

# Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Vol. Chihuahua



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## DESCRIPTION 2

### 2a. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

## 2.a DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

### 001CH TOWN OF VALLE DE ALLENDE

The town of Valle de Allende is a clear example of a town closely bound to the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. This is because as the Spanish Crown fostered the population process in the north of Nueva España, a strong relation was generated between field and mine. The foundation of Valle de Allende preceded the discovery of the mines of San José de Parral; this allowed both settlements to subsist as an isolated nucleus, in the middle of an adverse environment, as it was the north of the Nueva España by the end of 16th century and at the beginning of 17th century.

A feature that stands out in this place is the plan; it is linear, where the royal street and the canals constitute its urban axes. That particularity is very important because it is a settlement pattern, which repeats in several towns associated to this route as Nombre de Dios, Durango and Nazas, in the State of Durango. In each of these towns, the appropriation of the space was made in function of the presence of water. Finally, also share one of the associative cultural landscapes of the Camino, such as the walnut orchards, which on the other hand are possible to be found up to the region of the Bravo River in the stretch that comprises the south of the United States.

The foundation of missionary town in the Valle de San Bartolomé is attributed to Fray Pedro de Espinareda according to the chronicler José Arlegui. This establishment at first had the category of orphanage, but with the command of the Viceroy Luis de Velasco of 1563, that the Franciscans administered both natives as Spaniards, that quickly settled in the area; the struggle between the seraphic and secular clergy began. Finally, in 1570, the valley of San Bartolomé became the sixth convent of the Franciscan province of Zacatecas<sup>1</sup>.



<sup>1</sup> Gerhard, 1996, p. 293.



In the description of Bishop Alonso de la Mota y Escobar, written during the first years of 17th century, it is mentioned that: "Seven leagues from here (Santa Bárbara) to the East, is located the Valle de San Bartolomé, not less fertile, with all sorts of fruits, plentiful of grasses and wheat and corn harvests, of which neighbors lived and raised big and small cattle and mules. The bishop added that the fields should be irrigated by ditches and canals that were taken out of a plentiful river (Conchos). Two leagues far from the valley there was a marsh that in winter season was crowded with cranes, geese and ducks of several species. In a report in 1622, it mentions that 1,003 natives, including children, inhabited the area, most of them were found in the town of Atotonilco.

The discovery of the mines of Parral was favorable for the fourteen landowners, producers of wheat and corn in the valley, so a church was built in 1638<sup>2</sup>, some years later it became Alcaldía Mayor<sup>3</sup>. The Bishop Diego de Evia y Valdés secularized the Franciscan mission of San Bartolomé between 1642 and 1656, when later returned to hands of the Franciscans<sup>4</sup>.

The decadence of the mines of Parral, the native rebellion of Nuevo Mexico and epidemics that fell in the decade of 1690, brought problems to the region's landowners.<sup>5</sup> According to the census of the parish churches of the Bishopric

of Durango, raised in 1712, in the town and in several haciendas and surrounding ranches, 1,715 people inhabited.<sup>6</sup> Non-native population continued growing in the following years so the Franciscan mission was secularized in 1755. The Franciscans kept only the near mission of Atotonilco until after the Independence.

Bishop Pedro Tamarón mentioned that this place was one of "greatest and good looking of the bishopric". Farmers and merchants set up its neighborhood, it was head of the Parish and two assistants or vicars helped the priest. The population was of two hundred families, 1,833 people. In the jurisdiction there were also some other priests, clergies and a Convent of San Francisco from which only the guardian was supported<sup>7</sup>.

Gerhard mentions that during the second half of 18th century the Spanish colonization extended along the low basin of the Florido River, thanks to the presence of a pre-



<sup>2</sup> Gallegos, 1969, p. 94-95

<sup>3</sup> Gerhard 1996, p. 299.

<sup>4</sup> Gallegos, 1969, p. 94-95.

<sup>5</sup> Martín, Cherryll, Gobierno y sociedad en el México colonial. Chihuahua en el siglo XVIII, Chihuahua, Gobierno del estado de Chihuahua, 2004, p. 51.

<sup>6</sup> Archivo Histórico del Arzobispado de Durango, Libro CCCV, Padrón de las parroquias del obispado de la Nueva Vizcaya, 1712

<sup>7</sup> Tamarón, 1938, p.121.



sidio force in Guejuquilla. This resulted in the foundation of the town of Santo Cristo de Burgos (currently Ciudad Jiménez, Chihuahua). Together, the population from both jurisdictions reached 6,511 inhabitants in 1777. Valle de San Bartolomé turned in a sub delegation of the Intendancy of Durango towards 1778. The richness of the haciendas in this area allowed the population to continue increasing and reached 15,042 inhabitants in 1806 and 16,558 in 1820.<sup>8</sup>

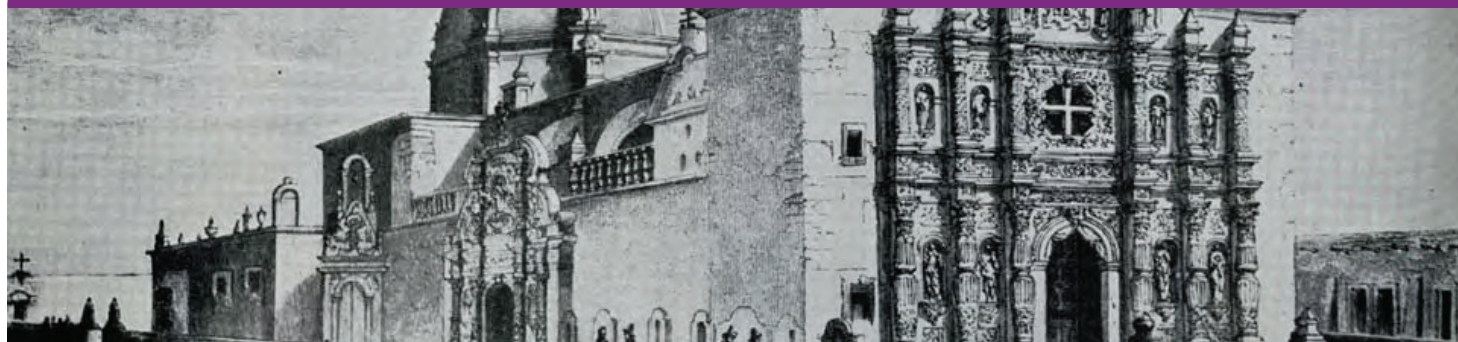
The Parish Church of San Bartolomé has a facade formed by pilasters decorated with lambrequins. The key of the entrance has the Pope's Shield sculpted, marking the preeminence of secular clergy in the Parish Church. It is work of Nicolás Morín and it has an inscription: "It was started on May 2, 1788". It should be emphasized that the master stonemason participated in several constructions of cities associated with Camino Real de Tierra Adentro; these consisted of quarry works in the interior of the Cathedral of Chihuahua and Cathedral of Durango (finial of the main facade and finial of the east tower). This exemplifies the dynamic of the road in the field of architecture.



<sup>8</sup> Gerhard, 1996, p. 301.



The interior has three naves, covered with coffered wooden ceiling. The high altar is built with exquisite pink quarry, probably from Zacatecas, it is a work of the sculptor Jesús Montoya and his son Benigno, and is similar to that in the Parish Church of Mapimí. It stands out by an undulant cornice similar to the one Manuel Tolsá built in the temple of La Profesa in the city of México. The manifestador (gilt construction in front of the altar designed to display the Blessed Sacrament) in the central part is a replica of a neo-gothic chapel with fine wooden carvings of Montoya.



*STATE OF CONSERVATION  
AND FACTORS AFFECTING  
THE PROPERTY*

4

**4a.** PRESENT STATE OF  
CONSERVATION

**4b.** FACTORS AFFECTING  
THE PROPERTY



## 4.a PRESENT STATE OF CONSERVATION

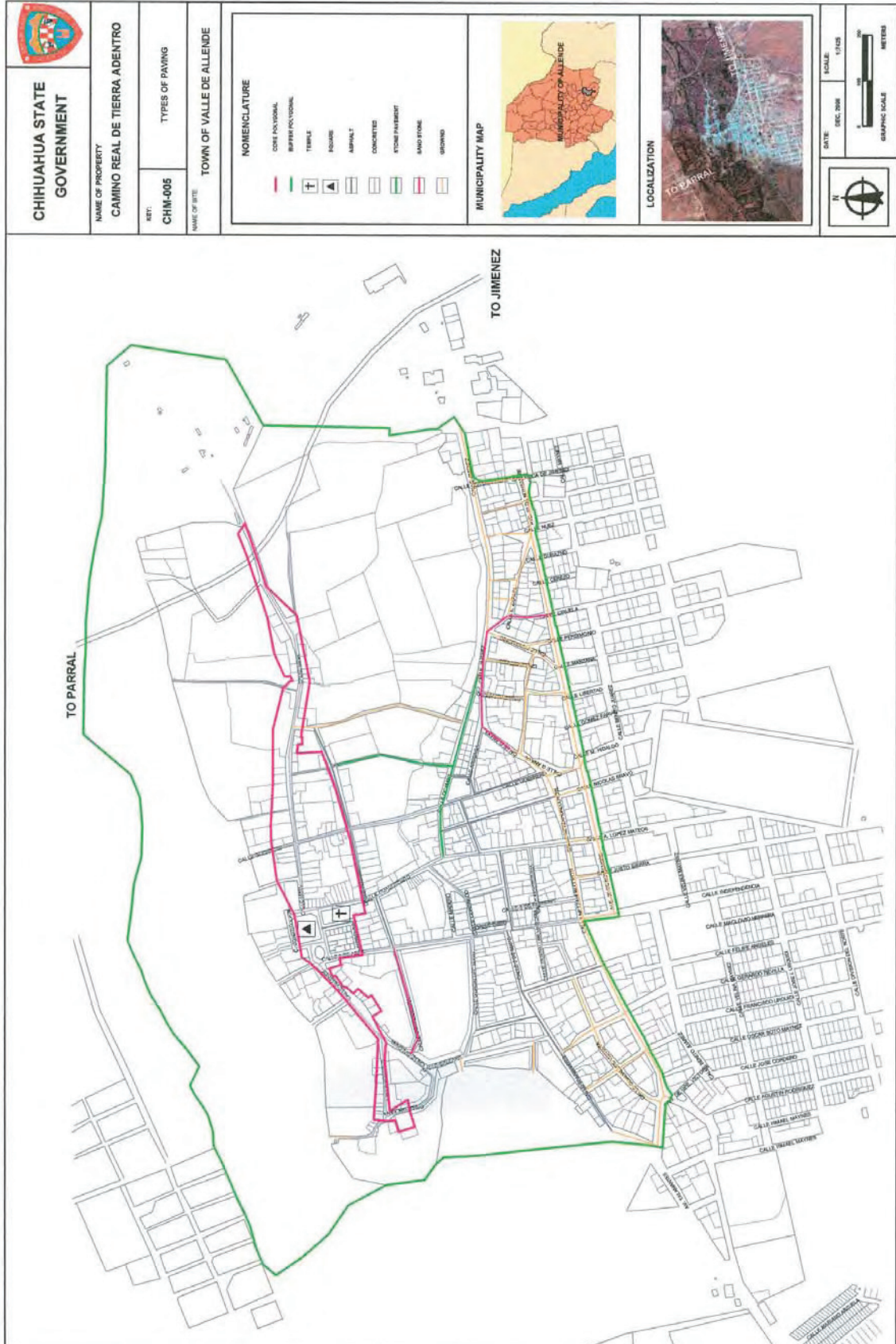
### 001CH Town of Valle de Allende

There are 66 real estate pieces in the nucleus area of the proposed property, 61 out of those are national monuments already classified as such by the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), and the remaining five are constructions of historic value.

