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UNESCO Region: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEANS

SITE NAME: Historic Fortified Town of Campeche

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 4th December 1999

STATE PARTY: MEXICO

CRITERIA: C (ii)(iv)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 23rd Session of the World Heritage Committee

The Committee inscribed the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv):

Criterion (ii): The harbour town of Campeche is an urbanization model of a Baroque colonial town, with its checkerboard street plan; the defensive walls surrounding its historic centre reflect the influence of the military architecture in the Caribbean.

Criterion (iv): The fortifications system of Campeche, an eminent example of the military architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries, is part of an overall defensive system set up by the Spanish to protect the ports on the Caribbean Sea from pirate attacks.

At the initiative of ICOMOS and with the agreement of the States Party the title of the property was changed to the Historic Fortified Town of Campeche.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The historic centre of Campeche is a harbour town typical of the Spanish colonial period in the New World. It has kept its outer walls and system of fortifications, constructed to defend this Caribbean port against attacks from the sea.

1.b State, Province or Region: State of Campeche

1.d Exact location: 19° 50' N, 90° 30' W



CITY OF CAMPECHE

AREA OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS
AND SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY.

2. JUSTIFICATION OF THE INSCRIPTION.

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a.2. Defensive set for Caribbean port cities, implemented by the Spanish crown against the pirate invasions.

b. Comparative analysis.

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The Borbonic stage.

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e. Effectiveness of management and name and address of the responsible person

At State level

At Municipal level

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- b. Pressures from the environment .
- c. Natural catastrophes and prevention planning.
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- e. Number inhabitants within the patrimonial area

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- b. About administrative arrangements for the follow-up of the patrimony
- c. Results of previous follow-up the reports

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- a. Photos and slides.
- b. Copy of the Partial Conservation Program and Improvement Plan for the Historical Center.
- c. Bibliography
- d. Custody of dates

8. SIGNATURE OF THE STATE

Identification of the property

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY.

a. Country.

MEXICAN UNITED STATES.

b. State, province or region.

STATE OF CAMPECHE.

MUNICIPALITY OF CAMPECHE.

c. Name of the property.

ZONE OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS OF THE CITY OF CAMPECHE AND ITS SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION.

d. Specific location on the map and indication of geographical coordinates.

LATITUDE	19°	50'	47"	N
LENGTH	90°	32'	14"	W.G.
LENGTH	6 h	2 m	9 s	W.G.
ALTITUDE	5 m.a.s.l.			

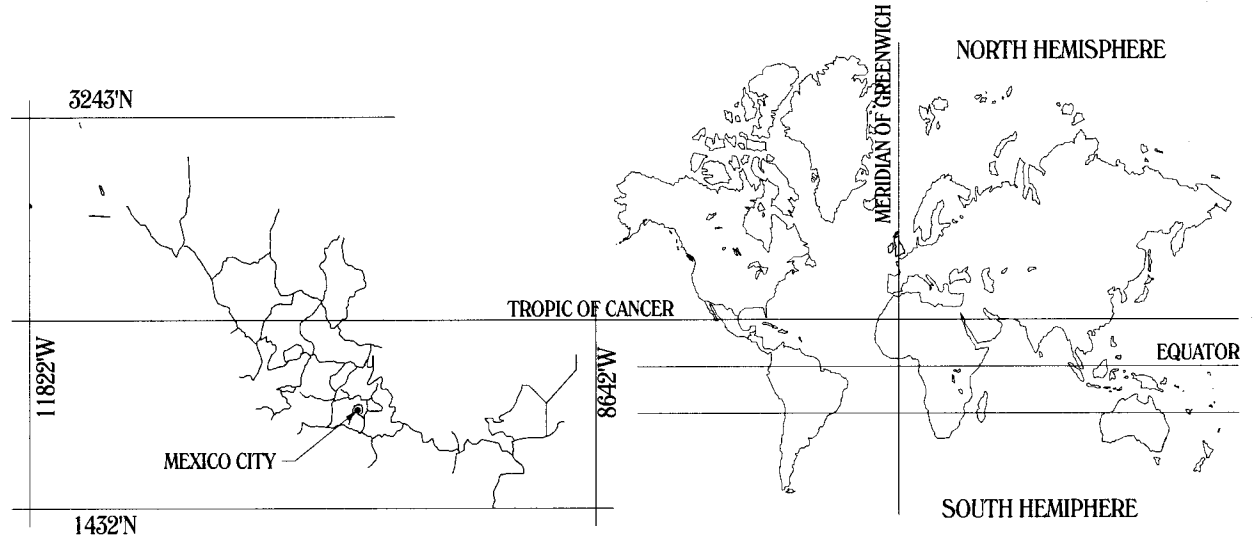
e. plans indicating the limits of the zone proposed for registration.

Plan No. 1. Campeche and its geographical environment.

Description of the plan.

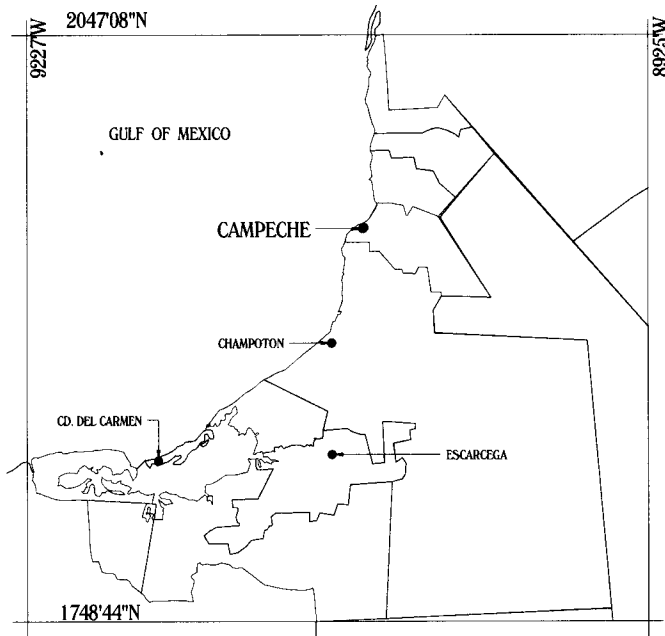
The city and port of Campeche is located in the coastal plain of the Gulf of Mexico in a non-seismic zone. The site where it is located is made up of small hills of low height in which three valleys are found named, Imí, China and San Rafael. All the areas that surround the current urban area present one or several limitations for the urban use; however, it is possible to employ almost the whole valleys' extension and part of the hills for urban uses. In this zone is counted on about 2,100 able hectares for this use, in particular in the valley of Imí, that concentrates 57% of this surface.

Geographical Localization of Campeche

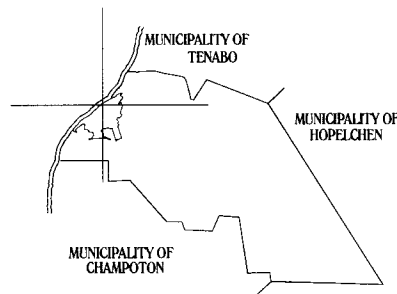


MEXICAN UNITED STATES

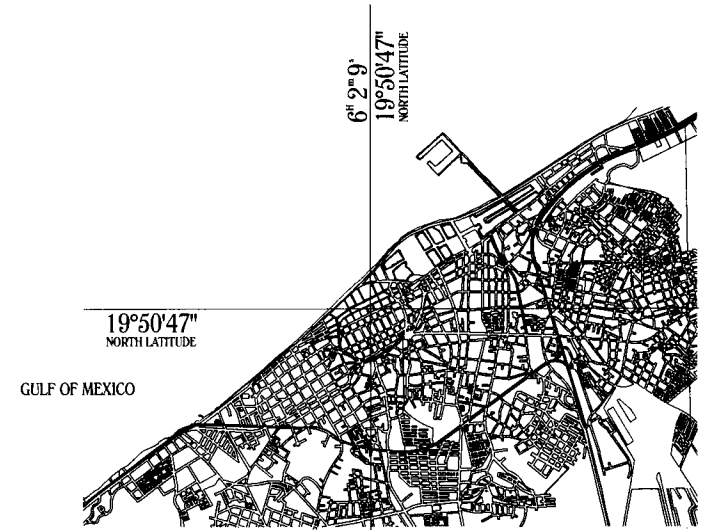
PLANISPHERE



STATE OF CAMPECHE



MUNICIPALITY OF CAMPECHE



CITY OF CAMPECHE

Justification of the inscription

Campeche has been city and commercial port and headquarters of government from its origins, what has permitted to maintain certain economic stability with some fluctuations in the production and economic importance of its primary activities, first the development of the dye stick and of the chewing gum and currently the fishing, between the most relevant.

For its hardly surpassed geographical isolation a few decades ago, the economic activities and the population stayed relatively stable for a long time and didn't increased until the whole country did. Between 1970's and 1980 the population grew with a rate of the 5.7%, about double the national standard, to reach a total of 128,434 inhabitants in 1980 and for 1990 the results of the census indicate 150,518 inhabitants. This quantity of population puts in evidence the constant growth of the activities of government and fishing that constitute the economic base of the city.

For the existing topographic limitations at the coast, the urban structure of Campeche has been branching mainly toward the subsequent valleys. In this way, the ancient activity centers of the urban structure are removed each day away from the sea and the urban zone tends to grow land inside. The uses of the soil and the communication in Campeche are organized radially from the walled enclosure, that constitutes the principal activity center.

f. Surface in hectares of the property proposed for registration.

Proposed Zone.

Corresponds to the surface of 181 declared hectares of historical monuments zone of the city of Campeche whose measures and contiguous are described in the Decree of 10th. December of 1986, and to five of the elements of the defensive system that are located outside of this zone: Redoubt of San Michael and the Battery of San Luis to the southwest of the zone; the Magazine and the Bunker to the southeast and the Redoubt of San José and the Battery of San Matías to the northeast of the historical center.

2. JUSTIFICATION OF THE REGISTRATION.

a. Statement of value.

a.1. Campeche, model of a city developed by the Spanish in American lands for port sites

The villa of San Francisco of Campeche was established in 1540 by Sir Francisco of Montejo El mozo. It was used by the Spanish as principal base for the definitive conquest of Yucatan. Due to its role as a peninsular port of commercial liaison, for soldier and religious, its urban structure presents the characteristics of a colonial port city, with principal square opened to the sea from the one which were traced the squares (Squares) and solar distributed between the conquerors.

Justification of the inscription

The organization of the space of this city constitutes an example of the urban model adopted by the Spanish in American lands. Here, the conquerors had to coexist with other people, and while they settled in the downtown area, they used to send the indigenous toward the neighborhoods. This structure, in spite of having been conceived later consists in the central part of the wall that segregated it from the neighborhoods, yet conserves a good part of the continuity of the outline of its streets and the alignments of its original sides. This provides, to the physiognomy of the Historical Monuments Zone, a high level of homogeneity. Such physiognomy confers identity to Campeche, characterizing it even more and giving it a specific identity

This homogeneity is the result in a large extend, due to the fact that in the Historical monument Zone we find 1016 buildings which occupy 163 blocks, built between the centuries XVI to XIX, in which are combined various architectural styles typical of each historic stage. Of them, 12 were used for religious purposes, and the remaining are properties used for educational and public assistance, services, or were used by civil, ecclesiastic or military authorities.

a.2. Defense system for Caribbean port cities implanted by the Spanish crown against the pirates' invasions.

Toward the end of the XVIIth. century, the confrontation between European specially the French, English and Dutch, who were threatening the Spanish control in America, and that of the coast cities in particular provoked intensive projects for fortification of the of the Caribbean ports, among them Campeche, having been the one that suffered more damage during the first piracy era.

The value of the fortifications system of the city of Campeche is based not only on the fact of being a testimony of historical processes that belong to the human history, specifically the pirate invasions of the Caribbean; but it is furthermore an interesting historical case of a global defense project for a territory linked to important trade and navigation routes. It equally has an important value because the constructions have a close relationship with the advances of science and technique, of naval and port engineering, with constructive technical evolution, the development of armaments and of war, the interpretation of European architecture models and of military engineering and their adjustment to the circumstances of Campeche, as well as its influence on other programs and on the urban and territorial organization of the city.

