Cuernavaca
This city, the state capital, has a long history. In pre-Hispanic times it was the center of the city-state of Cuauhnáhuac and during the viceroyal period it became the heart of the region’s economic and political life. Today its superb weather makes it a popular destination inspiring many to call it “the city of eternal spring.” Among its attractions are the Cathedral and former Convent of La Asunción, designated UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Another spot of special interest is the Cortés Palace, one of the first European constructions in New Spain; it now houses the Cuauhnáhuac Museum and Diego Rivera’s murals on the history of Morelos, the Conquest to the Mexican Revolution. Other highlights are the Borda Garden Cultural Center, now the venue of the Morelos Institute of Culture, the Church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, and the Hermitage of El Calvario or Chapitel, where pilgrims en route to Chalma used to stay. It also has the archaeological zone of Teopanzolco and museums such as the Siqueiros Workshop Museum; the El Castillito Photographic Museum of Cuernavaca; and the Robert Brady Museum. Among local natural attractions are the San Antón Waterfalls, Amanalco and Analco Canyons and the Chapultepec Ecological Park. The country retreat of Maximilian of Habsburg in Acapantzingo today houses the Traditional and Herbal Medicine Museum and the Ethnobotanic Garden.

Xochicalco
One of the most important cities from pre-Hispanic times. The summits and upper slopes of the hills were modified for the construction of a complex of buildings ranging from houses for commoners to elite residences, as well as civic-ceremonial structures, such as the Feathered Serpent Pyramid, one of the most iconic buildings from ancient Mexico. Xochicalco rose quickly and flourished in the Epiclassic (AD 700–900). Today many of its buildings are open to the public, including ritual ballcourts, pyramidal platforms, temples, residential complexes, observatory, and drainage systems. The Site Museum displays abundant material found at the site.

Coatetelco
At one time this archaeological site must have been a settlement of considerable dimensions and importance in the region. Only its civic-ceremonial center, composed of several structures with architectural features typical of Aztec culture, has survived.

Miacatlán
In the center of town are the Parish of Santo Tomás and the Chapel of El Alma de la Virgen. It also boasts natural attractions such as El Rodeo Lake.

Zempoala
A National Park composed of seven lakes and an extensive wooded area, the home of diverse fauna.

FOLK ART
Morelos preserves much of its indigenous tradition through the production of folk art. It stands out for the textiles made on backstrap looms from Hueyapan; ceramics from Tlayacapan; escomates (miniature granaries) from Chalcatzingo; bark paper and little houses from Tepoztlán; wood masks from Puente de Ixtla for traditional dances; forged iron and bronze; percussion instruments such as maracas and güiros made from lacquered gourds from Amacuzac.
Ocuutuco
This town is the home of the former Augustinian Convent of Santiago Apóstol, built in 1534 and now declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Tetela del Volcán
Nestled in a lush natural setting, this town, built on the slopes of the volcano Popocatépetl, houses the Church and former Convent of San Juan Bautista, both of which have been declared UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

San Andrés Hueyapan
Its principal attraction is the Church and former Convent of Santo Domingo de Guzmán, built in the 16th century and declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Jantetelco
The home of the Church and former Convent of Santiago Apóstol, built in the 16th century. You can also visit the Mariano Matamoros Museum.

Amayucan
The town’s several churches, such as that of Santiago Apóstol, El Señor del Pueblo, and the Chapel of Los Reyes, are known for their brightly colored facades and the elements and images fashioned from plaster.

Totolapan
Its main attraction is the former Convent of San Guillermo Abad, which preserves colonial mural painting and was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Nearby is the ecotourism park Los Venados.

Cuautla
One of the most important cities in Morelos, here you can visit the former convents of Santo Domingo and of San Diego (the latter houses the José Maria Morelos y Pavón Museum), the Former Railroad Station (now the House of Culture), the History Museum of Eastern Morelos, and the Independence Museum: Siege of Cuautla. In the vicinity, there are vacation resorts where you can enjoy local rivers and springs.

Atlatlahucan
The former Convent of San Mateo Apóstol, named a World Heritage Site, houses a mural painting that represents the genealogical tree of the Augustinians as well as an interesting open chapel.

Chalcatzingo
One of the most important archaeological zones from the Middle Preclassic (1200–400 BC). The site is best known for its impressive Olmec style bas-reliefs carved directly on the rock face of the hill. These images represent mythical events and ritual scenes.

Ayala
Its attractions include La Noria Museum, the Zapata House Museum, and the Museum of Agrarianism: Hacienda of Chinameca.