The most remarkable constructions of the first group are the Temple of the Parish of San Bartolomé and the Aduana building.

85% of the properties proposed are in good state of conservation and the rest, 15%, would be considered as in regular condition.





## 4.b FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

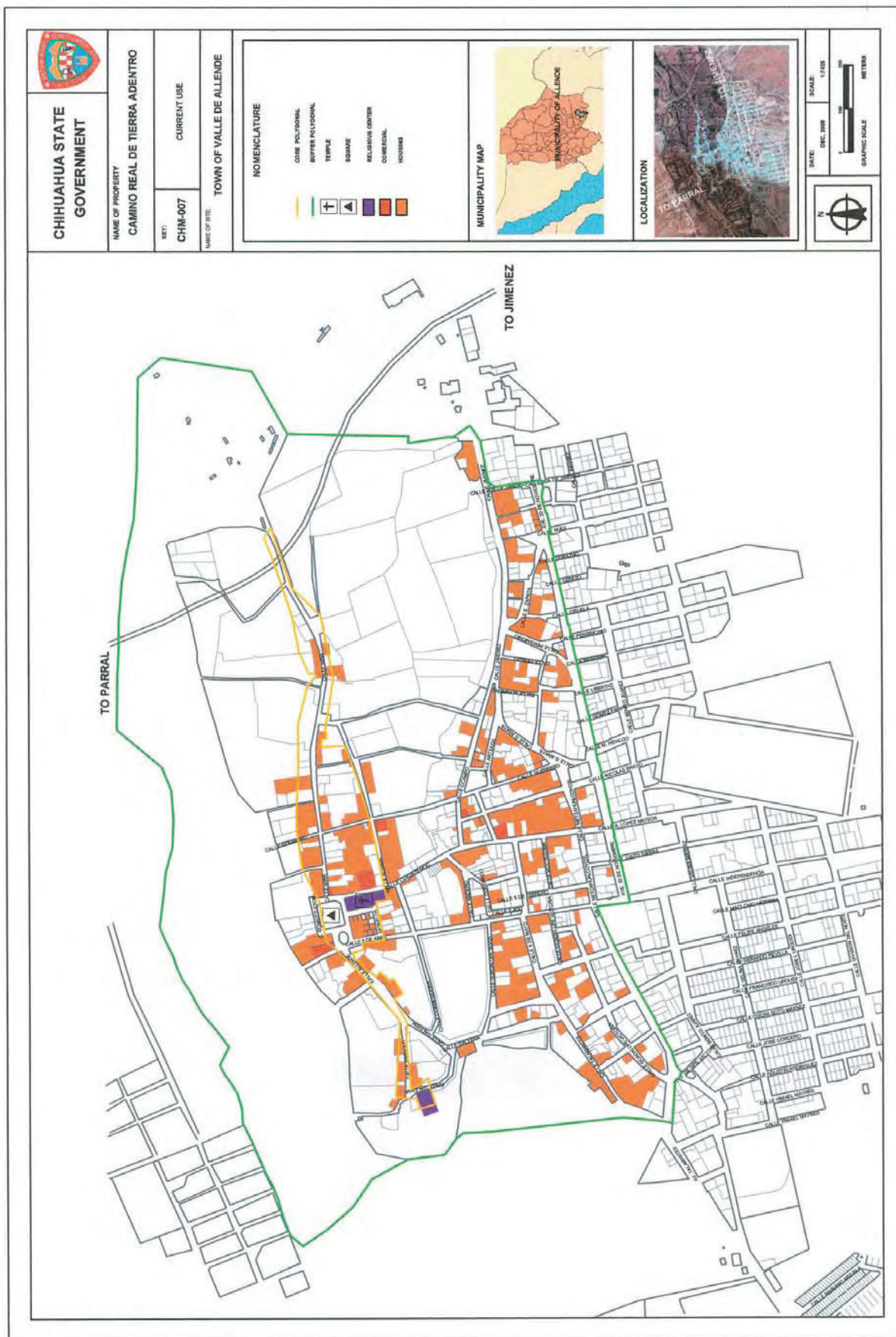
### 4b i CHIHUAHUA

#### 001CH Town of Valle de Allende

The town of Valle de Allende is in the right margin of the Santa Barbara River, an affluent of the Florido River and one of the most fertile lands of the southern part of Chihuahua. The intensive agriculture of this town as well as the installation of agro industrial developments is the greatest risk related to the property. Today the most representative agricultural activity is the cultivation of pecan trees, located on the banks of the river. At the moment the production is controlled and isn't a threat to the proposed property.

Another factor which places the integrity of the proposed properties at risk in Valle de Allende is the variation in the population. However, this is not a threat to the site. Between 1970 and 2005 the populations has decreased from 4,973 to 3,976 inhabitants.







#### 4b ii STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

The land of the state of Chihuahua is divided into two physiographic provinces: Cuencas y Sierra and the Sierra Madre Occidental to the East.

Province of Cuencas y Sierra: according to E. Raisz (1959) it represents the meridian extension of the great province of "Bassin and Range" from the Southwest of the United States. The relief properties are repeated with scarce variety throughout the province; the plains extend on long distances, dry and uniform, with no changes except of the gradual slope to the East. It is common to find internal expanding watersheds known as bolsones, which means small bodies of water, that descend down a soft slope to a central area usually sandy and salty, known as barrial (morass) or beach, meaning a place of lagoons and low and ephemeral ponds. Isolated on the plains there are numerous long and narrow ranges that extend to the Northeast for more than 100 kilometers but hardly more than 15 km wide.

Province of the Sierra Madre Occidental: the Sierra Madre Occidental is 1250 kms long and 150 kms wide that D.D. Brand (1937) defined as: a large plateau with volcanic rocks, narrow structural depressions located amongst ranges of soft climate, segmented by transversal current ravines or remontant currents that flow through deep gullies to the lower lands of the Coast of the Pacific. The part of the Sierra Madre Occidental within the state is subdivided into three more provinces: La Mesa, Las Barrancas and Las Altas Llanuras.

Chihuahua has a mean rainfall of 470 mm per year. The currents draining to the interior of the state, plus the deposits of lagoons and dams and the underground waters are the bodies that represent the total of the hydrological potential of the state. The continental ridge extends along the tops of the Tarahumara mountains and divides the area of the state into three watersheds known as: Vertiente del Golfo de California, Vertiente del Golfo de México and Vertiente Interna.

The watershed of the Golfo de Mexico has long rivers and creeks of low volume, all tributaries of the Bravo river; the most important one is the Conchos river, which begins at the foothills of the Tarahumara range.

The main problem associated with environmental pressure would be an increase in the volume of these bodies; however, the location of all of the properties close to water bodies is on the second raining terrace, out of the possibility of floods.

We consider important to make a list of all the properties with a description of how close they are to any watershed.

Bravo-Conchos Watershed  
001CH Town of Valle de Allende

#### 4b iii CHIHUAHUA

The current administration of the state of Chihuahua has taken a series of steps to measure the effects of natural disasters which take place within the state.

Because this is the largest state in the country, its division into regions has been very important to identify those zones which are the most vulnerable in case of natural disasters, and because during 2008 there was the greatest increase in the water flow of rivers, effluents and watersheds, it was decided to establish details of the threats caused by these meteorological phenomena.

According to the risk Atlas of the state there are no earthquakes in this zone, and very scarce high temperatures in the zone of the Valle de Allende which could cause fires that might be difficult to contain.

However, state decisions have transcended and therefore the State Law of Public Safety has been presented in which each municipality has the obligation of making the necessary plans that will see to all kinds of contingencies, those provoked by man as well as natural ones.

#### 001CH Town of Valle de Allende

After the last storms which took place in the zone of the Valle de Allende (August, 2008) it became necessary to declare this zone as a zone affected by the intense rains which lasted a long time and which caused damages to homes located at the slopes of the rivers. This happening, unusual in the entire country, made the citizens and the public administration conscious of the need for an emergent plan for the prevention of natural disasters.

The Mexican army, the fire department and security personnel were in charge of attending to the disaster, seeing to such problems as slight floods in the lower zones, but the zone proposed for the of the Royal Inland Road did not suffer any damage.

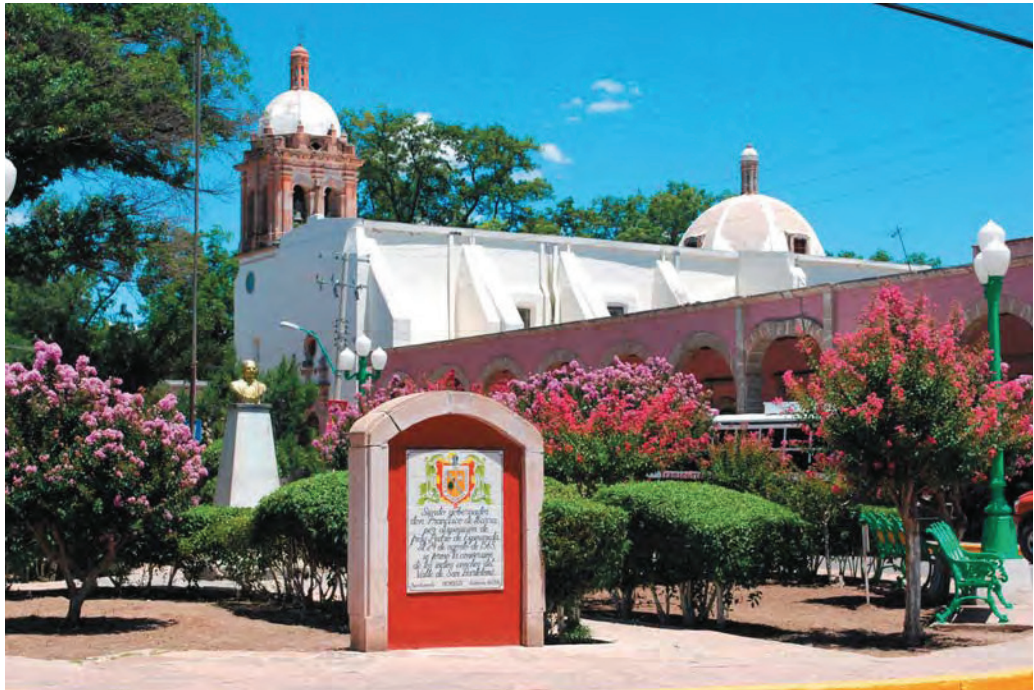
However, there is a plan being prepared to take care of any extreme case that might affect the conservation conditions of the nucleus area.