Campeche it is the one of the two Mexican fortified cities that still counts with part of its defensive system in original state, keeping in the interior of the walled enclosure its original orthogonal street plan that exist since from the foundation of the city. The fortified system still conserves 5 of its 8 bulwarks, as well as parts of the wall and one of the access doors, "the land door", which is the today's symbol of the city. It still possesses part of its external defensive system made of redoubts, the batteries and bunkers.

Justification of the inscription

b. Comparative analysis.

Fortification system

The fortified Caribbean was a vast defense plan established by the Spanish crown, visible in cities as Cartagena, La Havana, San Juan, Santo Domingo, Portobello, Veracruz and Campeche, the ports most commonly attacked by fortune-hunters with patent of pirate and by the pirates who gradually became the masters of the Caribbean the waters. This set of fortifications, is an exceptional legacy and can't be replaced Initially the Renaissance construction models were applied, changing later on to more specific models as found here in Campeche, contributing also to the evolution of the war architecture throughout world.

In the Mexican Caribbean only two important port cities remain: Veracruz and Campeche, being the last the one that presents an excellent state of conservation of its defense system. From among the four fortified cities that existed in the Caribbean, Campeche it is the only one that is not registered in the List of the World Patrimony. Campeche and Cartagena still preserve in good estate the testimony of this historical period when the pirates attacked, while the other two fortified cities, San Juan and Santo Domingo, preserve only part of their defense system, although they are registered in the list mentioned before..

c. Authenticity and integrity.

Zone of Historic monuments

The ground plan of the Historical Monuments Zone of the city of Campeche represents one of the authentic elements of the Spanish urbanism of America, since it corresponds to model used for port cities that the Spanish implemented during the conquest. Traces not only remain, it still possesses important parts of its original urban image. This gives the city a high degree of integrity, especially to the central zone, were a lot of renovation and rescue projects have been carried out, to preserve the original city image, especially reflected at the inside of the walled enclosure.

Many of the Monuments that form part of this zone possess the original materials used for their construction, since rescue and renovation project have been carried out using almost the same materials; this is particularly visible in the remaining churches and lots of other constructions of civil origin.

Fortification system

Currently five of the eight bulwarks that formed the walled enclosure preserve the original materials and constructive systems, and also 340 meters of the wall still exist near the land door; all the external defensive supports have also the

Description

same characteristics of the previously mentioned materials.

d. Criteria according to which the registration is proposed.

(a) (iv)

Zone of Historical Monuments

The Zone of Historical Monuments of the city of Campeche, which has a walled part is an example of a colonial port city, that performed an important economic and strategic paper in previous times, preserving the traces of its urban ground plan and its monuments, which are the silent witnesses, of the level of conservation and integrity of the city.

Fortification system

The fortifications system of Campeche is an eminent example of military architecture of the centuries XVII and XVIII, forming part of the integral defensive system of ports implemented by Spain in the Caribbean for their defense of the pirate invasions. The city of Campeche is one of the two fortified cities of the Mexican Caribbean area, and the only one that yet conserves to a large extent this important cultural patrimony.

(a) (vi)

Fortification system

For being associated direct and through its materials with a stage of the history of the humanity, that of the piracy of the Caribbean; because Campeche was forming part, together with other cities of the Caribbean, of a global defense system that implemented the Spanish crown in this region, being one of the four walled cities that existed, among them we have Cartagena, San Juan and Santo Domingo (these included already in the list of the World Patrimony).

3. DESCRIPTION

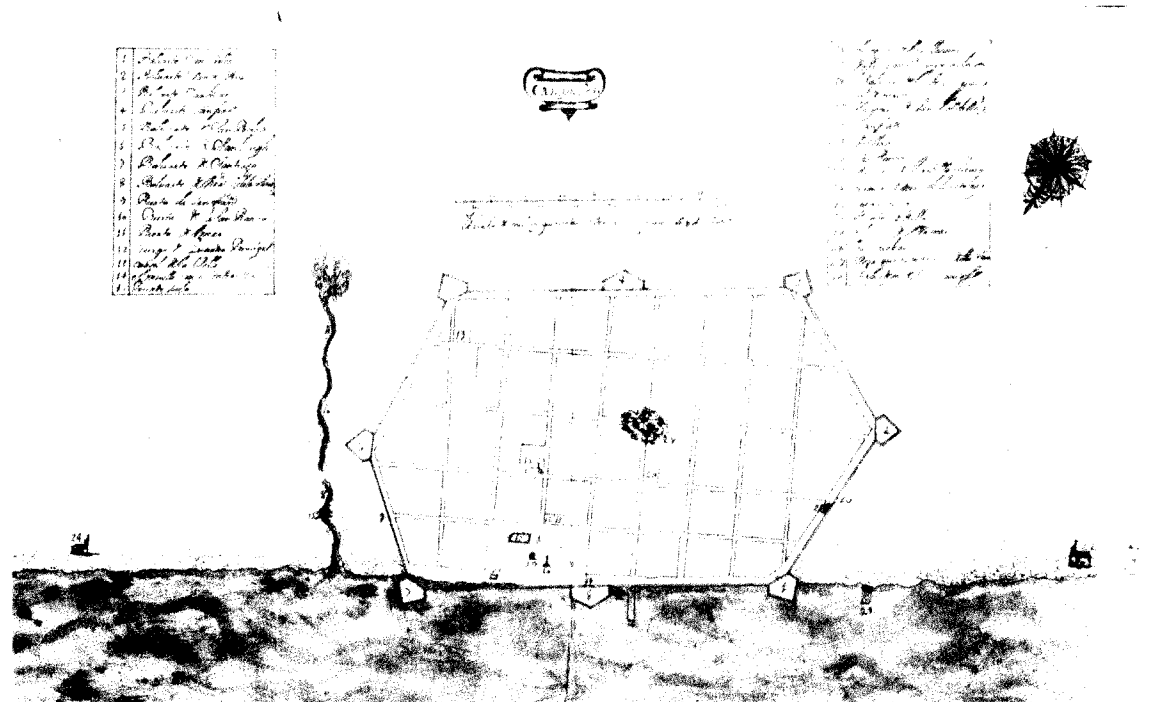
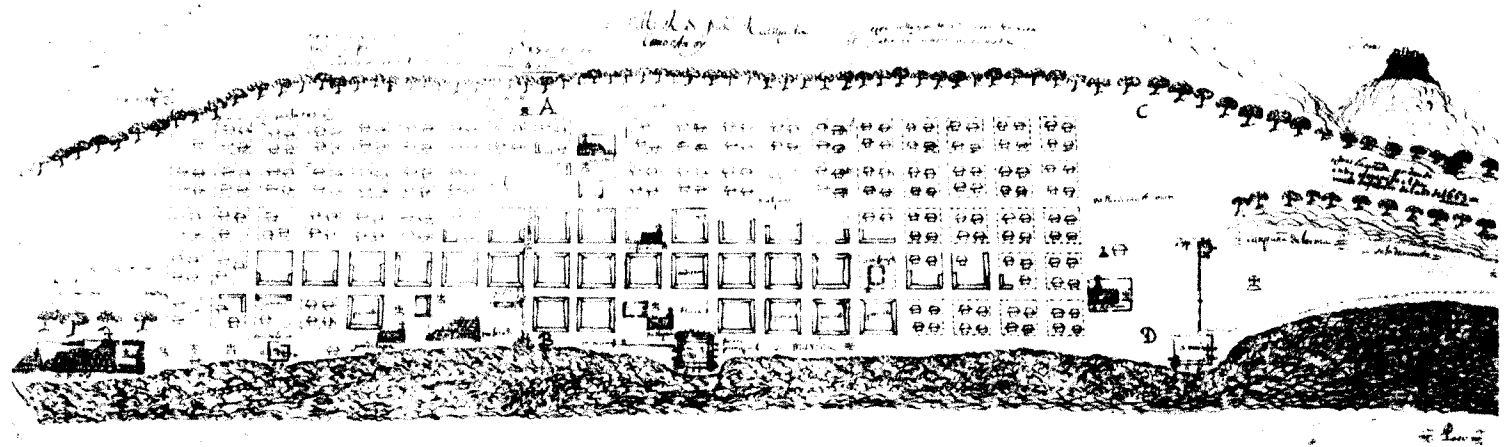
a. Description of the property.

Historical Monuments zone

The Historical Monuments Zone of the city of Campeche, decreed federally, shows an irregular polygon of 181 hectares, of those which 45.25 hectares correspond to the walled enclosure. Born as of the current founded central square by the

Beginning of the fortification of Campeche

Map of San Francisco de Campeche in the middle of XVII century. Shown the first fortifications.



Map of the fortification of Campeche at 1680, by engineer Jaime Franck.

Description

Spanish, and that governed the growth of the city, being extended to both sides of the sea, and being adapted to the contour of the coast as well as to that of the valleys. Toward the east-northeast side of this square is found the neighborhood of San Francisco and westward - southwest the Neighborhood of San Román.

The decreed area with Historical Monuments protection, consists of two sub-zones delimited by six perimeters, the "A" represents greater monument density and patrimonial value than the "B" zone with smaller density and less patrimonial value, being a transition and protection zone to the previous zone.

It is made up by 163 blocks that house 1016 buildings, of historical value, and built between the XVI and XIX centuries, 12 of them are or were used for religious cult, 7 are bulwarks, of which 5 are original, 1 was reconstructed and another more divided; 2 doors, that formed part of the wall, the one at the land site is original, the one giving to the sea has been reconstructed such as two huge portions of the wall. The remaining buildings were used by civil authorities, ecclesiastics, soldiers and particular. The use of these buildings is the: residence, of equipment (education and culture, health, recreation and sport and public administration authorities some of them have a commercial or mixed use.

In this zone, the permanency of the monuments during more than four centuries permits to give testimony of the spatial and temporary overlapping, of the various meaningful historical stages through which the country crossed, as are the colony, the independence, the reform, the revolution until arriving to the contemporary era.

The permanency is perceived in the urban profile of the zone, that is characterized by its composition, in the mayor part, by constructions of one level, emphasizing as milestones the Bulwarks, Doors and Wall segments and as vertical visual elements: the towers and domes of the churches.

Between the most important public buildings than are found within this Historical Monuments Zone we have:

MONUMENTS WITHIN THE DECLARED ZONE	DATE CENTURY	DECLARATION
The cathedral of The immaculate Conception	XVII- XIX	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The church and ex convent of San + +Francisco.	XVI-XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The church of the Sweet Name of Jesus.	XVI	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The church of San Román.	XVI-XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The church of Guadalupe.	XVI	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The church of San Juan of God.	XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The church of San Francisquito and ex-third order convent.	XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The church and convent of San José.	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The theater Toro	XIX	DECEMBER 10th 1986

Description

MONUMENTS WITHIN THE DECLARED ZONE	DATE CENTURY	DECLARATION
The house of the King Lieutenant.	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The Mansion + + Carvajal.	XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The Municipal Archive.	XIX	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The Municipal Palace.	XIX	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The Small Square of San Francisco.	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The Campechano Institute	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986

Fortification system

The fortification system is located largely to the interior of the historical monuments zone and toward both sides of this zone, in front of the sea, are located the external supports of the system. The internal defensive system certified by the linens of wall and existing bulwarks, as well as by the sea and land doors; the external defensive support formed it by the redoubts of San José and San Michael, the batteries of San Lucas, San Matías and San Luis and the Bunker and the Magazine.

The elements that form part of the Fortification System are:

NAME	DATE CENTURY	DECLARATION
The bulwark of San Pedro	XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The Holy Rose bulwark	XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The bulwark of the Loneliness	XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The bulwark of San Juan	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The bulwark of San Carlos	XVII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The land door	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The redoubt of San José	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The redoubt of San Michael	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The battery of San Matías	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The battery of San Luis	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The battery of San + + Lucas	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986
The Bunker and the Magazine	XVIII	DECEMBER 10th 1986

b. History and development.

Origin

The Villa of San Francisco of Campeche was founded in 1540 by Francisco de Montejo El Mozo to the southwest of the Mayan accession of Ah Kin Pech, being Felipe II, king of Spain. It had to have been traced of 2 x 3 blocks with the odd in front of the sea to form the central square and with symmetrical blocks to its sides and the northeast, destined secular clergy, in which the Parish is established. A little removed to the northeast, the Franciscans are settled and built their convent in Ah Kin Pech that would constitute the development center of the neighborhood Campechuelo or of San Francisco. In the opposite extreme, and also separated from the villa, was developed the neighborhood of San Román that was housing to the naboríes of Mexican origin.

