



Q Ciudad Vieja

It was founded on November 22th, 1527 by Jorge de Alvarado (brother and lieutenant of Don Pedro de Alvarado), the conqueror of Guatemala. Only 14 years after its foundation, the city had to be moved again due the destruction that caused a massive mudslide that came down from the slopes of Agua Volcano after 96 hours of heavy rain in September 11, 1541, which left the second Hispanic capital of Guatemala in ruins. vAmong the places of interest to visit are:

San Miguel Escobar This is the exact place where the second capital of Santiago de Guatemala was settled. It was

founded in the northern slope of Agua Volcano. At this village visitors can find a church that dates back from the beginning of the 17th century and that was later restored by CNPAG (National Board for the protection of Antiqua Guatemala)

Nuestra Señora de Concepción Church o Purísima Concepción Parish It was previously known in the colonial times as the Church and Convent of Our Lady of The Conception of Almolonga at Ciudad Vieia, this being one of most representative monuments

the Guatemalan baroque. Inside this church is venerated the beautiful image of Γ Concepción which was brought from Spain and is commonly known as "La Chapetona".

• Magdalena Milpas Altas

This town was established in 1585, receiving the name of Santa María Magdalena de la Real Corona. The patron saint festivities are celebrated on July 22 with traditional and religious activities such as "El Rezado" all which are held in honor of Saint Mary Magdalene.



Corazón del Agua Ecological Park This natural reserve has several l thermal water, surrounded b est of pine and cypress trees. It also features a clear, magnificent anoramic view of Lake Amatitlán, as well as Pacaya, Agua, Fuego, ind Acatenango volcanoes; it also a vivarium where a great variety of ornamental flowers are grown.

San Antonio Aguas Calientes

This town is still very traditional and famous for its weavers. At this little village the traditional costume is st formed by the "corte" and the "Güipil" in a great variety of colors made by the skillful hands of the weavers, who embody, in each of of them, their colorful and an techniaue.





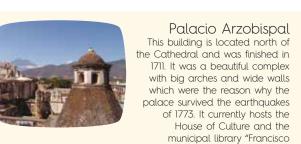
SACATEPÉQUEZ

The department of Sacatepéquez has 16 townships. Its capital, La Antigua Guatemala was declared World Heritage by UNESCO in 1979.

It is one of the most important departments in the country, where traditions, together with cultural and architectural heritage converge, as well as solemnity and religious fervor. It has a wide variety of popular

♀ La Antigua Guatemala

It was founded on March 10th, 1543 as "Santiago de Los Caballeros de Guatemala", today it is known as La Antigua Guatemala. This colorful and charming city seems to be frozen in time and is the main icon of the Hispanic colonial heritage. La Antigua Guatemala was also the cradle of great writers, sculptors, constructors, and artisans who engraved their unique style in the city.



SACATEPÉQUEZ

A COSTA SUF

Graphic scale

Studies and Projects Section, Planning D

Marter bodies

Urban area

Conventional signs

Municipal capital

Paved road

_____ Unpaved road

Nacional route

Centroamerican route

Departamental route

MUNAG, National

Museum of Art of

Located in the facilities of the

Royal Palace of the General

Captains. The building has been

modified and conditioned since

the 16th century for different

Tourist Map

Guatemala



Arte Colonial

A building of unique architectural

Borromeo. At this place visitors have

beauty that once sheltered the

Jniversity of San Carlos de

the chance to admire the art

displayed in every hallway and

oom including paintings, sculpture

and furniture from the XVI to XVIII

Palacio de

Los Capitanes Generales

Century. It has a total of 54 arches

which served as the headquarters

for over 200 years, housing offices

such as the Royal Court, Court of Justice, the Royal Sea, Province offices, Mayor

Appointment of the king, Mint, Accounting Department, Judges

of the Central America Governmen

divided in the two story arcade

that was built during the XVI

Office, Weapons Room, etc.

Palacio del Noble Ayuntamiento t was built in 1740, and has been sed continuously since November 1743 as City Hall with a Council Chamber, Mayor's office, and city iail. The impressive facade has a solid stone arcade and the eastern wall is one of the few that kept carved stones. It is the current head office of the municipal authorities and also

It is located in front of the central

park of La Antiqua Guatemala, a

place that King Felipe II granted

the title of "The very noble and

Caballeros de Guatemala" in

declared a Cultural Heritage of

f Humanity by UNESCO, next to

the Tikal National Park, in 1979

1566. The colonial city was

ery Loyal City of Santiago de los



San José Cathedral he cathedral was built and rebuilt etween 1543 and 1680; it features an elaborated baroque facade, nade with white mortar typical of Colonial Architecture of Antigua. The majestic construction of the Cathedral justified the dignity of opolitan", which was granted in 1743 by Pope Benedict XIV.







