

Martín Cárdenas House Museum

Plan of Maintenance

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Figure 1: Martín Cárdenas House Museum

Abstract

The work here presented is a study directed to the conservation and management of the Martín Cárdenas House Museum, a National Monument in Bolivia. Analysis of the values of the building have been made, as well as the description, the current problems surrounding the property and finally a Maintenance Plan is proposed which will hopefully be implemented in the future. This work also intends to introduce the culture of maintenance for historic buildings in the city of Cochabamba Bolivia.

Background

Location and History

The Martín Cárdenas House Museum is a building located in the city of Cochabamba Bolivia, which belonged to Martín Cárdenas, the most important botanist that Bolivia had, he traveled throughout the Bolivian territory collecting several specimens of native flora, reuniting over 6500 specimens. His prestige passed through the frontiers and most of his explorations were self-financed thus demonstrating that research can be made in Bolivia even though the lack of favorable conditions.



Figure 2: Bolivia location



Figure 3: Martín Cárdenas House Museum location, close to main Square Plaza 14 de Septiembre. and Historical Center of Cochabamba city. Google earth

The building where the scientist Martín Cárdenas lived was donated posthumously on 1973 for be managed by the Prefecture of Cochabamba according to his will.

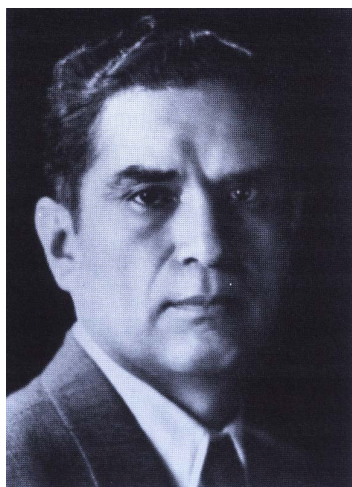


Figure 4: Martín Cárdenas

Martín Cárdenas (1899-1973) was born on November 12, 1899 in the Cercado province on Cochabamba, Bolivia. His fathers were Daniel Cárdenas Barrionuevo and Peregrina Hermosa de Viricocha, they had three children: Maria, a housewife, Manuel, a doctor and Martín, a botanist scientist. Even though being a son of an almost illiterate father, Martín Cárdenas inherited the love for traveling to forested mountains from his father. In fact Cárdenas' robust and long-lived father was an active merchant for many years in the harbor area of Santa Rosa, the Chapare tropic and in territories even more unhealthy and inhospitable.

Cárdenas realized his basic education on the Conciliate Seminar and on the Bolivar Municipal School. Secondary studies were realized on National Bolivar and Sucre on Cochabamba, both public schools.

Cárdenas graduated on 1918 as a bachelor in Science and Arts and obtained a scholarship to continue his studies in the La Paz Normal Superior Institute, where he specialized on natural and chemical sciences (1922). Cárdenas spent his holiday breaks in Cochabamba, making small trips and collecting plants and looking for their characteristics afterwards on books and magazines at the Municipal Library of La Paz.

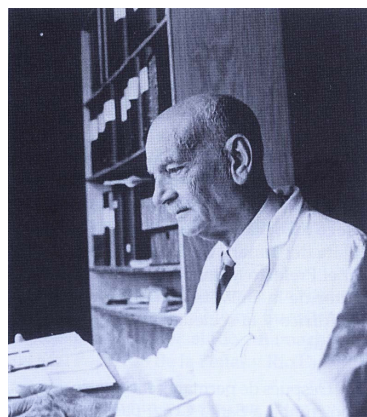


Figure 5: Erick Asplund. Swedish
Botanist

About that time Cárdenas was presented to Swedish botanist Erick Asplund¹ who traveled constantly through Bolivia, recollecting plants for his personal herbarium. Cárdenas accompanied Asplund on many of his crossings and attained a great knowledge on Asplund's company that strengthened Cárdenas' vocation as a botanist. Cárdenas personally stated that his encounter with Dr. Asplund defined his initiation to Botanic as well as providing him with access to knowledge on working field methods and research on herbariums and libraries.

On May 1922 Martín Cárdenas was now professor in the area of Natural Sciences and Chemistry, at La Paz Normal Superior Institute. Because of his great botanist vocation Cárdenas realized numerous recollection travels throughout the country. In this travels Cárdenas was able to classify 65 plants of Bolivia's flora, described 180 new cacti specimens with 16 varieties and registered 26 types of wild potatoes with six variants.