Development of the commercial port and beginning of the piracy

The villa of San Francisco of Campeche is one of the expressions of the expansionist policy of Spain in the century XVI, forming part with Merida, Valladolid and Bacalar, of the accessions system of the peninsula for settlement, having Campeche the function of peninsular port for commercial, military and religious liaison and for the human and territorial development; it was also principal base for the definitive conquest of Yucatan, since there arrived products for the troops and reinforcements supply sent by Montejo el Adelantado (the Advanced) from Chiapas and New Spain.

Campeche was the only one port for marketing and of foreign communication of the Peninsula during the colony, hardly consolidated the one which began to be bored by the pirates, resulting in the end in the assault the maritime traffic ; to these were soon added the corsairs, sheltered with patent of protection by the Empires which had remained outside of the distribution of the New World through the bulla of the Pope Alejandro VI and the Treaty of Tordesillas. The first sieges of Campeche took place between 1559 and 1560; and the first measures that were adopted to combat them was the establishment military garrisons, but when the sieges increased, in the beginning of the XVII, there was need of building the first artificial defenses, mainly in strategic points of the coast and in some sites to the interior.

During the century XVI and first half of the XVII, the city was composed of two parallel block rows to the coast, traced form port square in front of the sea; with its indigenous accessions or neighborhoods that were defining its duality to both sides and in the subsequent part. Already in second half of the century XVII, the city was presenting a progressive formal growth, parallel to the coast, of two rows and fraction, with fifteen blocks columns, of those which the subsequent walled would enclose only eight. In its extreme: the neighborhoods of San Francisco and San Román and, toward the mountain, St. Lucia and Holy Ell, accession represented in the plan of 1658 in disperse form.

Description

Upon ending the century XVII the downtown area in the one were inhabiting the Spanish was walled in order to protect it from the pirate invasions, cutting sideways the rows of its consolidated blocks and including the subsequent accession to them, of mulattos and nabories, afterwards displaced. A second stage of the colonial city was beginning, the one which was sectioning to the city that had been developed during a little more than its first century of life

The Borbonic stage

The Borbonic stage within its program of planning, organization and modernization of its cities accomplishes, in the century XVIII, transformations of the interior and to the exteriors of the walled enclosure imposing the neoclassical architecture. In this era is built against the wall that had blinded the visual of the Greater Plaza toward the sea, the houses of government and of chapter, the customs and the supplies store, in style neoclassic, breaking with the colonial characteristics acquired in the previous stage. the redoubts of San José and San Michael and their respective batteries of San Matías, San Lucas and San Luis, are constructed also in this style. They are neoclassical. In 1777 Carlos III concedes to Villa the title of City of San Francisco of Campeche and per year following that of smaller port; and with the opening of the free trade establishes relationships to other ports outside of the national.

The independent era

In first half of the century XIX, the hectic political life - social in the search of a national identity during the first times of the Republic and the Reform, produce few changes in the architectural physiognomy - urban of the city, being begun to be demolished the walls around the end of this same century.

Modernization

As of second half of the century XX a new modernization of the city, with the name of "Campeche New", (Un Campeche Nuevo) at it beginning erans30you 231,200 square meters to the sea, to the border of the beach of the neighborhood of San Román to that of Guadalupe; continues to the great modernization of the decade of the sixty, during the one which with the wide vision of a planners equipment, urban and architectural designers, is generated the

For the city of Campeche are recaptured, from plan, the proposals of the Regulatory Sunday Plan García Branches of 1951. Modern nets for communication and public lighting are built the City become more beautiful with modern ornament. The Borbonic set next to the Bulwark of the Loneliness is demolished, in the one which the Town and the Government Hall was found the latter replaced by the modern of Corbusian inspiration that formed through the works of La Brasilia and Oscar Niemeyer, a contrast to the historical city, putting in emphasis its architectural an urban values.

Description

In number of two were the most negative action taken concerning the conservation of buildings, in the sixties, buildings that today are found in the monuments zone, and that of final of the century XIX and principles of the century XX for the fortifications system.

From the moment of statement of a historical monuments zone in the city, we can say that a framework for the protection of the patrimony appeared, and from that moment a lot of work is done to rescue and restore part of the patrimony, not only on particular monuments, but also on the whole, which explain that the historic center and its monument present a good general level of preservation.

c. More recent Documents relative to the patrimony.

- Federal Decree by which a the historical monuments zone in the city of Campeche is declared in 1986.
- Partial Program for conservation and improvement of the Historic Center (Walled Enclosure). (in process of legal confirmation during 1998)
- Descriptive cards of the monuments inventory

d. current conservation State.

From the emission in 1986 of the decree that declares historical monuments zone in the city of Campeche, many buildings have been effected by public restoration, interventions in the buildings of monumental value: Walls, Bulwarks, Redoubts, Batteries, Churches and Civil Buildings.

Recently there have been carried out works to conceal the air nets of electrical energy, of paving, elimination of announcements, as well as the rescue of the facades of the walled enclosure, this last program also it has been accomplished on the facades of the centers of the traditional neighborhoods.

In the walled enclosure are concentrated 52.07% of the total of monuments mentioned in the decree, and of these 45.67% present a good conservation state 52.44 % is in regular state due to the lack of maintenance, mainly of painting and damages in the interiors, and only 1.89 % is in very wrong conservation state. This later percentage are buildings that are in complete abandonment state and that present the risk to fall down..

In the infrastructure line, in the historical center have been invested 15 million of pesos (4.6 million of dollars), those which served to conceal the cables of the air net of electrical energy, the paving of streets, and the introduction of the pluvial and sanitary drainage.

In the last two years with a public investment of 9.5 million of pesos (1 million of dollars) have been restored and

Description

rehabilitated 4 buildings located in the historical monuments zone, and has been accomplished the rescue of all the facades that are found in the walled enclosure, the neighborhood centers of Guadalupe, of San Francisco and of San Román , as well as those located on 12 th. street between Guadalupe and San Francisco , San Román and the walled enclosure, and the Paseo de los Heroes. In the present year there are plans to invest in the rescue of the house labeled with the number 6 of the street 57 located in the Historical Center 4 million of pesos (475 thousand dollars), in the maintenance of the cathedral 500 thousand pesos (57 thousand dollars), and in the restoration of the bulwark of San Francisco 800 thousand pesos (91 thousand dollars).

e. Political and programs related to the use and to the promotion of the patrimony.

Within the objectives to reach by the Government of the State, expressed in the State Development Plan 1997-2003, are found to strengthen it the rescue work of the Cultural Patrimony, and the restoration and preservation of the colonial architecture, civil, soldier and religious. It is also envisaged to promote the knowledge of the culture, through the accomplishment of investigation programs of the different historical and cultural processes of Campeche, of short and average term.

For this purpose the designated decentralized public organization State Sites Coordination and Monuments of the Cultural Patrimony was created, whose objective will be to work for the improvement and the conservation of the architectural real-estate patrimony; as well as the construction of the spaces and buildings that promote the artistic and cultural activities in the state territory; to formulate the partial improvement programs and conservation in the localities that include zones it hold to the preservation, for their better use without damaging its artistic and cultural values, as well as to promote the update of the legislation, in matter of cultural real-estate patrimony.

The Tourism Secretariat of the Government of the State, through its Address for promotion accomplishes activities that tend to spread the tourist and cultural patrimony of the entity at national and international level.

Among these programs we have:

- the participation in fairs
- the cultural diffusion through events
- the attractions diffusion through booklets and material printed
- organization of promotion trips toward other states of the republic
- organization of trips to familiarize trip agents, tour operators, reporter and tourist magazine publishers
- diffusion of the events to accomplish in the historical center through a tourist leaflet - cultural
- expositions of the tourist patrimony

4.-MEASURE

a. Property Laws.

Campeche counts with a population of 150,518 inhabitants following the 1990 census. The historical monuments zone, that corresponds to the districts 1.1.1., Center; 1.1.3, San Francisco and 1.1.6, San Román, had at that time a population of 21 ,474 inhabitants.

The growth with respect to the data of the 1980 census has been nearby 1.60% annually for the whole city and -2.83 % for the monuments zone, in the period 1960-1970, and -3.33 % for the period 1970-1990 for this area.

The percentages of uses of the soil in the corresponding part to the walled enclosure are the following:

Uses	Percentage
Residence	24.96
Trade	13.25
Services	8.78
Equipment	10.60
Mixed	9.84
Untilled or vacant	8.78
Communication	23.79
Total of private property	96.56%
Total of public property	3.44%

Activity sectors

Campeche it is a city that it has been maintained throughout its history as a lending services city, since 60.23% of the population economically active of 1990 were devoted to some class of services. The data of following table show this vocation:

Activity branch busy	Population.	Percentage
Agriculture, cattle-raising, hunt and fishing.	6,737	12.57
Mining and extraction of oil and gas.	432	0.81

Activity branch busy	Population.	Percentage
Manufacturing industry.	6,121	11.43
Electricity and water.	546	1.02
Construction.	4,527	8.45
Trade and restaurants and hotel services.	9,603	17.92
Transportation and communications.	2,367	4.42
Financial services.	801	1.50
Communal and social services.	19,496	36.39
Unspecified .	2,945	5.49
TOTAL	53,575	100.00

b. Legal State.

Protection procedures in federal level

1. - Federal Law on Monuments and Archaeological Zones, Artistic and historical. (approved 28 of April of 1972 and published 6 of May of the same year)

This law mentions in its first chapter that it is of public usefulness the investigation, restoration and recovery of the historical monuments and of the monument zones, in addition it indicates that the property owners of declared real estate historical monument have to preserve them and, in its case to restore them, previous authorization of the corresponding institute.

2. - Regulation of the Federal Law on Monuments and Archaeological Artistic and Historical Zones, (approved 20 of September of 1975 and published 3 of 1980 December).

This regulation indicates that all work accomplished in a monument or monuments zone, inclusive the announcements placement, notices, cartels, templates, various facilities or whatever other, can only be accomplished previous authorization granted by the corresponding institute. It also indicates that the competent institute will grant or refuses the authorization to all type of work.

3. - Decree by which the existence of a historical monuments zone in the city of Campeche is declared (approved 24 of November of 1986, and published in the official newspaper 10 of December of the same year)

The decree determines legally as such a monuments zone ,religious and civil when its is of interest and of great architectural value, indicating the legal conditions to those which will be held responsible for any type of works of construction, restoration or conservation of that zone, as well as the organizations or dependencies that will be in charge to monitor the fulfillment of the arrangements of its content. It also indicates that it corresponds to the National Institute for Anthropology and History to monitor the fulfillment of the same, helped by the current + +SEDESOL, and with the collaboration of the competent state authorities.

Protection procedures at municipal level

1. - Partial Conservation Program and Improvement of the Historical Center (Walled Enclosure).(in process of legal confirmation.)

In it is established how to stop the deterioration process of the historical center of Campeche and the necessity to establish a strategy of uses classification, inducing the utilization of its urban structure with tourist activities, commercial and of services. It also proposes to encourage the residential uses with the purpose of balancing the effects of the concentration of public service buildings in the zone. Being the action lines to follow:

To regulate the use of the soil through the definition of three zones: a commercial and of services, residential one of medium density and a most highly commercial one..

To vitalize the historical center through the accomplishment of social cultural and recreational events, in interior spaces of the walled enclosure. These activities will be focused toward familiar living together so that the new generations includes the downtown area within its daily memory.

To encourage the establishment of tourist services in the zone of greater patrimonial value, with the purpose of that the tourist penetrates the historical center. Most of these services are provided now in other areas of the city.

To stimulate to the private initiative to participate with investments that support the development of the tourist and cultural activity of the city, through the tax payment facilities such as the diminishing of the predial tax or construction licenses.

To improve the quality of life of the residents of the zone through two complementary action lines: the parking construction for the trades and services zone; and the prohibition, by stages, of the use of the public route as parking.

The coverage of this program is of 45.25 hectares.

