

Anexo 2

Proposed translation

LOUIS PERU DE LA CROIX

Born in Montelimar, France, in 1780. Emigrated to America in 1814. He married a distinguished lady from Bucaramanga, Mrs. Dolores Mutis Ayala. He wrote the ‘DIARIO DE BUCARAMANGA’. This work constitutes the most personal document that exists on the life of the Liberator of America. Died in Paris, in 1837.

ROMÁN PRADA

SCULPTOR

WILLIAM FERGUSON

Born in England. Cultivated and esteemed lieutenant. Died on September 25th, 1828, on the steps of the San Carlos Palace, with the satisfaction of safeguarding Bolívar.

ROMAN PRADA

SCULPTOR

CARLOS SOUBLETTE

Born in Guaira, Venezuela, in 1789. His military career began with the first dawn of independence. Secretary of State of the Republic. His career achievements were consolidated in

1837, when he became President of Venezuela. Died in 1870.

ROMÁN PRADA

SCULPTOR

BELFORD HINTON WILSON

Born in London, 1804. Son of General Belford Wilson, friend of Bolivar who sent him to fight for American independence. Died in London, in 1859.

ROMÁN PRADA

SCULPTOR

DANIEL FLORENCE O'LEARY

Born in Cork, Ireland, in 1800. He accompanied the Liberator of America in his last moments in San Pedro Alejandrino. Later, he retired from the army and dedicated himself to writing his memoirs about the Liberation Campaign. Died in Bogotá, in 1854.

ROMÁN PRADA

SCULPTOR

ANDRÉS IBARRA

Born in Caracas in 1807. The youngest of Bolivar's aides-de-camp. Fell injured while defending the San Carlos Palace on the disastrous night of September 25th, 1828. Went back to Caracas

where he died in 1875.

ROMÁN PRADA

SCULPTOR

PATIO DE LOS EDECANES STATION.

The Patio de los Edecanes is an integral part of the current Casa de Bolívar museum and it is under its management and administration. The house to which this backyard belongs was owned by Facundo Mutis, a prestigious businessman and governmental leader in the early 19th century, ancestor of the poet Aurelio Martínez Mutis. Due to its remarkable architectural characteristics of comfort and size, the house was lent to Simón Bolívar for his stay in Bucaramanga for two months in the year 1828.

CASA DE BOLÍVAR MUSEUM - THE HISTORY ACADEMY OF SANTANDER HEAD OFFICE

The House where Simón Bolívar stayed during his visit to the City of Bucaramanga, today 37th Street, Number 12 - 15, was built in the late 18th century, on the vast territory that belonged to Sir Manuel Mutis Bossio.

Located near the Main Square, on Calle de La Iglesia, one of the most important streets of the town, along with Calle Real, which proves the prestige of the property.

The house features an architecture of high rammed earth walls and clay tiles, beams and cane, floors in baked clay tablets, two backyards, and stables. The sober facade of the house is decorated with large rectangular timber windows with turned balusters. Its impressive arched

door leads to the wide and high entryway, whose floors were made with cemented goat kneecaps, leading to the main courtyard. They are a rare testimony of the taste and workmanship of earlier times and the pride of the house.

The Patio de los Granados (main courtyard) displays timber columns and discreet capitals. Around this courtyard are distributed in order of importance living rooms, bedrooms, library, and dining room.

During his visit to the city of Bucaramanga, Simón Bolívar stayed in this house from April 1st to June 8th, 1828, as president of the Republic, while the events of the Convención de Ocaña unfolded between April 9th and June 10th of the same year.

The objectives of such an event were to reform the Constitution of Cúcuta and to resolve the differences between the two main political currents, headed by Bolívar and Santander: Centralism and Federalism.

Initially a bourgeois house of a distinguished family, it was turned into a Presidential Palace. Simón Bolívar was 45 years old at the time.

The walls of this house are witness to confidences, projects, and concerns that the Liberator shared with his aides-de-camp and friends, among them Eloy Valenzuela, neighbor and parish priest of the chapel Nuestra Señora de Los Dolores along with his aide-de-camp and close friend the Frenchman Louis Perou de La Croix, who underscored in *El Diario de Bucaramanga*, the political and private life of the Liberator Simón Bolívar.

Simón Bolívar's stay in this house and the decisions taken here made Bucaramanga play a role in the history of our Nation.

Through the long history of the house, it has been transformed and adapted to a number of functions: family household, the first telephone office in the city, troop headquarters, school, hotel, and cigar factory.

1928 marks the centennial of Simón Bolívar's stay in Bucaramanga. In the same year, the Centro de Historia de Santander was created at the initiative of Dr. Martin Carvajal Bautista, with decree number 46 of April 27th, whose first president was Dr. Simón S. Harker.

In 1945, the president of the Centro de Historia de Santander, Dr. Mario Acevedo Díaz set out to rescue the house in which Simón Bolívar resided in Bucaramanga in 1828, so that it would have the purpose to serve as a permanent tribute to the Liberator.

In 1946, the Centro de Historia de Santander was elevated to the category of History Academy of Santander.

The Departmental Assembly approved Decree 8 of 1946, authorizing the Governor to buy the house. The Academy is designated for its management as well as the creation of a Historical and Archaeological Museum for Santander.

In 1948, the remodeling of the house began. Archives, photographs, and documents of the house were used to find the appearance that it had at the time when Simón Bolívar stayed.

On July 24th, 1950, the house was conditioned for its new purpose. The first museum of the city was inaugurated.

Ever since, the different Governors and members of the Academy of History of Santander have worked to ensure that the House serves as a place for the transmission and teaching of our history and culture.

In 1977, the Historical and Archaeological Museum was then repurposed into the Regional History Museum, in order to promote the history and culture of Santander and commemorate the stay of such a distinguished guest, the Liberator, at Museo Casa de Bolívar.

On November 26th, 1999, through Resolution 1613, the Ministry of Culture declared Casa de Bolívar as follows: National Monument, and the Collections lying in the house as Property of Cultural Interest of National Character.

In 2014, the restoration of the Museo Casa de Bolívar and Headquarters of the History Academy of Santander were carried out under the Presidency of Dr. Miguel José Pinilla Gutiérrez. Museum Director: Dr. Claudia Mantilla Vargas. Curator: Dr. Clara Blanco de Galvis. Architect: Luis Carlos Santamaría. Museology and presentation of the collections: Dr. Georges Gómez y Cáceres.