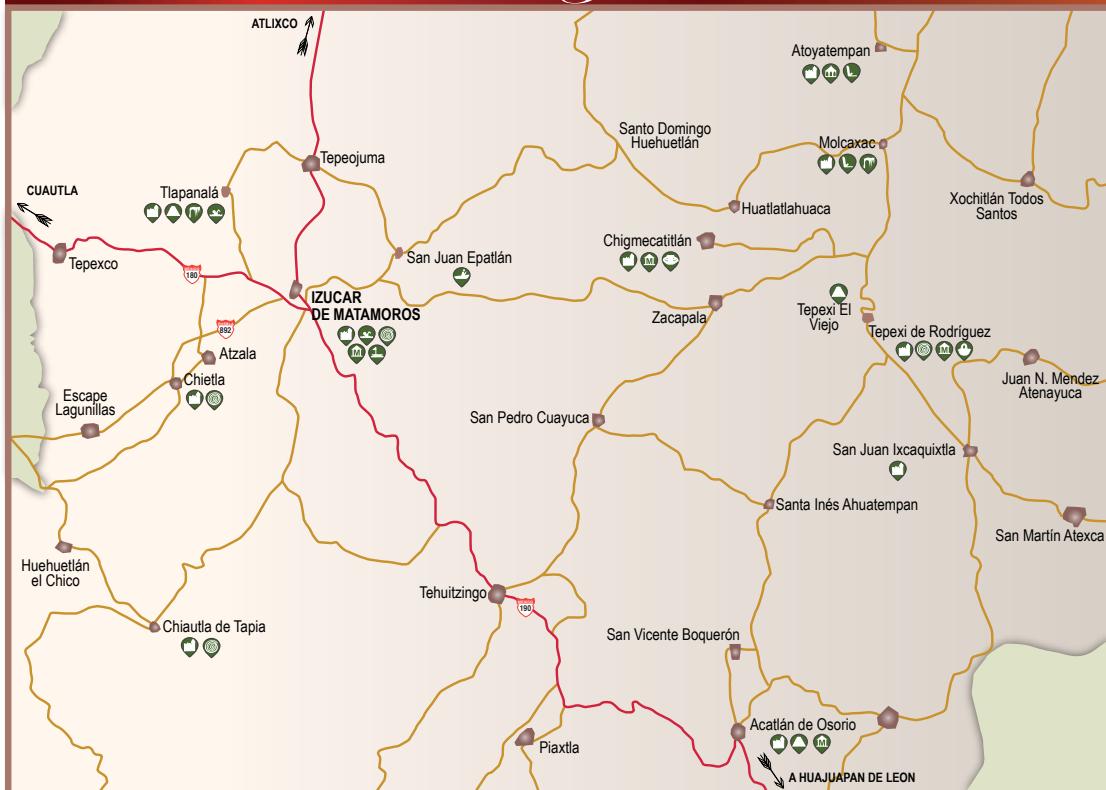


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Mixteca Route



Symbols

- Handcrafts
- Water Park
- Camping
- Waterfall
- Tipical Food
- Golf
- Grottos
- Hacienda
- Market
- Colonial Architecture
- Hiking
- Museums
- Boat Ride
- Cave Painting
- Archeological Site

Distance Chart of Puebla a:

Acatlán de Osorio	2 h 49 min (153.2 km)
Atoyatempan	1 h 20 min (51.5 km)
Chiautla de Tapia	2 h 30 min (140.0 km)
Chietla	1 h 38 min (84.3 km)
Chigmeatitlán	1 h 59 min (111.7 km)
Huatlatlauca	1 h 53 min (103.1 km)
Izucar de Matamoros	1 h 14 min (66.8 km)
Molcaxac	1 h 26 min (82.0 km)
San Juan Epatlán	1 h 26 min (78.5 km)
San Juan Ixquixtla	2 h 10 min (120.7 km)
Santa Clara Huiziltepec	1 h 23 min (77.5 km)
Tlapanalá	1 h 16 min (59.7 km)
Tepexi de Rodríguez	1 h 49 min (103.6 km)
Tepexi El Viejo	2 h 13 min (115.7 km)

