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Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala
Translation from Spanish to English
Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo

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RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

Guatemala es un hermoso país lleno de maravillosos recursos naturales, así como de historia, arte y cultura. Nuestro país ofrece una increíble variedad de maravillas para visitar, desde ciudades modernas hasta experiencias de estilo de vida rural. Con el fin de posicionar a Guatemala como uno de los mejores países internacionales para visitar en Centroamérica, el Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo, mejor conocido como INGUAT, se esfuerza por ofrecer servicios y productos de calidad para los visitantes internacionales al país.

Hay muchos monumentos y edificios históricos, en la Ciudad de Guatemala, que son icónicos de la historia del país. Una de estas “Maravillas de Guatemala” es el Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala en la zona dos. La traducción del folleto Compendio del Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala, traducción del español al inglés, es uno de los trabajos más recientes que se ha logrado gracias a una colaboración entre la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala e INGUAT como un proyecto de Práctica Supervisada Profesional (EPS).

Esta traducción asegura servicios y productos de calidad, así como una excelente oferta turística de Guatemala como país de vacaciones; esto, a cambio, atraerá más visitas turísticas y mejorará los ingresos financieros que se obtienen gracias a los visitantes internacionales de habla inglesa para el año 2025; que se propone por el INGUAT en el Plan Maestro de Turismo Sostenible de Guatemala.

El Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala es una creación única en su tipo en todo el mundo. La traducción del folleto Compendio del Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala es una

forma de preservar y conceder el gran valor histórico de dicha construcción en un idioma que es accesible globalmente.

Con el fin de que la traducción del folleto Compendio del Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala esté disponible para cualquier visitante de habla inglesa, INGUAT hará reproducciones impresas para distribuir las a cualquiera que desee una copia física a bajo costo. INGUAT tiene muchos proyectos en marcha que buscan promover el legado cultural y natural del país con el fin de “posicionar los diferentes segmentos y productos turísticos bajo la marca ‘Guatemala corazón del Mundo Maya’, a nivel nacional e internacional; que contribuya a la mejora de la imagen del país”. (PMTS Guatemala. INGUAT, 2014)

EXECUTE SUMMARY

Guatemala is a beautiful country full wonderful natural resources, as well as history, art and culture. Our country offers an amazing range of wonders to visit, from modern cities to rural life stile experiences. In order to position Guatemala as one of the best international countries to visit in Central America, the Guatemalan Tourism Institute, best known as INGUAT for its acronym in Spanish, is making efforts to offer quality services and products for international visitors to the country.

There are many historical monuments and buildings, in Guatemala City, that are iconic to the history of the country. One of these “Guatemalan Wonders” is the Relief Map of Guatemala at zone 2. The translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, translation form Spanish to English, is one of the most recent works that has been achieved thanks to a collaboration between Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala and INGUAT as a Profesional Superised Practice (PSP) project.

This translation ensures quality services and products, as well as excellent tourist offer from Guatemala as a vacationing country; this in return will draw more touristic visits, and improve the financial income from international English speaking visitors by the year 2025; which is proposed in the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism of Guatemala from INGUAT.

The Relief Map of Guatemala is a unique creation in its kind worldwide. The compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet translation is a way to preserve and bestow the great historical value of such construction in a language that is globally accessible.

In order to make compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet translation available to any English speaking visitor, INGUAT will make printed reproductions for distribution to anyone who may want a physical copy at a low cost. INGUAT has many ongoing projects that seek to promote the cultural and natural legacy of the country in order to “position the different tourism segments and products under the ‘Guatemalan Heart of the Mayan World’ brand, at a national and international level; that contributes to the improvement of the country's image”. (PMTS Guatemala. INGUAT, 2014)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Asociación De Estados Del Caribe (Association of Caribbean States)
AGIT	Asociación Guatemalteca de Intérpretes y Traductores
APA	American Psychological Association
CCT	Consejo Centroamericano De Turismo (Central American Council of Tourism)
CICIG	Comisión Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala (International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala)
FAHUSAC	Facultad de Humanidades Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala (Humanities Faculty Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala)
INGUAT	Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo
MICIV	Ministerio de Comunicaciones, Infraestructura y Vivienda de la República de Guatemala (Ministry of communications)
MINFIN	Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas (Ministry of Public Finances)
MP	Ministerio Público (Public Ministry)
OMM	Organización Mundo Maya (Mayan World Organization)
PMTS-Guatemala	Plan Maestro de Turismo Sostenible de Guatemala (Guatemala's Sustainable Tourism Master Plan)
PSP	Profesional Supervised Practice
Segeplan	Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Presidency)
SWOT Analysis	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats, Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Guatemala is a beautiful country, which is very attractive not only for its natural beauty, its warm climate, history and culture but also for how affordable it is for tourists to visit during vacations. Guatemala's tourist development has contributed to the increase of visitors year after year and this in turn benefits the economy of the country. Guatemala receives tourists from many parts of the world throughout the whole year. The report of the number of visitors Guatemala hosted during the year 2017 was 2,119,457 (PMTS Guatemala 2015- 2025. INGUAT, 2014). Visitors from around the world in Guatemala have found that the best language to go around, when visiting the country, is English.