## 4 b iv STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

Chihuahua is a Nahuatl voice meaning “dry or sandy zone”. Its weather highly contrasts with the rainy season and hot summer days, which combine to create a landscape of large groves and spread-out vegetation, as well as green areas contrasting with the wild desert. It is the most extended desert in the country; and in parallel, it is also one of the most amazing ones due to the singular attractions kept and offered to the visitor. The state of Chihuahua is formed by three large regions named Sierra, Llanura or Meseta and the Desert, which follow each other from west to east, forming large stripes. This gives the climate and the geography, immensely contrasting conditions and provides the state with its best-known images: its large deserts, mountains, ravines and woods. Chihuahua is a modern state, vigorous and progressive, full of splendor and magic due to the greatness of its history, its imposing mountain ranges, waterfalls and deserts. At present, it is characterized as a great agricultural, cattle-raising, industrial and commercial centre, supported by an intense touristic flow attracted by the contrasting architecture in which the Colonial, Neo-Classic and French forms of the past century combine with the modern layout of a large city that, notwithstanding its progress, never loses its classical provincial flavor. The state of Chihuahua is formed by three large regions named the Mountain Range, the Flatland or Plateau and the Desert, which follow one another from west to east as in large stripes. The above imprints the weather and geography with immensely contrasting conditions and provides the state with its best known images: its large deserts, mountains, ravines and woods.

At the proposed property 001CH Town of Valle de Allende, tourist flow is low, even though the site presents favorable conditions for visiting, such as appropriate Communications pathways and a strategic location. This situation represents no risk for the properties within the area nucleus of the site.



#### 4b v STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

001CH Town of Valle de Allende		
Nucleus Area	38	Inhabitants
Absorption Area	582	Inhabitants
Total	620	Inhabitants
Census Year	2005	



*PROTECTION AND  
MANAGEMENT OF THE  
PROPERTY*

5

**5a. OWNERSHIP**

**5b. PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION**

**5c. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING  
PROTECTIVE MEASURES**

**5d. EXISTING PLANS RELATED TO  
MUNICIPALITY AND REGION IN WHICH  
THE PROPOSED PROPERTY IS LOCATED**

**5f. SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE**

**5h. VISITORS FACILITIES AND STATISTICS**

**5j. STAFFING LEVELS (PROFESSIONAL,  
TECHNICAL, MAINTENANCE)**



## 5.a OWNERSHIP

### STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

ID	PLACE	BUILDINGS WITHIN THE NUCLEUS AREA	TENURE
001CH	Town of Valle de Allende	In the nucleus area there is a total of 66 buildings, among which 2 pertain to municipal property, 2 to federal property and all others to private property. There is also an urban town square, under municipal property.	



**CHIHUAHUA STATE  
GOVERNMENT**

NAME OF PROPERTY  
**CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO**

KEY:  
**CHM-006**

HISTORIC HERITAGE  
LAND OWNERSHIP

TOWN OF VALLE DE ALLENDE

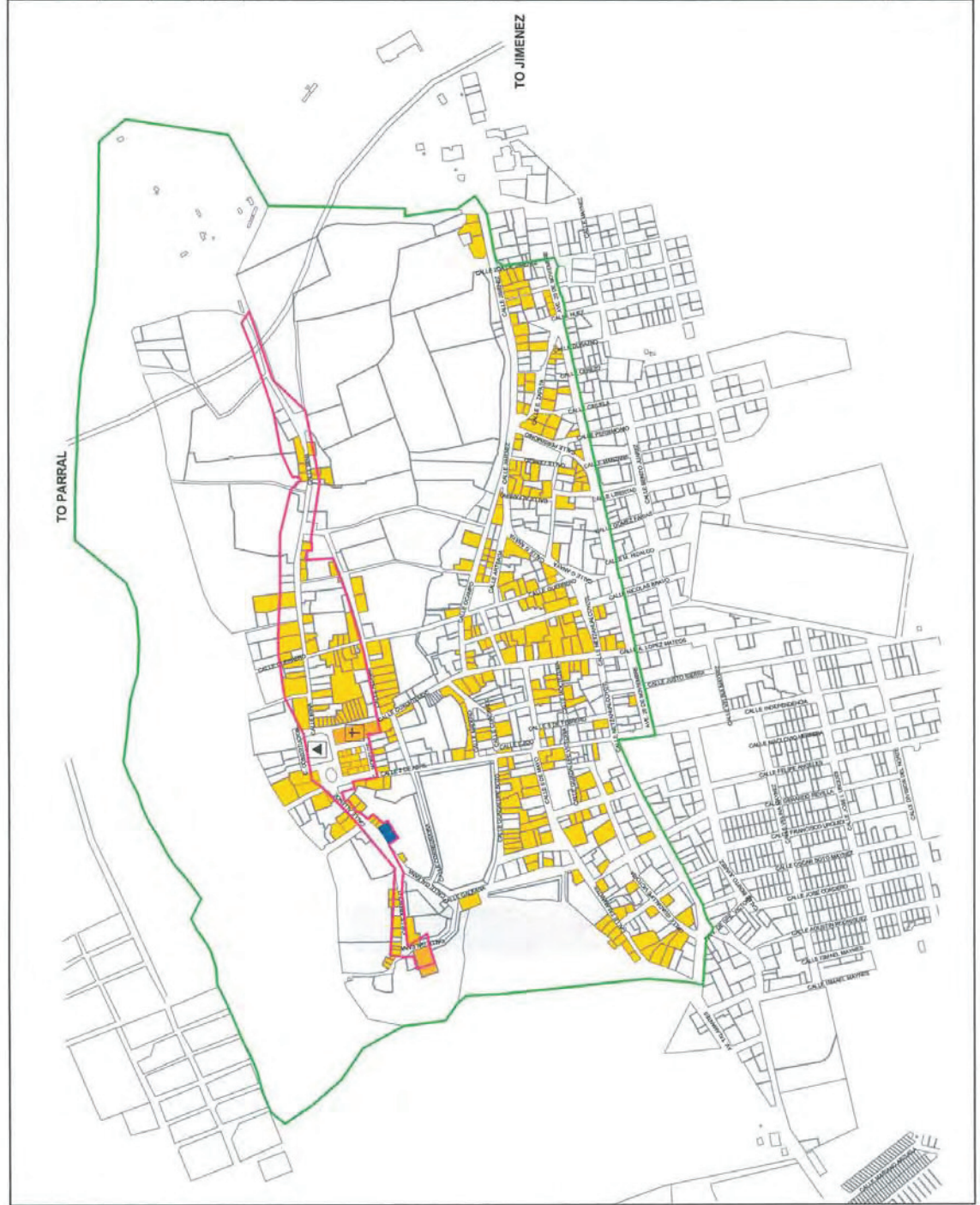
- NOMENCLATURE**
- CORE POLYGONAL
  - BUFFER POLYGONAL
  - TEMPLE
  - SQUARE
  - FEDERAL
  - MUNICIPALITY
  - PRIVATE
  - BUILDING WITHOUT  
HISTORIC VALUE



DATE: INC. DATE: SCALE: 1:2500

GRAPHIC SCALE: METERS

N



## 5.b PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION

### STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

ID	NAME	LOCAL PROTECTION MEASURES	SUGGESTION	LEGAL GROUNDS
001CH	Town of Valle de Allende	<p>The historic monuments zone in the City of Valle de Allende is protected by a Presidential Decree of 1990, based on the capacity conferred to the Constitutional President of the United Mexican States by fraction I of Article 89 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and founded in Articles 37 fractions VI, VIII, X and XIV, 38 fractions XVIII, XIX and XXI, 42 fraction II of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration; Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, 21, 23, 35, 36 fraction 1, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44 and all other related of the Federal Law on Monuments and Archeological, Artistic and Historical Zones; 31 fraction III of the General Law of Human Settlements; Article 2 fraction III, 20, 29, 32 and 36 of the Federal Law on Tourism; Article 2 fraction VI, 29 fraction XIII, 37, 43 and 46 of the General Law of National Goods; Article 2, paragraph 1, fractions IX and XI of the Organic Law of the National Institute of Anthropology and History.</p> <p>The Presidential Decree, in its Article 1, declares the existence of a zone of historical monuments in the City of Valle de Allende, State of Chihuahua, having the perimeter, characteristics and conditions stated in that same Decree. In its Article 2, the zone of historical monuments, subject-matter of such decree, is said to comprehend an area of 1.4 square kilometers, according to a unique perimeter.</p> <p>The full version of such document is annexed.</p>		





# CHIHUAHUA STATE GOVERNMENT

NAME OF PROPERTY  
CAMINO REAL DE TERRA ADENTRO

IDENTIFICATION OF CATALOGUED  
BUILDINGS AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

REF:  
CHM-004

NAME OF SITE  
TOWN OF VALLE DE ALLENDE

## NOMENCLATURE

- CORE POLYGONAL
- BUFFER POLYGONAL
- TEMPLE
- SQUARE
- HISTORIC MONUMENT
- CATALOGUED FOR IAHN
- BUILDINGS WITH HISTORIC
- CONTEXT VALUE
- BUILDINGS WITHOUT
- HISTORIC VALUE