¹ Erick Asplund Swedish Botanist, took part in several expeditions of investigation and gathers of specimens. But his major interest was focused in the flora and the vegetation of South America, owed especially to the trips that he realized for these lands. The first trip of gathers was to Bolivia between 1920 and 1921, where he knew Martín Cárdenas whom influenced greatly in his career as botanist.

Cárdenas is accepted as the founder of new methods of agriculture in Bolivia.

Cárdenas realized studies at the Agriculture and Botanic Schools of Cambridge University on England, thanks to a scholarship given to him by the British Council.

Cárdenas Published more than 200 titles, amongst them books, magazines and scientific articles, he spoke various languages, his articles were written on Spanish, French or German, depending on the magazine and country of publication.

Martín Cárdenas became a professor and dean at San Simon University in Cochabamba city and was a driving force in the creation of the Botanic Garden that currently has his name.

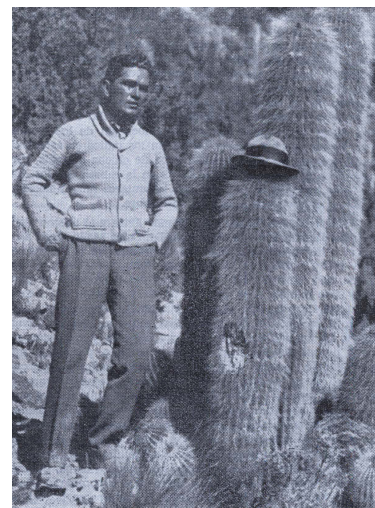


Figure 6: Martín Cárdenas with a *Trichocereus Poco* cactu.

▪ Description of the building

The house has two floors; the ground floor has a library, a small dark room that was used for developing photographs, an auxiliary room, a bathroom and a courtyard with a laundry area. The high floor can be accessed through a lateral U-shaped wooden stairs and on its left is a small hall on which several objects that belonged to Dr. Cardenas are exhibited, as well as living room furnishings and a desk, the bedroom and its bathroom, which contains old sanitary objects. There is a corridor on the center that leads to the balcony, and in front of the stairs the dinning room is located followed by the kitchen, which also has access to the balcony.

The only facade the house shows has a symmetrical composition, two lateral doors on both sides and a central window are located on the ground floor and two windows on both sides and a central balcony on the high floor. The balcony is made of forged iron, doors and windows are made of wood, and the roof has a wooden structure with zinc plating.

The walls of the house are made of adobe bricks, the inner walls are covered with plaster and the external walls are covered with cement. The house conserves its original mosaic floors on the ground floor and wooden floors in the high floor.



Figure 7 : Bedroom

Description to detail of the rooms and objects

The house where Dr. Martín Cárdenas lived is divided into two floors:

The bedroom is located in the first floor where an antique metallic cot can be found together with a wool mattress, duvets tailored to the use of the time, two blankets, one bed cover and two pillows. The bed is overall modest and common and under the cot a potty of enameled iron exists. On one side of the bed a wooden night table is found and over it an ashtray and two photographs exist: one of the mitred Bernardino de Cárdenas, the Bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and the other photo has an inscription that reads: **Indian Pottery**, also in the upper trunk of the table two jars of lotion exist and in the lower part of this piece of furniture can be found slippers, boots, shoes and leggings; a small original furniture for shining shoes, itself containing a pair of brushes.

The other furniture in the room is a bureau with several drawers where bed clothing, socks and handkerchiefs can be found, over the bureau is a “Saba” branded radio and over it a small totora boat of the Titicaca Lake serving as adornment.

A recessed wardrobe in the room contains Cárdenas’ bathrobe, a notebook with notes in foreign languages and a wooden chair with leather tapestry.

In the wall of the room a painting of Cárdenas’ mother can be found, Doña Peregrina Hermosa, in the north wall is located a small thermometer and two small circular pictures with the images of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Over the closet, which doors are curiously directed to the hall, are two travel luggage cases.