The construction of this cloister egan in 1739 as an initiative of the Mercedian Order, though without aving the Royal approval required. n 1761 the school was shut down by King Carlos III, due to the lack of such permits. By 1765 the building was approved by His Majesty to be

as the Royal Customhouse. Nowadays visitors can appreciate its beautiful gardens, a colonial fountain on its center surrounded by

Santa Catalina Temple, cloister and arch This building was ready for occupancy on May 10th, 1613. The church was inaugurated later in 164 Due to the increasing number of nuns living in such a reduced space the congregation acquired the building across the street and built an arched bridge over the street to

connect both buildings in 1694.

Santo Domino

Xenacoj





La Recolección

This beautiful colonial monument was

erected in the early XVIII century by

the Order of the Recollets. This order

therefore they aimed all their efforts in

helping the indigenous peoples. Their

donations given by the nobility and

main financial support came from the

lived to fulfill their vow of poverty

ecclesial community, also from

handouts in general.

Plaza Mayor

It is the heart of the city,

surrounded by the Palace of the

General Captains, The City Hall,

and the San José Church formerly

the Cathedral of Guatemala. Also

the Archbishop's Palace and the

Trade Portal. The Fountain of the

the plaza and has always been a

Mermaids is the centerpiece of

Monument

Casa del Turista

to assist any tourist in general,

institutions or local and regiona

ourism companies. It also gather in

e place all tourism entities such as:

the Regional Coordination office

Assistance Program, the Office of

gistration and Verification of Tourist

mpanies, Regional Management -

CAT (Tourism Self-Management

Church and cloister

The first construction dates from 1548

o 1561 and the last one as we know

unique baroque style that prevailed

in most buildings of Antiqua. The

ning fountain inside the convent is

the largest found in Antigua

mala. Inside the church is highly

venerated the image of Jesus

Nazareno (Nazarene Jesus), one of

the most splendid examples of the

it today from 1767. Its facade is

definitely the best example of the

Tourist Information Office, Tourist

er built in the city, originally called Convento de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza" (Convent and Zaragoza). Diego de Porres, the Guatemala, was the mastermina of the whole architectonic ensemble

One of the main attractions of this monument is the impressive 18 cell structure found in the circular reclusive tower. The Museum, located on the second floor, displays a great collection of imagery and paintings from the colonial era.

Santa Clara Cloister

The convent was inaugurated in August 11, 1734. The main cloister is surrounded by series of double rounded arches. The temple has stucco decorated facade that wa intended to be seen from inside th convent. The outside of the church finely decorated. Gardens and walkways surround the remains of this beautiful convent.



Capuchinas

This convent was finished in 1736, it

was also the last female convent

Church of Our Lady of Pilar of

main architect of La Antiqua

San Francisco El Grande

The first construction of this complex was finished in June 1542; but it was later weakened by the earthquakes of 1565. The final restoration of the building was completed on eptember 23, 1714. The interior of the church is decorated with autiful baroque altarpieces with inear figures, all laminated with gold. This temple holds inside the

tomb with the remains of Santo Hermano Pedro de Betancourt, who is highly revered by Catholics in Guatemala and the rest of Central America as well. It is also recommended to visit the museum of Santo Hermano Pedro where a variety of relics, clothes and other objects of his



San Juan Alotenango

grow and produce coffee and textiles.

Sumpango

Some of its main attractions are: the

folkloric dances such as "Los Moro

(Dance of the Moors), "El Torito" (the

Little Bull) and FL Convite, which take

place during the festival in honor of

Saint Agustin. Some of the most

notable handicraft activities are

weaving, paintings, morerías (a

accessories for the ritual dances),

can rent masks, clothing and

kites, among others.

place where the traditional dancers

music and the elaboration of giant

church, their religious acts and

textile, painting, wood and clay

Mercado de

Artesanías

products, jade, etc.

Centro Cultural AECID Compañía de Jesús: This college and temple was founded by the Jesuit Order between the XVI and XVII century. In 1992 the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation .ECID) began the restoration of the whole complex; they also opened a Workshop School Program. Nowadays AECID is a main center for cultural activities.

It is a traditional Kakchiquel

Mayan town, settled among

three volcanos: Agua, Fuego

and Acatenango. The Popol

ulture) refers to Alotenango as

iuacamayos" (seven macaws).

During the indigenous period

Vuh (book of creation

according to the Mayan

"Vucub Caquix" or "Siete



and the Sacatepéauez Arts and Popular Handcrafts Museum Throughout the project visitors can observe the most significant areas of the Santo Domingo convent ruins, including old burial crypts and the ruined church.

The perfect place to find handcrafted products from all c the country made by Guatemale artisans, visitors will be amazed I the vivid colors found in every





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♥San Bartolomé Milpas Altas

The date of its foundation is

unknown; it is considered one of

It is well-known that the village

already existed before the 17th

Century. It was called "Milpas

Altas", since it was part of La

Santa Cruz Chapel, formed by

everal villages called the same

way. It was named as "San

Bartolomé" in honor of Saint

Bartholomew the Apostle

the oldest towns of Sacatepéquez.

