

## Metropolitan Cathedral



Previously it was called the First Cathedral of Central America, for being the only Metropolitan Cathedral of the isthmus from 1743 to 1913. It is located in front of the east side of the Plaza de la Constitución in the Historic Center of Guatemala City.

The building was built between 1782 and 1815 and the towers were completed in 1867; It has neoclassical elements and has resisted -although with considerable damage- numerous earthquakes due to the thickness of its walls and columns of more than a meter thick.

It was severely damaged by the devastating earthquakes of 1917 and February 4, 1976 and has been repaired; the earthquakes of 1917-1918 caused the elliptical dome that it had then to collapse.

Address: 7a Avenida 6-73, Cdad. from Guatemala

Telephone: 2504 6868

Architectural style: Neoclassical architecture

Inauguration: 1871

Affiliation: Catholic Church Wikimedia Foundation

Dedication: Santiago El Mayor, Principal Patron of the Republic and Owner of the Cathedral

Architect: Marco Ibanez



Muni  
Guate



## Constitution Plaza



The Plaza de la Constitución, also commonly called Parquet Central, is the largest plaza in Guatemala, surrounded to the north by the National Palace, former seat of government, to the east by the Metropolitan Cathedral, to the south by the Portal del Comercio, and to the west by Centennial Park and the National Library of Guatemala

It is located on Sixth Avenue in zone 1, in Guatemala City.

Telephone: 4270 5542

Inauguration: January 2, 1776

## Central Market



Traditional handicrafts made by Guatemalan hands display their various shapes, sizes, and colors at the Guatemala City Handicrafts Market.

A space where the largest collection of crafts made by artists from all departments of the country is exhibited and sold, such as textiles and clothing, pieces of wood, leather and jewelry.

In addition to works of plastic art such as paintings, engravings,

sculptures and ceramics.

The market is located on 9th Avenue and 8th Street in Zone 1. It has 215 craft shops on the first level and is open every day of the week from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.



### Blond passage



The land on which this emblematic place was built belonged to Mrs. Trinidad Nájera, widow of Asturias. Later, it was named Pasaje Rubio, specifically by the surname of those who built it.

It is known that in 1931, Mr. Pedro de Aycinena bought this place. Some time later, between 1936 and 1937, this site was for sale and it was Gabriel Biguria Sinibaldi who acquired a part of it and his descendants remained the owners of more than 50%.

### Post Office Arch



It is the name by which the arch and bridge that cross the 12th street of zone 1 of Guatemala City, with which it joins the Metropolitan Cultural Center -CCM- is known -although it does not have an official name-. Previously, the construction belonged to the Palace of Communications, divided between the Guatemalan Post Office Building and the Guatemalan Telegraph Building. The CCM still maintains postal and telegraph functions (Centro Cultural Metropolitano, s.f.).

The construction of the Palace of Communications began in the government of Jorge Ubico and was finally inaugurated in 1949. It has a neo-colonial architectural style. The design was in charge of Rafael Pérez de León and Enrique Riera (Edificio de Correos y Telégrafos de Guatemala, s.f.). The arch is located on 12th street in zone 1, between seventh and eighth avenues.



## Concord Park



The place where Enrique Gómez Carrillo Park is located today was one of the first open spaces included in the planning of Nueva Guatemala de la Asunción by architect Marcos Ibañez.

Today's Guatemala City was designed after the earthquake that destroyed the capital in 1773 when it was located in the Panchoy Valley (today Antigua Guatemala).

## Location

The Enrique Gómez Carrillo Park is located on the 5th. and 6a. avenue and 14 and 15 streets of Zone 1, in Guatemala City. About the 5th. avenue there is a Transmetro station.



**MuniGuate**