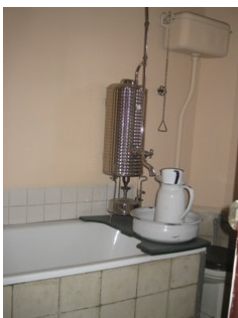


Figure 8 : Bathroom

Next to the bedroom the bathroom can be found, it has a high tank toilet, a sink, an enameled iron tub where two showers exist, one electric and the other has a kerosene heater. Above the sink a beveled mirror is hanged. A towel hanger where a bath towel can be found, a jar, a bathtub and one liter bowl of enameled iron.

In the halls a set of furniture exists: Two armchairs and a dark red colored sofa, one corner table adorned with a gray teddy dog of poodle breed, a central table of circular shape with a division and an ashtray of stainless steel with a legend written “**Imporbras S.A.**”.

Located in the same ambient, a wooden medium sized table with three European styled chairs with wicker seats exists, over the table a weight scale can be seen. Another small wooden desk supports a black colored typewriter branded “*Remington*”. On the east wall is a small pantry with four divisions where some rubber, porcelain and plush ornaments, a crystal ashtray, a small sized perforator and an inkpot are exposed. On the upper part of the hall another pantry with two small doors made of glass and wood exists.

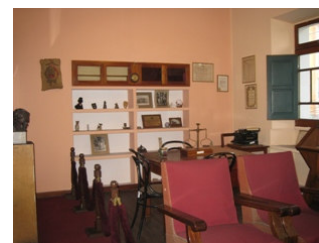


Figure 9 : Hall

A three-door wardrobe can be seen on the halls, on which drawers are saved implements for photographic cameras together with some lenses. On another compartment or body of the wardrobe Cárdenas' suits are located.

In this hall the Municipality (also abbreviated herein as the H.C.U) placed two pieces of furniture sustained by tripods, the first piece exhibits two photo albums, three photographic cameras and two incomplete sets of weights for the weight scale. The second piece of furniture, which is found on the interval of the staircase, contains ten travel passports, an army identification license and a shield of Cochabamba made of leather that was given to Cárdenas as a gift by the H.C.U. during his time as President on The University of San Simón in Cochabamba.

There also exist samples of raw glass to fabricate bottles and other glass objects that Tadeo Haenke made on 1800. Also exposed are two small wooden masks and a hat with the inscription MADEIRA written on it with embroidery on black colored background.

At one side of the wardrobe a wooden pedestal is found on which a small bust of Dr. Cárdenas stands which was sculpted by Emiliano Lujan.

On the West wall of the hall are found two paintings, one belongs to Cárdenas' mother Doña Peregrina Hermosa, based on oil in the year 1965 by the artist Antonio Quiroga and the other based on charcoal is the image of Dr. Martín Cárdenas himself.

Eleven diplomas are hanged on the other three walls of this hall together with a declaratory of Favorite Son of Cochabamba, given to Cárdenas by the Municipality during the management of illustrious poet and lawyer Dr. Héctor Cossío Salinas. Two photographs are also hanged, one corresponds to the Congress of Botany that took place on Washington in the year 1935 and the other photograph was made ten years later on 1945 in the same city.

The Municipality of Cochabamba installed a dark red carpet path, four wooden separators with cords lined with plush fabric, also dark red.



Figure 10 : Dining room

A small dinning room is located on the same floor, where a regular sized table exists with two wooden anatomic chairs and another collapsible wooden chair, a PHILCO branded refrigerator and above it a small bundle of plastic orange tulips.

A wooden cabinet also exists which has glass ware on its top and on its base the porcelain ware is found, together with a thermos and many empty bottles. where Cárdenas' kitchen utensils are exposed, there are also other utensils there that he took with him when went on harvesting trips.

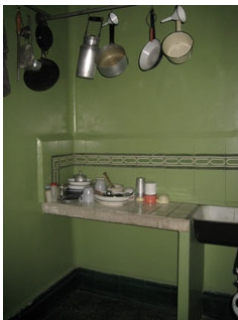


Figure 11 : Kitchen

Next is the kitchen, where a dishwasher made of enameled iron exists, a small kitchen table with white tiling where some kitchen utensils are such as: dishes of enameled iron, a coffee pot, a small mortar with its respective pestle, some cups of enameled iron, three stoves, a Universal branded electric kitchen, two pressure cookers, one dairy, one meat grinder on a wooden table with one refractory stone. This table has a division and in the lower part of it some small machete blades are located, also there are two prongs for roasting meat, two molds for preparing cakes and two pie molds.