Izucar de Matamoros

Visit the Santo Domingo Ex-Convent built in 1612 beautiful Churrigueresque style altarpieces; the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, with a wonderful Baroque decoration; the Church of Santiago Apostol, with magnificent Baroque style altarpieces; the Portal Hidalgo built in the 16th century; the Municipal Palace with a clear colonial style built in the 16th century; the San Juan Colon and San Nicolás Tolentino Haciendas, both were important sugar cane producers during the 17 th and 18 th centuries;

the aqueducts that were part of the 14 large colonial sugar haciendas; and the sulfur springs like San Carlos and the Amatitlanes.

Izucar is known for the elaboration of Trees of Life (a hand coiled pottery sculpture depicting the biblical Tree of



Life, very colorful and intricately decorated pieces) and decorated candles made out of beeswax, both traditions date back to the colonial era.



Tlapanalá

Visit the Tepapayeca Ex-Convent, 16th-century monumental construction; the double arc aqueduct named Matlala, built in the 19th century; the San Luis Chalma Hacienda, dating back to the 16th century; Tepapayeca, an archaeological zone with small structures; and the natural spring named "Ojo de Carbón" (Eye of Coal), where you can swim.

San Juan Epatlán

Visit the Church of the Virgin Mary; the Epatlán Lagoon, an ideal place to fish and to take boat rides, there are small cabins and restaurants where you can enjoy the best fresh fish of the region; and the "El Huarache Pintado" and "El Resbaladero" archeological sites.



Acatlán de Osorio

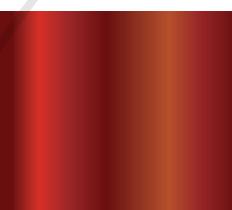
Visit the Church of St. John the Baptist built in the 17th century, the Calvario Church (Calvary); the Regional Museum; the El Zapote archaeological site; and the Solar Marble Clock.

Chietla

Visit the Church of San Francisco, dating back to the 16th century and the thermal springs.

Chiautla de Tapia

Visit the San Agustín Ex-Convent, built in the 16th century; the Municipal Palace, an ancient colonial building; the Cristo Rey Church (Christ the King); the Sun Clock; and the Cerro de los Judíos (Hill of the Jews) with cave paintings.



Huatlatlauca

The town is full of beautiful churches like: the Ex-convent, a magnificent construction started by the Franciscan friars and ended by the Augustinian friars in the 16th century; the Church of Padre Jesus, built in the 16th century; the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, constructed in the 18th century with a beautiful altarpiece and paintings by the colonial artist Juan Correa; the Chapel of San José, a 16th-century temple with a clear Plateresque style; the Chapel of San Francisco, built by the Franciscans in the 16th century, the interior displays paintings by Juan Correa; the Chapel of La Candelaria, from the 16th century; and the Chapel of St. Nicholas Tolentino, from the 18th century.



Santa Clara Huitziltepec

You can visit the Santa Clara de Asis Church, built in the 17th century.

Chigmecatlán

You can visit the Church of San Antonio dating back to the 16th century and the Crafts Museum which houses one of the finest collections of palm handicrafts in miniature.





Atoyatempan

Visit the Church of the Divine Savior dating back to the 16th century, the Hacienda Poveda with a nice chapel; the Ex-Haciendas of Caloa, Acatzizimitla and Santiago; the Acatzitzimitla waterfall with three drops, the most spectacular is a 60-meter waterfall known as Cola de Caballo (Ponytail); Aconeti, a nice river; and Acatzizimit Canyon, with a splendid panoramic view of the region.



the flattened top of the ridge was retained and expanded by the use of massive outer wall as that were as 15 meters (50feet), this height and the fact that they were plastered were the major functional features of military construction at Tepexi; the Tlayúa quarry, with a variety of fossils; the Paleontological Museum "Pie de Vaca"(Cow Foot), it reveals a treasure that the nature left behind millions of years ago, with a collection of more than 7,000 fossils amazingly well-preserved of fishes, turtles and corals; Axamilpa River has a nice natural spring. "The Moralillo" Tianguis is a tradition, it takes place every Tuesday and is the largest in the region.



