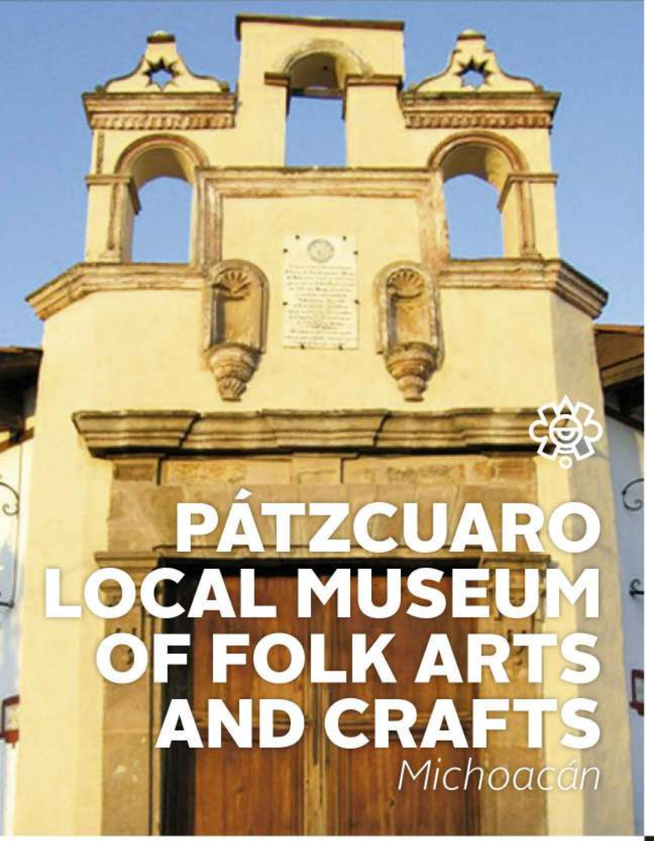


PÁTZCUARO LOCAL MUSEUM OF FOLK ARTS AND CRAFTS

Michoacán

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The building housing the museum is a historical monument. It is a site that has undergone many important transformations to reach its present state. Here, Vasco de Quiroga established the early College of Saint Nicholas of Bari. Although it dates back to the sixteenth century, only some walls remain from that original structure. Its later uses (school, tenement, military barracks, prison, center for agrarian meetings . . .) contributed to shaping its current appearance.

The museum was founded in 1938 by a presidential decree issued by Lázaro Cárdenas del Río designating an eighteenth-century building composed of eleven rooms that were remodeled as exhibition spaces. Since 1942 it has been part of the INAH Museum Network. In 2010, through the Integral Project, the layout and content were restructured and the historical monument restored in order to make the creators and makers from the Purépecha region of Michoacán visible, renewing interest in approaching not only the appreciation of craftsmanship, but also knowledge of the life and organization of the peoples who produced it.



HOW TO GET THERE

The museum is on Calle Arciga at the corner of Alcantarilla, Colonia Centro. C.P. 61600 Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, Mexico. It is a block from the Vasco de Quiroga Plaza and is located between the Cultural Center of the former Jesuit College to the south and the Basílica of Our Lady of Health to the north.
Taking the Morelia-Pátzcuaro highway, continue on Avenida Lázaro Cárdenas, which goes to the juncture of Ahumada, Lloreda, and Buenavista streets—a point known as the Seven Corners—then take Calle Ahumada, which leads to the Vasco de Quiroga Plaza, turn left, and continue on the street Cuesta de Vasco de Quiroga and the museum is at the end of the street.

SERVICES

Guided tours, educational workshops, coat check, and restroom services

HOURS

Tuesday to Sunday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

PHOTOGRAPHY

For the use of any device to make videos, visitors must pay the required fee. Non-professional photography, without the use of tripods, is free of charge and must be done without a flash.

ADMISSION

$50.00 (fifty pesos). According to the Federal Fees Act, admission is free for students, teachers, and seniors with a valid ID; children under 13, and disabled people. Sunday: free admission for Mexicans and foreign residents.

www.inah.gob.mx
www.difusion.inah.gob.mx
@inah_mx
Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia
©INAH, México, 2018

TEXTS
Aída Castilleja González
Patricia Terán Escobar

TRANSLATION
Debra Emy Nagao Ogawa

PRODUCTION
Head of Promotion of the National Dissemination Office, INAH

PHOTO
Patricia Terán
Tonatiuh Torres

DESIGN
César Enríquez

CULTURA
SECRETARÍA DE CULTURA

INAH

MAIN ATTRACTION

The building's history. Seventeenth-century lacquer tray

Wood tray decorated with the lacquer technique, which is pre-Hispanic in origin. The two-headed eagle in the center, worked by cutting out and filling in, is exceptional.

Where to see it?