From north to south, next to the wall a galvanized iron tube exists where a small sized kerosene lamp is hanged. From wall to wall, oriented from east to west another galvanized iron tube exists that serves to hang some pans, aluminum pots, iron stew pans, wringers and two knife sharpeners of circular shape.

On the glass cabinet two small trunks exist, a yellow tablecloth with cross stitch knitting is located on the right trunk and the left trunk contains: six silver teaspoons for tea and six for coffee, six knives with white colored holders, six silver forks, eight silver spoons and two teaspoons for the sugar bowls also made of silver.

The staircases, built of mahogany wood are of a very impressive model, designed by Dr. Martín Cárdenas himself and built on the woodshop of Cárdenas' brother in law Mr. Gumucio. Before entering the hall and hanged over the wall in front to the steps a medium sized beveled mirror can be seen. In the walls of the steps are found two diplomas and two pennants. Dark red carpeting and a plastic path cover the steps, in the interval of the steps are two wooden separators with a silk cord, also dark red that was placed by the Municipality of Cochabamba.

The library is located on the ground floor with a collection of specialized books, next a small room is found, which contains scientific magazines. There is a bathroom in the corridor with its respective toilet and a high tank. In the small hall a small wooden table can be found.

In front to the main entrance door to the museum a small hall can be seen, an ambient that served as a photographic dark room complete with camera accessories as Cárdenas was an expert photographer.

A wooden shelf is also present and on it an empty briefcase for carrying a camera are present, also in the shelf is an old slide projector that works with constant lighting, some trays that were used in the developing of photographs and a photo enlarger. Present in the same area is a small desk that the woman in charge of the museum uses as well as an Olimpia branded manual typing machine.

The museum being, by will of its creator Dr. Martín Cárdenas, the headquarters of the Bolivian Society of Natural History, an institution that currently holds meetings weekly each Thursday, it has as property the following pieces of furniture: a large nine feet wooden table with a set of twelve chairs, two metallic bookshelves, also found is a desk and on it a card-profiler for bibliographic chips.

In the small patio the laundry area is found as well as a counter where several Cacti and Amaryllidaceous pots and a hygienic service with its respective toilet exist.

The H.M.C, Municipality who took over the museum, only did the house painting, both interior and exterior, as well as placing dark red carpeting on the steps and in the middle of it a plastic path.

It has been indicated that many of Cárdenas' attires are found in the closet, as well as the shelf. Martín Cárdenas was a well-known person as well as admired by his poise and sobriety. Cárdenas was very elegant as he travel constantly overseas to participate in International congresses worldwide.

People that met Cárdenas mentioned that he was an attractive man, an opinion shared and confirmed by his female friends, amongst them Mrs. Zaida Vidal Revollo – Cárdenas' eternal admirer – an elderly lady that always passes by the museum and mentions that, Cárdenas was very elegant as few human beings can be having had the satisfaction of being received by the monarchy, like Queen Isabel of England and Prince Raneiro of Monaco.



Figure 12 : Library



Figure 13 : Small hall

The Library of the “Martín Cárdenas” Museum

The library is installed on the ground floor and it counts with six hundred and sixty four inventoried books, some of them written in foreign languages: English, French, German, Portuguese, Latin, Italian, Castilian and other ten books written in Russian dedicated to Martín Cárdenas by the distinguished scientific and botanist Dr. Bukasov.

Unfortunately the books in the library have yet to be catalogued after ten years of being held by the Municipality, a fact that shows the little or no interest that exists from their part. More than twenty civil officials passed through the walls of the museum, amongst them are: the architect Angelita Bolaños, Mrs. Carmen Revollo Antezana, Mrs. Mendez, Mrs. Sempertegui, Mr. Mario Tapia and Mrs. Susana Peña Hernandez.

Book Donations from Engineers Carlos Cossío and Lucio Arze

The library of the Martín Cárdenas Museum has been increased in its collection with the Donation of specialized book from two personal libraries which belong to engineer Carlos Cosío Montaña and engineer Lucio Arze Pereira, the books were received on the 5th of July on 2001, by Mayor Maritza del Castillo replacing Gonzalo Terceros Rojas.