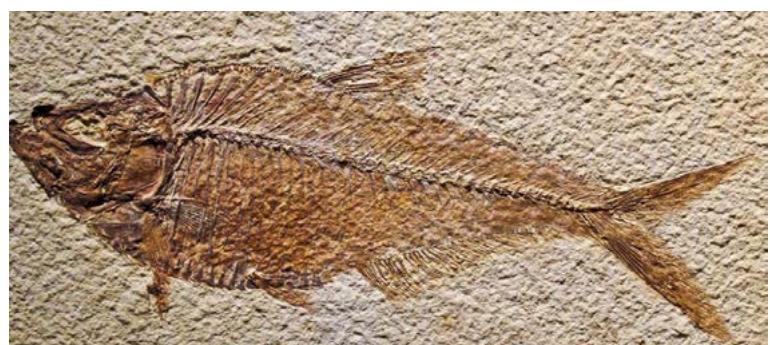
Molcaxac

Visit the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, dating back to the 16th century, with beautiful paintings from the colonial era. This region has an exceptional natural beauty, so it ideal extreme-sports adventures. The Puente de Dios (God's Bridge), is a spectacular cave with a river (Atoyac) running through it, boats enable visitors to tour inside the cave; the Pescaditos Waterfall, is surrounded by beautiful landscapes and has seven natural pools where you can swim; and Tentzo, caves and caverns full of legends and myths.



Tepexi de Rodriguez

The town has a nice main square and in front is the Municipal Palace built in the 16th century. You can also visit the church and Ex convent of Santo Domingo de Guzmán, its construction began in 1591, and in the interior is the image of the Lord of Huajoyuca, the most venerated Christ in the region; the Jesus Nazareno Hospital, built in the 16th century. Only 8 kilometers far from the town is the Tepexi El Viejo archaeological site, it is naturally protected by mountains and canyons and is divided into five areas,



San Juan Ixcaquixtla

The Church of St. John the Baptist with a Churrigueresque style; the "Licenciado Benito Juárez" Municipal Park, founded in the 19th century, has a nice gazebo covered with Talavera tiles; and a pre-Hispanic stele representing Mictlantecutli, god of the dead, located in a local school, are the main features in the town.

Tehuacán and Sierra Negra



Symbols

	Handcrafts		Museum
	Water Park		Paleontology
	Tipical Food		Cactus
	Golf		Sanctuary
	Colonial Architecture		Archeological Site
	Hacienda		Zoo

Distance Chart of Puebla a:

Acatzingo de Hidalgo	54 min (50.4 km)
San Juan Raya	2 h 46 min (182.5 km)
Tecamachalco	2 h 36 min (150.0 km)
Tehuacán	1 h 47 min (132.8 km)
Zapotiltán Salinas	2 h 1 min (151.8 km)

It is a place full of history, since it is precisely here where the vestiges of the domestication of the oldest maize (up to 5,000 years BC) have been found. Since Tehuacan was one of the sites of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (a Royal Inland Road used as a trade route for 300 years), the place has so some interesting buildings from the colonial era. Its gastronomy is another reason to visit this town, you can try the "Mole de Caderas", made with goat meat and bones with various condiments. In order to get the goats needed for this dish, there is a unique ritual that takes place from October 15 to November 15 called La "Matanza", this festival includes artistic and musical events.



