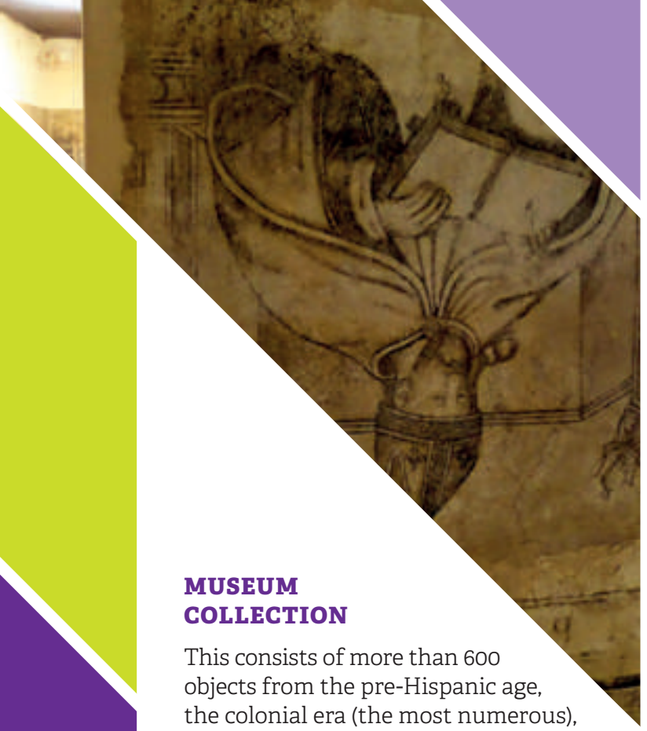


MUSEUM COLLECTION

This consists of more than 600 objects from the pre-Hispanic age, the colonial era (the most numerous), and the 19th century, such as religious oil on canvas paintings, textiles, gold and silverware, and wood carvings.

RESCUE

The General Inspection of Artistic and Historic Monuments decided to rescue the building in 1920, turning it into a museum in 1921. Adaptations were made over the course of time until the second level was fit to display the sculpture rescued from the floods.

Restoration of the former monastery concluded in the middle of the 20th century, a task involving dredging, reconditioning, and rescue of certain areas of the ruins.

We can now enjoy the Plateresque and Gothic elements, early period murals, and imposing cloisters on a tour that shows us a place of great value in the history of the Evangelization of Mexico. Its collection includes pre-Hispanic objects, such as religious paintings and sculptures from the colonial era.



Address
Calzada de los Agustinos s/n,
Col. San Agustín de Acolman de Nezahualcóyotl,
Acolman de Nezahualcóyotl

Information
Tel. 594 957 1644

Entry fee: 65 pesos. Free admission on Sundays (Mexicans). Free admission to children under 13, students and teachers, and senior citizens.

Opening Hours
Monday to Sunday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

museovirreinaldeacolman.inah@gmail.com

CULTURA SECRETARÍA DE CULTURA | INAH

TUMULTUOUS HISTORY

The climatic conditions of the 17th century led to the San Juan River and Presa del Rey (King's Reservoir) bursting their banks and flooding the monastery. We have records of three occasions on which this caused the most damage: in 1629, 1645, and 1762, when the first floor was filled with water and mud. Due the building being impossible to use, it was abandoned, and then occupied by the secular clergy again in the second half of the 19th century.

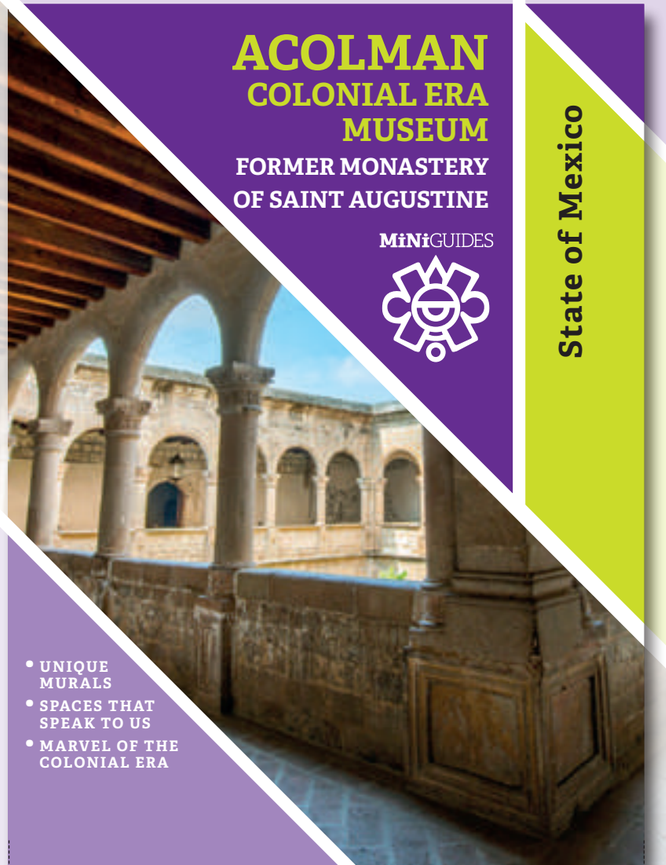




ACOLMAN
COLONIAL ERA MUSEUM
FORMER MONASTERY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE

MiNiGUIDES

State of Mexico



- UNIQUE MURALS
- SPACES THAT SPEAK TO US
- MARVEL OF THE COLONIAL ERA

LOOK OUT FOR...