The Guatemalan tourism institute, INGUAT by its acronym in Spanish, is a governmental entity that is well-organized and structured but as tourist demand grows rapidly the human resources available for art, research, and translation of new material for tourists has proved to be insufficient. The lack of professional staff for translation and interpretation into the English language, of new informative material produced for less known tourist places in the capital city, demand a practical answer to keep up with the needs of the fast evolution of the tourist domain.

Since 2015 INGUAT has started efforts on the translation, into the English language, of the documents that help tourists learn further about the places that are of more interest. One of the most used languages around the world is English; for this reason, tourist information is mainly found in this language and it is also the language people, who speak other languages, choose as well.

The translation of tourism information is a very complex work since the main goal is to communicate history, culture and way of life, not only data or facts. The translated work must use a common open language as well as appealing to maintain the public attention in comprehension and avoid the user to dismiss it. It has turned out to be critical in the traveling business to have proficient translator and interpreters to guarantee the precise translation of tourist content since it serves two main purposes, informational and persuasive.

INGUAT keeps working on the creation of new material each year, as well as updating all the information in regards of the most visited and common tourist places. In order to comply with this endeavor the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism of Guatemala 2015-2025 was created: this document states that it seeks to “position the different tourism segments and products under the Guatemalan Heart of the Mayan World brand at a national and international level; that contributes to the improvement of the country's image”. INGUAT has not only created material for the most popular places to visit in Guatemala, but also creating new material, in Spanish and English, of the less known places to visit in the country, in order to offer more options for tourist, always exceptional places, at affordable prices which are easy and quick to find and or access; like the Relief Map of Guatemala.

The Relief Map of Guatemala is a wonder unique in its kind worldwide; it is a place rich in history, art and geography that has great charm on tourists and is greatly admired and appreciated by local and international visitors. The construction of the Relief Map of Guatemala was developed during a period when innovation and computerized machines devices did not exist yet, back in 1904, to execute such structure as per specialists. Fast-forward to today the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet was created to contribute to the “historical and artistic memory.”

The translated document, the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, serves as a material that gives an account, to visitors, about the historical context of the planning, research and construction that had to be done for the creation of the relief map, about all the art manifestations from artists like Francisco Vela, Claudio Urrutia, Antonio Doninelli, among others, about the exertion to deliver a final monument that cannot be found anywhere else in the world from the years 1904 to 1905. The compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet serves as a self-guide for tourist people so they understand better and enjoy the art and history of the map. In addition, it is a contribution as a report that may serve for specialists as reference on this sort of one of a kind work since it is the main landmark with such qualities in the entire world from the time it was made.

In an effort to promote tourism activity over at the Relief Map of Guatemala, for local tourism as well as for international tourism, INGUAT in collaboration with Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala have provided all the necessary support for the translation of the recently created document the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet for the Guatemalan Tourism Institute, to the English language to contribute to the Master Plan of Sustainable Tourism as a project for the Professional Supervised Practice work.

