

MICHOACÁN REGIONAL MUSEUM

Michoacán

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

In the administration of Gen. Mariano Jiménez, a collection of fauna, flora, and minerals was begun to create a Natural History museum in Michoacán. Although this never came to pass, the material served as the basis for the Michoacán Museum, directed by Dr. Nicolás León Calderón, which open on January 30, 1886, in the Colegio de San Nicolás de Hidalgo. The museum was consolidated under his outstanding leadership (1886–1892). Besides collecting ancient objects, many of interest for their scientific, historical, and/or cultural value, he developed a research and teaching center that led to the creation of four departments: Archaeology, Ethnography, History, and Natural History, plus a library. On September 30, 1915, the museum moved to its current venue. In 1939 it was given new impetus with the expansion of the collection and the reinstallation of the publication of the *Anales del Museo Michoacano* (2a época). In 1943 it was renamed Michoacán Regional Museum and it was incorporated in the museum network of this Institute (INAH).

Based on a collection amassed throughout its history, the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia carried out a restoration and integral restructuring project in the framework of the 125 years since its foundation.



HOW TO GET THERE

Allende 305, at the corner of Abasolo, downtown Historic Center, Morelia, Michoacán

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ADMISSION

According to the Federal Fees Act, admission is free for children under 13, students, and teachers with a valid ID, seniors, retirees, and pensioners, as well as INAH workers and researchers.

PHOTOGRAPHY

For the use of any device to make videos, visitors must pay the amount set by the Secretary of Finance. Non-professional photography, without the use of tripods, is free of charge.

HOURS

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

TEXTS
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CULTURA
SECRETARÍA DE CULTURA

INAH

MAIN ATTRACTION

The Move of the Dominican Nuns to Their New Convent

It has one of the most important examples of painting from New Spain, namely *The Move of the Dominican Nuns to Their New Convent*. It is a window into the complex society of Valladolid, as Morelia was known at that time.

Where to see it?

This masterpiece is on display in Room 8, Daily Life in Valladolid de Michoacán, which is on the upper floor.





COLLECTIONS

The exhibition plan offers a look into the past of the region from the perspectives of archaeology, history, and art, through more than 300 pieces presented in ten thematic cores spanning the cultural development of the modern-day state of Michoacán de Ocampo, from its earliest settlements in the pre-Hispanic period to the age of Porfirio Díaz.



SOME KEY NUMBERS

5 — The facility housing the Michoacán Regional Museum has fine mural paintings.

1864 — Emperor Maximilian stayed in this house in October 1864.



/EXHIBITION

It has twelve permanent exhibition galleries and one for temporary exhibitions.

- Room 1: Ancient Michoacán (2000 BC–AD 1521)

  It succinctly conveys the importance of the different cultural horizons from the Formative or Preclassic (3000 BC to AD 200), to the Classic (200 to 900) and Postclassic periods (900 to 1500).

- Room 2: El Opeño, Chupícuaro, Tingambato, Tzintzuntzan

  It highlights four cultural periods.

- Room 3: Worldview and Contact

  The gallery displays the break with Tarascan history, the Spanish conquest, and with it, the creation of a new territorial model. Congregations and the conversion are identified as fundamental processes to understand the colonization.