2. - Regulation for constructions in the municipality of Campeche (published 28 of December of 1989).

In this is mentioned that all modification request of the real estate indicated as historical monuments will have to be transmitted to the Protection and Conservation Committee of the Historical Monuments Zone of the city of Campeche. It is also mentioned that the historical monuments will not be able be modified in no way unless it will be to recover shortages, or to release not historical aggregates, and that in all the cases will have to be presented the corresponding project for its study and approval.

It is indicated in equal form the type of possible intervention in this type of buildings, when of remodeling is concerned, not alone in the foreign aspect (facades), but also in the interior as are the modifications in the architectural and structural plan of the building.

3. - Regulation for the urban Image of the municipality of Campeche (published 22 of June of 1993)

In this is indicated that all the persons will be obligated to preserve and protect the sites and buildings that represent valuable testimonies of the history and culture of the municipality and state. These buildings will have to preserve their current formal aspect and any change or elements addition to their facades will not be authorized without the authorization of the responsible authority. The quarters also will have to maintain their/ physical structure until where it will be possible through the conservation, remodeling and utilization of all the constructions and infrastructure that they could be rehabilitated and when it represent a cultural good for the community. It is mentioned also that it constructions that alter the character of the neighborhoods, will not be permitted

c. Protection measures and putting them in practice .

Within the protection measures that they have been taken to preserve the historical monuments of the city of Campeche, one of the most important constitutes the Decree of the Monuments Zone. Due to this, the accomplishment of any type of work in the declared monuments will have to be checked by the state delegation of the National Institute for Anthropology and History, and approved by it in case all the ligaments for conservation are fulfilled, becoming the Direction for Urban Development of The Municipality of Campeche the one responsible for the expedition of a construction permit. Supervision will be done by personnel of both INAH and Municipality.

In the licenses aspect of use of the soil, this is granted upon agreement of the Urban Development Program of the city of Campeche, and to the Partial Conservation Program and Improvement of the Historical Center by the Direction for Urban Development.

Measure

Beside of all that, the city has a general set of dispositions for construction, that tend to preserve the urban image, and all possible internal or external changes to monuments, which must be observed at the moment construction license is expelled.

d. Organizations commissioned with management.

Protection procedures commissioned

Organization with management.

In State level

Federal Law on Monuments and Archaeological Zones, Artistic and historical.

Institute National Anthropology and History.

Regulation of the Federal Law on Monuments and Archaeological Zones, Artistic and Historical
Federal decree by the one which is declared a historical monuments zone in the city of Campeche

Institute National Anthropology and History

Institute National Anthropology and History

In municipal level.

Partial Conservation Program and Improvement of the Historical Center (Walled Enclosure).

Address Urban Development and public works of the Municipality of Campeche.

Constructions regulation for the municipality of Campeche

Address Urban Development and public works of the Municipality of Campeche.

Urban Image regulation for the municipality of Campeche.

Address Urban Development and public works of the Town Council

e. Degree in which management is effected, and name and address of the responsible person

In the State level

State delegation of the National Anthropology Institute and History

Street 59 No. 38 between 14 and 16

General Director: Atty. Carlos Vidal Angles.

Telephone: (981) 6-91-11 and 6-24-60

Fax: (981) 6-24-60

The purpose of this organization is to make observe the federal laws, state and municipal dispositions related to the Historical Monuments decreed in all the State . It is entrusted with checking the intervention requests on monuments presented to Direction for Urban Development of the town hall of Campeche, determining if it fulfills the limits of conservation matter, in order to power to issue this last the corresponding construction permit.

Historical Sites coordinator and Monuments: Arq. Carlos Miguel Huitz Baqueiro.

Projects chief: Arq. Ramiro Tapia Falcón.

Telephone: (981) 6-91-11 and 6-24-60

Fax: (981) 6-24-60

State Sites Coordination and Monuments of the Cultural Patrimony of the State of Campeche.

Street 63 s/n between 16 and 18

General Coordinator: Arq. José Buenfil Burgos.

Telephone: (981) 6-24-04

Fax: (981) 6-24-04

This organization has as a goal to execute the necessary works for the improvement and the conservation of the architectural real-estate patrimony, as property such as the construction of the spaces and buildings that promote the artistic and cultural activities in the state territory; to formulate the Partial Improvement programs and Conservation in the localities that include zones hold to the preservation, for their better use , without affecting their artistic and cultural values, as property as well as the promotion and the update of the legislation, in the matter of the cultural real-estate patrimony.

Chief of the Projects and Investigation Department
Arq. Nery Celia Rojo Aguilar.

Telephone: (981) 6-24-04
Fax: (981) 6-24-04

In the Municipal level

Urban Development address and public works
Ing. Antonio Alday Echavarría.
Av. 16 of September by street 53.
Federal palace. Ground floor .

Telephone: (981) 1-35-12, 1-35-11
Fax: (981) 6-03-30

The Urban Development Address and Municipal public works has its charge the fulfillment of the programs of public work approved by the town hall, counting for this on the following attributions:

- to Execute the program of municipal public work.
- to Supervise the works by contract and by administration that authorize the town hall;
- to Preserve and to give maintenance to the communication of the municipality;
- to Establish a permanent maintenance program of streets, hassocks, public work and other public places of the municipality;
- it will be responsible of the coordination of the institutions that exercise public works in the jurisdiction of the Municipality;
- to Advise to the Presidents of Municipal Boards, Delegates, and Delegates, in the accomplishment of the works that are effected in their jurisdiction;
- to Monitor that the budgets of the works go according the advance of the same;
- to Interfere in the execution of public work that has been given in concession and establishing the bases for public contest and subscription and to authorize the respective contracts;
- carry out and to supervise technically the projects and the municipal public works accomplishment.

In relationship to the urban development it is its function to formulate and to lead the general policies of human accessions, urbanism, housing and ecology within the territorial jurisdiction of the municipality and it corresponds to him dispatch the following matters :

to Formulate, in coordination with the federal and state authorities, the municipal plans of urban development;
Coordinating with the corresponding authorities to accomplish the necessary negotiations to adjust the tenure of the land;
to Promote and to regulate the urban growth of the communities of the Municipality, through an adequate planning and zoning of the same;
to Monitor the fulfillment and the application of the legal arrangements in matter of construction and human accessions;
to Promote the improvement of the housings and of the urban towns image and cities of the municipality;
to Authorize construction licenses to particular monitoring that the works are accomplished according to the specifications stipulated in the respective licenses;
to Elaborate and to maintain updated the inventory of the real estate properties of the municipality;
to Elaborate and to maintain updated the record of the properties located in the jurisdiction of the Municipality, in order to have a control of the same and to monitor the fulfillment of the respective fiscal obligations;
to Control the municipal cadaster in base to indicated what is in the respective legal arrangements;
to Apply the limitations and modalities of use that are imposed through the instruments of planning corresponding to the properties and public and private property real estate;
to Establish the regulation of the use of the soil in the localities of the municipality, respect for the city of Campeche, the limits of the outstanding Urban Directing program;
to Establish the official nomenclature of the public process, gardens and squares, and the numbering of the properties of the municipality.

Urban Development address
Arq. Edmundo Oloarte Jiménez

Telephone: (981) 6-20-23, 11-35-13
Fax: 6-03-30

f. Relative adopted plans to t property.

In the walled enclosure have been adopted in part measures of conservation and improvement contained in the Partial Conservation Program and Improvement of the Historical Center (Walled Enclosure), the one which after have been updated in the year of 1998, is being submitted to the for approval, something which will grant it legal force.

One of these measures is related to the Monuments rescue in bad conditions, such as the house of the street 57 No. 6 between 8 and 10, the one which is being restored this year. Some of the urban image actions outlined in the Program also they were considered during the accomplished facades rescue program recently done by the town hall, for example, the unification of the buildings fractionated through color and the appropriateness of the announcements used for commercial purposes

it is also concerned with action to develop in short term to transact it the declaration of the city of Campeche as Patrimony of the Humanity before the UNESCO.

g. Sources and financing levels

Source of Financing	Levels of the Source of Financing	Place of Application of the Financing
Social Development agreement	Federal	Zone Historical Monuments
Program of 100 Cities	Federal	Zone Historical Monuments
trusteeship Campeche Museum City	State	System Historical Fortifications
Investment trusteeship of the 2% on lists of Campeche	State	Zone Historical Monuments
State Budget for the Patrimony	State	Zone Historical Monuments
Municipal Budget	Municipal	Zone. Historical Monuments
Patronage of the City of Campeche	Municipal	Center Historical

Investments for the year 1998

Rescue of the house labeled with the number 6 of the street 57	4 million of pesos (475 thousand dollars)
Maintenance of the Cathedral	500 thousand pesos (57 thousand dollars)
Restoration of the Bulwark of San Francisco	800 thousand pesos (91 thousand dollars)

In spite of the fact that in the Historical Center has been spent a considerable quantity on improvement and rescue actions, the current financial resources, result insufficient to give, not only maintenance to it already undertaken actions, but also to undertake other works of rescue in the parts of the Historical Monuments Zone that has not been intervened yet.

To carry out these projects is help needed count with other sources of different financing from those which currently provide the necessary capital.

h. Sources of competition and of training in matter of conservation techniques and of management.

One of the commissioned sources of the fact that the interventions in the monuments are carried out, applied the adequate conservation techniques, it is the National Anthropology Institute. This had to count on personal specialized and on

sufficient knowledge about the same with the purpose of that the interventions that are accomplished could guarantee the genuineness and the integrity of the monuments that until today last. For lack of personnel and insufficiency of the training of the personal commissioned with this function, normally the interventions are reduced to the maintenance of the buildings, and not to the projects development most ambitious than they could contribute to the conservation of the property.

For such reason, and due to the fact that in the means do not exist commissioned organizations with the training + + of specialized technicians body specialized in the matter, is made necessary to count with technical supports of foreign institutions: national and foreign, for the training of the responsible for work, equipment for the safeguard of the built patrimony. This includes the three levels of Government

i. Arrangements for the visitors and concerning statistics to them.

Number of visitors.

The number of persons that visited the city of Campeche in the year of 1997 was of 215,714, of them 148,622 were national and 67,092 foreign. Until the month of April of 1998 the number had been of 66,032, 42,237 were national and 23,795 foreign.

Diffusion of the cultural values.

The town hall of Campeche and the Tourism Secretariat accomplish of regularly diffusion campaigns of the cultural values of the historical city through various events. Among those we have:

the "Sabadito Alegre" (Happy Saturday-afternoon), where cultural and artistic values are promoted
the "Verbena Campechana", taking place each Sunday with concerts of the Band of the Government of the State.
guided rides in streetcar, accomplished daily departing from the Principal Park and travel through the Historical Center and the Fortifications System.

the light and sound spectacle in the land door that is accomplished each Friday and in which stories about the pirate attacks are narrated

The Fair of the Book taking place once a year, and where publications of the historical and cultural patrimony of the state are spread

Expositions, festivals and conferences that are carried out in the Ex - Church of San José; the Galleries Joaquín Clausell, Sunday Pérez Piña and Progresses Manik;

Tourism office.

The Tourism Office of the state is found at Plaza Moch Couoh in front of the Palace of Government. Here it is found located one of the four tourist information modules for the visitors, being the others located at the Bulwark of San Pedro, the Bulwark of Santiago and the Municipal Tourism Coordination located on the street 55 No. 3 between 8 and 10. Here information is given about the city and the state through a tourist informer (bilingual, if it is necessary), providing equally printed material as maps, booklets, magazines and posters.

Hotels.

The Historical Monuments Zone of Campeche counts on a total of 536 rooms distributed in 12 hotels, of those which 9 are found within walled enclosure providing 236 rooms. In nearby areas to the Monuments Zone exist 5 hotels and some juvenile villas that supply 312 rooms.

Trade.

The traditional mall of the city is seated throughout the streets 8, 10 and 55 of the Historical Center, as property in the bordering zone to the Municipal Market. Among them are counted crafts establishment, artistic objects, publications, and typical products guided to the visitor.

Museums.

There are four Museums, that are found located in the bulwarks of San Carlos and of the Loneliness, and the two redoubts of San José and San Michael.