Chapter I: Diagnostic

1.2 General Information of the institution

1.1.1 Name of the institution

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo | INGUAT

1.1.2 Type of institution

State Decentralized

A state decentralized institution is, according to the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala, Law of the Executive Branch, decree 114-97, on its fifth deem, in accordance with Article 224: “the process by which the central government delegates the execution and administrative control of certain functions to entities other than itself to its autonomous and decentralized entities, retaining the regulatory, normative and financing functions in a subsidiary and controlled fashion.” (Ley Orgánica del Organismo Legislativo, dec. 114-97, consi. 5o., art. 224) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

The Guatemalan Tourism Institute, INGUAT by its acronym in Spanish, can exercise legal rights and likewise carries legal obligations that enable the institution to claim superior authority in terms of tourism in the country; it represents Guatemala internationally and before any other organizations in regards of tourism, endorsed by governmental law as well as by its own Organic Law. Also INGUAT has its own assets; by law they are allowed to acquire any properties, buildings or lands, necessary to fulfill its purposes.

1.1.3 Geographical location

7th avenue 1-17 zone 4, Guatemala City, Guatemala 01004

1.1.4 Vision

According to INGUAT's official website 2019: "The Guatemalan Tourist Institute (Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo, INGUAT by its acronym in Spanish) is the guiding entity and facilitating body that encourages and promotes Guatemala's sustainable tourism development, nationally and internationally, in coordination with the public, private and civil society sectors." (INGUAT, 2019) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.1.5 Mission

According to INGUAT's official website 2019: "To lead Guatemala's position as a competitive tourist destination at a national and international level, exploiting its comparative advantages, to contribute to the sustainable tourism development of the country." (INGUAT, 2019) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 General Objectives

According to INGUAT's Annual and Multi-Annual Operational Plan 2017-2019:

"Consolidate tourism as an articulator of the economic and social development of Guatemala in the sustainability framework, so that it contributes to generate the necessary conditions to improve the country's

competitiveness in the international arena and promote, for Guatemalans, access to a dignified life”. (AMAPS, 2017) (Translated from Spanish to English by the PSP student Stephanie Alberto)

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

According to INGUAT’s Annual and Multi-Annual Operational Plan 2017-2019:

- “To promote the strengthening and diversification of the tourism offer according to the national tourist space, established in the Master Plan of Sustainable Tourism of Guatemala 2015-2025.
- To promote Guatemala as a tourist destination in priority and potential markets, with a favorable image of the country and to provide a quality experience to visitors.
- To optimize financial resources and transparency of public spending, oriented towards results-based management.” (AMAPS, 2017) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.2.3 Goals

According to INGUAT’s Annual and Multi-Annual Operational Plan 2017-2019:

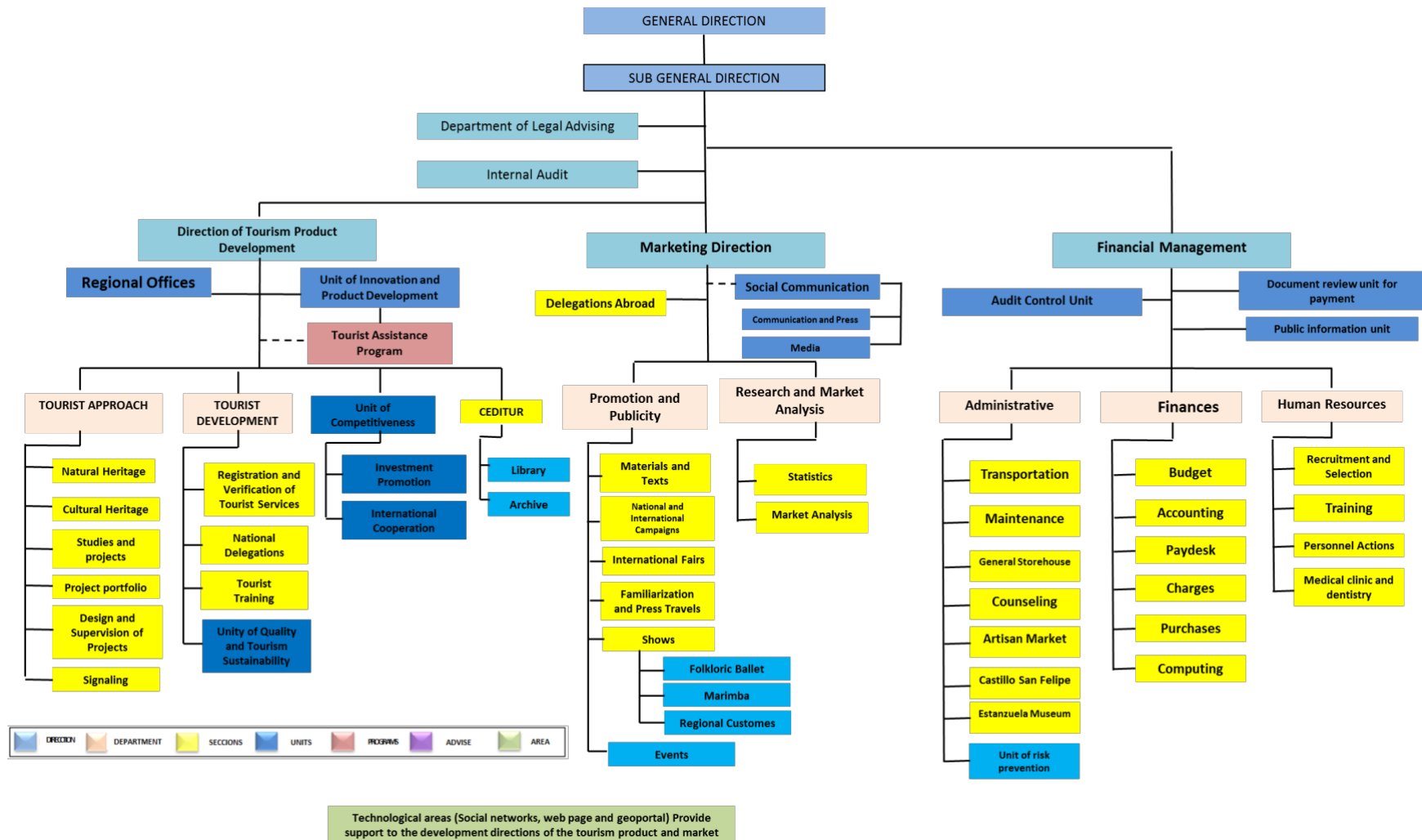
- “Promotion of tourist destinations in Guatemala.
- Technical assistance in tourist legislation for legal and individual persons.
- To have individual and legal persons trained in tourism matters,
- legal persons with tourism quality mark.” (AMAPS, 2017) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.2.4 Policies