Among its tourist attractions are: the 18th century Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, with beautiful stained glass windows and more than 130 angels decorating the interior of the church; the Church and Ex-Convento del Carmen which was built in Mexican Baroque style in the

18th century; the Church of Our Lady del Carmen, dating back to the 18th century; the Calvary Church built in 1759, with a Plateresque façade; the Ex-Convent and Temple of San Francisco, the construction of the complex started in 1592 and was completed in 1615; the Municipal Palace, a 19th-century building with beautiful murals known as "Casa de los Altos", for being the first two-story construction in Tehuacán; the Juárez Park, with grass areas and a gazebo, surrounded by restaurants and establishments offering traditional foods and sweets from the region; the Tehuacán Museum of Evolution where you can see the history of the region during the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras; and the Tehuacan Valley Museum, which exhibits pre-Hispanic



pieces of the region.

The city is famous for its springs with healing properties. You can also visit the Peñafiel Springs, underground galleries take you to the source of the famous Tehuacan mineral water, there is also the Tehuacan Hydromineral Museum, dedicated to the history of the spring; the Parque Aventura (Adventure Park) and San Lorenzo water parks with three large natural pools of mineral waters.

Other places that deserve to be visited are: the Adventure Park with swimming pools and a lagoon ideal for boat trips and fishing; the Club de Animalitos (Little animal club), a gem of a little zoo; and the "Helia Bravo-Hollis"

Botanical Garden, it is located within the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Biosphere Reserve with trails where you can admire more than 200 types of cacti,, most of them endangered species.



Popoloca culture settled here more than 1,300 years ago and there are some vestiges at the foothills of Cerro de Cuthá, like a lime kiln and a pre-Hispanic salina. Just 30 minutes from the city, on the banks of the Ahuelcan spring, is the La Mesa Archaeological Zone, also known as Tehuacán Viejo. The settlement belongs to popoloca culture and although it hasn't been fully explore there are very interesting buildings like the Temple of the Skulls with a shrine dedicated to the 'Lord of the Land of the Dead' "Micltantecuhtli" with rows of skulls made of stone and stucco, considered one of a kind.

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4



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[More Information About Tehuacán](#)

Acatzingo de Hidalgo

In this town you can enjoy the main square, the portals, the ex-Franciscan convent of San Juan Evangelista, with its beautiful tile facade and inside the jewel of the Chapel of the Virgen de los Dolores with three magnificent baroque altarpieces.



Tecamachalco

Visit the Calvary Chapel and San Sebastian Martir Church, built in 1732; the Parish of the Assumption dating back to the 16th century with beautiful paintings in its interior; the bullring is considered the first bullring of Viceroyal Mexico; the Regional Museum exhibits pre-Hispanic pieces; the Franciscan Ex-Convent; and the Cerro del Águila (Eagle Hill), where the pre-Hispanic inhabitants formed an eagle with white “tepetate”, a kind of brittle volcanic rock.



Zapotitlán Salinas

Some of the most important features here are: the Church of St. Martin Bishop of Tours, a Baroque construction dating back to 1578; the Church of Calvary, built in the 16th century; the Martin Xopanatzin Community Museum, with archaeological and paleontological samples; and Cerro Pizarro Hacienda, built in the 19th century.

Nearby is the Cuicatlán-Zapotitlán Biosphere Reserve, a magical landscape with an impressive variety of cactus species; Tilapa, with big rocks and a small waterfall; the La Huerta Spring, known for its beautiful vegetation; and the archaeological vestiges of the ancient Popoloca culture near the hill Cutha, a sacred mountain for this culture.



San Juan Raya

You can visit the Community Museum of Paleontology; the San Juan Raya Ecoturistic Park, with fossils, dinosaur footprints and regional plants. There is also horseback riding tour or walking tours to an area full of giant cacti (Biznaga), and the main attraction is a colossal cacti over 3 meters high.