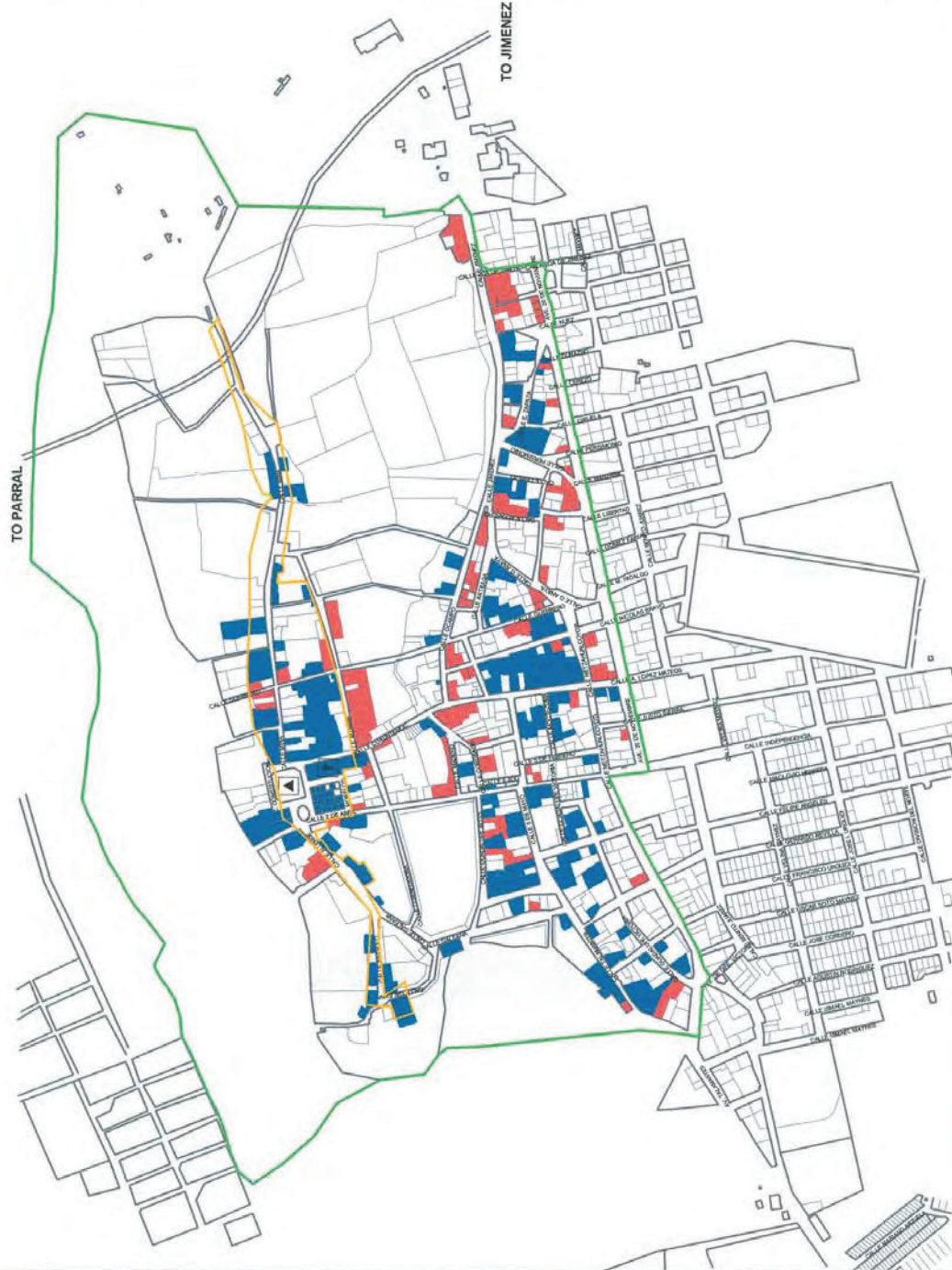
## MUNICIPALITY MAP



## LOCALIZATION



DATE: DEC 2008  
SCALE: 1:1000  
GRAPHIC SCALE  
METERS



## 5.c MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING PROTECTIVE MEASURES

### STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

The Law of Urban Development of the State of Chihuahua (November 18th, 1995) declares in its Article 2, that it is object of this Law:

- I. To establish norms for regulating the competence of the State and its Municipalities in matters of demarcation and regulation of human settlements in the State;
- II. To establish norms for the planning and regulation of the territorial demarcation of human settlements, as well as the foundation, conservation, improving and growth of the population centers;
- III. To establish the norms according to which the State and its Municipalities shall exercise their attributions in order to zone the territory and determine the regulations, reserves, usages and destinations for areas and lots;
- IV. To fix norms for the regulation of all urban action in terms of this Law, guidelines, plans and programs on the matter; and
- V. To define the bases for social participation in relation to human settlements.

ARTICLE 19. The State Executive and the Municipalities shall promote actions, concerted among the public, social and private sectors, to propitiate social participation in the foundation, conservation, improvement and growth of the population centers.

ARTICLE 21. Regarding human settlements, social participation shall comprehend:

- VII. The protection to cultural heritage of the population centers;

ARTICLE 53. Conservation and improvement actions for population centers, as well as those regulations pointed out in the previous Article, shall be exercised by means of:

- III. Preservation of cultural heritage and urban image of population Centers;

#### CONCERNING URBAN IMAGE AND PROTECTION TO CULTURAL HERITAGE

ARTICLE 76. The Urban Development Plans shall point out those buildings and protected zones, considered to be part of the Cultural Heritage, as established by the Law on the State's Cultural Heritage. Those buildings may not be demolished. [ARTICLE reformed by Decree No. 207-05 II P.O., published in Official Gazette No. 46 of June 8th, 2005]

The following shall be established as basic rules for maintaining or improving the urban image of the population centers of the State, as well as for protection of the cultural heritage, regardless of norms contained in other legal documents:

- I. All zones and buildings that represent a valuable testimony of the community's history and culture, shall be pointed out in the relevant plans,

- and their conservation and protection may be declared of the public interest by the State's Executive and by the Municipalities.
- II. Protected zones and buildings regarded as part of the cultural heritage, will be constituted by:
    - a) Buildings linked to national or local history.
    - b) Chattel that posses an extraordinary architectonic value.
    - c) Town squares, parks and streets having art expressions or constituting a historical or traditional value for the city.
    - d) Archeological zones and typical towns. (Honorable Congress of the State, Technical and Legislative Unit, Department of Documentation and Library, Law on Urban Development of the State of Chihuahua, Last Amendment POE 2007.01.13/No.4 29 d e 70)
    - e) That established in the Law on Cultural Heritage of the State. [Provision amended by Decree No. 207-05 II P.O., published in the Official Gazette No. 46 of June 8th, 2005]
  - III. In the interest of conservation and improving of the urban image in zones and buildings considered as cultural heritage, the following shall apply:  
[Fraction amended by Decree No. 207-05 II P.O., published in the Official Gazette No. 46 of June 8th, 2005]
    - a) All buildings located nearby, shall harmonize and be compatible with them, in aspects related to their style, materials and shape.
    - b) Regulations established in the Law on Cultural Heritage of the State. Lo establecido en la Ley del Patrimonio Cultural del Estado. [Provision amended by Decree No. 207-05 II P.O., published in the Official Gazette No. 6 of June 8th, 2005]
  - IV. Within zones and buildings of cultural value, local authorities shall regulate the type and characteristics of billboards in order to make them compatible and harmonizing with their surroundings. [Fraction amended by Decree No. 207-05 II P.O., published in the Official Gazette No. 46 of June 8th, 2005]
  - V. Authorities may establish agreements with the owners of buildings considered to be part of the cultural heritage, for their improvement, preservation, conservation, reparation, usage and better exploitation. [Fraction amended by Decree No. 207-05 II P.O., published in the Official Gazette No. 46 of June 8th, 2005]

ARTICLE 77. The Governments of the State and the Municipalities, taking into consideration the regulations established with respect to this matter by the Federal Law on Monuments and Archeological, Artistic and Historical Zones, and with full regards to the federal authorities' actions on the matter, shall determine the characteristics to be authorized for buildings, depending on their different types and functions.

Whenever the federal, statal or municipal authorities, as well as private individuals wish to perform any construction project and come across vestiges of pre-hispanic civilizations, they shall inform the National Institute of Anthropology and History, in order for it to determine what is to proceed, as determined by the Federal Law on Monuments and Archeological, Artistic and Historical Zones, and the Regulations contained in it.

With the purpose of maintaining the maintaining the state of being and urban image of the populations of the State, the State's Executive may declare of public interest the protection and conservation of such populations or of specific zones within them.



In those zones, the owners, tenants and users may convene with the Municipal Government, the drafting of guidelines to ensure the purposes of conservation and their cultural values.

The Law on Cultural Heritage of the State of Chihuahua (August 28th, 2001) declares in its Article 1, that The regulations in this Law, are of public order and public interest and have for purpose:

- I.- To generate conditions for the promotion, fortifying, identifying and cataloguing of the cultural heritage.
- II.- To establish basis for researching on, conserving, protecting, fomenting, enhancing and widespread diffusing the cultural heritage of the State of Chihuahua.
- III.- To re-value the cultural heritage, with a sense of social benefit and development for the State of Chihuahua.

ARTICLE 2. It shall be considered cultural heritage of the State of Chihuahua, every manifestation of the human doing and the natural environment, having archeological, historical, artistic, ethnological, anthropological, paleontological, traditional, architectonic, urban, scientific, technological, linguistic and intellectual relevance for the inhabitants of the State, due to its value and meaning.

ARTICLE 16. The Municipal Commissions on Cultural Heritage shall be constituted within each Municipality and shall be integrated by a minimum of eight members, trying to respect the following scheme:

ARTICLE 17. The attributions of the Municipal Commissions shall be the following:

- I. To actively participate in decision-making in relation to the use and destination, protection, foment, widespread diffusion and support for the cultural goods within their scope;
- II. To formulate and monitor the implementation of plans, programs, projects and budgets for the recognition, protection, conservation, revitalization, correct use, consolidation and widespread diffusion of the municipal cultural heritage;
- III. To create the inventory and catalog of the cultural heritage within the Municipality, in coordination with the Institute;
- VII. To declare as to which are the municipal cultural heritage goods;
- IX. To monitor the conservation and protection of the Statal Cultural Heritage contained in the Municipality's catalog or inventory;
- XI. To authorize the commercial and service-related activities related to the municipal cultural heritage in accordance with the terms established in their Guidelines;

ARTICLE 43. The owners, tenants and users of the tangible cultural heritage must maintain it in good shape, in accordance with the regulations set by this Law and its Guidelines.

ARTICLE 44. Chattel and real estate property declared and related to the Statal cultural heritage, shall be subject to juridical protection from the State, regarding only their cultural value, regardless of who may be their owners or tenants.

ARTICLE 45. The Municipalities, in coordination with the Institute, within the terms of the applicable law, shall issue a partial development plan, as well as

guidelines for it, to be applied in every protected zone, starting on the date set by their respective declaratory. Such guidelines shall include the visual and volumetric relations, with respect to the tracing and historic land division, as well as the building's own structure and the usages for the existing cultural real estate properties.

ARTICLE 58. The objective for declaring a cultural good as part of the State's Cultural Heritage lies in that such cultural good shall receive special treatment within the research, cataloging, re-valuating, protection, re-vitalization, intervention, conservation, custody, disposition, formation or training, widespread diffusion and (in some cases) reproduction programs. Such benefits or effects shall be clearly defined in the respective declaratory, including the potential for use of such cultural heritage.

#### PROPOSAL ON THE LAW ON TOURISM OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

ARTICLE 2.- It is the purpose of this Law:

II.- The creation, conservation, improvement, protection, rational use and proper exploitation of the natural, historical, archeological and cultural resources, which have a touristic relevance and are of the State's general interest.

## 5.d EXISTING PLANS RELATED TO MUNICIPALITY AND REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTY IS LOCATED

### DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA (2004 - 2010)

The development plan for the state of Chihuahua (2004 - 2010) includes a long term vision that establishes the desirable expectatives for the state of Chihuahua during the present six year period administration. The plan contains a diagnose of the current context within the federal entity, with a perspective and tendency analysis, as well as the objectives that have been settled for the year 2010, along with the strategic lines that shall be implemented in order to impulse an ordered development in Chihuahua for the mentioned period.