Our attention is drawn to different forms of mural painting on subjects such as the Passion and Infancy of Jesus, as well as the cross in the atrium. On both floors, the Augustinian philosophy is captured in calligraphic friezes including phrases from Saint Augustine that refer to the community life of the friars and their relationship with God.

WALLS OF ART & DISCOURSE

The Augustinians who built this beautiful monastery complex used a pictorial program of murals that included Christological discourse, meaning they bring us closer to a religious vision that revolves around the life of Jesus Christ. This painting assumes different intentions depending upon which audience it is aimed at. Parts of it are about communal living and aim to strengthen the vows of each friar, but they also guide and catechize neophytes on Christianity.

The mural painting was executed by means of the fresco technique and the use of grisaille with shades of color in ocher and blue in certain areas. This painting shows us the reason for their evangelical mission, which was to convert and catechize.

YOUR MUSEUM MINI GUIDE

Impressive Spaces

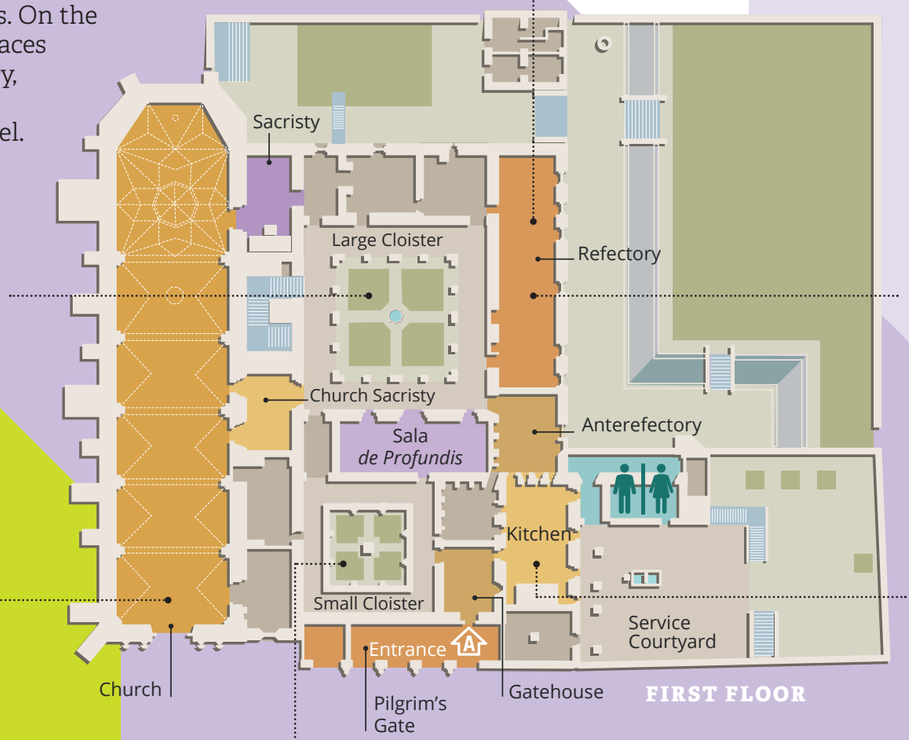
Visitors can tour the first floor of the building, which includes the pilgrim's gate, gatehouse, kitchen, refectory, anterefectory, sala de profundis, and large and small cloisters. On the upper floor, you can visit spaces such as the cells, west gallery, large and small cloisters, chapter hall, and open chapel. It is an architectural marvel of the 16th century.



Orange Tree Cloister
Decorated in a renaissance style, it has a set of anagrams in high relief with a sculptural quality.



Vault
This is covered with fresco painting executed by indigenous people under the instruction of the friars. Organic and mineral pigments were used in the mural painting.





Refectory
This is a space that the friars used for eating while listening to holy lectures from the pulpit located on the north wall. The vault is richly adorned with false fresco mural painting depicting details such as coffers, the Augustinian belt, and the anagram of Jesus.



Nursing Madonna
A depiction of the Virgin Mary breastfeeding the infant Jesus.

Large Cloister Second Floor
This place preserves many scenes about the Passion and resurrection of Jesus that were executed in the late 16th century.







Open Chapel or "Chapel of the Indians"
Used to hold mass for indigenous people who had recently been converted or were unbaptized.

Mural painting
with arabesque motifs in the open chapel or "chapel of the Indians"



Church
The facade is topped by a large belfry with three antique bells. Its Plateresque entrance is formed of a Roman arch with a double archivolt.



Small or "Cross" Cloister
A construction executed very simply under the Augustinian order. It preserves most of its original decoration, whose walls depict the infancy of Jesus.





Portable wooden altar
Oil on wood painting from the Museum collection



NOT TO BE MISSED

1. Cell number 13 displays a representation of a room for Augustinian friars.
2. 16th century mural paintings can be seen in the large cloister, the open chapel or "chapel of the Indians," and the refectory.



MOMENTS OF GREATNESS

1539
Construction of the monastery began near what is now the archeological zone of Teotihuacan.



1921
The monastery complex was turned into a museum while the restoration continued.



1992
An exhibition was installed to explain the history and pieces of artistic importance in certain areas of the monastery.



2000
Museum design was added to set the scene in one cell and the gallery of noteworthy Augustinians.

2012
More than 50 years after its rescue, a phase of maintenance and deep restoration began.