Awe-inspiring natural wonders in Puebla



Due to the natural richness of the state, there are a wide selection of activities for people who love nature, such as mountain climbing, photography, horseback riding, hiking, fishing, rafting (through rapids) speleology, hang gliding (delta and paraglide) cycling, camping and rappel among others.

Popocatépetl-Iztaccíhuatl National Park

This is one of the largest parks in Mexico. Along the way you'll see spectacular forest vegetation and rich fauna. Its most notable sights are the Popocatepetl (17,958 feet), and Iztaccíhuatl (17,226 feet). The park is ideal for trekking, mountain climbing, and camping.

La Malinche National Park

The Malinche is the fifth highest elevation in Mexico (14,718 feet). Most of the area is covered with a pine and oak forest. The park has 5 species of amphibians, 11 species of reptiles, 77 species of birds and 27 species of mammals, five of them are endemic. This is a great place for camping.

Puente de Dios (God's Bridge)

The flow of the Atoyac River eroded the rocks of the Tenzo mountains creating a tunnel that looks like a bridge. You can enjoy this natural wonder and have a swim in the crystal clear waters of the river.

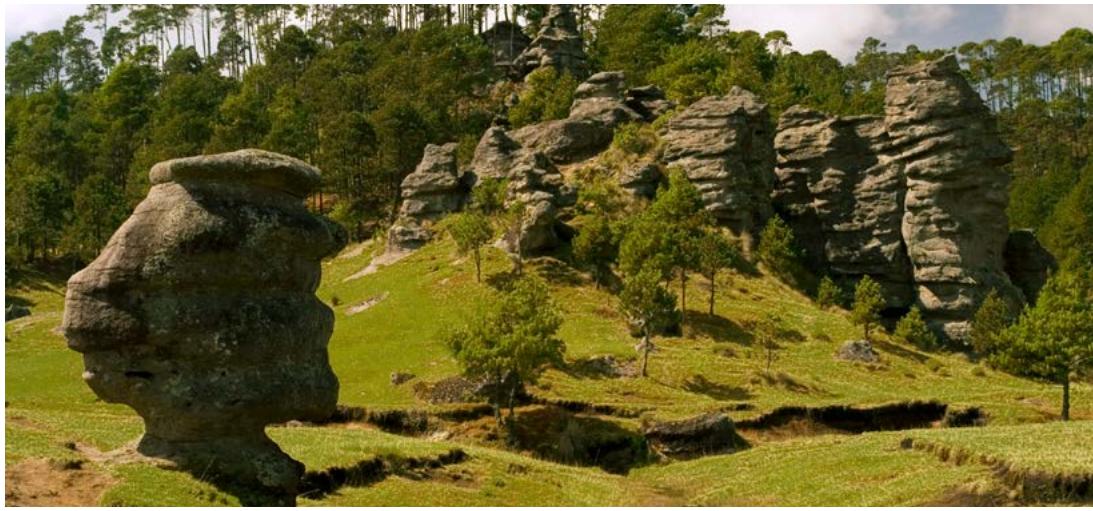


Piedras Encimadas (Valley of the Leaning Rocks)

This valley offers a unique and impressive landscape. It contains an infinity of stones with impressive figures sculpted by the nature millions of years ago with unusual and capricious formations.

[More Information About Natural Beauties](#)





Centro Campestre las Truchas
This is a good place to enjoy the natural beauties of the Sierra Norte. There is a restaurant, camping zones and a children's playground surrounded by lagoons, waterfalls and forest vegetation. You can go fishing, horseback riding and swimming.

Apulco

The 50-hectare park is a true paradise. There is the river of the same name and some smashing cascades where you can fish some trouts, or go biking, bird watching or just explore the nature.

Lagunas de San Bernardino (Lagoons)

These four lagoons are very close close to each other and yet separated by the Zongolica mountain range. Laguna Grande (Big Lagoon) is the most impressive not only because it is the biggest but also for the blue-green color of its calm waters. You can go for a ride in a boat or go fishing. There are some tourist services around this lagoon.