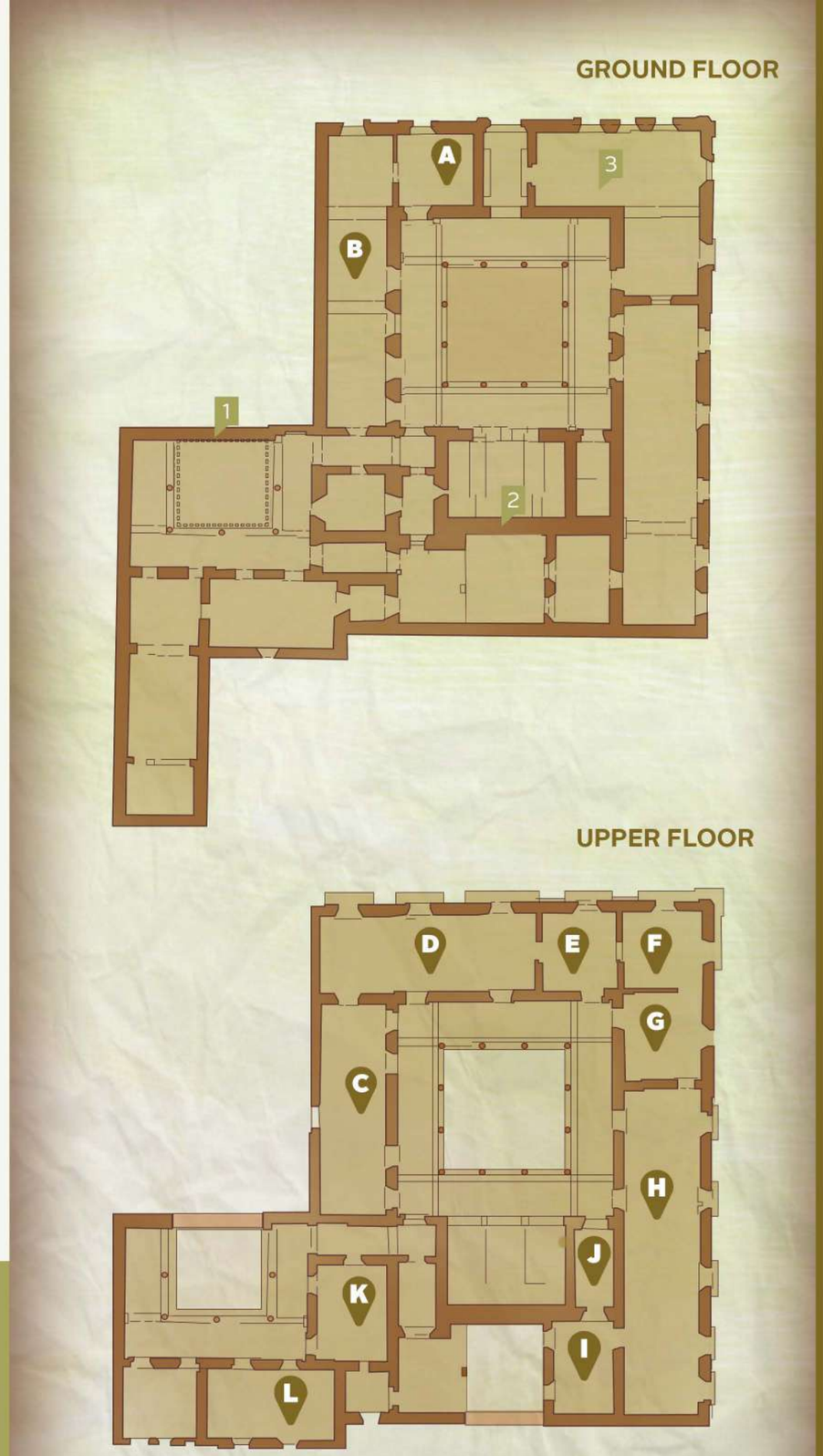
- Room 4: Christian Conversion in Michoacán

  It shows part of the evangelizing work of Vasco de Quiroga, who was supported by the newly arrived religious orders.

- Room 5: Codices, 16th–18th Centuries

  It contains originals and reproductions of some codices and canvases belonging to different indigenous towns.

/ Michoacán Regional Museum is located in the former house of Isidro Huarte, an eighteenth century building. It is one of Morelia´s most beutiful historic monuments.



ESSENTIALS

GROUND FLOOR

- A *Room 1*
- B *Room 2*

1 Mural *The Struggle Against War and Terror*
2 Mural *The Defenders of National Integrity*
3 Temporary Exhibitions Gallery

UPPER FLOOR

- C *Room 3*
- D *Room 4*
- E *Room 5*
- F *Room 6*
- G *Room 7*
- H *Room 8*
- I *Room 9*
- J *Room 10*
- K *Room 11*
- L *Room 12*

- Room 6: The Diocese of Michoacán

  Its images represent the expansion of the dioceses of Michoacán beyond ancient Tarascan territory.

- Room 7: Enlightenment and Bourbon Reforms

  It characterizes the new spirit that swept through the viceroyalty; changes that altered order, paving the way for rebellion.

- Room 8: Everyday Life in Valladolid de Michoacán

  This gallery displays *The Move of the Dominican Nuns to Their New Convent.*

- Room 9: Independence: War and Consummation

  It illustrates passages from this important process in local life and its national significance.

- Room 10: Independent Michoacán

  The display presents the nineteenth century and two plans for the nation in constant conflict: federalism and centralism.

- Room 11: Between Centuries: The Age of Porfirio Díaz in Michoacán

  It corresponds to a vision of the events from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