In general terms and According to INGUAT's Annual and Multi-Annual Operational Plan 2017-2019: "This Institution includes actions within its planning and operative programming that contributes directly and indirectly with the following:

1. Healthy, educated, empowered and inclusive society.
2. Modernization and institutional strengthening.
3. Social and environmental sustainability.
4. Decentralization and local development.
5. Strengthen productive and technological infrastructure.
6. Strengthen the productive system." (AMAPS, 2017) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

INGUAT's Organizational Structure (Graphic Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)



(INGUAT, 2018, Law on access to public information, Decree 57-2008, Organic structure and functions, Organization Chart.
Retrieved at: <http://www.inguat.gob.gt>)

1.3 Resources

1.3.1 Human

According to INGUAT's organic law article 8:

“Article 8 * The direction, administration and operation of INGUAT, will be in charge in its hierarchical order: 1. Of the General Director of INGUAT; 2. Of the Assistant Director of INGUAT; and 3. Of the heads of the respective departments.” (Ley Orgánica del Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo, art. 8)

Furthermore according to Article 9, INGUAT also has an Advisory Body of Tourism that is integrated by the representatives of many ministries like the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others and representatives from Air Lines and the Hotel Industry as well as the Guatemalan Tourism Association. (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.4.2 Material

According to INGUAT's official website 2019: INGUAT has its own headquarters building in Guatemala City and its budget comes from “funds from the General Budget of Expenditures and Revenues of the Nation.”

INGUAT can acquire any other properties, building or lands, necessary to fulfill its purposes. (INGUAT, 2019) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.3.3 Financial

According to INGUAT's organic law chapter IV, financial regime, article 20:

“Article 20 *INGUAT's assets constitute: a) Own assets and those acquired by any title; b) The income originated by the sale, use, usufruct and lease of its goods and those from the services it provides; c) The specific taxes determined by this law; d) The allocations that are fixed in its favor in the General Budget of Expenses of the Nation; e) Donations and subsidies received by the State, from any other public or private entity, national or foreign and from individuals or legal entities; and f) Fines and arbitrary taxes that, in accordance with the law, are imposed by the Management of the Institute.

*Amended by Article 12 of the Congress Decree Number 22-71 on 04-20-1971.