The Museum of the City located in the Bulwark of San Carlos contains a photographic exposition and of furniture property that represent the historical development and urban evolution of the city, had an abundance of 8, 759 visitors the last year .

The Museum of the Mayan Steles Dr. Román Piña Chan located in the Bulwark of the Loneliness harbors a representative sample of Mayan stelas and the principal events of this culture.

The Museum of ships and weapon reply pirates is located in the Redoubt of San José and houses an exhibition of weapons and pieces that date of the colonial era

The Mayan Art Museum that is found in the redoubt of San Michael possesses an exhibition of archaeological pieces of the Mayan culture.

Theater.

The city counts with three theater, of those which the Toro Theater is the only one that is found located to the interior of the walled enclosure, and is the one in which many theatrical spectacles as musical once are represented

In addition to this theater is found nearby the walled enclosure, on the Circuit Baluartes. It belongs to the Mexican Institute for Social Security and it is destined for the representation of works by a theater group sponsored by the institute. One other far away from the Historic Center is located at the University city. Exist other totally outside of the monuments zone; but in lands of the University City, used by the theater group of the Autonomous University of Campeche, and were numerous folklorists ballets and concerts are given.

j. Management plan.

There is no general management plan for the total of the historical monuments zone and of the fortifications system; however from 1995 was elaborated a Partial Conservation Program and Improvement of the Historical Center (Walled Enclosure), document whose limits have based the actions accomplished until today in the historical center.

Partial Conservation Program and Improvement of the Historical Center (Walled Enclosure.

General Objective.

The partial program of the historical center has as a goal to dictate the procedures to order, regular and to preserve the urban and cultural patrimony through two vertices: a, the regulation of the form of utilization of the soil and the intensity of the use; and other, the revitalization of the historical zone.

Particular Objective.

- to Establish the secondary zoning procedures that permit to regulate the use of the soil
- to Avoid the deterioration and the loss of public and private real estate of the patrimonial value within the zone.
- to Avoid that it continue the migration process of the original population toward the periphery of the city and to encourage its return with the improvement of the quality of life
- to Avoid the private cars concentration and public transportation buses in side the walled enclosure to avoid traffic congestion on the bulwarks circuit

Factors that affect to the property

to Avoid the use of the public route within the walled enclosure as a parking

Current agent of management.

Direction for Urban Development Of the City of Campeche.

State Sites Coordination for Monuments of the Cultural Patrimony.

k. Number of personnel.

The Urban Development Address and public works of the town hall counts on nine persons devoted to the approval and supervision of all type of constructions that are requested to accomplish in the Historical Monuments Zone. Of these, five are devoted to the inspection, and four are the superintendents with checking and ruling about the relevancy of the projects to accomplish in this zone.

The State Sites Coordination and Monuments of the Cultural Patrimony counts on two commissioned persons with the accomplishment of works for the improvement of the architectural patrimony, the promotion of the accomplishment of the partial programs in the monumental zone, and the update of the legislation in matter of the cultural real-estate patrimony.

5. FACTORS THAT AFFECT TO THE PROPERTY.

We could say that between the factors that more they have affected to the property in the last decades are related to the urban development.

a. Urban Development

As was mentioned with precedence, the harmful urban development for the historical monuments zone, and especially for the walled enclosure, began during second half of the century XX when the city begins to be modernized. In the decade of the sixty, together with the embellishing of the city, consistent in the modern systems construction communication axis and of public lightening, is demolished the Borbonic Set located as compared to the principal square that was harboring the Palaces of the town hall and of State Government.

The growth of the city and the modern architecture installation in the historical monuments zone are two of the elements that more they have influenced negatively on the conservation and the image of the city. With the first, there have been sponsored changes in the use of soil, generating adjustments of the buildings that threaten their genuineness and integrity. The modern architecture, on the other hand, has contributed with the deterioration upon implanting buildings of other

Factors that affect to the property

styles in historical areas and upon modifying to the monuments formally, through the use of current materials.

One of the principal causes of the demolition of the fortifications system of Campeche was, precisely, the increase and growing imbalance between the population intramural and that of the six neighborhoods that were surrounding it; since it was resulting uncomfortable to accede downtown solely by four points: the doors. These were closed all the nights letting isolated center and, the neighborhoods, without many of the services concentrate at the intramural zone. The needs of a city that was intending be modernized were crashing constantly against the old walls of the fortifications. In 1893 began the demolition, being accomplished other in the present century, as consequence of the interest of the concessionaires of a streetcars line. It was stopped due to the poor economical situation in Campeche.

b. Pressures bound to the environment .

As in the city of Campeche is not presented a high degree of environmental pollution still, this factor does not constitute a danger yet for the historical monuments zone and its fortification system.

c. Natural catastrophes and prevention planning.

The only natural phenomena that sporadically affect to the property, being able to cause eventually some damage to the constructive materials and to their structure are the hurricanes. These phenomena cause floods in some parts of the monuments zone, especially located them about the laughs of San Francisco, due to the intensity of the rains that accompany them. The part of the walled enclosure that was adjoining with the sea tends be deluged due to growth of this during the said phenomena occurrence. With the construction of the drainage of the city efforts are made to correct this correct the problem.

d. Pressures coming from visitors or tourism

By virtue of the fact that the number of visitors to the city is not large, the tourism can not be considered as threat to the historical monuments zone and to the fortification system. The bulwarks and the redoubts, by the abundance of visitors to the museums that harbor, they could be the most affected in a given moment; however, the daily visit average during the years of 1996 and 1997 was of 26 and 23 persons, we can say that this number does not put in danger to the property.

e. Number inhabitants within the property

The number of inhabitants of the historical monuments zone in 1990 was of 21,474, figure provided by the last census of accomplished population.

6. FOLLOW-UP.

a. Indicative key to measure the conservation state

One of the indicators of the conservation state of the historical monuments zone is the number of buildings that are found in property state. Between the located in the enclosure walled 45.67% of the total present a property physical state, 52.44% a regular state, and so alone 1.89% is found in wrong state. Concerning the conservation of the urban image, the accomplished facades rescue recently by the town hall of Campeche has helped to the fact that the physiognomy of the joint of buildings located in this zone shine homogeneous.

In what is referring to the fortifications system there are, of 8 bulwarks that were forming part of the walled enclosure, five are found preserved, The Loneliness, San Carlos, Holy Rose, San Juan and San Pedro; one was reconstructed, Santiago; one was divided, being object of restoration this year, San Francisco; and the last demolished, San José; what represents a 63% of the total of preserved original bulwarks. The wall has been the element of the defensive system that is conserved in smaller percentage, being this 12.6%. De the foreign fortifications are preserved the two original redoubts, what equals to the 100% of the total , and three of the four batteries, 75%.

c. Concerning administrative arrangements to the follow-up of the property

It does not exist administrative arrangement some that compel to the follow-up of the property. However, in the last 15 years has been given continuity to the conservation actions of the same, what has permitted their follow-up. This continuity has been achieved in property measure by the existing relative programs to the improvement of the monumental zone, where are outlined the conservation actions to follow.

c. Results of the previous exercise reports of follow-up

Concerning the conservation and rescue of the buildings located in the monuments zone, exists a follow-up in the conservation actions that they have been carried out in the last years. One of the first programs carried out in the walled enclosure served to conceal the air cables of electrical energy, program that together with that of paving and that of introduction of the drainage, they were the initial actions for the improvement of the urban image of this sector. There in after it program was accomplished for facades rescue, program that in addition to walled enclosure, encompasses also the centers of the traditional neighborhoods, and some of the streets that join them.

In the year of 1996 were recaptured 230 facades, being found 207 in the walled enclosure and 23 in the neighborhood of Guadalupe. In 1997 were concluded the projects in the walled enclosure being recaptured in total 992 facades. It was continued in the neighborhood of Guadalupe, San Román, and San Francisco intervening in 381 facades.

Concerning the actions accomplished in specific buildings, in 1996 was accomplished the buildings rescue located in the neighborhoods of San Francisco, San Martín and Guadalupe, as PROPERTY as was begun the rescue of the house labeled with the number 6 of the street 57, the one which will be continued during the present year. It is planned to give maintenance to the Cathedral and to restore the Bulwark of San Francisco during 1998.

7. DOCUMENTATION.

to. Photos and slides.

b. Copy of the Partial Conservation Program and Improvement of the Historical Center.

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d. data Custody.

Two governmental dependencies possess data about of the PROPERTY: the state delegation of the National Anthropology Institute and History, and the State Sites Coordination and Monuments of the Cultural Patrimony of the State of Campeche.

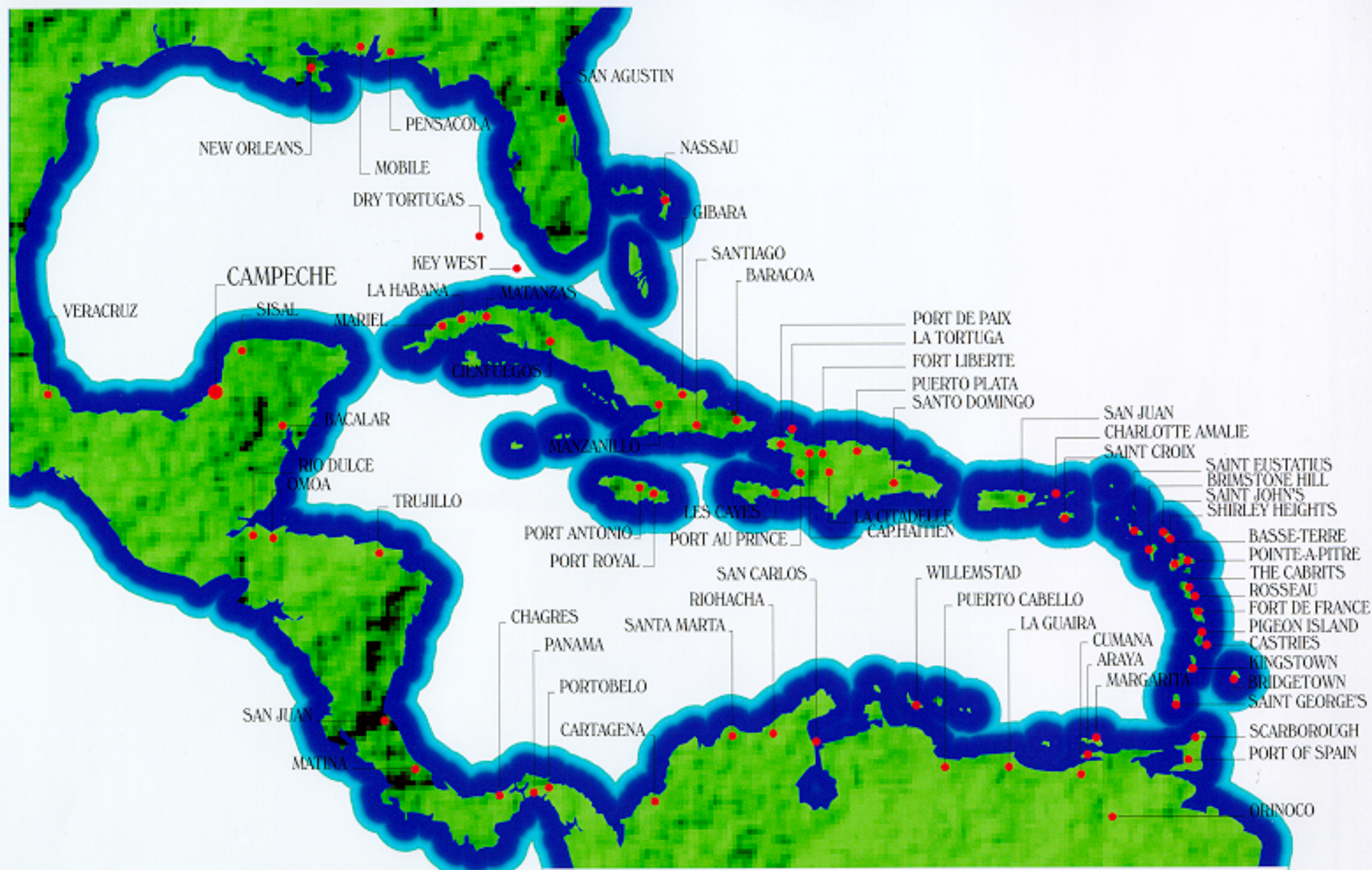
National Anthropology Institute and History
Street 59 No. 38 between 14 and 16
Campeche, Campeche.