Grutas Karmidas (Caves)
They are located in Zapotitlán de Méndez and are probably the most spectacular visitable caves in Puebla. During the tour you will visit several halls to end up in the Enchanted Lagoon, named for the mirror effect where the calcareous formations reflected in the mirror like lagoon seem like an underwater city.

Cerro de los Frailes

It is part of the landscape of Tetela de Ocampo and the ideal place to go hiking along a long path that surrounds the hill, or practice rock climbing and rappelling.

More Information About Adventure in Puebla





Salto de Quetzalapan (Waterfall)

This is one of the largest and most impressive waterfalls in the Sierra Norte and it is only 8 km far from Chignahuapan. It has a drop of 100 meters over a natural thermal pool. At the top, there is a family recreational area offering different adventure activities and extreme sports, such as zip-lining, hiking, high wire and archery. The park also features viewpoints, cafeteria, palapa and grills.

Cerro Cabezón

It is located very close to Tlatlauquitepec. It is a jagged limestone monolith with vertical walls, evergreen vegetation of pines and firs, and numerous caves. On the top of the hill there is a half kilometer long zip line, scenic viewpoints, suspension bridges and tree platforms. It is also a good place for hiking, camping, rappelling, caving, mountain biking and rock climbing.

Cascada de Puxtla (Waterfall)

A place almost untouched, a true Paradise, located just seven kilometers from Tlatlauquitepec. The impressive fall rises nearly 70 meters high and you can have a one of a kind experience if you dare to walk behind the water curtain into a magnificent cave. It is an ideal place to practice rappelling and enjoy the nature.

Cascadas de Aconco (Waterfall)

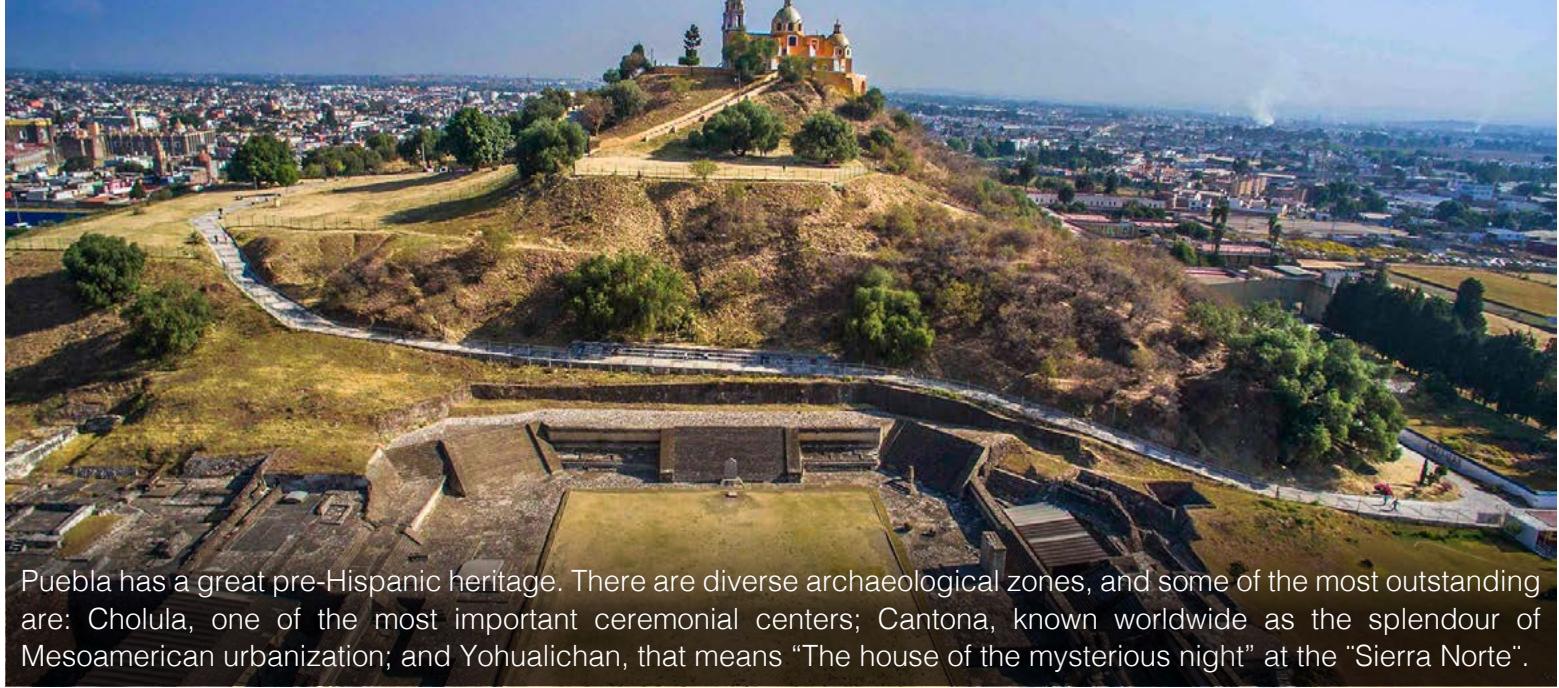
They are located just 30 minutes from Tetela de Ocampo in the middle of a mountain landscape; there are two beautiful falls the shortest measuring 35 m and the tallest 50 m. The place offers rustic cabins, as well as facilities to practice rappel and ziplines.