Likewise, according to articles 21, 22, and 23 INGUAT may also make use of taxes that by decree have been assigned to the institution. The taxes that correspond to INGUAT are the ones collected from the fees from visitors' entrance to the country, foreign and residents leave of the country by air or sea. The taxes collected may be used to strengthen the protected areas that are used for tourism purposes, and maintenance to archeological and historical sites as well as monuments and museums.

INGUAT is also exempted from taxes, rates and any financial fees that may interfere with the fulfillment of its purposes in business and any other kind of good deed in favor of the country for tourism. (Ley Orgánica del Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo, Fin. Reg., art. 20) (Translated from Spanish to English by Alberto)

1.4 Community context

1.4.1 Historical background

Tourist activity helps to exchange and expose cultural, social and economic customs from different parts within the same country or between countries as a way to aid the economic development in a country. Traveling for tourism purposes began with terrestrial and maritime routes with the modernization of long distance communication devices like the telegraph and printed media, around the mid-1800.

The tourism business evolved rapidly from the mid-1900 due to companies not related to tourism but to economy, creating traveling opportunities, through industrial and financial commerce like advertising, mail orders, department stores, etc., that where in search of new business prospects to invest their capital and make a profit. These companies took a risk on the tourist business and it became a success.

“In Guatemala in 1882 Mr. Guillermo Enrique Rittscher Arnold built the first place to stay in the city, called the Gran Hotel San Carlos, with little success. It is after the Second World War, when people with desires and interests to start again give a new boom to the tourist industry. One of the men interested in this field and pioneer of it in Guatemala was Mr. Salvador Herrera, who started in 1920 the construction of the Palace Hotel, which closed its doors in June 1971.

Afterwards the company Grace and Company of San Francisco California, through its affiliates Pacific Mail, Romam and Grace Line, started to develop,

around 1920, and were able to bring the first foreign tourists; in the beginning boats were used to transport the visitors but Grace and Line Co. was so successful that they decided to construct the fleet denominated Santa Rosa, Santa Luisa, Santa Elena and Santa Maria and began their trips in the spring of 1932, tourists came from San Francisco and/or New York.

Tourists coming from San Francisco disembarked at Port of San José and a special train from the Grace Line Co., took these tourists to the Guatemalan Capital city to spend the night at the Palace Hotel, and were offered tours around the city in the “Wenceslao Aldaz and Rafael Monroy” bus line service as part of the trip.

Tourists, who came from New York, disembarked in Puerto Barrios and were transferred by rail. The United Fruit Company was also a contributor in the beginnings of this tourist activity on the first trips transferring visitors from Puerto Barrios to the city. This kind of business was not noticeable until the decade of the 70's. From 1977 the business increased with the continuous arrival of tourists, consolidating the tourist activity as the second most important currency developer, after coffee. The tourist business kept an important place as an economic booster for the country up to 1979; the continuous arrival of tourists and foreign currency showed a conservative ascent.

From 1980 to 1982 things changed and there was a significant decline up to the point of reaching only eighth of the currencies that were registered by 1979. The main aspects that contributed to this deterioration were:

- a. Political instability.
- b. Armed confrontations.
- c. The high-risk tourism in the rural area.

In 1986 William H. Coleman Inc. of Jacksonville Florida, USA organized a major international event called Market 86. The main purpose was to promote investment in tourism; this kind of event has been carried out only once in Guatemala. The Market 86 was a success thanks to the direct collaboration of many Guatemalan companies involved in this field and also the Guatemalan Tourism Institute. The Market 86 dynamic consisted on buying and selling tourist products that consisted of proper itineraries, within the shortest possible time, at a low cost and large coverage.

In Guatemalan tourism activity is regulated by the Legislative Decree 1701 from the Congress of the Republic, published in the Official Gazette on October 6, 1967, Organic Law of the Guatemalan Tourism Institute; INGUAT was created as a decentralized state entity with legal personality and its own property.

In 2000 the Guatemalan government and the Presidential Commissioner for Tourism Development, through the state entity in charge of promoting internal and external tourism, created a project called "National Tourism Strategy", which presents an integral, balanced and long-term vision of the national tourism sector that involves the effective coordination between public and private sectors, in a context of respect for the different ethnic groups that coexist in the country, the participation of local communities who

benefit from tourism, the promotion of interculturality and the protection of nature.” (Orozco, 2014) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.4.2 Geographical background

The INGUAT building inauguration was on October 12, 1977. It was a brand-new building inaugurated by President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud García.