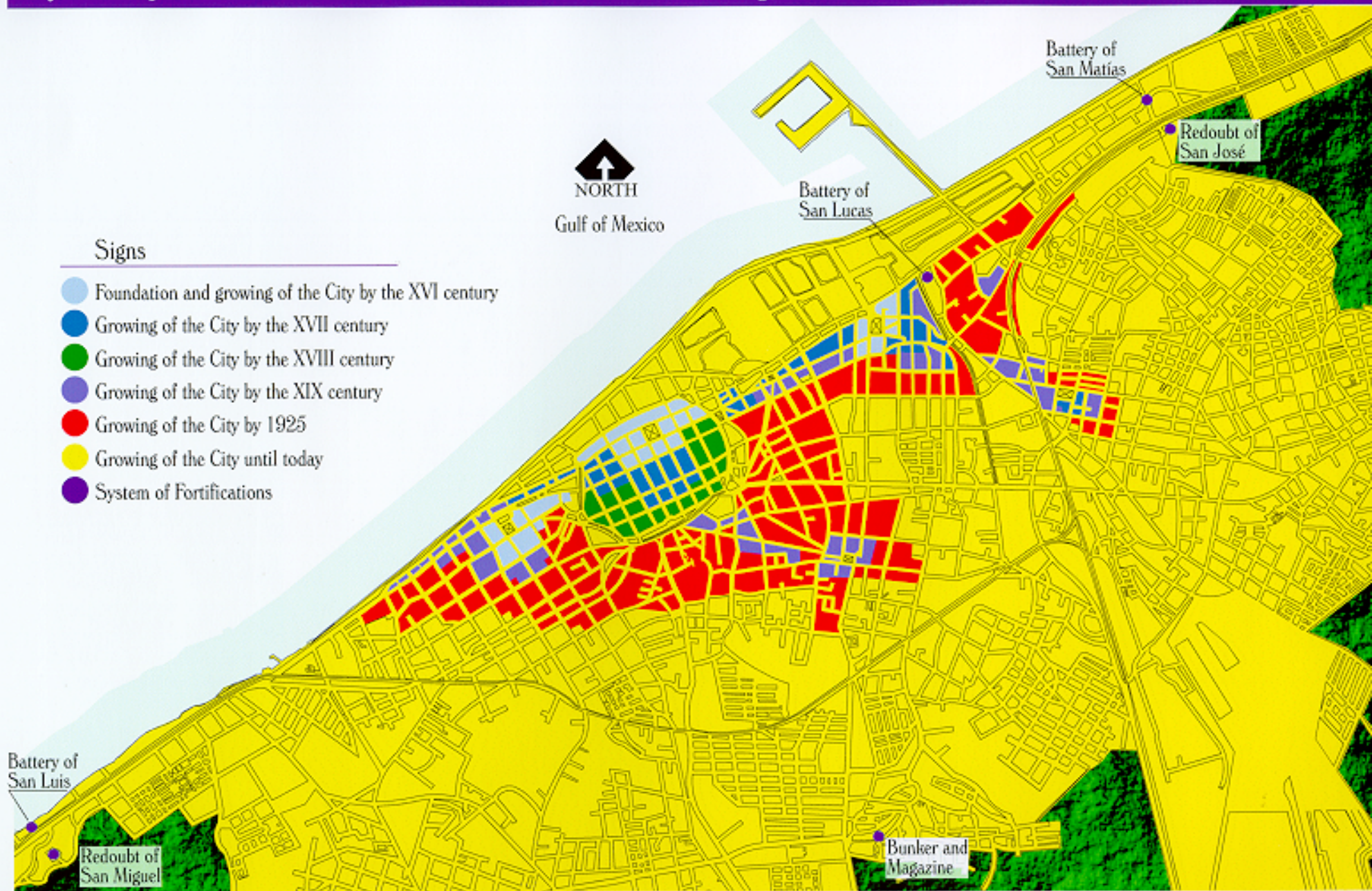
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Campeche, Campeche.

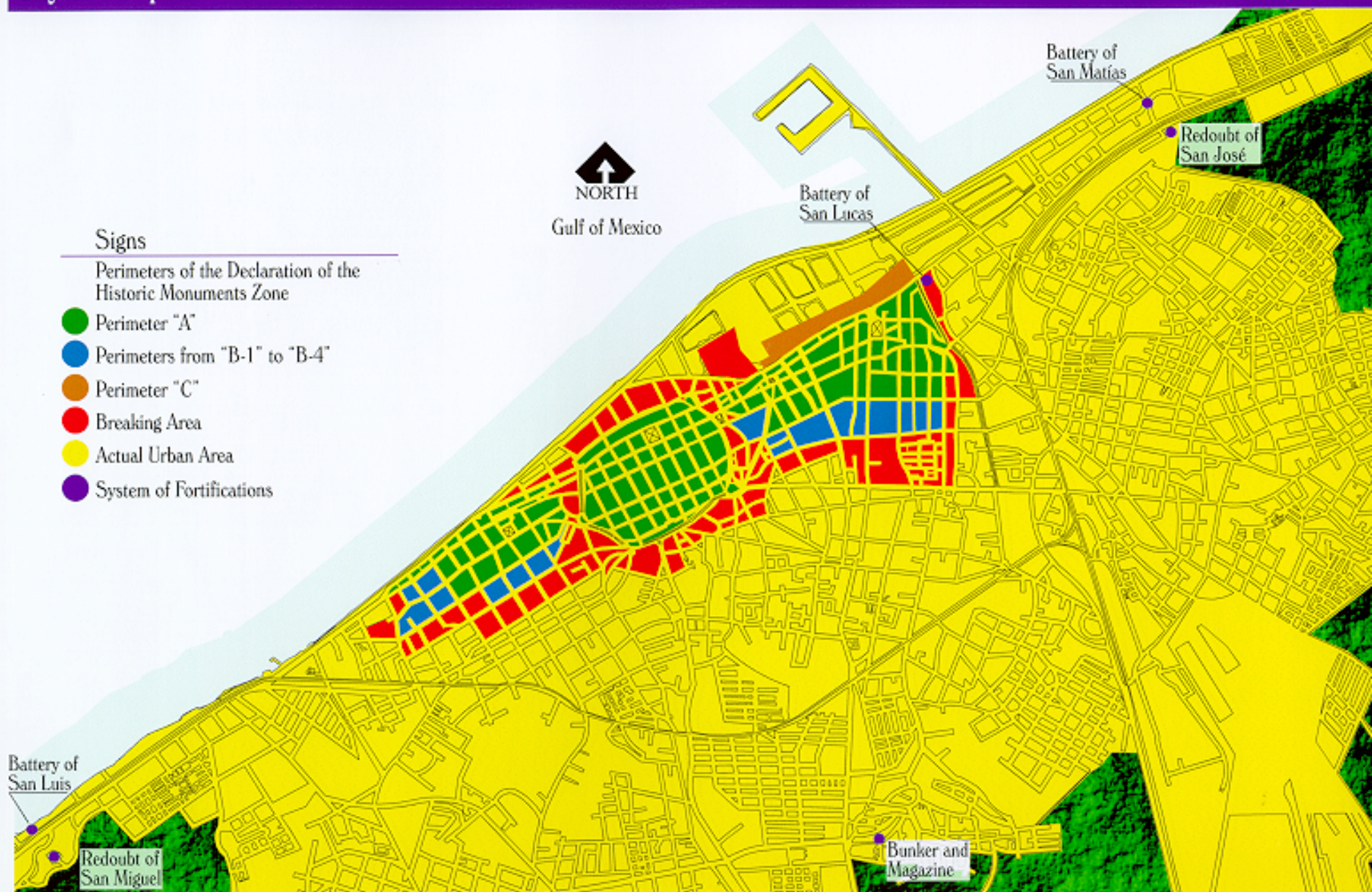
Signature of the participating state

8. SIGNATURE OF THE PARTICIPATING STATE.

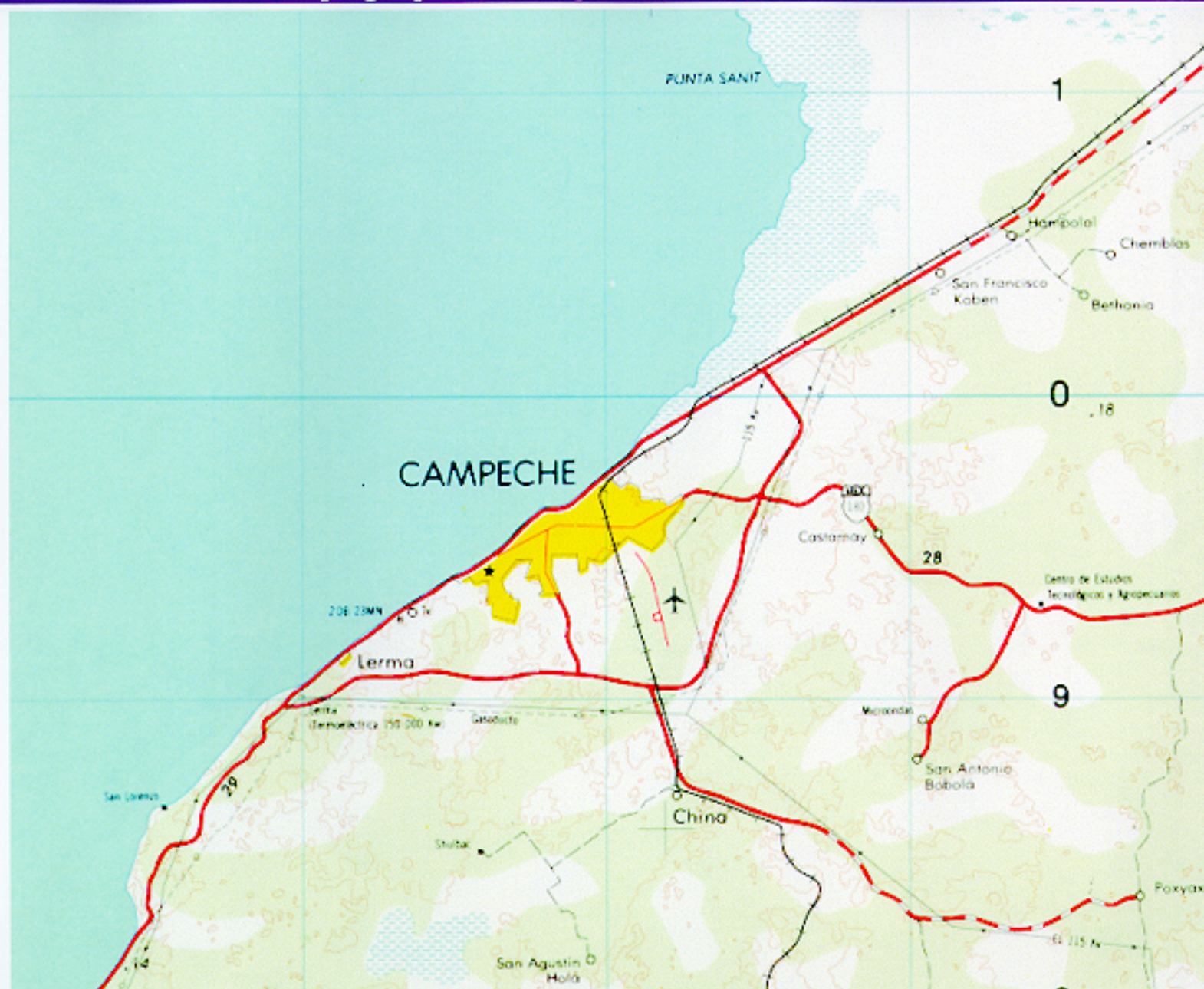
Caribbean Fortifications







Topographical map





Pictures

The Church and Ex-Convent of San Francisco





Historical Center



The Redoubt of San Jose



The Church of San José

The Cathedral of Campeche







The Church of the Sweet Name of Jesus



The Church and Convent of San José

The Small Square of San Francisco



Campeche (Mexico)

No 895

Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	Zone of historic monuments in the town of Campeche and its system of fortifications
<i>Location</i>	State of Campeche
<i>State Party</i>	Mexico
<i>Date</i>	23 June 1998

Justification by State Party

The town of Campeche is an urbanization model of a Baroque city (1686-1704), with a grid layout, surrounded by an irregular hexagon corresponding to the defensive belt which encircled the town and protected it from pirate attacks. For this reason, its system of fortifications is part of an overall defence plan, an architectural expression of its history, which still exists in certain town planning features.