More Information About Ecotourism in Puebla

Puebla's Amusement Parks



Prehispanic Cultures in Puebla



Puebla has a great pre-Hispanic heritage. There are diverse archaeological zones, and some of the most outstanding are: Cholula, one of the most important ceremonial centers; Cantona, known worldwide as the splendour of Mesoamerican urbanization; and Yohualichan, that means "The house of the mysterious night" at the "Sierra Norte".

Cholula

There is a pyramid named Tiachihiualtepetl ("man-made hill"), and it is considered the largest pyramid in Mesoamérica with nearly 400 meters at its base and 60 meter height. It is covered with vegetation and seem to be a natural hill. While in the site, you can also visit the "Patio de los Altares" (Altar yard), with buildings, altars and murals with frescoes similar to the ones found in Tajin. Open, Monday to Sunday from 9:00 to 18:00 hrs.



Cantona

It is one of the largest pre-Hispanic cities in Mexico. The ruins display a sophisticated urban design that includes an extensive roadway network, individual patios, residences, ball courts, and an elaborate "Acropolis" with ceremonial buildings and temples. Open, Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 17:00 hrs.



Yohualichan

This is a Totonaca ceremonial center which was at its peak around 5th Century. There is a big plaza surrounded by several pyramids, being the "Templo de las Grecas" (Geometric Patterns Temple) the most outstanding construction. Open, Monday to Sunday from 9:00 to 17:30 hrs.



Tepexi el Viejo

It was founded as the seat of one of the most important Popoloca dominions in the Classic Period from 1200 to 1500 CE. They built an important relationship with Teotihuacan. The site is naturally protected by mountains and canyons and is divided into five areas. Each has platforms, pyramidal mounds, residential areas and tombs. Open, Monday to Sunday from 10:00 to 17:00 hrs.



More Information About Archeology in Puebla



The great Gastronomy from Puebla



Something that delights anyone in Puebla is its famous gastronomy, in which we can recognize different regions.

It is famous around the world with typical dishes such as "mole poblano", the original recipe was created in the Santa Rosa Convent in the 17th century and incorporated about one hundred ingredients, today the number of ingredients are much less but the flavor is unique; or the "Chiles en Nogada", created in the Santa Monica Convent, one of the typical dishes of Mexican cuisine, and the "quintessential poblano dish", it consists of poblano chiles filled with picadillo (a mixture usually containing shredded meat, aromatic, fruits and spices) topped with a walnut-based cream sauce, called nogada, and pomegranate seeds, representing the Mexican flag. But its richness doesn't end here, for its food mixes flavors, smells, textures and colors in a perfect way. On one dish we can find Indian and Spanish heritage, decorated with some Arabic and French influences.

