

INCLUSIVE SPACE

The museography of this site makes use of interactive forms of communication and its content is also aimed at people with disabilities. It has tactile information cards in Braille, there is an introductory video in sign language, and it has an elevator and ramps.

ABOUT THE BUILDING

The House of Carranza Museum is in an upper-middle class house from the Porfiro Díaz era, which was constructed in 1908. It was built by civil engineer Manuel Luis Stampa Ortigoza, who participated in the construction of buildings in the Cuauhtémoc and Juárez neighborhoods at the end of the Porfiro Díaz era. He lived in the house with his family until November 1919, when he rented it to then-President Venustiano Carranza, who used it as a residence and office for six months.

Our attention is drawn to its authentic wooden floors, hand-painted stained-glass windows with lead joinery, the skylight, stuccoes, the lantern in the middle of the entrance hall, lamps, and chandeliers. The family's coat-of-arms is displayed above the main door.



Address

Río Lerma 35,
on the corner
of Río Amazonas,
Col. Cuauhtémoc, Alcaldía
Cuauhtémoc, CDMX

Information

Free entry to children under the age of 12; senior citizens, retirees, pensioners, students, and teachers with valid identification; and people with disabilities.
Free entry to Mexicans and foreign residents on Sundays.
Tels. 55 5546 6494 & 55 5535 2920

Opening Hours

Tuesday to Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sunday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

www.inah.gov.mx
<http://museocasadecarranza.gob.mx>

 Museo Casa Carranza INAH
 Museo Casa de Carranza INAH
 @museocasadecarranza  @MCCarranzaINAH

 CULTURA |  INAH

CARRANZA, THE POLITICIAN

On the second floor, you can find the historical galleries “Carranza the man,” “Carranza the revolutionary,” and “Carranza the reformer and his death,” which narrate his trajectory as a public figure. Complementing the information are objects of personal use, including weapons and military uniforms, with an emphasis on the promulgation of the Constitution of 1917.



CARRANZA, THE MAN

The first floor, the bedrooms, and the office/library of the second floor recreate Venustiano Carranza's daily life. In these rooms, you can see personal objects, period furniture that belonged to him, his daughters Julia and Virginia, and the constituent representatives, as well as the works of art that adorn spaces throughout the building.

BEARING WITNESS TO LIFE AND THOUGHT

The museum is dedicated to preserving the memory of the life and works of Venustiano Carranza, one of the most important figures of the Mexican Revolution. It also disseminates the work done by the Constituent Congress of 1916-1917.

The first galleries show his daily life, while the latter ones explain his role as a politician in the Porfiro Díaz era, a revolutionary leader, and president of Mexico.

This collection consists of furniture and personal objects that belonged to him, his family, and some constituent representatives. The collection also includes works of art about Carranza that were created by artists who participated in the Constitutionalist Revolution, such as Gerardo Murillo (Dr. Atl) and Raúl Anguiano.

HOUSE OF CARRANZA MUSEUM

MINIGUIDES



Mexico City

- PERSONAL OBJECTS
- DAILY LIFE
- BEARING WITNESS TO THOUGHT

YOUR MUSEUM MINI GUIDE

Museography

During your tour of these 14 galleries of permanent exhibits, you'll be able to see nearly 3,400 pieces, including objects, books, photographs, period furniture, and personal items of the man from Cuatro Ciéneas.



Recreated Kitchen

The objects on display show the transition of the times. On one hand, you can see the traditional stove, whose burners were heated by charcoal. On the

other, people now had running water and the first refrigerators or iceboxes, wooden furniture with a special drawer in which the ice was deposited.

Dining Room

This has been decorated in an eclectic style, with English oak furniture and a grandfather clock whose face is inlaid with gold and silver.



Gallery: Carranza the reformer and his death

The objects shown refer to the laws that Carranza issued during the years of struggle, which served as a basis for the social rights articles of the Constitution.