Ministers attended the event, diplomatic corps accredited in the country, military chiefs, deputies, judicial body representatives and journalists from different media.

The director at the time was Jorge Senn Bonilla, he referred to the building inauguration as the "hard work and abnegation from professionals and Guatemalan labor, a work that from the delivery to the Government and to the country, would become a center of fellowship between different nations." (Hemeroteca PL, 2015) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

When president Laugerud García, unveiled the inaugural commemorative plaque, he said in his speech, "unfortunately the misunderstanding of many Guatemalans who are committed to maintaining a climate of violence in the country, has prevented the tourist flow in Guatemala to a great extent," (Hemeroteca PL, 2015) this in regards to the armed conflict that Guatemala was enduring at the time.

The government insisted, on that occasion, that it was important to increase the national tourism for Guatemalan people to know their own country.

The INGUAT building is found at the Centro Cívico, in zone 4 Guatemala City. The structure was built on a surface of 3,068 square meters and some of its main details are that the building is sixteen stories high and has two basements for parking aside from being built specially for tremors and earthquakes that are so common in the country.

The construction cost a total amount of Q3.5 million. On the newspaper Prensa Libre, dated October 13, 1977, people could read, "The building has two entrances, one on 7th avenue with access to other areas, as well as a fire system and emergency power plant. It is considered an architectural structure, functional and it contributes to the city's ornament." (Hemeroteca PL, 2015) (Interpretation from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.4.3 Social background

The Guatemalan Tourist Institute serves a Spanish speaking country where people also speak other twenty-two languages from Mayan origins, one Xinca and one Garifuna. The official currency is the Quetzal. Guatemala's GDP is of 53 800 million dollars, with a labor force of 6.00 million people where 27.4% are between the ages of 15 to 24 and 72.6% are between the ages of 25 to 65, from a total population of more than fifteen million.

Guatemala has seven biomes, seven Ramsar waterfalls, two biospheres recognized by the program Man and The Biosphere from UNESCO. Also UNESCO has recognized as World Heritage the Tikal National Park in Petén, La Antigua Guatemala, and the Archeological Park Quirigua in Izabal; as well as Intangible Heritage the Garifuna language, music and dance, the

Dance Theater Tradition Rabinal Achí and the Ceremony La Pa'ach. (PMTS Guatemala 2015-2025. INGUAT, 2014) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.4.4 Economic background

Guatemala's national tourism institute "is a state, a decentralized legal entity, able to acquire rights, to contract obligations and has its own patrimony," according to INGUAT's organic law and its reforms. (Ley Organica del INGUAT) INGUAT's budget economic income is described as followed:

"10% tax on lodging

Departure tax from the country by sea

Departure tax from the country by air

Other: income from other services and sale of goods, Ballet Folklorico benefits, entrance payment to the Castillo San Felipe de Lara, rental of premises, etc."

INGUAT keeps the 100% of the 10% on the lodging tax, 75% of the departure tax by sea and 33% of the departure tax by air.

INGUAT invests its budget on tourist signaling, tourist information to visitors, security assistance services, promotion of tourist destinations, technical assistance in tourism legislation to legal entities and individuals, legal and individual persons trained in tourism issues, and legal persons with distinctive tourist quality.

According to the MASTER PLAN OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM OF GUATEMALA 2015 – 2025 report, INGUAT in return contributes to the

country's economy with a "9% of the gross domestic product -GDP- equivalent to 6 trillion US dollars and generates 9.09% of total jobs, about 255 million openings, according to the World Travel & Tourism Council – WTTC." (PMTS Guatemala 2015-2025. INGUAT, 2014) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto) Also with its budget INGUAT contributes to the development of infrastructure and the enhancement of Guatemala's natural and cultural heritage.

1.4.5 Political background

INGUAT has a "National Policy for Sustainable Tourism Development in Guatemala 2012-2022" The aforementioned document specifies the objectives that INGUAT should meet by the year 2022 according to their policies. This document reads as followed:

"OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Superior Objective

Consolidate tourism as an axis that articulates the development of the Nation in the framework of sustainability, in a way that contributes to generate the necessary conditions to improve the country's competitiveness in the international arena and supports access to Guatemalans for a dignified life.

Specific objectives

- a. Integrate horizontally and vertically the priorities contained in the axes of this Policy, with the policies of those State entities, whose decisions directly or

indirectly affect tourism activity and implement them through plans, programs, projects and specific actions.