Tepoztlán
Named a “magical town” by the Tourism Ministry for its many attractions, including the Church and former Convent of La Natividad, a World Heritage Site, and the Carlos Pellicer Museum. It also offers the nature’s beauty, such as Tepozteco National Park and the archaeological zone of Tepozteco, a Late Postclassic (AD 1200–1521) Aztec temple.

Tlayacapan
Among the many attractions of this “magical town” singled out by the Tourism Ministry is the former Convent of San Juan Bautista, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and its museum of religious art.

Oaxtepec
The Church and former Convent of Santo Domingo, a World Heritage Site, is the second Dominican monastery founded in Mexico. It preserves colonial murals and baroque altar pieces. Nearby is the fun water park the Oaxtepec Vacation Center.

Yecapixtla
The former Convent of San Juan Bautista is regarded as a World Heritage Site. The town is renowned for its traditional cuisine, particularly cecina, salt-cured meat.

Anenecuilo
Its home to the Emiliano Zapata House Museum, the Church of San Miguel Arcángel and the Hacienda del Hospital.

Chiconcuac
Its main attractions are the former Hacienda of Santa Catarina and the almost 500 m (1640 ft.) of the aqueduct exemplifying the hydraulic engineering associated with haciendas.

Sierra de Huautla Biosphere Reserve
It is the largest low-lying deciduous forest in all of Mexico.

Cuisine
The gastronomy of the state of Morelos blends pre-Hispanic techniques and ingredients with those from Europe. Among the most well-known and delectable dishes is cecina (cured meat) from Yecapixtla, served with cream and soft cheese. Other traditional dishes are chicken or rabbit in adobo (a spicy sauce), mushroom soup, oxtail in tomato sauce, green squash seed mole sauce, tamales made with ash, mojarra (fish) or jumiles (insects) and what about desserts! Such as an infinite variety of sherbets, coffee, anise, tamarind, guava and other fruit liqueurs, and chilacayote (squash) candied or prepared in syrup.

Cecina from Yecapixtla.
And don’t miss . . .

- Exploring the site of Xochicalco
- Enjoying the “magical town” of Tepoztlán
- Strolling through the historic Borda Garden
- Savoring the cecina from Yecapixtla
- Going to Cuautla and the nearby resorts
- Seeing Tlayacapan and buying ceramics
- Venturing out to Tequesquitengo Lake
- Anenecuilco, Emiliano Zapata’s birthplace
- Exploring Chalcatzingo and its cliff reliefs
- Visiting the former sugar haciendas

Tourist information
www.morelostravel.com

Cuernavaca tourist information Booth: Av. Morelos Sur, no. 187, Col. Las Palmas, C.P. 62050, Cuernavaca, Morelos, 777-314-3790, informacionturistica@morelostravel.com

Downtown Cuernavaca information Booth: Calle Hidalgo, no. 5, Col. Centro, C.P. 62000, Cuernavaca, Morelos, 777-329-2300, ext. 2104

“El Polvorín”, Cuernavaca information Booth, Intersection of Av. Morelos Sur and libramiento (beltway) Cuernavaca-El Polvorín, km 94 + 800 of the libramiento and km 4 + 800 of the highway.

Amacuzac information Booth: Morelos, no. 77, Col. Centro, C.P. 62640, Amacuzac, Morelos

Emiliano Zapata information booth: Calle Emiliano Zapata Glorieta (roundabout), Col. Tres de Mayo, C.P. 62762, Emiliano Zapata, Morelos

Tlayacapan information Booth: Plaza de la Constitución, no #, Centro, C.P. 62640, Tlayacapan, Morelos, 735-357-6590

Xochicalco information Booth: Visitor services area in the Archeological Zone of Xochicalco, C.P. 62600, Miahtlán, Morelos

Xochitepec information Booth, Alpuyeca: Alpuyeca crossroads, at the second island toward Xochocotla-Alpuyeca, at the level of the junction with the highway to Cuernavaca, C.P. 62797, Morelos

Yautepec information Booth: Cuernavaca-Cuautlixco highway, Yautepec-Ticuman section, km 25 + 900, left side, C.P. 62730, Morelos


EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Cuernavaca
Fire station: 777-317-1489 and 319-3746
Red Cross: 777-322-2610 and 315-3505
Police: 777-317-3266
Emergencies: 060

Tlayacapan
Fire station: 735-352-0050
Red Cross: 735-352-2195
Police: 777-170-0168
Emergencies: 066

Tepoztlán
Emergencies: 066

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