Middle term and long term visions were structured in the creation of the present plan. The participation of the Town Councils is to be underlined due to the degree of involvement it is expected to have, as it has already since the planning and articulation of the present document. Every Town Council is expected to articulate the efforts envisioned in the Municipal Plans as well as in the Statal Programs. This being settled, five fundamental axis are foreseen in the present Plan: Social and Human Development, Regional Economic Development, Justice and Security, Culture and Educational Quality, Government and Administration.

It is within the State's interest to favour the participation of the citizenship in the promotion and execution of cultural projects through several areas such as infrastructure, cultural heritage acknowledgement, and access to the most recent cultural manifestations susceptible of orienting the state's development; all these strategies are to be carried out departing from the culture and history of the state. The intention is to place the culture in the heart of the regional development, and by that make it the triggering force behind it.

### CULTURE PROGRAMME FOR THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA (2004 - 2010)

The development plan for the period that runs from year 2004 to 2010 sets out the necessity of "promoting inclusive and participative cultural policies that respond to the cultural diversity challenges and contribute to the social and economic development of the state of Chihuahua".

This proposal considers among its main guidelines to promote cultural creation and participation, support and respect cultural diversity, the development of the cultural infrastructure that the state requires, the acquainting of culture and education, economy and, most importantly, tourism. Three central elements of this proposal are: the regionalization of the cultural action with the purpose of adapting the policies to the particular cultural characteristics of each region, the updating of the legal framework which regulates the cultural activity in the state and finally, recognizing and promoting the main role that culture plays in the urgent reconstruction of society in Chihuahua, specially in urban contexts.



UNESCO's Universal Declaration of September 2001 considered cultural diversity as a common cultural heritage of humanity and "as necessary for the human race as biologic diversity is for living organisms".

For this reason, defending cultural and culture diversity is a mandatory ethic principle which cannot be dissociated from personal dignity and social development. Meanwhile, in the domain of public policies, and more precisely in the Development Plan for the State of Chihuahua 2004 - 2010, culture is foreseen as an strategic instrument for the achieving of social balance and the re-introduction of human dimension and as the ideals and values orienting the goals of the state's development. Chihuahua is a place to meet with history, it is an identity that vitalizes and favours social cohesion through dialogue among opposites and citizenship participation.

### STRATEGIC AXIS

Five are the strategic action axis that have been envisioned in order to achieve the great institutional objectives through the articulation of cultural policies. Those are:

1. Each region must have an specific cultural development model, differentiated by the cultural specificities that it presents.
2. Cultural Development is to be promoted as citizenship and social organizations participate in their own cultural management.
3. Cultural development is to be clearly linked to other public policies that tend to strengthen the social tissue and to identify and promote the economic possibilities that come with culture.

The following strategies result from the mentioned axis:

### STRATEGIES

1. Improve and grow the state's cultural infrastructure and artistic equipment.
2. Strengthen the bonds between culture, education and social, economic and touristic development.
3. Promote programmes that stablish bonds between cultural and natural heritage with industrial, commercial and touristic development.
4. Update the legal framework to enhance cultural development.

### ACTION GUIDELINES

Strengthen bonds between cultural heritage and regional development

- \* Coordinate actions with other governmental instances in order to integrate cultural heritage as a basic element of regional development.
- \* Promote specific studies and researches about the different cultural and artistic areas of the State.
- \* Make a cultural map of the state in order to plan the cultural promotion actions to be done.
- \* Stablish and impulse the Strategic Programme of Cultural Tourism.
- \* Impulse models of cultural development in the different regions of the state.
- \* Stablish collaboration agreements with all the municipalities of the state abiding by Regional Cultural criteria.
- \* To hand financing support for the organization of cultural activities and regional festivities as well as cultural itineraries through the cultural heritage spots.

## Cultural Development Legal Framework Updating

- \* Promote the passing of the General Law on the Cultural Development of the State of Chihuahua before the State's Congress.

## CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH REGIONAL - ORIENTED ACTIONS

Development models that work in the core of the regional development need specific attention criteria which respond to the existing diversity. Hence, through an analytic exercise, authorities have proceeded to distinguish the characteristic features of the cultural diversity of the State of Chihuahua that will allow it to adequate cultural policies to the local and regional specificities.

Territorial differentiation of the cultures in Chihuahua is a complex task. Its fulfillment requires innovative attention forms and cultural management methods that depart from public policies. This is why the territorial differentiation of the cultures has become a planning instrument that seeks to foster the regional development as it was agreed in the development plan for the state of Chihuahua (2004 - 2010).

Territorial demarcation and regional description is a complex task that implies the consideration of historic, economic, social and environmental processes. It is possible to declare that human groups gradually appropriate the space where they settle in order to assure their cultural reproduction and the satisfaction of their elemental needs, be them material or symbolic.

Furhter on, the 13 cultural regions that have been demarcated over the state territory based upon the mentioned criteria are presented along with their principal characteristics and cultural problematics, as well as some action guidelines, projects and activities to perform on each of them.

## TERRITORIAL DEMARCATION BASED UPON CULTURAL REGIONS

### JUAREZ

Distinctive Social and Cultural Characteristics	Problematic	Guideline proposal and schedule suggestion
This region holds several archeologic sites, material heritage constructions of historic value and natural wealth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Archeologic and Historic heritage and regional municipal historic archives uncatalogued and non registered.</li><li>• Lack of promotion and knowledge about history and current environmental situation.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organize a regional promotor, managers and cultural creators network and organize training, formative and diagnosis events.</li><li>• Promote actions that set out the cataloguing, conservation and cultural heritage promotion requirements.</li><li>• Integrate cultural tourism programmes within the framework of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.</li></ul>

## PARRAL

Distinctive Social and Cultural Characteristics	Problematic	Guideline proposal and schedule suggestion
The Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, a colonial item, works as a bonding factor within the state, as well as with other states of the Republic and some cities of the United States of America. A material edification heritage derives from it, making it possible to become a Historic Monument Zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation about urban image is inexistent for the Historic Monument Zone.</li> <li>• Lack of sensitivity towards the regional cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance the acknowledgement of this bonding factor as a means for strengthening identity and enable the creation of cultural tourism projects.</li> </ul>
Colonial architecture of the city of Parral is outstanding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programmes of protection and rescue of historic or architectonical interest buildings is inexistent, as well as there is not an urban development plan that contemplates the creation of such programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Including the city of Parral and the neighbouring municipalities within the programmes of safeguarding and rescue of colonial architecture.</li> </ul>



## 5.f SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE

The federal government, according to the described in the Ramo General 33 concerning to the federal contributions for infrastructure and social development of states, and published in the Diario Oficial de la Federación, will give to invest in the State of Chihuahua a budget of 2 million 631 thousand 578 pesos for this 2009 approximately, in the next points:

- Revitalization of urban image
- Urban equipment and tourism
- Diffusion programs
- Signaling

This resource allocation, oriented to the conservation of the patrimony, is added to the creation of the Fideicomiso del Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, whose primary objective is the management of resources for the putting in value of the patrimony.

\* Note: the resource allocation is in process, thus, the amounts that appear are only an approximation.

### 001CH Town of Valle de Allende

ACTIVITY	2009
REVITALIZATION OF URBAN IMAGE	\$ 900,322.00
URBAN EQUIPMENT AND TOURISM	\$ 872,149.00
DIFFUSION PROGRAMS	\$ 491,400.00
SIGNALING	\$ 367,707.00

## 5.h VISITOR FACILITIES STATISTICS

In the southern part of the State of Chihuahua we find a rough territory with plain extensions, the characteristics of the central plateau, and the continual mountain ranges and small hills. Some hills are San Patricio, Veta Grande, El Potrero and Boca Grande, and other isolated hills like the Pulpito, La Cruz, La Iguana, El Sombrero and some others. The landscape is interrupted by the stream of the Florido river, a water body that constitutes one of the tributary streams of the Conchos. The mentioned characteristics present an interesting geographic and cultural variety that allow the State of Chihuahua to offer a wide span of attractions for the visitors.

In order to highlight its historic importance, we may identify the various appeals of Chihuahua in the following manner:

### Cultural Heritage

In the City of Hidalgo del Parral, the state has catalogued a total of 500 buildings, out of which the following are dedicated to the diffusion and promotion of culture:

- Turistic Museum of the La Prieta Museum
- Museum House of Francisco Villa

### Natural Heritage

The Chihuahuan territory is traversed partially by the Sierra Madre Occidental, which is known in this part as the Sierra Tarahumara. This nature's jewel presents an enormous quantity of rugged and soft landscapes. The mentioned characteristic is confirmed by the interest the country has invested in the protection of a portion of this zone through the identification of the terrestrial priority region of Rocahuachi - Nanaruchi. This region corresponds to the foothills of a major massif within the Sierra Madre Occidental.

The vegetation isn't particularly distinctive and corresponds to oak and pine forests associated in different portions.

### Services Infrastructure (Hotels and Transportation)

Tourist activity is strongly incentivised by the services infrastructure that is provided. Regarding transport, the State of Chihuahua has an effective paved road network that connects it to the principal cities of central and northern México. Hidalgo del Parral is found at 210 kilometers from the City of Chihuahua, while Ciudad Juárez is at 560 kilometers and Durango at 440 kilometers. Aerial infrastructure of Hidalgo del Parral is associated to the international airport of Chihuahua, which offers daily flights to the main cities of the country (Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey and Tijuana), besides flights to Los Angeles, California, in the United States of America.

On the other hand, the following establishments integrate hotel infrastructure of the southern part of the state of Chihuahua:

TOWN	NUMBER OF HOTELS	CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ROOMS
HIDALGO DEL PARRAL	2	4	92
	5	3	265
	4	2	127
	1	1	11
JIMENEZ	1	4	42
	1	3	26
TOTAL	14		563

### Proposed Itineraries

The mentioned attractions may be proposed for the visitors based upon the amusement and interest possibilities offered. The main axe of the routes proposed is the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, to which several sites of archeological, cultural, natural and recreational sites are appended.

#### South Chihuahua Itinerary

This itinerary crosses the region that is comprised by the municipalities of Valle de Allende, Coronado, Hidalgo del Parral, López and Santa Bárbara. In the mentioned area, the route of Camino Real de Tierra Adentro comprises an approximated distance of 140 kilometers, where the site proposed on the technical file is found: Town of Valle de Allende

This itinerary will be appended with the following cultural, natural and recreational sites:

### Cultural

#### Santa Bárbara Villa

The first spaiards to explore the region were the ones that came with the expedition of the governor Francisco de Ibarra on the year 1564. Three years after that expedition, Rodrigo Río de la Loza established the Villa de Santa Bárbara under the government of a Mayor<sup>1</sup>. The first benefited priest, annexed to the diocese of Guadalajara, begun his administration in 1570 in the Reales de Santa Bárbara and Indehe and shortly after that they became separate parishes. In a population register of that date it is mentioned that Santa Bárbara counted 30 spaniard neighbours that lived out of agriculture and livestock. Nonetheless, for the year 1604, there were only twelve neighbours, out of which four were miners. That same number was corroborated by the bishop of Guadalajara Alonso de la Mota y Escobar, who wrote: "Waling ahead of Indehe, twentyfive miles on the same path, there is the Villa de Santa Bárbara where there are ten or twelve neighbours. Some of them live out of the land and caring of minor and mayor livestock while other are merchants. There are also two or three miners with their forges where they extract metal through smelting and a grind powered by mules.