The increment of these volumes will benefit not only university students, but also to people that wish to investigate on the studies of botany, genetics, soil, apiculture, aviculture, pig, bovine and ovine farming. Said books are located on a shelf situated on the west side of the library.(Rocriguez.M 2005)

Analysis

The property belonging to Dr. Martín Cárdenas was declared a National Monument on 1973, by Presidential Decree N-11008, which on Article 2 textually states:

*ART. 2. - To declare the house that belonged to illustrious Prof. Dr. Martín Cárdenas Hermosa, situated on Peru St. N-4166 on the City of Cochabamba, including his library, medals, badges and diplomas that were given to him in his cultural and scientific activity as National Monuments.*²

² Complete translated declaratoy of National Munument is in Appendix.

Currently the property is under the care of The Municipality of Cochabamba, although the Museum is closed the majority of the time.

There are currently intentions to broaden the museum to have one lecture hall, which will mean the demolition of a sector on the ground floor, thus altering the original spatial composition of the property.

Value Analysis

Emotional Values

- **Symbolic Value**

The Martín Cárdenas House Museum is now an important building as it shows the lifestyle of a well-known national character, a motif to declare it as a National Monument.

Cultural Values

- **Historical Value**

The Martín Cárdenas House Museum is one of the few examples of a Museum of a historic character in Bolivia that exists in the city of Cochabamba.

- **Architectural Value:**

The House constitutes an interesting architectonic example because of the information that it can contribute regarding its spatial composition, form, materials and techniques utilized in its construction.

This property also represents a moment of rupture with the traditional Hispanic architecture styles. It is located in a harmonic context in the central area of the city.

- **Artistic Value:**

Even though the property shows features of simple designs and decorations, it allows the appreciating of decorative iron details in its front door as well as in the valuable carpentry found around the house on elements such as the wooden stairs and the furniture of the time.

- **Authenticity Value**

The building has not suffered any transformation or alteration and it has full use of its environments. By being the house on which the botanist scientist spent many years of his life and due to the fact that the owner himself donated it attributes the house an increased value.

- **Personal Historic Value**

The House Museum has a high personal historic value by being the residence, private library and personal lab of Dr. Martín Cárdenas. He lived and realized his scientific researches in this property for over 25 years of his life, since 1948 until his death on 1973.

Use Value

- **Functional Value**

The House Museum currently is the head office for the Bolivian Society of National History by will of its creator Dr. Martín Cárdenas. This institution reunites its members weekly each Wednesday.

- **Pedagogical Value**

Besides possessing a library with unique books on botany, which are constantly required by researchers and academics in the area of Botany, the property of Martín Cárdenas also constitutes a very important place for learning the life and work of the most important scientist that Bolivia had.

Building Problems

1. The building presents pathologies that although few have to be tended to, such as sanitary installations in the bathrooms that do not work and humidity, which exists in two sectors of the false ceiling (roof) due to deck damage.
2. After a year of neglect, the building is currently entering a stage of abandonment.
3. The surroundings of the library have ventilation problems that come from a bad early intervention that blocks window swings from opening.
4. Broken panes of glass on windows which have not been replaced in over two years.
5. The lack of a specific maintenance plan for the wooden stairs.
6. External cables from electric and telephone installations affect the image of the building's facade.
7. An inexistent inventory of the objects and utensils of the museum.

Management Problems

The major problems lie on the lack of management on part of the entity in charge of the building, which is the City Hall of Cochabamba.

1. Very few people know about the existence of the Museum.
2. The Museum is closed most of the time because of the lack of staff (Librarian, tour guide, caretaker).
3. The last maintenance job that was made consisted in locking a door and a window with an internal grid, which actually leads to ventilation problems in the Library.

Proposal

Even though the building currently has a declaratory of National Monument, it is not found in an ideal conservation state and is neither being used in benefit of the public nor complying with the objectives of a Museum. Because of this reason a Maintenance Plan is proposed as an integral solution to the current **problems** of the House Museum.

▪ Maintenance and Repair

Item	Daily	Weekly	Semi Annual	Annual	Bi- Annual
1.Full cleaning of Museum' s environm ents		•			
2. Cleaning of the property, furnishings and application of anti- termite treatment.		•			

3.Cleaning of Library shelves and documental heritage			•		
4.Gutter cleaning				•	
5.Deck Inspection				•	
6.Cleaning of windows		•			
7. Wash Cardenas' former Clothes				•	
8. Clean objects and utensils		•			
9. Removal of garbage	•				
10. Inspections of bathroom and kitchen installations		•			
9. Wax application to floors				•	
11. Scheduled visits for schools		•			
12. External and internal re painting					•
13. Design a Fire Control Plan				•	
14.General damage inspection				•	

Method

Documentation. Elaborate a complete registry of blue prints and information of the building.