- b. Make sustainability the axis of national tourism development.
- c. Promote responsible participation, shared decision-making and productive partnership between the public-private sectors and host communities.
- d. Grant local governments and host communities a leading role in the country's tourism development.
- e. Increase the competitiveness and capabilities of tourism companies at a national level, through the development of a regulatory system of tourism activity, constant improvement in the quality and professionalization of human capital.
- f. Strengthen information programs, comprehensive security and assistance to national and foreign visitors.
- g. Implement the Tourism Satellite Account and the Market Intelligence Unit, as well as the use of new technologies.
- h. Increase the number of visitors, currencies and employment generators through actions that promote internal, border and intra regional tourism, as well as through the implementation of specific marketing plans by target and segment markets.
- i. Promote investment in access infrastructure, basic services, tourist facilities (equipment and facilities) and attractions.
- j. Diversify and enrich the tourist offer with quality destinations, products and services.

- k. Promote competitiveness through the integration of clusters, productive chains and associativity.
- l. Implement the Tourism Competitiveness Unit to advise and monitor the operationalization of the Policy and the National Competitiveness Agenda, in tourism.” (Política Nacional DTS Guatemala. INGUAT, 2012)

Finally, INGUAT proposes that to ensure these policies are implemented, actions are required from three different entities:

- “1. Among the three branches of the State,
- 2. In the Specific Cabinet of Tourist Development,
- 3. In the alliance between the public sector, the organized private sector, host communities and the academic sector.” (Política Nacional DTS Guatemala. INGUAT, 2012) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.4.6 Cultural background

Guatemala has international agreements where INGUAT is the representative within the international entities that promote and integrate the cultural experience through tourism activity. The organizations are as followed:

- a. Mayan World Organization, in Spanish ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDO MAYA – OMM- the countries that integrate this organization are Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. INGUAT represents Guatemala within this organization and its main objectives are to promote, develop, coordinate and assist the Mayan destinations in a responsible way to preserve and maintain the cultural heritage as well as the natural resources.

- b. The Central American Council of Tourism, in Spanish CONSEJO CENTROAMERICANO DE TURISMO –CCT- created by the “First Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Central America” in 1965. This council ensures the “sustainable development of tourism in Central America.”
- c. Association of Caribbean States, in Spanish ASOCIACIÓN DE ESTADOS DEL CARIBE –AEC- its purpose is “to promote consultation, cooperation and concerted action among all Caribbean countries... in order to promote sustainable destinations and labor competencies in tourism among others.” (PMTS Guatemala 2015-2025. INGUAT, 2014) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

1.5 Techniques used for diagnosis

1.5.1 Interview

An interview is a meeting between two or more people, the person who asks the questions and the person or people who answer the questions to the best of their knowledge.

There are two main types of interviews:

- a. When the interviewed and the person making the interview are not able to have a face-to-face meeting, due to any number of reasons, the interview may be done either through a telephone call or a videoconference.
- b. Most interviews happen face to face. These interviews can be between two persons or a group, also called panel interview, and it requires all parties involved to get together.

The interview is used for research purposes, for instance, inquiries in topics related to politics, education, history, etc., as well as personnel recruitment. It is not a casual conversation and there are implicit objectives from all the participants, the main objective is to obtain specific information for a previously set purpose.

An interview should be organized in a way that the conversation goes along in a fluid and logical sequence way. The purpose of the interview should be stated, as well as a brief introduction its purposes; right after, the questions that should be asked in a clear way. The questions may be close in order to help keep the interview in topic and to the point; or open, this allows to freely share feelings and ideas; depending on what specific information is required. Probing questions are also used in order to obtain reasons, ideas and more details. Finally the interview may have a section for comments, where no questions are asked, and this allows adding final thoughts.

An interview may be recorded or videotaped for reference at a later time if all the participants previously agree, but mainly all the exchanged information should be kept in a written way. See diagnosis questionnaire, appendix page 95. (Pandey, 2015)

1.5.2 Schedule

This technique is used when the person collecting the information writes down the answers given to the questions in an interview face to face.

A schedule is a set of tactical questions used in an interview. It is not organized in a specific way and it does not need to appear very attractive.

The quality of the questions is not of so much importance since the interviewer will have to use specific strategies to get the needed information, however the questions need to be clear, concise and relevant.