Among the most famous dishes may be mentioned: the "Mole de Caderas", made out of goat meat and various seasonings, a part of the cultural heritage not only of Tehuacán, but a large part of southeastern Mixtec Puebla. This dish is a ritual of flavor, since the landowners of the region meet in October to celebrate good harvests for three days.

Other dishes worthy of tasting in Puebla are: the "cemitita of Puebla" a type of sandwich with meat and cheese, a typical dish from Izucar de Matamoros; and the

"Chalupas", a small corn tortilla fried in lard, bathed in either green or red sauce and served with onions and shredded meat, which could be beef, pork or chicken, one of the traditional delicacies in the city of Puebla.

Other delicious "antojitos" (small snack) are: the chanclas (stuffed with shredded beef, avocado, and onion, and drenched in guajillo sauce), the molotes (deep fried masa calzones filled with anything from plantains to brains), the pipián (made with pepitas, spices, broth, and fresh chilies), the romeritos (seepweeds in a mole sauce), the grasshoppers, the escamoles (edible

Larvae and pupae of ants) and the maguey worms.

Candies have a very special place in the gastronomy of Puebla, this tradition dates back to the 16th century when the convents of Puebla were true factories where the nuns competed in talent and dedication to offer to then the poblana society of best candies and cakes, in original forms and presentations, some of the most delicious are: sweet potatoes,

jamoncillos of nut, pinion or nugget, muéganos, mazapanes, navy, trufas, throats, snails, mirrors, polvorones, ponies of panela, stuffed lemons of the Coco, the delicious joys of amaranth, among others.

About the beverages, Jicolopa, a little town very near from Zacatlán, is considered as the heart of the wine production in Puebla; the wines are produced on a small scale without using any type of machinery; you will find a variety of flavors such as: apple, lemon balm, pear, plum, chokecherry, hawthorn, membrillo, peach, blackberry, cinnamon and anise etc. Beside, Zacatlán is famous for the elaboration of Cider, a spirit or low graduation made with the fermented juice of the apple; also wines of fruits like the sider.

In addition, you can not forget the rompope (rich eggnog) that was brewed by seventeenth-century nuns in the Santa Clara convent in Puebla.

**Know The Recipe for
"Chiles en Nogada"**



Turismo de Reuniones en Puebla



Progressive and beautiful city, blends modern and historic heritage. Gastronomy is a big part of Puebla's charm with some of the most exquisite Mexican dishes. One of the safest cities in the country with a wide array of meeting and event services. Its strategic location, in the center of the country, just 46 miles from Mexico City give the city excellent aerial and ground connectivity.

Puebla features four venues that have the highest specifications of safety, comfort and infrastructure.

The "William O. Jenkins" Convention Center with a capacity of 3500 people, 4696 m² of surface and advance technology, the Cultural Complex "Puebla Siglo XXI", a perfect facility for events up to 5,000 people, excellent for concerts. And the grand project of the Exhibitions Center.

The destination also offers a wide variety of hotels.

Also, Puebla has the Centro Expositor y de Convenciones (Exhibitor and Convention Center), a multifunctional space defined as the largest of its kind in Latin America. The center incorporates the latest technology to provide a high quality service in the organization of exhibitions, fairs, conferences and conventions. It is the official venue for the Puebla Fair. The site is a conceptual project which consists of three major architectural blocks: the exhibition area (40 thousand square

meters), convention area (9 thousand square meters) and free space areas. It is located in the historic area of the Forts of Loreto and Guadalupe.

[More Information About the Convention Center](#)

[More Information About the Exhibitor and Convention Center](#)





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