

## San Carlos University Museum of Guatemala

The Museum of the University of San Carlos was created by the Higher University Council in 1981. For its operation, the old university building, which belonged to the Faculty of Law, was used as facilities. This place is located in Zone 1 of Guatemala City.

Due to the strong earthquakes that occurred in Guatemala in 1917, 1918 and 1976, this structure was badly damaged. So in 1985 work began for its restoration and later, to enable it as a university museum.

### Interesting Background

- The building where the MUSAC is located was declared a National Monument in 1970 for its historical and aesthetic value.
- In the upper front arch of the main entrance hall there are two sculptures that are the representation of the Greek goddesses. One of them is Pallas Athena Greek goddess of arts and wisdom and Themis goddess of justice and divine laws.
- There are some bronze and marble pieces attached to the internal and external walls that commemorate events such as centenaries, tributes and recognitions.



## National Palace of Culture

In 1937 construction began by order of General Jorge Ubico and on November 10, 1943, President Ubico's birthday, the Palace was inaugurated, which is identified as the symbol of Guatemala City and the Country. in its monumental architectural context.

It is a space dedicated to various artistic activities and temporary exhibitions, in addition to housing collections of painting and sculpture. As the former seat of the Guatemalan Government, it was declared a Historic and Artistic Monument on November 7, 1980 and on June 11, 2001 it became part of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Guatemala.



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## Popol Vuh Museum

The Popol Vuh Museum is home to one of the largest collections of art from the Mayan civilization in the world. It is located on the campus of the Universidad Francisco Marroquín in Zona 10, Guatemala City and is known for its extensive collection of pre-Columbian and colonial Guatemalan art. Founded in 1977 by Jorge and Ella Castillo, starting it with their private collection of colonial archaeological objects which was considered one of the best in Guatemala.

### General information

**Hours:** Monday to Friday from 09:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.  
Saturday from 09:00 to 13:00

**Admission:** Adults: Q. 35.00 / Students with ID: Q. 15.00 / Children (2-12 years): Q. 10.00

**Telephone:** 2338 - 7896 / 2338 - 7924

**Address:** 06 Central Campus Universidad Francisco Marroquín, zone 10

**Email:** [popolvuh@ufm.edu](mailto:popolvuh@ufm.edu)

**Activities:** Guided tours (by appointment), temporary exhibitions, bookstore, teaching, research, school workshops

**Website:** [www.popolvuh.ufm.edu](http://www.popolvuh.ufm.edu)





## Ixchel Museum of Indigenous Costume

The Museum Ixchel of the indigenous costume is a museum of textiles and clothing in Guatemala City, Guatemala. The museum explores typical Guatemalan clothing traditions throughout the country. It also has a relevant collection of ceramics, textiles, jewelry and books.

### General information

**Hours:** Monday to Friday from 09:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.  
Saturday from 09:00 to 13:00

**Admission:** Children up to 12 years old: Q. 10.00 / Students with ID: Q. 15.00 / Adults: Q. 35.00

**Telephone:** 2331 - 3739 and 2361 - 8081/2

**Address:** 06 Final Street Francisco Marroquín University Cultural Center, zone 10

**Email:** [info@museoixchel.org](mailto:info@museoixchel.org)

**Activities:** Guided tours (by appointment), publications, temporary exhibitions, library, costume rental, weaving school

**Website:** [www.museoixchel.org](http://www.museoixchel.org)



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## **Natural History Museum of the University of San Carlos and Botanical Garden**

The Natural History Museum belongs to the School of Biology of the Faculty of Chemical Sciences and Pharmacy of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala, it has 60,000 specimens of the most important groups of flora and fauna that make the museum an institution with great educational power.

The Botanical Garden was founded on December 27, 1922 by the Faculty of Chemical Sciences and Pharmacy of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala, on a site donated by the Government of Guatemala and declared a historic monument in 1997. Subsequently, the Ministry of Culture and Sports, declares it part of the historic complex of the Ciudad Vieja neighborhood and Reforma Avenue. The Garden contains architectural gems and heritage assets such as the building, the front gate, the fence that was originally in the Central Park, the gazebos and marble statues.



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## Museum of Science and Technology, Guatemala City

Museum of Science and Technology (Mucyt) aims to contribute to the scientific and technological education of Guatemalan society, making it understand, appreciate, use and develop the knowledge, attitudes and methods of science.