Evaluate the state of conservation. Realize a full evaluation of the current state of the building and property.

Digital Inventory. A digital database will be elaborated which will contain all objects existing in the property.

Digital database for books. Create a digital database of the literary content of the library for better conservation and use for researchers interested in the topics.

Photographic Survey. Elaborate a photographic survey of all environments, furnishings and objects.

Mechanical Cleaning. This implies traditional cleaning methods on furnishings and objects, getting rid of dust and dirt.

Replacement of sanitary installations. A replacement of the original sanitary installations has to be done not only because of the original installation's antiquity, but also because they are no longer working.

Introduction the students to Museum with the program "Feeding Catus". This activity introduce the students to the Museum through a different way so they can enjoy and undertand the Museum in the future visit. The activity has to be significant for the students so they will remember it and learn more but in a different way. Students from 4th level from primary school 9-10 years receive one cactu one handle and the necessary land for to cultivate the cactu. each student is responsible for the small cactu, to stimulate the students to do a good work , the best feed catus will receive a prize in a year . After the activity the students will visit the Museum, and understand why cactus are linked with Martin Cardenas, and why Martin Cardenas House is an historic building today.

Guided and scheduled tour visits. Elaborate a scheduled visit plan of guided visits for students of all schools each week.



Figure 14 Cactus activity with students/

Results/Current Status of the Work

In the first place a Maintenance Plan for House Museum Martin Cardenas has been obtained that will hopefully be implemented fully by the City Hall of Cochabamba. It is expected that once implemented, any further decay and damage on the property and furnishings inside as well as the objects and utensils existing there in will be avoided. It is expected that the Library will be fully cataloged and managed by a Librarian and that the books will be fully available to students and researchers. Finally it is expected that a scheduled guided tour plan will be implemented for students of all levels so that the property accomplishes its main objective, to spread knowledge about the life and work of Dr. Martin Cardenas.

Discussion & Conclusions

It is of the outmost importance that local authorities start to learn about the existence of this Cultural Heritage, the Martín Cárdenas House Museum, as well as make it a high priority to protect it. Local authorities have to understand that a Cultural Heritage in all of its dimensions will always be linked to the identity of a country.

Another lesson that has been learned during this project is that a Cultural Legacy cannot be valued, measured or used on its totality if it is not recognized and understood by its direct beneficiaries. Until this situation changes, the Museum will not be accomplishing the main objective of a Cultural Heritage: To become a bridge between past and present as well as a heritage from our ancestors to present and future generations.

It also has been learned the way to correctly preserve this Architectural Heritage is through the implementation of Maintenance Planning and a correct management of Patrimonial Buildings as well as introducing a culture of maintenance from within conservation activities that will avoid the progressive decay on property of patrimonial value.

Recommendations

Prevent with regulations future new high buildings in this block to preserve the harmonic context.

Suggest installations for disabled persons

Inscribe the building ICOM International Council of Museums. Historical Houses.

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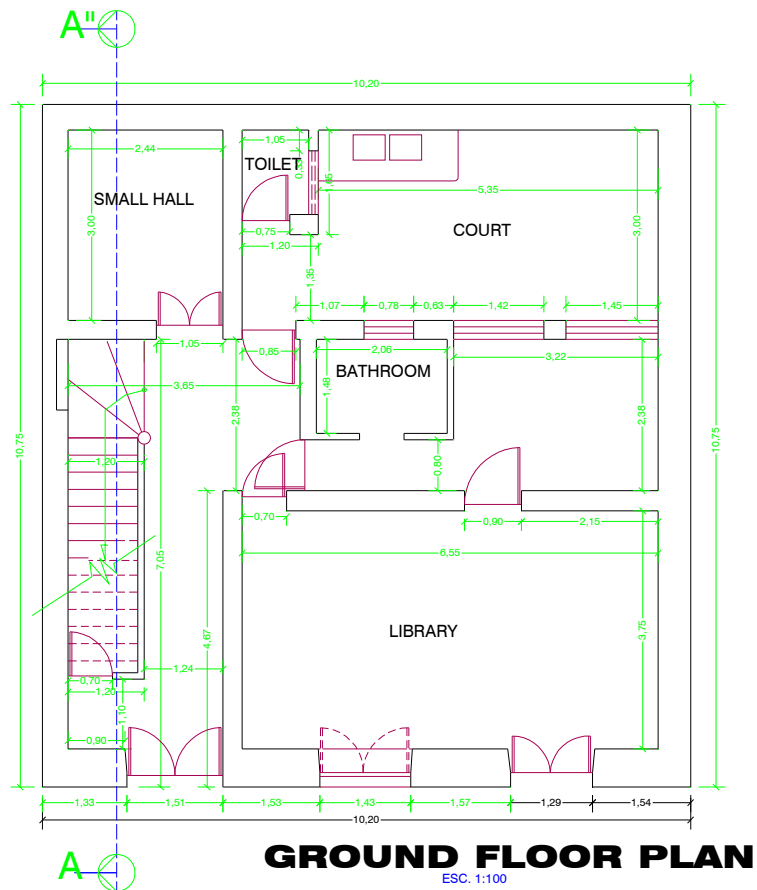
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Cultural Heritage without Borders