The present doctrine was of franciscan friars. They had a convent and justice was on charge of a Mayor designated by the Governor, apart of two ordinary Mayors that are elected by the council of the Villa. The bishop considered that the land in this region was very fertile, where all the fruits of Castilla grew perfectly and particularly the grapes. The temperature was fresh and very healthy in the surroundings of the Villa there were mountains and high volume rivers (he referred to Conchos) where many fishes such as trouts and sardins could be caught. Many indians lived out of this fishing activity.

<sup>1</sup> Cramausse, Chantal, La provincia de Santa Bárbara 1563-1631, México, Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua, 2004,, p. 31.



As soon as the diocese of Durango established in 1620, the franciscan friars retired towards the Valle de San Bartolomé and reestablished there with their convent. In a document dated 1649, there is a register of 155 spaniards of all ages, of which half lived in the haciendas and ranches of the jurisdiction. The continuous hostilities of the saleros and the tobosos, who were resisting the spaniards incursion, and the eventual discovery of the mine of Parral and Todos Santos incentivated many neighbours and the Mayor along with the priest to move in the quest of the wealth that came with those minerals. For this reason, the friars got the charge of administrating the Real de Minas. Nevertheless, the mining production decayed during the XVIIth century, and the jurisdiction decided to move to Parral and the parish went to San Francisco del Oro. For 1678, Santa Bárbara was a vicariate and by the time San Francisco del Oro was abandoned, the parish moved to Santa Bárbara again<sup>2</sup>.

In the year 1765, Bishop Pedro Tamarón informed that the Real was found at six miles eastward from Parral and especificed that the mines were of gold and silver and that the settlement was composed by 170 families with 1,027 persons. The priest of the Villa was helped by a lieutenant or vicaire. In the mines, yaquis that were brought from sonora worked too<sup>3</sup>. By then, the Mayor was again settled within the Villa, and for this reason it became a department of the administrative division of Durango after 1788<sup>4</sup>.

The church was dedicated to Santa Bárbara, the Lady of the miners. It was measured in te times of the bishop of Tamarón and had 35 varas of length by nine of with and eleven of height. It is identified to the XVIIth century of the beginnings of the XVIIIth and it has a sober facade with pinnacles of herrerian style. The interior is a nave with coffered ceiling. It has a nice sculpture of the Patrona and a painting of the Baptism of Jesus that dates from the seven-teenth century<sup>5</sup>.

#### Hacienda of Guadalupe de Bagües

The Hacienda of Guadalupe de Bagües was a property of Ramiro Bagües and Marco, the accountant of the Royal House of Durango. Among the remains of the Hacienda there is an octagonal room and on the inside of this structure there is a burial mound of the same characteristics, and it is related to the eighth day of the creation of the world, what in christian theology corresponds to the day of the Final Judgement<sup>6</sup>.

#### Real de Minas of San José del Parral

The Real de Minas of San José del Parral was discovered on the year 1631 and since its origins it had a rapid growth, given that on the first year there were four hundread mines reported. For 1635 its population was of a thousand spaniards and four thousand indians, mulatos and negroes, all of them were slaves who came from very different places such as Zacatecas or the neighbouring Real de Todos Santos.

By then, the Real de Minas of San José del Parral had become the capital de facto of the Nueva Vizcaya, given that the governors had established permanently in it, although it also kept the figure of a Mayor with the title of lieutenant of General Captain.

With the foundation of missionary towns all over the region, as well as the distributing system designed for the indians that worked in the mines and the houses of the spaniards, brought a series of uprisings of the tobosos and salineros that lived in the surrounding areas. During the following years there was an insecurity climate for the travellers that were heading north and it was necessary to establish several protecting forts for keeping the indians at distance.

The mines of Parral started to decline towards the year 1650 and the num-

<sup>2</sup> Gerhard, 1996, p.293.

<sup>3</sup> Tamarón, 1938, p. 124.

<sup>4</sup> Arlegui, (1737) 1851, pp. 35-58-59.

<sup>5</sup> Bargellini, et. al. 2000, p.100.

<sup>6</sup> Bargellini, et. al. 2000, p. 126.

ber of inhabitants started to drop down until the end of the seventeenth century when its number fell so dramatically due to the fame of Urique and Guanaceví<sup>7</sup>.

Arlegúí informed that by 1737 Parral was rather abandoned. The falling law price of the metals and the continuous attack of indian groups to the spaniards had decimated the population as well<sup>8</sup>. The governors of Nueva Vizcaya stood in Parral until they moved to rising Chihuahua in 1739.

Bishop Pedro Tamarón wrote in 1765 that eventhough the mines were of gold and silver, Parral was "in a harsh situation, broke, as it regularly happens to all the Reales de Minas". Nonetheless, in the Real there were Royal Accountants to tax the precious metals. There remained, as well, the priest, a franciscan convent, the jesuit college and the *juaninos* that administered the hospital. The Royal counted four hundred and twenty eight families that resulted in a total population of two thousand six hundred and ninety three persons<sup>9</sup>. The Mayor's Building in Parral became a department of Durango in 1788 and reached the category of Villa in 1790<sup>10</sup>.

Parral holds the memory of the wealthy years in various stone temples. The most important of all is the Parroquia de San José, built between 1678 and 1686 by the architect Simón de los Santos, native of Mexico City. The temple is a nave with a crossed vault roof. The vault must have corresponded to the one that was located in the second cathedral of Durango during the XVIIth century. The facade, of a single body, is formed by two pilaster carved rugs that hold a mixed line cornice and a vaulted niche where the saint Patrono can be seen along with young Jesus.

To the sides it has two pinnacles, an architectural heritage of spanish hererian influence. The masonry is ornamented with a series of tezontle stone rombs. The square tower is of two bodies and on its upper part it makes remember the ones of the southern penninsula (Spain). In the interior of the temple there are two tapered altarpieces that correspond to the second half of the eighteenth century. They were probably fabricated from master craftsmen from Durango. There is another altarpiece, of the ones that are called painted altarpieces, done by the hand of Antonio de Torres in 1719. This painter had a wide fame and pictorial recognition in the north of the Nueva España.

The temple of Nuestra Señora del Rayo was once the hospital of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria. It is made of stone with wood pieces on the corners. The facade presents on the first body, pair columns that hold a mixed line cornice. The frieze is decorated with geometrical figures and on the sides of the columns the various cantilevers can be appreciated. The opening in the entrance is very austere, composed by a low arch and a cantilever on the key. In between the columns there are two empty niches. The second body of the temple has five lanes. In the central one, the choral window is ornamented with two volutes holding a cantilever. The niches by the sides have triangular plinths that take the shape of a banner. Over the cornice of the temple there is a bigger vaulted niche where the image of the Virgen del Rayo, the patron saint, must have been placed. Two crosses and pinnacles found at the sides accentuate the classic character of its architecture. Finally, over the cube, the tower rises with three bodies, tapered half pilasters support it with cantilevers over the arches.

#### San Francisco de Conchos Mission

Franciscan friar Alonso de la Oliva established the Mission of San Francisco de Conchos with four thousand concho indians on the year of 1604<sup>11</sup>. There was a bond established between the conchos and the friars, a sort of alliance that was born on 1616 when the indians helped the spaniards during a combat with the tepehuanes<sup>12</sup>. Nevertheless, something went wrong with the alliance, for the

<sup>7</sup> Bargellini, et. al, 2000, p. 126.

<sup>8</sup> Arlegui, (1737), 1851, pp. 89-90.

<sup>9</sup> Tamarón, 1938, p. 124.

<sup>10</sup> Gerhard, 1996, p. 270.

<sup>11</sup> Arlegui (1737) 1851, p. 83-84.

<sup>12</sup> Porras, 1980, p. 342.

conchos whom had supported the spaniards for several years, triggered a riot where each and every franciscan friar in the convent was killed. Despite this event, the Mission of San Francisco de Conchos was established again on 1677; nevertheless, the mission lived through a period of instability until after the New México great rebellion, when the presidios were established on the 22th of december 1685 in order to protect the inhabitants and look after the commercial activities. The commander of the presidio acted as judge and justice procurer in the jurisdiction. For this reason, they found themselves separated from the jurisdiction of Valle de San Bartolomé.

During the following years, several spaniards with Valerio Cortés del Rey at their top, established some agricultural farms. Then is when the population started to rise in the region. By 1700, Valerio Cortés and his men managed to stabilise the region and the Mission, where 350 chiso indians, a small portion of the conchos and fifty soldiers along with their families lived within the presidio<sup>13</sup>.

The Conchos presidio was reformed in 1751 becoming a small town of neighbours or caserío, as it is called in northern México, while the Mission of San Francisco de los Conchos was secularised in 1753. This gave place to the opening of a vicariate related to the Valle de San Bartolomé parrish. By the time when the Bishop Tamarón visited it, the town had 89 famiies that counted 289 families. On the other side, the ancient presidio was inhabited by 1,330 people. Bishop Tamarón insisted enphatically that another presidio should be constructed on that spot due to the constant apache attacks the region suffered<sup>14</sup>.

By the year of 1777, San Francisco de Cochos had become a mayor municipality. As soon as the City Hall of Durango was installed in 1786 it became a department. On other grounds, a church belonging to the secular clergy was installed on 1815<sup>15</sup>.

We may affirm that the church inside the ancient presidio corresponds to an epoch not too different to its establishment due to the characteristics of the facade. When Bishop Tamarón visited the curhch in 1760, he described it as being embellished, with a Holy Sacrament in it.

The old missionary church was found half a mile from the indian town. It had a good nice church and both of them were on the sight of Conchos river<sup>16</sup>.

As it may be appreciated today, the church of San Francisco de Conchos is a robust and sober construction with plain pilasters over bricks holding a mixed line cornice. On the sides it has two cantilevers as the only ornamentation. The arch on the center is softened and presents a cantilever on the middle part. The upper part of the church presents an squared choral window framing a franciscan coat of arms with herrerian pinnacles by its sides. As Clara Bargellini states, the son that is seen over the crown reminds of the victory of Jesus over paganism, a symbol that is perfectly adapted in the land of the Nueva España frontier.

The interior roof is crosed by beams and canes. One of the beams shows the date of 1710, de year when the church was concluded and it also mentions the name of the Liutenant General Fernández de Retana captain of the presidio, and also that of friar Diego de Orozco, guardian of the convent.

The temple guards an image of the Virgen de Guadalupe, with a frame of worked silver. Arlegi, the historian, mentions that the image cried during three days in 1695, before the uprising of a tarahumara group.

Out of the franciscan church from the indian pueblo we may appreciate the adobe walls, which are barely standing, and the beams without a covering. One of the beams has the date when it was finished: 1627.