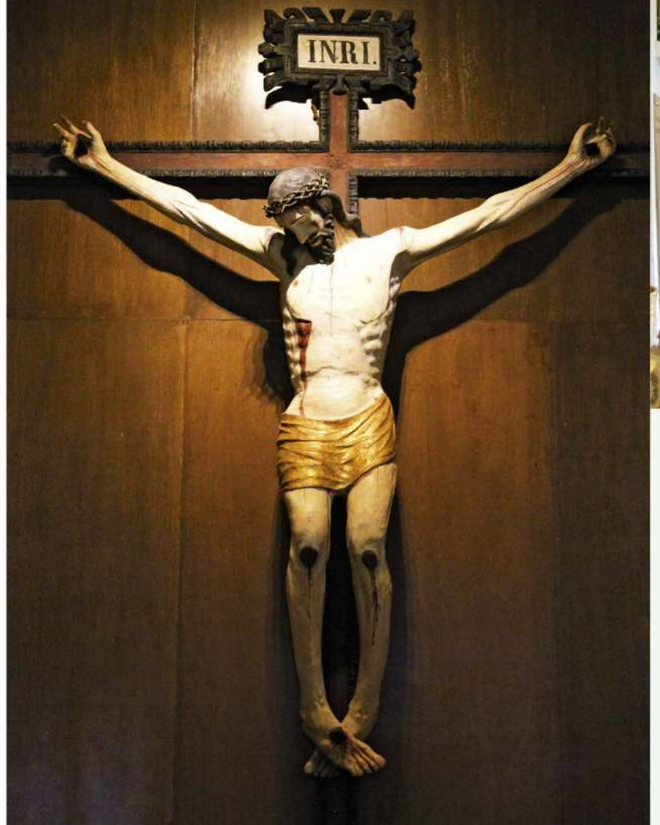
In Room 2.

Unique Professions

Sixteenth-century Christ made from cornstalk paste. The artistry of cornstalk paste sculpture has set Michoacán apart and in recent times, it has been reappraised and recovered by craftsmen.

Where to see it?

In Room 8b.





COLLECTIONS

It showcases the arts and crafts that single out the Purépecha region in Michoacán. The displays feature the close to fifty towns that comprise its four areas: Sierra, Laguna, Ciénega, and Cañada de los Once Pueblos. The collection is historical, ethnographic, and archaeological in nature. Underlying the exhibitions is the role of work as a means of understanding the diversity of arts and crafts presented as today's production. This work includes primary activities, such as hunting, gathering, fishing, farming, food preparation, pottery, plant fiber weaving, unique trades, wood working, lacquer, textiles, making stringed instruments, not to mention making and performing music.

HIGHLIGHTS

1540	Vasco de Quiroga, the first bishop of Michoacán, founded the early College of Saint Nicholas Bari on this property (donated by Antonio de Huitzimengari).
	It is the only public space in Pátzcuaro where vestiges of pre-Hispanic architecture can be seen in the corner of a platform from the Purépecha political and ceremonial center.
	The museum has several examples of the oldest lacquerware from the viceregal period in all of Mexico.
	This museum, dedicated to the arts and crafts of a cultural region—where the Purépechas continue to form a thriving presence—shows part of the diversity of identities, settings, and uses and customs in Michoacán.

/EXHIBITIONS

The fourteen permanent exhibition galleries are divided into fourteen thematic areas:

- **Work, Arts and Crafts**
  The definition of work as the thematic core highlighting its importance in the region's history.
- **History of the Building**
  The College of Saint Nicholas Bari was constructed as the institution that would guarantee the continuation of the projects of Pátzcuaro as the headquarters of the Diocese and the hospital towns. This school trained educators from Purépecha and Spanish youth.
- **The Forest and the Lake**
  It deals with community knowledge, particularly the wisdom that Purépecha men and women have of their surroundings.
- **Trades of the Land/Earth**
  Farming and food preparation.
- **The Potter's Trade**
  Identity and work. It deals with the identities captured in techniques, designs, and the decoration of products.
- **Construction Systems**
  Aimed at construction systems chosen in a single space; changes and continuities.
- **Plant Fibers**
  It presents the raw materials and the people's relationship with the environment.
- **Unique Trades**
  The central subject is specialized work, not only community labor, but also of some families or work groups, as well as the skill required for these trades, or their extinction.





ESSENTIALS

- A *Work, Arts and Crafts*
- B *History of the Building*
- C *The Forest and the Lake*
- D *Trades of the Land/Earth*
- E *The Potter's Trade*
- F *Construction Systems*
- G *Plant Fibers*
- H *Unique Trades*
- I *Wood Trades*
- J *Lacquer and Outlining*
- K *Clothing*
- L *Music and Dance*
- M *Trade*
- N *María Teresa Dávalos Maciel Temporary Exhibition Gallery*





/ One of the first museums in Mexico devoted to folk art and crafts. The only museum in all of Mexico fully dedicated to the work, arts, and crafts of the Purépecha region of Michoacán



- **Wood Trades**
  Here the problems of conservation and deterioration of resources are shown.
- **Lacquer and Outlining**
  Historical and geographic distinctions are discussed through decorative techniques with ancient roots.
- **Clothing**
  It captures social organization expressed in attire and other textiles, which entails the existence of a series of relationships among the community itself and the region.
- **Music and Dance**
  It focuses on the construction of instruments and musical creation in the diverse genres of the region's music.
- **Trade**
  The exhibition shows the factors of change and continuity; the duration of objects and their uses, innovation of processes and new markets.
- **María Teresa Dávalos Maciel Temporary Exhibition Gallery**
  Through four exhibitions a year, it showcases the arts and crafts of the Purépecha region.