Pastores

symbol of the city.



stores is popular nowadays for it great variety of handicraft work which includes clay, wood and offee products among others, but they are certainly recognized for their work with leather such as boots, belts, purses, wallets and other products, which are 100% handmade. You can also visit the "Balneario de Aguas Calientes" (thermal water pools).

San Lucas Sacatepéquez

It is located 27 km. (16mi) away from Guatemala City and 13 km (8mi) from Antigua Guatemala. This town is considered as a strategic place, where you can taste a wide selection of traditional food. It is also recommended to visit the ecological park "Senderos de Alux".





Senderos de Alux Ecological Park It is recommended for all those nerse in the eco-tourist culture. here are guided tours around the reservation that explain about the ecosystems, the mportance of the conservation and protection of flora and

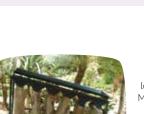
Santa María de Jesús



The town of Santa María de Jesús lays in the slopes of Agua Volcano at around 2,200m (7217.8ft) above sea level. This town is also the starting point to ascend this colossal volcano According to some colonial ocuments and the oral tradition as well, this town was founded and populated by indigenous families, who were forced to leave from Santa María Zunil Quetzaltenanac

San Miguel Dueñas

One of the main attractions you will find in this area is the seven waterfalls of 30 meters (98ft.) high which can be found in the riverbank of the Ramuxat River; one of these is located at Finca San Sebastian, also known as "Lo Rinconada". There are other interesting places to visit around the slopes of Acatenango Volcano; some of these are coffee and macadamia plantations as well as flower crops for exportation



This traditional festival is celebrated every year on November 1st, when the community exhibits and flies giant kites made with beautiful d colorful designs that have a nplex process of manufacture and takes several months of preparation.

this town was known as "Cakixahay" which means "Casa de las Guacamayas" (House of macaws) in Kakchiauel. Nowadays the people of Alotenango

Santiago Sacatepéquez The town of Santiago Sacatepéquez was founded by the Spanish between 1540 and 1550. Among its touristic attractions are the Giant kites Festival and the Regional Museum.

Giant Kite

Festival One of the most important traditions of this town is the Giant Kites Festival that are elaborated with colorful and beautiful designs This festival takes place every November 1st at the local ceme where families gather to decora the graves of their loved ones

Regional Museum exhibits a valuable collection of rcheology, ethnology and history of the town. Since its foundation they have spread and displayed relevant aspects about Santiago Sacatepéquez through guided tours, library, courses, workshops and conferences

Santa Catarina Barahona

This town is named after its founder, the Captain Sancho de Barahona, who settled it in his property. It was founded as "Santa Catarina" in honor to Catarina Virgen y Mártir (Saint Catherine, Virgin and Martyr). The main attraction is the local church and the traditional and colorful customs that indigenous wear in that area.



from the Kakchiquel word "Xocoti" which means Jocote (a fruit) and enango", which means "land of" all together means "Land of indant Jocotes". This town is also known for the dances presented the Assumption), including

La Danza de la Conquista (Dance of The Conquest), Los Gigantes (Dance of The Giants), etc. the artisans of Jocotenango are famously known for their wooden carvings.

Santa Lucía Milpas Altas



It was established in 1824 as "Santa Lucía Milpas Altas" in honor to Santa Lucía Virgen y Mártir (Saint Lucy, Virgin and artyr). A place to visit in Santa Lucia is the Ecological Park

Santo Domingo Xenacoj

It was founded around $1580\ \mathrm{by}$ Friar Benito de Villacañas. The festival in honor of the patron saint Santo Domingo de Guzmár is celebrated with folk dances such as Los Moros (Dance of the Moors), Los Enmascarados (Dance of the Masks) and Los Gigantes (Dance of the Giants)



GRAPHIC LOCATION A ANTIGUA Milpas Altas GUATEMALA Magdalena Milpas Altas Santa Catarina Barahona Guatemala Santa María De Jesús an Juan San Juan Alotenango

Escuintla

Tourist symbols





(Macadamia Farm Tours) It is an experimental farm ocated about ½ km before San Miguel Dueñas. At this place vou can observe and enjoy an raanic macadamia plantation. including some of its sub products such as sweets and cosmetics made from this nut.

San José El Yalú

Distance in kilometers between municipalities of Department of SACATEPÉQUEZ and

Guatemala city

• Jocotenango

"Ruta del Yalú" is another place

to visit, in Kaqchikel it means

"place of abundant water." It is

an eco-park located 51km away

ideal place to get in contact wi

nature, culture, adventure and

extreme sports.

from Guatemala City. It is an



during the celebration in honor to 'irgen de la Asuncion (Our Lady of

Cultural Center It is a cultural center that present three themed museums: Coffee Museum, Casa K'ojom or Mayan Music Museum, and Rincón de Sacatepéquez. They exhibit some native musical instruments, Mayar outfits and paintings, textiles and



La Azotea