Criterion ii

The area of historic monuments in the town of Campeche, with its walled section, is an example of a colonial harbour town which has played an important economic and strategic role over time. It still has traces of its urban plan and its historic buildings, which are silent witnesses to the high degree of conservation and integrity of the town.

The fortifications of Campeche provide an outstanding illustration of the military architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries, forming part of an integrated defence system for the ports established by Spain in the Caribbean to defend itself against pirate invasions. Campeche is one of two fortified towns on the Caribbean coast of Mexico, and the only one to have largely conserved this important cultural heritage.

Criterion iv

Category of Property

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the area of historic monuments of the town of Campeche and its system of fortifications are a *group of buildings*.

History and Description

History

Campeche was founded in 1540 by Francisco Montejo El Mozo in the south-west of the Maya

region of Ah Kin Pech, which had been explored and occupied by Spanish conquerors from 1517 onwards. From the start, the port played a major role as a starting point for expeditions to the Yucatan peninsula and the Petén region in Guatemala. Its commercial and military importance made it the second biggest town in the Gulf of Mexico, after Mérida.

During the second half of the 16th century, Campeche, like other Caribbean towns, was systematically attacked by pirates and corsairs in the pay of enemies of Spain; this is why a large-scale defensive system was installed. At the beginning of the 18th century, the town was surrounded by an impressive hexagonal wall with a perimeter of 2536m, 6-8m high, and 2.50m thick. An urban checkerboard plan was chosen, with a *Plaza Mayor* facing the sea and surrounded by government and religious edifices.

In the 19th century, the town endowed itself with a fine theatre, harmonized with the urban fabric. A section of the wall was pulled down in 1893 to open up a space with a view of the sea, and the main square was turned into a public garden.

In the 20th century, the traditional areas of the town centre were little affected by the modernization movement owing to a relative slackening of the economy.

Description

The area of historic monuments is in the shape of an uneven polygon spread over 181ha, including 45ha surrounded by walls, with the town stretching out on each side, following the configuration of the coast and the relief. The protected group consists of two sub-groups: area A with a high density of buildings of great heritage value, and area B, which is not so dense or valuable but which forms a transitional and protective zone. Among the *c* 1000 buildings of historic value are the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, several churches, the Toro theatre, and the municipal archives.

The system of fortifications, with the redoubts of San José and San Miguel, and the batteries of San Lucas, San Matias, and San Luís, is mainly in the area of historic monuments, at both ends and facing the sea.

Management and Protection

Legal status

Most of the buildings in the area of historic monuments are privately owned, with a few being publicly owned.

Legal protection is ensured by the 1972 federal legislation on Monuments and Archaeological Areas and by its application regulations of 1975 under which all modifications to buildings must receive prior authorization. A Federal Decree of 1986 lists the area of historic monuments of Campeche and places it under the authority of the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH).

At municipal level, a number of prescriptions regulate the conditions for carrying out work on

monuments, and ensure respect for the urban image and various protective measures. An important legal instrument is the *Partial Programme for the Conservation and Improvement of the Area of Historic Monuments* which has recently been adopted. This management plan is intended to be a dynamic instrument for the protection and re-allocation of buildings for new economic and cultural purposes.

Management

The main responsibility for management is held by the State Office for the Coordination of Monuments and Sites and the Municipal Department of Town Planning. These two offices are run by competent and motivated professionals, under the direct authority of the Governor or the President of the Town Council.

The Partial Conservation Programme mentioned above was drawn up by the Department of Urban Planning. It covers 42ha surrounded by walls, and lays down guidelines for conservation, for the allocation of land, and for the promotion of tourist, commercial, and social activities. It also aims at improving housing and living conditions in the historic centre.

At federal level, overall supervision of the conservation conditions of the cultural heritage is exercised by the National Institute of Anthropology and History.

Conservation and Authenticity

Conservation history

The conservation conditions are excellent. Even before the adoption of legal protective measures, the residents of the town carefully watched over the conservation of the historic centre and this public conscience is still very much alive.

A large-scale programme to restore facades has been implemented. It is not just a question of a facelift, since most of the buildings are still in a good state of preservation. Whenever necessary, work is also carried out inside the buildings. Several buildings of quality are in the process of being rehabilitated: No 6 on the main square will house a social and cultural institution and the *Renacimiento Circus* of 1910, which still has its original metal structure, will become a multi-purpose hall.

The works undertaken on several sections of the fortifications are exemplary. The green areas are well kept and the town is clean and peaceful.

Authenticity

The area of historic monuments and the system of fortifications have a high degree of authenticity because of the small number of transformations and interventions. Restoration works make use of traditional techniques and materials.

The authenticity of the historical centre is, to a large extent, due to the continuity of a traditional family lifestyle, with manifestations of a rich intangible

heritage, illustrated by local music, dances, cooking, crafts, and clothes.

Evaluation

Action by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the historic centre of Campeche and the system of fortifications in February 1999. In addition, ICOMOS also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages.

Qualities

The area of historic monuments is a coherent reflection of colonial architecture. The very well conserved system of fortifications is an illustration of military engineering during the period of Spanish colonialism in the Caribbean.

Comparative analysis

The historic centre of Campeche, surrounded by a defensive wall, and its fortifications are of an exceptionally high standard, comparable with Cartagena de Indias and San Juan in Puerto Rico. The harbour town is part of a defensive system and transport routes covering all the Caribbean, as demonstrated by experts who met in Cartagena de Indias in 1996 under the auspices of UNESCO.

ICOMOS recommendations for future action

The buffer zone is coherently defined but should be extended to cover a larger area, so as to preserve the heritage values of the perimeter of the historic centre, and it should also include the fortresses.

There is good reason to pursue with determination the present policy to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the historic centre and to make investments for an endogenous tourist development - accommodation in the home of an inhabitant, local crafts, and cultural events.

In addition to the historic centre and the buffer zone, it would be appropriate to take into consideration all the land of the municipality of Campeche, considered as a vast complex of architectural, archaeological, natural and cultural values.

Brief Description

The historic centre of Campeche is a harbour town typical of the Spanish colonial period in the New World which has kept its outer walls and its global system of fortifications.

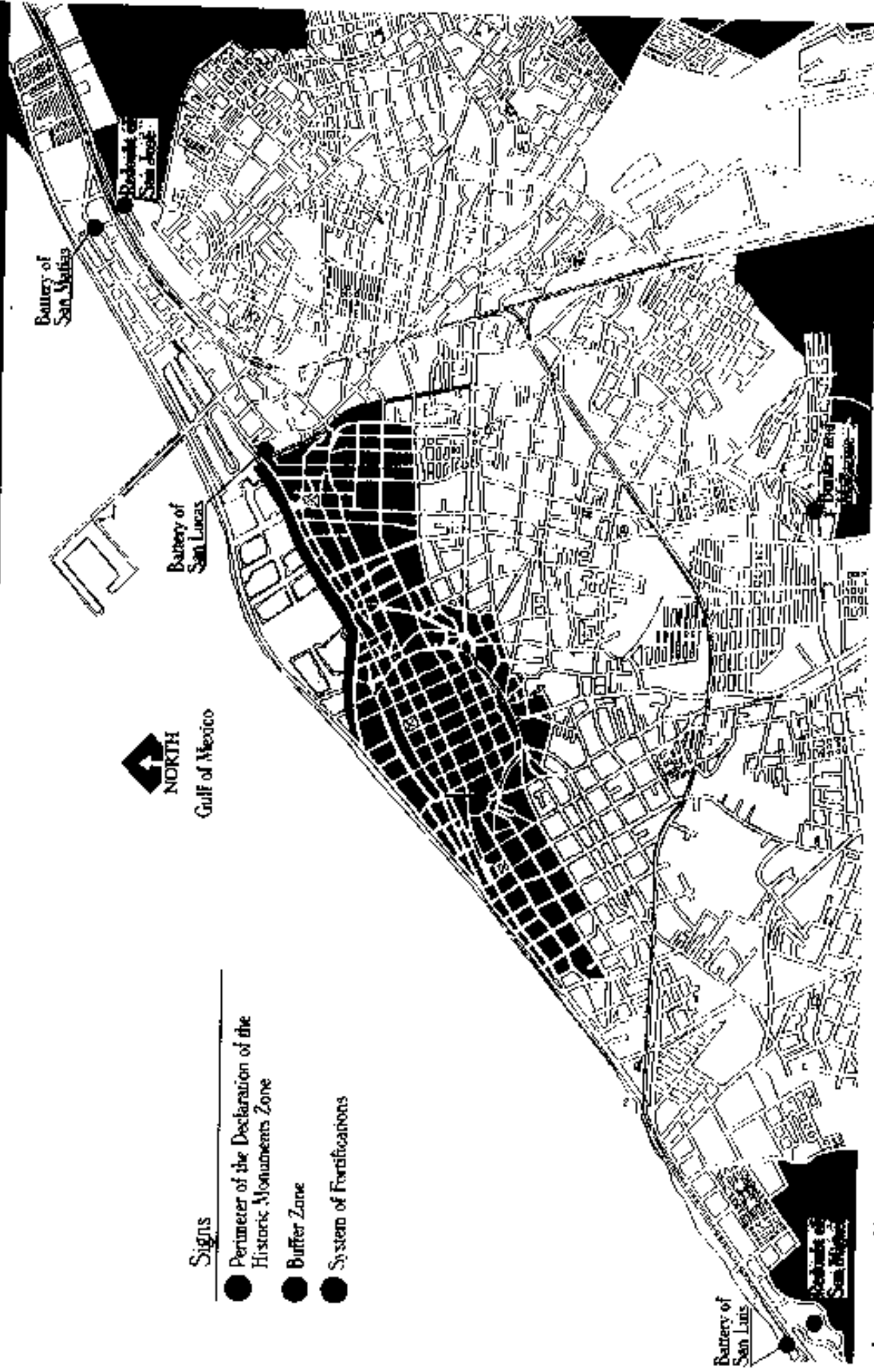
Recommendations

That this cultural property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria ii and iv*:

Criterion ii: The harbour town of Campeche is an urbanization model of a Baroque colonial town, with its checkerboard street plan; the defensive walls surrounding its historic centre reflect the influence of the military architecture in the Caribbean.

Criterion iv: The fortifications system of Campeche, an eminent example of the military architecture of the 17th and 18th centuries, is part of an overall defensive system set up by the Spanish to protect the ports on the Caribbean Sea from pirate attacks.

ICOMOS, September 1999



Zone de monuments historiques de la ville de Campeche et son système de fortifications / Zone of Historic Monuments of the City of Campeche and its System of Fortifications :
 Plan indiquant la zone proposée pour inscription et la zone tampon / Map showing nominated property and buffer zone

Campeche (Mexique)

No 895

Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	Zone de monuments historiques de la ville de Campeche et son système de fortifications
<i>Lieu</i>	Etat de Campeche
<i>Etat Partie:</i>	Mexique
<i>Date</i>	23 juin 1998

Justification émanant de l'Etat Partie

La ville de Campeche est un modèle d'urbanisation d'une cité baroque (1686-1704), selon un plan en damiers, entouré d'un hexagone irrégulier qui correspond à la ceinture de défense qui entourait la ville et la protégeait des attaques des pirates. Pour cette raison, son système de fortifications fait partie d'un plan global de défense qui, traduction architecturale de son histoire, existe encore aujourd'hui dans les caractéristiques urbanistiques.

Critère ii

La zone des monuments historiques de la ville de Campeche avec sa partie emmurée est un exemple de cité portuaire coloniale qui a joué un important rôle économique et stratégique à travers le temps. Elle conserve les traces de son plan urbain et de ses édifices historiques, qui sont les témoins silencieux du haut degré de conservation et d'intégrité de la ville.