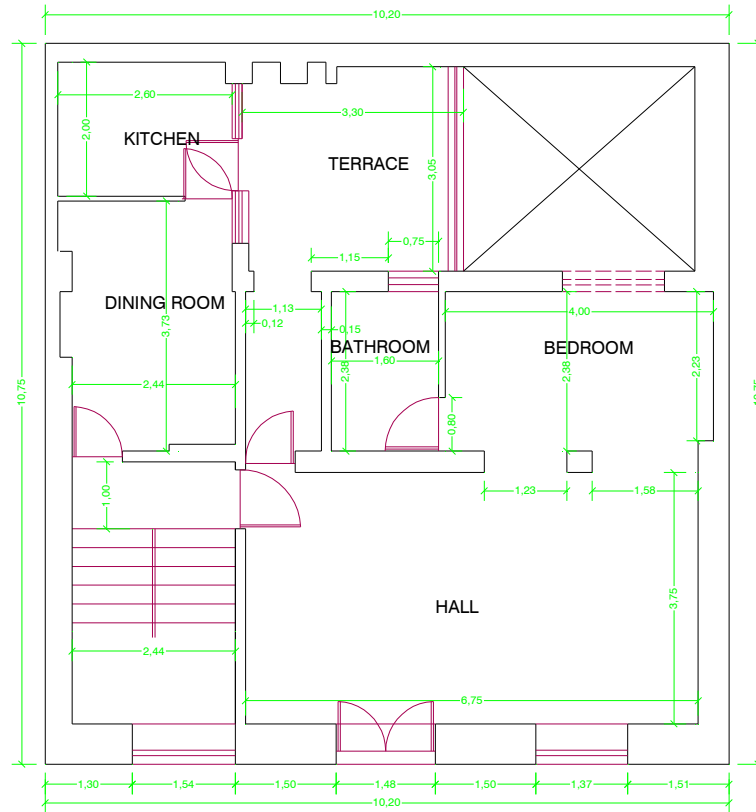
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Appendix 1