It is for this reason that the Mucyt's mission aims to reorient the points of view of Guatemalan children and youth towards horizons of using their intelligence in activities and vocations related to science and technology, which in the end, in the future, It will make them more productive and with better standards of living for themselves and their families and for the country in general.

This mission of the Museum also hopes that in the future Guatemala will have at least one Nobel Prize in Science and perhaps several.



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## Art Center Graciela Andrade de Paiz

Arte Centro Graciela Andrade de Paiz is a social and cultural center of the Paiz Foundation, which also has an art school for Guatemalan children and youth (Fundación Paiz, s.f.).

The Center was founded in Guatemala on March 5, 2007, with the aim of bringing children and young people closer to art. This provides classes in dance, ballet, piano, violin, singing, drums, solfa, guitar, visual arts, theater and literature from Tuesday to Saturday. This has welcomed more than 9,000 students (Paiz Foundation).



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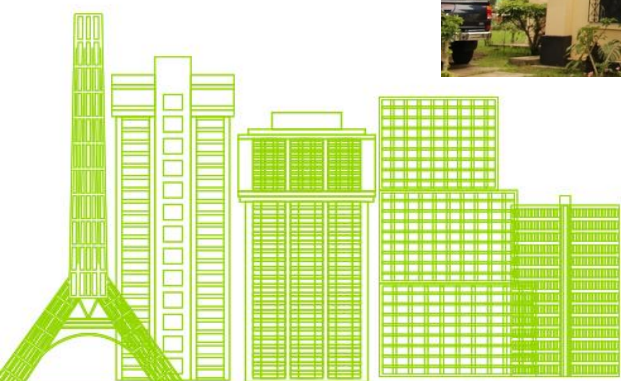
## House of Culture Flavio Herrera

The creation of the House of Culture Flavio Herrera was carried out according to the Rector's Agreement No. 8,410, issued by the Rector Dr. Rafael Cuevas del Cid, on June 26, 1973, with the purpose of carrying out cultural expressions aimed at favoring the development academic and intellectual, through the promotion of artistic and cultural activities; Likewise, with the content of its library, favor education at all educational levels and train or advise the staff of rural libraries, as well as publicize the life and work of the Illustrious Benefactor of the University of San Carlos of Guatemala, Mr. Flavio Blacksmith.

The objectives of the Flavio Herrera House of Culture are to provide advice for socio-cultural development projects, continue to be a library specializing in Guatemalan literature, supporting the initiative for the creation and development of the country's houses of culture.

Promote artistic and cultural activities, encouraging artists and intellectuals to represent their works and thereby promote the Intellectual Academic development of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala for the benefit of students and the population in general.

The House of Culture Flavio Herrera, has among its functions, organizing programs such as: Guided visits to groups of students and the general public, organizing cultural promotion workshops, promotion of reading programs and strengthening university links with other entities. Also disclose the service programs of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala. Carry out artistic and cultural activities for the general public, especially proposing, coordinating and carrying out shows, exhibitions and promotion of the library and the museum and educational work through the attention of library users and visitors, making the collection known historical-cultural university of the House Museum Flavio Herrera.





## Museum of the Temple of La Merced in Guatemala

History and sacred art coexist in the Iglesia de la Merced (Guatemala City), as well as in the area dedicated exclusively to the museum. The neoclassical-style colonial construction houses treasures and relics with great justice and nobility.

Elements for ecclesiastical use are kept in rooms specially protected from dust and humidity with constant monitoring, since they are actually treasures of precious metals. Some paintings and images, although made of cloth and wood, also combine metals such as gold and silver. However, here when we talk about value, it also extends to the historical and cultural issue.

The exhibited images, as well as the paintings, were located in areas of the church and the convent, some even transported from La Antigua Guatemala during the transfer to their current location. It is worth mentioning that Guatemala City was not always located in the present site, it experienced three transfers and La Antigua Guatemala was the previous and last one. The migration was motivated due to the earthquakes that hit their buildings and homes.

Construction of one of the most beautiful temples in the Historic Center Fervent donations that also included construction materials were the first stage, recorded in history since 1775. The official construction work began in 1778 and required 35 years. Today it houses one of the most complete and valuable collections in Guatemala City.