Les fortifications de Campeche offrent un exemple éminent de l'architecture militaire des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles faisant partie du système de défense intégrée des ports implantés par l'Espagne dans les Caraïbes pour se défendre contre les invasions de pirates. La ville de Campeche est l'une des deux villes fortifiées de la côte mexicaine des Caraïbes, et la seule à avoir largement conservé cet important patrimoine culturel.

Critère iv

Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de bien culturel, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, la zone de monuments historiques de la ville de Campeche et son système de fortifications constituent un *ensemble*.

Histoire et description

Histoire

Campeche a été fondée en 1540 par Francisco Montejo El Mozo au sud ouest du territoire Maya de Ah Kin Pech qui venait d'être explorée et occupée par les conquérants espagnols à partir de 1517. Dès l'origine, son port joua un rôle majeur comme point de départ des expéditions vers la péninsule du Yucatan et la région de Peten au Guatemala et son importance commerciale et militaire en firent la seconde ville du Golfe du Mexique, après Mérida.

Durant la seconde moitié du XVI^e siècle, Campeche, comme d'autres villes des Caraïbes, fut systématiquement attaquée par des pirates et des corsaires à la solde des ennemis de l'Espagne. C'est la raison pour laquelle un système défensif à grande échelle fut établi. Au début du XVIII^e siècle, la ville était ainsi entourée d'une impressionnante muraille hexagonale d'un périmètre de 2536 mètres, d'une hauteur de 6 à 8 mètres et d'une épaisseur de 2.50 mètres. Le plan urbain en damier fut conservé, avec une *Plaza mayor* faisant face à la mer et entourée d'édifices gouvernementaux et religieux.

Au XIX^e siècle, la ville se dota d'un beau théâtre, harmonieusement inséré dans le tissu urbain. Pour ménager une vue sur la mer, une portion de la muraille fut abattue en 1893 et la place centrale fut transformée en jardin public.

Au XX^e siècle, un relatif ralentissement de l'activité économique fit en sorte que les espaces traditionnels du centre urbain furent peu affectés par le courant de modernisation.

Description

La zone des monuments historiques présente un polygone irrégulier de 181 hectares, comprenant les 45 hectares entourés de murs de part et d'autre desquels la ville s'étendit en suivant les configurations de la côte et du relief. L'ensemble protégé comporte deux sous-ensembles : une zone A, avec une grande densité d'édifices de grande valeur patrimoniale, et une zone B de moindre densité et de valeur moindre, qui constitue une zone de transition et de protection. Parmi les quelque 1000 édifices de valeur historique, peuvent être mentionnés : la cathédrale de l'Immaculée Conception, plusieurs églises, le théâtre Toro, les archives municipales.

Le système des fortifications se trouve en grande partie dans la zone des monuments historiques et à ses deux extrémités, face à la mer, avec les redoutes de San José et San Miguel, et les batteries de San Lucas, San Matías et San Luis.

Gestion et protection

Statut juridique

Les édifices de la zone des monuments historiques sont, en grande majorité, des propriétés privées, avec quelques immeubles de propriété publique.

Une protection juridique est assurée par la loi fédérale sur les Monuments et les Zones archéologiques de 1972 et par son règlement d'application de 1975 qui soumet toutes modifications des immeubles à une autorisation préalable. Un Décret fédéral de 1986 classe la zone des monuments historiques de Campeche et la soumet au contrôle de l'Institut National d'Anthropologie et d'Histoire.

Au niveau municipal, différents textes normatifs réglementent les conditions d'intervention sur les monuments, le respect de l'image urbaine et différentes mesures de protection. Un important instrument juridique est le "Programme partiel pour la Conservation et l'Amélioration de la Zone des Monuments Historiques" qui vient d'être adopté. Ce plan de gestion se veut un instrument dynamique de protection et de ré-affectation des immeubles à des activités économiques et culturelles nouvelles.

Gestion

La responsabilité première de la gestion relève du Bureau de l'État (Campeche) pour la coordination des monuments et sites et de la Direction du développement urbain de la Municipalité. Ces deux bureaux sont dirigés par des professionnels compétents et motivés, sous l'autorité directe du Gouverneur ou du Président de la Municipalité.

Le "Programme partiel pour la Conservation" évoqué plus haut a été élaboré par la Direction du Développement urbain. Il couvre les 42 hectares entourés de murs et définit des orientations pour la conservation, le contrôle de l'affectation des sols, et la promotion d'activités touristiques, commerciales et sociales. Il vise aussi la promotion du logement et des conditions de vie dans le centre historique.

Au plan fédéral, un contrôle général sur les conditions de conservation du patrimoine culturel est exercé par l'Institut National d'Anthropologie et d'Histoire.

Conservation et authenticité

Historique de la conservation

Les conditions de conservation sont excellentes. Avant même l'adoption de mesures légales de protection, la population de la ville veillait à la conservation du centre historique, et cette conscience publique est encore vive aujourd'hui.

Un programme à grande échelle de restauration des façades a été mis en œuvre. Il ne s'agit pas de simple "façadisme" car la plupart des immeubles sont encore dans un bon état de conservation. Quand cela s'avère nécessaire, les interventions portent aussi sur les

intérieurs. Plusieurs édifices de qualité sont en cours de réhabilitation : le n°6 de la place principale doit accueillir une institution sociale et culturelle ; le *Renacimiento Circus* de 1910, avec sa structure métallique originelle, va accueillir un hall polyvalent.

Les travaux entrepris sur les diverses parties du système des fortifications sont exemplaires. Les espaces verts sont traités avec soin. La ville est propre et paisible.

Authenticité

La zone des monuments historiques et le système des fortifications présentent un haut degré d'authenticité, compte tenu du nombre réduit de transformations et d'interventions. Les travaux de restauration ont recours à des techniques et à des matériaux traditionnels.

L'authenticité du centre historique est, dans une large mesure, due à la permanence d'une vie familiale traditionnelle, avec des manifestations d'un riche patrimoine intangible qu'illustrent la musique, la danse, la cuisine, l'artisanat, les vêtements ou la cuisine locale.

Evaluation

Action de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité le centre historique de Campeche et le système des fortifications en février 1999. Par ailleurs, l'ICOMOS a consulté son Comité scientifique international sur les villes et villages historiques.

Caractéristiques

La zone des monuments historiques présente un témoignage cohérent de l'architecture coloniale. Le système des fortifications, très bien conservé, est une illustration des travaux de génie militaire du temps des colonies espagnoles dans les Caraïbes.

Analyse comparative

Le centre historique de Campeche entouré de murailles et son système de fortifications sont d'une qualité exceptionnelle, comparable à celle de Cartagena de Indias et de San Juan de Puerto Rico. La ville portuaire s'inscrit dans un système défensif et d'itinéraires de transport qui couvre toute la Mer des Caraïbes, ainsi que l'ont mis en évidence les experts réunis à Cartagena de Indias en 1996, sous les auspices de l'UNESCO.

Recommandations de l'ICOMOS pour des actions futures

La zone tampon est définie de manière cohérente mais devrait pouvoir couvrir une plus large étendue pour assurer la préservation des valeurs patrimoniales du périmètre du centre historique et devrait entourer aussi les forteresses.

Il y a lieu de promouvoir avec détermination la politique actuelle d'amélioration des conditions de vie des habitants du centre historique, et d'investissements touristiques pour un développement endogène : logement chez l'habitant, artisanat local et manifestations culturelles.

Au-delà du centre historique et de la zone tampon, il y a lieu de prendre en considération l'ensemble du territoire de la municipalité de Campeche, considéré comme un immense complexe de valeurs architecturales, archéologiques, naturelles et culturelles.

Brève description

Le Centre historique de Campeche est une ville portuaire de l'époque coloniale espagnole dans le Nouveau Monde qui a gardé sa muraille d'enceinte et son système global de fortifications.

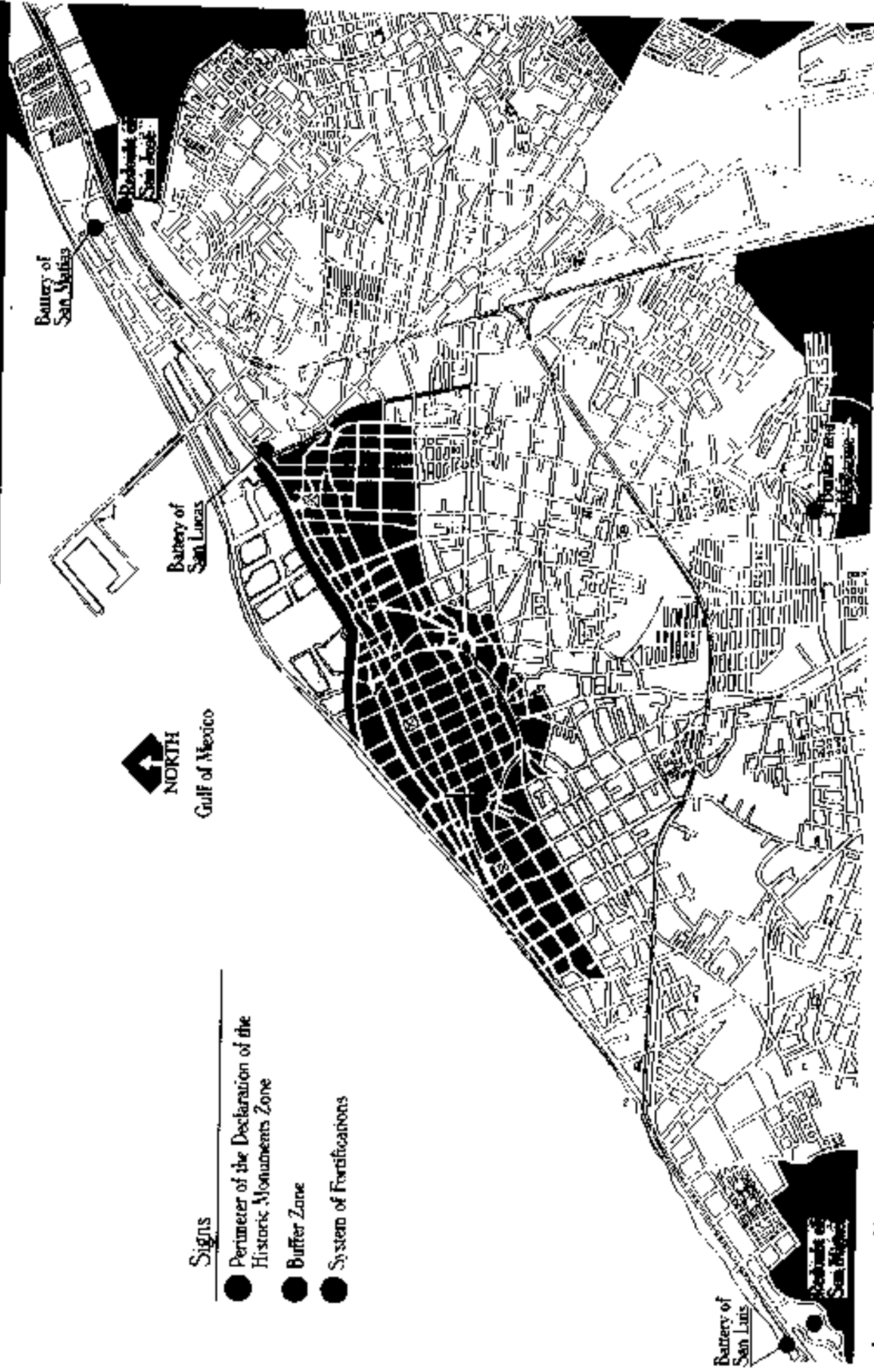
Recommandation

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial sur base des *critères ii et iv* :

Critère ii : La cité portuaire de Campeche est un modèle d'urbanisme d'une ville baroque coloniale, avec son plan de voirie en damier ; les murailles qui entourent son centre historique traduisent l'influence de l'architecture militaire des Caraïbes.

Critères iv : Le système des fortifications de Campeche, exemple éminent de l'architecture militaire des XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles, fait partie du système défensif intégral mis en place par les Espagnols pour protéger les ports donnant sur la Mer des Caraïbes contre les attaques de pirates.

ICOMOS, septembre 1999



Signs

- Perimeter of the Declaration of the Historic Monuments Zone
- Buffer Zone
- System of Fortifications

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