Also exhibited are objects related to the Constituent Congress, such as a seat from the 27th Legislature, the record of congressional debates, and a facsimile of the Constitution.

Gallery: Carranza the man and his family life

An interactive display of the Carranza family tree allows you to learn more about

Don Venustiano. On display are pictures of his sons and daughters and objects he used in his daily life. One area shows a timeline of the public positions he held, as well as clothes and objects he used as president of Mexico.



Gallery: Carranza the revolutionary

The gallery shows moments of Carranza as a revolutionary leader. Pictures, documents, weapons, and objects tell the story of his proclamation of the Plan of Guadalupe to repudiate and overthrow Victoriano Huerta, as well as his confrontation with the Convention of Aguascalientes.



Entrance Hall

This place was used to hold parties and special events. Taking center stage is the equestrian portrait of Venustiano Carranza, painted in 1957 by the constituent representative for the state of Puebla, Salvador R. Guzmán.



Office of Constituent Representatives

Objects and photographs preserve the memory of their historic struggle and that of Carranza.

Presidential Office

Here, President Carranza received diplomats. The objects on display include a photograph album, a saber or katana, and a Japanese black lacquer casket with

mother-of-pearl inlaid in the form of a bird, possibly a crane. These were gifts from Japanese Emperor Yoshihito to President Carranza.



Painting of Venustiano Carranza with Education Minister Félix Palavicini



Parlor

Get-togethers with family and friends were held in this space. Its gilded wooden chairs were made in

the Louis XV style and came from France. The Florentine center table bears cameos with Greek and Roman motifs.

Office/Library

Here Carranza spent the most critical moments of his government and surely dealt with matters of great importance to the country. There are also swords, symbolic plaques (one for the closing ceremony of the Constituent Congress and another for the Carranza Doctrine), an Oliver typewriter from 1912, and an inkwell bearing three crossed cannons in the center.



You can also see his personal library, consisting of 833 books on different topics.



Venustiano Carranza's Bedroom

This space displays various photographs of the First Chief of the Constitutionlists next to his parents and siblings. You can also see some of his belongings, such as his dressing gown, slippers, and a trunk bearing his name. Occupying an important spot is a work by Patricio Quintero, an oil painting of Carranza with his two favorite horses, Bayo and Monarca.

Miss Julia Carranza's Bedroom

This room belonged to Carranza's eldest daughter, who always lived with him. You can observe a dressing table with a mirror and a photograph of Julia as a young woman, as well as a silk-embroidered picture made by her.



Aguilar-Carranza Bedroom

Virginia Carranza, daughter of Don Venustiano, and her husband, Cándido Aguilar, stayed in this room when visiting. You can see a fine porcelain pitcher, soap dish, and basin, as well as brass furniture. Also on display are photographs of different moments from their wedding.



DID YOU KNOW...?

Here, you can see a pen in its case with the inscription: "The Plan of Guadalupe was signed with this fountain pen on March 26, 1913, as was the General Constitution of the Republic on January 31, 1917."



NOT TO BE MISSED

The Plan of Guadalupe
This is said to be the original manuscript of the political plan in which Venustiano Carranza outlined the causes and objectives of the revolution against Victoriano Huerta. Furthermore, it was the legal means by which he established the creation of the Constitutionalist Army and assumed command of the same under title of First Chief. This is the museum's most important piece.

Color print of the fourth Constituent Congress

This is a photographic composition of 218 portraits of constituent representatives taken by the Mendoza brothers, Carranza's official photographers. The work commemorates the work done by the Congress.

IMPORTANT MOMENTS

FEB. 9 - 19, 1913

General Felipe Ángeles used the building as his headquarters during the Ten Tragic Days.



1926 - 1942

The house was rented first by the Embassy of France and then by that of El Salvador.



1942

The government purchased the house and decreed the creation of the Museum of the Constitution and Constitutional Laws.



FEB. 5, 1961

The property was inaugurated as the House of Carranza Museum by President Adolfo López Mateos.



1993

The museum joined the family of INAH museums.