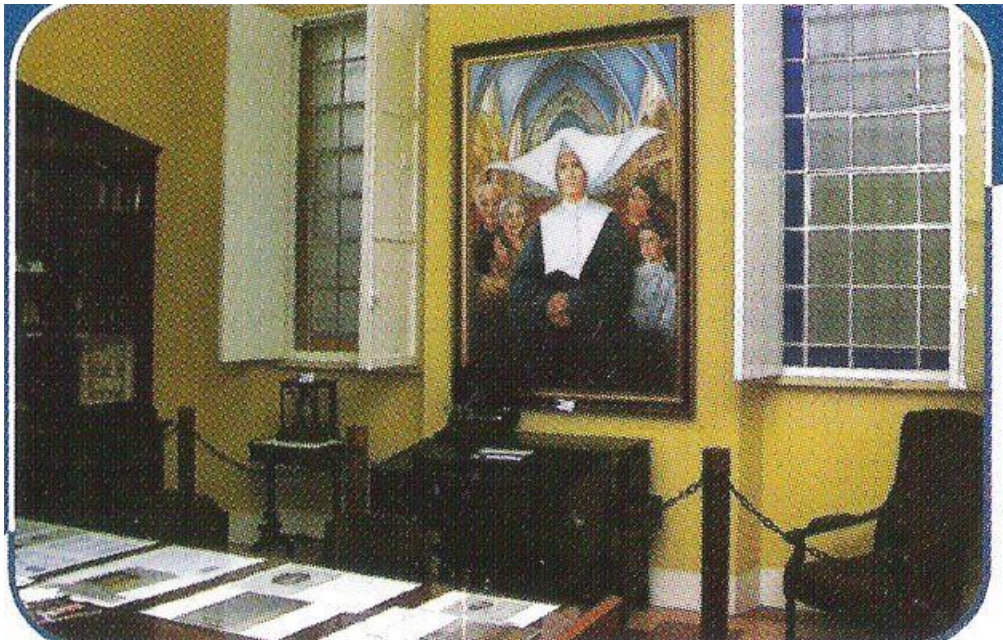
### Exhibition rooms

You can appreciate various environments where sacred images, ciboriums, chasubles and finely decorated ancient religious clothing, expressions of art, paintings, pictures, books and wood art are presented. All for ecclesiastical use. Each item is properly



## Sor Cecilia de Charly Charity Museum

The "Sor Cecilia Charrín" Charity Museum collects part of the history of the arrival of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul in Guatemala in 1862. It was founded in honor of Sister Cecilia Charrín, Daughter of Charity who came to Guatemala and dedicated 43 years of his religious life to the service of the poor.





## Archdiocesan Museum of Santiago de Guatemala

The site was created at the initiative of Archbishop Rodolfo Cardenal Quezada Toruño and opened its doors to the public in 2005, in the old facilities of the San José de los Infantes School

The objective is to value the sacred art of Guatemala and preserve the cultural and religious heritage of the archdiocese. The museum has pieces of painting, imagery, textiles, gold and silver work and sacred altars from the 16th to the 20th centuries that are distributed in four permanent rooms and a room for temporary exhibitions.



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## Carlos F. Novella Museum

The Carlos F. Novella Museum is a private institution that records, preserves, promotes and disseminates the industrial heritage of Cementos Progress. It is a non-profit institution open to the public that seeks to be a moral, cultural, technical and educational contribution to Guatemalan society. The museum bears the name of the company's founder, Carlos F. Novella, and was inaugurated on March 18, 1999, as part of the commemorative activities for the centenary of Cementos Progress. Our wish is that the Museum serves as an example and inspiration to Guatemalans, since it shows what one day a man dreamed of and achieved with faith, perseverance and work.

## History

The CFN Museum was born as a concern of the 4th. Generation of the Novella family, who wanted to make known the dream of Mr. Carlos F. Novella, who with his pioneering and visionary spirit, through his effort, perseverance, faith and work, managed to make it come true and turn it into an important work for the Guatemalan progress. The first thing was the field work to collect the pieces and old photographs that would be included in it. After locating them, they were selected and identified for display in the museum. The photographs were a contribution from some members of the family and collaborators of Cementos Progress, who located and identified more than 5,000 photographs, which became part of the company's historical archive.

Creation date

March 18, 1999