13 Gerhard, 1996, pp.. 230-231.

14 Tamarón, 1937, p. 121.

15 Gerhard 1996, p. 230

16 Tamarón, 1937, p. 121.



## **Nature**

Besides the strong presence of the rough beauty of the ladders of the Sierra Madre Occidental this zone is joined to other kinds of landscape. Such is the case of the cultural associated landscapes of Nogales, which are found over the sides of Parral, Santa Bárbara, Florido and Conchos rivers. This relationship between the surface water streams and the vegetation, generates an extraordinary contrast with the surrounding landscape, characterized by its semi desertic flora.

## **Recreation**

Besides the surface water streams that are present in the area, the water bodies such as water parks, water sources and dams are suitable options for leisure activities. Among the water bodies of the region the ones that outstand are the dam of La Boquilla ove the Conchos river, the dam of Balsequillo and the dam of Pico de Águila.



## 5.j STAFFING LEVELS (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MAINTENANCE)

The National Institute of Anthropology and History is responsible of more than 110 thousand historical monuments and 25 thousand registered archeological sites in all the country (however is calculated that there must be more than 200 thousand sites with archeological remains not yet registered). It also has under its charge 108 museums in national territory with several categories depending of the width and quality of the protected collections, its geographical situation and the number of visits. Five are national Museums, 22 regional and 43 locals. There are also 32 site museums, three communitarian and two metropolitan. Its permanent expositions give account of what is to come of Mexico. The scientific research is one of the fundamental task in this institutions. For that, more than 700 academics are collaborating in the areas of history, social anthropology, physical anthropology, archeology, Linguistics, ethno-history, ethnology, architecture, ethno-history, ethnology, ethno-history, conservation of the heritage and conservation and restoration

In general, the INAH maintains 216 archeological sites open to the public, 108 national, metropolitan, regional and local and site museums and 107 historic monuments. It also carries out work on research, conservation, and promotion of the heritage. The Institute is competent; however, it still has a big challenge up front considering the vast universe of 200 estimated archeological sites, 23,710 catalogued historical monuments and more of 31,000 to be catalogued.

With respect to the State of Chihuahua, the following personnel are presented.

MUNICIPALITY	DEPENDENCE	AVAILABLE PERSONNEL
ALLENDE	MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS	1 DIRECTOR



## DOCUMENTATION

# 7

**7a.** PHOTOGRAPHS, SLIDES, IMAGE INVENTORY AND AUTHORIZATION TABLE AND OTHER AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

**7b.** TEXTS RELATING TO PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION, COPIES OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND EXTRACTS OF OTHER PLANS RELEVANTS TO THE PROPERTY

**7d.** ADDRESS WHERE INVENTORY, RECORDS AND ARCHIVES ARE HELD

## 7.a IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AND AUDIOVISUAL AUTHORIZATION FORM

<b>Id. No</b>	<b>Format (Slide/print/ video)</b>	<b>Caption</b>	<b>Date of photo (mo/yr)</b>	<b>Photographer/ Director of the video</b>	<b>Copyright owner of different than photographer/ director of video</b>	<b>Contact details of copyright owner (Name, adress, tel/ fax, and e-mail</b>	<b>Non exclusive cession of rights</b>
001C-001	Digital Image 300 DPI	Plaza principal de Valle de Allende	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Calle álamo No. 925, Col. Tierra Blanca. C.P. 34139. Durango, Durango. www.balaamgalvez.com balaamgalvez@hotmail.com	Yes
001C-002	Digital Image 300 DPI	Arquería del mercado y la estación de autobuses	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-003	Digital Image 300 DPI	Banquetas de Piedra	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-004	Digital Image 300 DPI	Casa con cornisa ondulante	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-005	Digital Image 300 DPI	Frontispicio del Templo de San Bartolomé	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-006	Digital Image 300 DPI	Casa contigua al templo	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-007	Digital Image 300 DPI	Escuela	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-008	Digital Image 300 DPI	Arquería detrás de la iglesia	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-009	Digital Image 300 DPI	Casa en ochavo	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-010	Digital Image 300 DPI	Callejón al río	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-011	Digital Image 300 DPI	Viguerías de los portales del mercado	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-012	Digital Image 300 DPI	Marco de una puerta Barroco	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-013	Digital Image 300 DPI	Callejón bajo Nogales	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes
001C-014	Digital Image 300 DPI	El Camino Real	07/08	Gálvez Luque, Balaam de Lot	Photographer copyright	Ídem	Yes

## **7b. TEXTS RELATING TO PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION, COPIES OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND EXTRACTS OF OTHER PLANS RELEVANTS TO THE PROPERTY**

### **CIUDAD DE VALLE DE ALLENDE**

DECRETO por el que se declara una zona de monumentos históricos en la ciudad de Valle de Allende, municipio del mismo nombre, Estado de Chihuahua.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Presidencia de la República. VICENTE FOX QUESADA, Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, en ejercicio de la facultad que me confiere la fracción I del artículo 89 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y con fundamento en los artículos 2o., 5o., 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43 y 44 de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas; 6o. y 10 de la Ley General de Asentamientos Humanos; 33 de la Ley de Planeación; 2o., 29, 43 y 47 de la Ley General de Bienes Nacionales; 2o. de la Ley Orgánica del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia; así como 32 y 38 de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal y

### **CONSIDERANDO**

Que de conformidad con la legislación vigente en la materia, la política cultural del Gobierno Federal se orienta, entre otros objetivos, a preservar y difundir la riqueza cultural de la Nación como un elemento de identidad y unidad del pueblo mexicano;

Que para el logro de este objetivo se requiere, entre otras acciones, desarrollar actividades que garanticen la protección y conservación de nuestro patrimonio arqueológico, artístico e histórico; Que en el año de 1560, el misionero Fray Agustín de Rodríguez realizó esfuerzos para conjuntar a la población en el lugar, obteniendo para 1562, el permiso para construir el primer convento franciscano que como misión, dio origen a la fundación del asentamiento humano y en 1563 se le conoció con el nombre de "Valle de San Bartolomé", siendo ésta la primera misión que los franciscanos establecieron en la actual jurisdicción del estado de Chihuahua;

Que el Valle de San Bartolomé además de ser misión, fue un real de minas que posteriormente cambió su papel histórico al consolidar una población dependiente de la actividad económica agrícola, en torno a la cual, desarrolló un esquema urbano en función de un sistema de riego articulado al Río del Valle, constituyendo con esto, en el tiempo, un centro importante de producción, abastecimiento y almacén de alimentos de una región amplia, fundamentalmente minera integrada por San José del Parral, San Francisco e incluso San Felipe del Real, hoy ciudad de Chihuahua;

Que las actividades económicas más importantes de la colonia, fueron el comercio y la minería, fundamentalmente argentíferos; Valle de San Bartolomé pudo insertarse en el desarrollo regional, a través de un esquema donde no sólo fue un centro-casa único de realización agrícola, sino además un elemento importante para la actividad comercial de importación y la explotación de todo



tipo de bienes de consumo y circulación de mineral. Con esto, el Valle de San Bartolomé constituyó un eslabón muy importante de la región y en el Camino Real de la Plata de tierra adentro;

Que la población de Valle de San Bartolomé estuvo estrechamente vinculada a los movimientos insurgentes de principios del siglo XIX; en agosto de 1811 se expusieron temporalmente en el convento de San Francisco, para escarnio, las cabezas de los próceres de la Independencia Nacional: Miguel Hidalgo, Ignacio Allende, Juan Aldama y Mariano Jiménez;

Que por Decreto del Congreso del Estado de Chihuahua del 19 de septiembre de 1825, el nombre de Valle de San Bartolomé, fue cambiado por el de Valle de Allende en reconocimiento de Ignacio Allende;

Que en diciembre de 1866, la población hospedó a Benito Juárez a su regreso de Paso del Norte;

Que las características específicas de la zona de monumentos históricos materia de este Decreto, son las siguientes:

- A) La zona de monumentos históricos se organiza en una estructura urbana de 70 manzanas, dispuestas en torno a un espacio central o Plaza de la Constitución; de forma cuadrangular en donde se realizan las actividades cívicas y sociales más importantes de la población.
- B) La traza urbana del poblado está constituida por un sistema de acequias; estructura dependiente del Río Valle que divide a la población en cuatro grandes zonas de riego, en donde se ubican espacios de terreno, generalmente cercanos y destinados para la siembra y explotación del nogal, que coexisten con el asentamiento humano y dan a la población un doble carácter espacial, lugar de residencia y trabajo.
- C) La imagen urbana del poblado observa también un doble contenido, definida por las calles que tienen al frente los paramentos del conjunto de fachadas de las casas habitación y detrás de ellas como fondo, la figura abundante y continua de las frondas de los nogales que contrastan notablemente con el entorno semidesértico de la región.
- D) Los edificios de valor histórico son 110 y son dignos de mención los destinados al culto religioso, como el de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, construido en los siglos XVII y XVIII, así como el Templo de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, edificio del siglo XIX.
- E) Las casas habitaciones históricas del poblado son construcciones muy sencillas que se edificaron desde el origen de las poblaciones hasta principios del siglo XX, realizadas en adobe aplanado, viguería y terrados que, en las décadas recientes, han sido techadas con láminas metálicas.

Sus fachadas están desprovistas de ornamentación con el predominio del macizo sobre el vano, situación que ocasionalmente varía por la presencia de pocos vanos con enmarcamientos labrados en piedra que caracterizan los siglos XVII y XVIII.

Otros edificios singulares en la población que no adoptan la anterior tipología y que tienen un fuerte carácter en la imagen urbana son construcciones con portales, ubicados en el centro de la ciudad y próximos a la parroquia, y

Que para atender convenientemente a la preservación del legado histórico de esta zona, sin alterar o lesionar la armonía urbana, se ha considerado conveniente incorporarla al régimen previsto por la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas, la cual dispone que es de uti-

lidad pública la investigación, protección, conservación y recuperación de los monumentos y zonas de monumentos históricos que integran el patrimonio cultural de la Nación, por lo que he tenido a bien expedir el siguiente:

#### DECRETO

ARTICULO 1o.- Se declara una zona de monumentos históricos en la ciudad de Valle de Allende, municipio del mismo nombre, estado de Chihuahua, con el perímetro y características a que se refiere este Decreto.

ARTICULO 2o.- La zona de monumentos históricos materia de este Decreto, comprende un área de 1.4 kilómetros cuadrados y tienen los siguientes linderos:

PERIMETRO UNICO. Partiendo punto (1), situado en el cruce de los ejes de la calle Pera y la avenida 20 de Noviembre al nororiente de la ciudad; continuando por el eje de la avenida 20 de Noviembre en dirección surponiente hasta su cruce con los ejes de las calles Talamantes e Ismael Maynez (2), prosiguiendo por el eje de la calle Ismael Maynez en dirección norponiente hasta su cruce con el eje del río del Valle (3), continuando por el eje del río del Valle en dirección nororiente hasta su cruce con el eje de la calle Pera (4), continuando por el eje de la calle Pera en dirección suroriente hasta su cruce con el eje de la avenida 20 de Noviembre (1), cerrándose así este perímetro.