MARTIN CARDENAS HOUSE MUSEUM



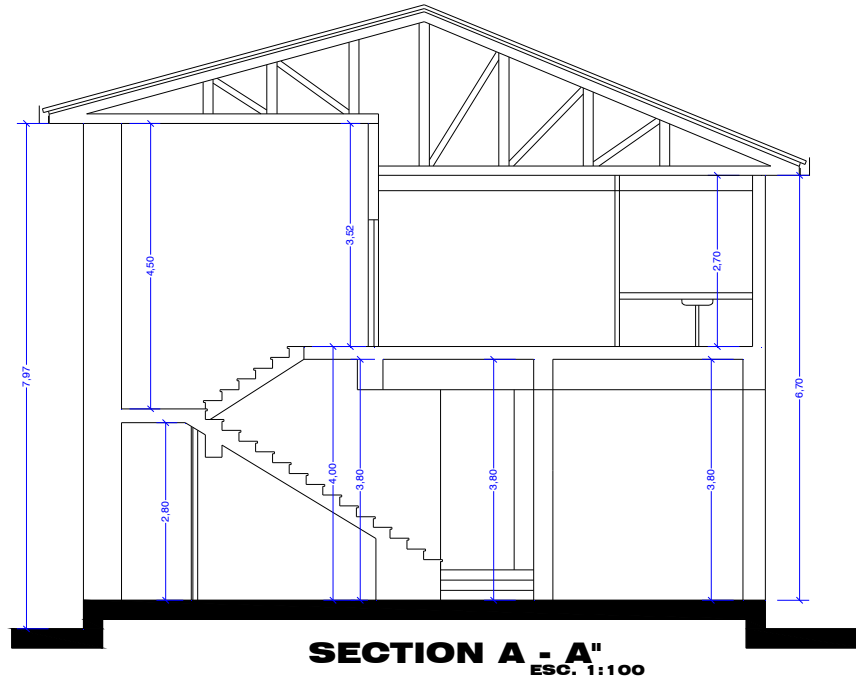
MARTIN CARDENAS HOUSE MUSEUM



SECOND FLOOR

ESC. 1:100





National Monumet of Bolivia

Supreme Act N-11008

Gen. Hugo Banzer Suárez

President of the Republic

Considering:

That wise botanist Dr. Martín Cárdenas Hermosa through his will, fulfilled on March 9 of the last year, donated his house located on Av. Peru N-4166 on the City of Cochabamba to the Bolivian Government.

That his library, rare scientific books and manuscripts, as well as his medals, badges and diplomas form a cultural and scientific treasure that exalts the Nation by constituting an example of the strength of a man that imposed his will of making science in Bolivia.

That cultural and scientific methods developed by Prof. Martín Cárdenas Hermosa as General Director of secondary school as well as President of the University of San Simon where proven valuable for medium, university, academic education and even made public throughout conference sponsorship of re-known international prestige.

That the Law of March 8, 1927 and its Act N-05918 on November 6, 1961 empower the government the ability to declare buildings where many illustrious Bolivians lived and died, as well as rare books, medals and badges of people that have intervened in an exceptional way on the cultural and scientific areas as National Monuments.

The will of the testator is correlative with the Law made on March 8, 1927, as well as its Act.

The Council of Ministers

DECREES:

ART. 1. - To accept the testamentary donation instituted by the wise Botanist Dr. Martín Cárdenas Hermosa on favor of the State and Bolivian Government, exalting the demonstrated interest by being a driving force on scientific research on this country.

ART. 2. - To declare the house that belonged to illustrious Prof. Dr. Martín Cárdenas Hermosa, situated on Peru St. N-4166 on the City of Cochabamba, including his library, medals, badges and

diplomas that were given to him in his cultural and scientific activity as National Monuments.

ART. 3. - To entrust custody of such National Monument to the Friends and Partners of The Botanic Garden of Cochabamba Center, which has a corporate body, this entity has to take charge of the National Monument's conservation and care under tuition of the state, through the Department's Corporation of Development that will include the respective item in its yearly budget.

ART. 4. - Because of the collective benefits that the properties have been destined to prior to death of Dr. Martín Cárdenas Hermosa, to liberate the property of any tax duties as well as municipal and fiscal taxes to the house on Peru St. N-4166.

This decree is given in the Government Palace in the city of La Paz, the thirty of July on the year nineteen seventy three.

Signed Gral. Hugo Banzer Suarez

Signed Mario R. Gutierrez Guitierrez

Signed Walter Castro Avedano

Signed Jaime Florentino Mendieta Vargas

Signed Luis Bedregal Rodo

Signed German Ascarraga Jimenez

Signed Ambrosio Garcia Rivera

Signed Luis Leigue Suarez

Signed Kaime Tapia Alipaz

Signed Guillermo Fortun Suarez

Signed Alberto Natush Busch

Signed Ramon Azero Sanzetenea

Signed Roberto Capriles Guitierrez

Signed Raul Lema Patino

Signed Juan Pereda Asbun

Signed Jaime Caballero Tamayo

Signed Oscar Cornejo Clavijo

Signed Mario Escobari Guerra

Since August 2000 the museum is under the responsibility of Mrs. Julia Valenzuela Cordova, who since then is responsible of both the Educational Eco Tourism "Martín Cárdenas" and the "Martín Cárdenas Week" programs. It is necessary to declare that the installations of the museum are found in good state of maintenance and, like a priest values his church and religion, Mrs. Valenzuela holds the same values for Don Martín Cárdenas' belongings.