ARTICULO 3o.- Para los efectos de la presente declaratoria, se hace la relación de las obras civiles relevantes construidas durante los siglos XVI al XIX comprendidas dentro de la zona, que por determinación de la ley son monumentos históricos, cuya antigüedad se comprueba mediante las constancias fehacientes que se encuentran en el expediente abierto para estos fines, el cual obra en poder del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia para consulta de las partes interesadas:

Calle Abasolo, número 10 (sector 01, manzana 01).  
Calle Aldama, número 10 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
Calle Aldama, número 12 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
Calle Aldama, números 13 y 15 (sector 01, manzana 21).  
Calle Aldama, número 19 (sector 01, manzana 22).  
Calle Allende, número 1 (sector 01, manzana 02).  
Calle Allende, número 4 (sector 01, manzana 11).  
Calle Allende, número 10 (sector 01, manzana 11).  
Calle Arteaga, número 3 (sector 01, manzana 51).  
Calle Arteaga, sin número, esquina calle Guerrero (sector 01, manzana 51).  
Calle Cinco de Mayo, número 18 (sector 01, manzana 25).  
Calle Constitución, sin número, Templo de Nuestra Señora del Rosario (sector 01, manzana 15).  
Calle Constitución, número 2, casa donde se hospedó Benito Juárez (sector 01, manzana 03).  
Calle Constitución, número 4 (sector 01, manzana 03).  
Calle Constitución, número 6 (sector 01, manzana 03).  
Calle Constitución, sin número, entre Ray Montoya y calle Dos de Abril, Portales (sector 01, manzana 14).  
Calle Constitución, sin número, esquina calle Mina, Ex-Convento de San Francisco (sector 01, manzana 04).  
Calle Coronado, número 2 (sector 01, manzana 20).  
Calle Coronado, número 4 (sector 01, manzana 20).  
Calle Corregidora, número 1, esquina calle Cuauhtémoc números 10, 12 y 14 (sector 01, manzana 15).

Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 1 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, números 2, 4, 6 y 8 (sector 01, manzana 15).  
 . Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 5 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 7 (sector 07, manzana 16).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 9 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 13 (sector 01, manzana 21).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 19 (sector 01, manzana 21).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, números 21 y 23 (sector 01, manzana 21).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 39 (sector 01, manzana 30).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 40 (sector 01, manzana 29).  
 Calle Cuauhtémoc, número 41 (sector 01, manzana 49).  
 Calle Chihuahua, número 7 (sector 01, manzana 29).  
 Callejón de la Cepa, número 2, esquina calle Mina (sector 01).  
 Calle Dos de Abril, números 2, 6, 10 y sin número, entre las calles Morelos y Constitución (sector 01, manzana 14).  
 Calle Dos de Abril, número 7 (sector 01, manzana 11).  
 Calle Dos de Abril, número 9 (sector 01, manzana 11).  
 Calle Galeana, sin número, Templo de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe (sector 01, manzana 09).  
 Calle Galeana, sin número, entre calle Guadalupe Soto y avenida Talamantes (sector 01, manzana 24).  
 Calle Guerrero, sin número, esquina callejón sin nombre (sector 01, manzana 07).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 6 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 8 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 10 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 12 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 14 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 20 (sector 01, manzana 31).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 25 (sector 01, manzana 22).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 26 (sector 01, manzana 50).  
 Calle Guerrero, número 28 (sector 01, manzana 50).  
 Calle Jiménez, número 22 (sector 01, manzana 56).  
 Calle Mina, número 1 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Mina, número 2 (sector 01, manzana 06).  
 Calle Mina, número 3 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Mina, número 4 (sector 01, manzana 06).  
 Calle Mina, número 7 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Mina, sin número, (sector 01, manzana 07).  
 Calle Mina, número 9 (sector 01, manzana 16).  
 Calle Mina, número 10 (sector 01, manzana 07).  
 Calle Mina, número 12 (sector 01, manzana 07).  
 Calle Mina, sin número esquina calle Guerrero (sector 01, manzana 17).  
 Calle Mina, números 14 y 16 (sector 01, manzana 08).  
 Calle Mina, números 17 y 19 (sector 01, manzana 17).  
 Calle Mina, número 20 (sector 01, manzana 08).  
 Calle Mina, número 21 (sector 01, manzana 17).  
 Calle Mina, número 23 (sector 01, manzana 17).  
 Calle Mina, número 25 (sector 01, manzana 17).  
 Calle Mina, números 26 y 28 (sector 01, manzana 08).  
 Calle Mina, número 33, esquina callejón de la Cepa (sector 01).  
 Calle Mina, números 39 y 41 (sector 01).  
 Calle Mina, número 42 (sector 01).  
 Calle Mina, número 44 (sector 01).  
 Calle Mina, números 52 y 54 (sector 01).

Calle Mina, número 56 (sector 01).  
Calle Morelos, números 11, 13 y sin número, entre calles Ray Montoya y Dos de Abril (sector 01, manzana 14).  
Calle Nicolás Bravo, número 4 (sector 01, manzana 50).  
Calle Nicolás Bravo, número 6 (sector 01, manzana 50).  
Calle Nicolás Bravo, número 8 (sector 01, manzana 50).  
Calle Ocampo, número 3 (sector 01, manzana 21).  
Calle Ocampo, número 4 (sector 01, manzana 30).  
Calle Ocampo, número 5 (sector 01, manzana 21).  
Calle Ocampo, número 5 (sector 01, manzana 23).  
Calle Ocampo, número 6 (sector 01, manzana 30).  
Calle Ocampo, número 7 (sector 01, manzana 21).  
Calle Ocampo, número 10 (sector 01, manzana 31).  
Calle Ocampo, número 14 (sector 01, manzana 33).  
Calle Ocampo, número 16 (sector 01, manzana 33).  
Calle Ocampo, número 20 (sector 01, manzana 33).  
Calle Ocampo, número 21 (sector 01, manzana 23).  
Calle Ocampo, número 22 (sector 01, manzana 33).  
Calle Ocampo, número 24 (sector 01, manzana 33).  
Calle Zaragoza, número 3 (sector 01, manzana 25).  
Calle Zaragoza, número 7 (sector 01, manzana 24).  
Calle Zaragoza, número 1 (sector 01, manzana 25).  
Calle Zaragoza, números 9 y 11 (sector 01, manzana 24).  
Calle Zaragoza, número 13 (sector 01, manzana 24).

ARTICULO 4o.- Las construcciones, ampliaciones y en general cualquier obra permanente o provisional, que se realicen en la zona de monumentos históricos de la ciudad de Valle de Allende, municipio del mismo nombre, estado de Chihuahua, estarán sujetas a lo establecido en la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas y su Reglamento.

ARTICULO 5o.- El Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia vigilará el cumplimiento de lo ordenado por este Decreto, en los términos de las disposiciones aplicables.

ARTICULO 6o.- La Secretaría de Educación Pública definirá los criterios de protección de la zona de monumentos históricos de que se trata, promoverá programas educativos y de divulgación que estimulen entre la población el conocimiento, estudio, respeto y aprecio del patrimonio cultural que se conserva en la referida zona.

ARTICULO 7o.- Las autoridades federales, estatales y municipales, así como la Comisión Nacional para la Preservación del Patrimonio Cultural, en los términos del Acuerdo Presidencial que la crea y los particulares, podrán apoyar y auxiliar al Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia en el cumplimiento de lo previsto en este Decreto y harán del conocimiento de las autoridades competentes cualquier situación que ponga en peligro la zona de monumentos históricos o los inmuebles a que se refiere la presente declaratoria.

ARTICULO 8o.- Para contribuir a la mejor preservación de la zona de monumentos históricos materia de este Decreto, el Gobierno Federal por conducto de la Secretaría de Desarrollo Social, propondrá al Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua, con la participación que corresponda al municipio de Valle de Allende, la celebración de un acuerdo de coordinación, en el marco de la Ley de Planeación, de la Ley General de Asentamientos Humanos y de las leyes estatales, con el objeto de establecer las bases conforme a las cuales dichos



órdenes de gobierno conjuntamente llevarán a cabo acciones tendientes a la regulación del uso de suelo para la preservación de la zona y su entorno, así como para su infraestructura y equipamiento urbano.

El Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia tendrá la participación que le corresponda en el mencionado acuerdo de coordinación.

ARTICULO 9o.- Inscríbase la presente declaratoria, con los planos oficiales respectivos, expediente y demás anexos que la integran, en el Registro Público de Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas e Históricas, dependiente del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, así como en el Registro Público de la Propiedad de la entidad federativa.

Inscríbase además, en el primero de los registros antes mencionados, el listado de edificios y obras civiles que se encuentran dentro de la zona, en términos del artículo 3o. de este Decreto, previa notificación personal a los propietarios de los inmuebles y de conformidad con los respectivos procedimientos legales y reglamentarios.

#### TRANSITORIOS

PRIMERO.- Este Decreto entrará en vigor al día siguiente de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

SEGUNDO.- Notifíquese personalmente a los propietarios de los inmuebles declarados históricos y colindantes. En caso de ignorar su nombre y domicilio, publíquese una segunda vez en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, para los efectos a que se refieren los artículos 23 de la Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas y 9o. de su Reglamento.

Dado en la Residencia del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, a los siete días del mes de marzo de dos mil uno.- Vicente Fox Quesada.- Rúbrica.- La Secretaria de Desarrollo Social, Josefina E. Vázquez Mota.- Rúbrica.- El Secretario de Educación Pública, Reyes S. Tamez Guerra.- Rúbrica.

## 7d. ADDRESS WHERE INVENTORY, RECORDS AND ARCHIVES ARE HELD

### Institution

Address

#### **Archivo Histórico Municipal de Chihuahua**

Avenida Independencia No. 209. 31000 Chihuahua (CHI)

#### **Centro INAH Chihuahua**

Paseo Bolívar No. 608, Col. Centro, Chihuahua / Chihuahua, CP 31000

01-61-44-16-31-04 FAX/ 01-61-44-10-39-48/ 01-61-44-16-30-98

Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas

Beethoven #4000

(esq. con Juan Bernardo, a un lado del Colegio La Salle)

Fraccionamiento La Herradura

C.P. 31293

#### **Secretaría de Desarrollo Comercial y Turístico**

Priv. de Tecnológico No. 1504, Col. Santo Niño

31320, Chihuahua, Chihuahua

Tel: (614) 429-3320

Fax: (614) 429-3320

Llamada sin costo: 01-800-508-0111

#### **Instituto Chihuahuense de la Cultura**

Av. Universidad s/n esq. División del Norte

Col. Altavista

CP 31200, Chihuahua, Chihuahua

Tels. (614) 413 95 69 directo, 413 62 49, 413 62 52, ext. 103

Fax 413 95 69

jcarrera@chihuahua.gob.mx