Schedules are used when a researcher wants to prove a hypothesis or prove an assumption about a research topic.

Each answer to the questions may have special notes or annotations for more clarification.

The schedule is used where a very little number of people will be interviewed.

The questions are short and these are not related to any personal information that may upset the interviewed. No confusing questions should be asked.

(Pandey, 2015)

1.5.3 Measurement

The measurement technique is used in the observation and recording process of research. The recorded data is done using numbers or symbols that best describe the characteristics of the observed object according to previously specified rules. The measurement technique is one of the most reliable in the record of feelings, attitudes and opinions since numbers are assigned to these that can be compared as well. This kind of technique uses a standardized uniformity to the scoring process that is not changed over time or observed objects. (Khan Academy, 2016)

1.6 Instruments used for diagnosis

1.6.1 Questionnaire

1.6.1.1 A questionnaire is a set of questions associated to one specific topic, orderly organized with the purpose to obtain information from a person or group of people.

1.6.1.2 It is one of the most used tools, to collect information for research purposes, since it is easy to produce as well as to conduct.

1.6.1.3 It is a versatile tool; it can be used to collect either qualitative or quantitative data. (Pandey, 2015)

1.6.2 Brainstorming Guide

1.6.2.1 Brainstorming is an effective way to come up with ideas and creative solutions to a problem or potential issue in any subject matter.

1.6.2.2 It can be done individually or in group, individual brainstorming has proven to produce more ideas since people feel less self-conscious and do not worry about other people's opinion, it also allows more time to think since there is not group pressure on time. On the other hand, group brainstorming offers the more varied ideas because of all the different backgrounds people contribute with as long as the group is not too big, five to seven people should be the max. Brainstorm when done in a group after the time of ideas thinking, all the ideas should be put common. Everyone should feel comfortable, so criticizing and/or judging are discouraged. In order to keep track of all the ideas a person should monitor the discussion.

1.6.2.3 This research instrument should be done in a structured and analytical way so all the essentials are considered. The first step is to state the problem to solve or the issue to answer in a clear way.

1.6.2.4 Brainstorming encourages people to think in a free and open way with no restrictions, the idea is to come up with as many possible answers even if they sound crazy. As a result, more possibilities are produced.

1.6.2.5 It is advised to do brainstorm in a comfortable, quiet place without any distractions. Pen and paper are a must to record the ideas as soon as they come to mind, to not forget them, a mind map is recommended.

1.6.2.6 Brainstorming is about coming up with as many ideas as possible without thinking about them too much. Evaluation and the analysis come later. When all the ideas are put in common, the time for evaluation and analysis comes so the best solutions to the problem are chosen. (Wilson, 2013)

1.6.3 Rating scale

1.6.3.1 A rating scale is used when observations about a specific place, event, or behavior, are made, where opinions and judgments are expressed or categorized in order to quantify these.

1.6.3.2 A rating scale helps to determine the extent, amount and/or incidence of a variable.

1.6.3.3 This technique is useful to find out about needs, to make recommendations, as a supplement to other research tools, etc. (Pandey, 2015)

1.7 List of lacks

1.7.1 Community Sector

- a. The areas for tourism in the Mayan World are not efficiently used.
- b. There is not enough promotion of tourist places as well as archaeological sites.
- c. Many touristic places do not have informative material that is informative and distributed to visitors.
- d. There is no informative artistic and historic material that is informative to visitors about tourist places.
- e. Guatemala is known as a highly dangerous country for a tourist destination.

1.7.2 Institutional Sector

- a. There is no updated information about national tourism, outbound tourism and the economic opportunities created by tourism in Guatemala.
- b. There are no adequate tourist road signs and area signs in all the tourist places in the country.
- c. The accesses to the different points of support for tourists, for example buildings, offices, information centers, are not properly adapted for people with disabilities.
- d. Other countries offer better experiences to tourists with destinations of quality and safety.
- e. Other countries offer better promotions in tourist destinations.
- f. Lack of online updating from INGUAT and by embassies about tourist destinations and promotions to visit Guatemala.

- g. Lack of development of tourist plans and projects.

1.7.3 Finance Sector

- a. Contributions for lodging concept are not fully reported to INGUAT.
- b. Other countries have broader budgets to promote tourist destinations.
- c. Little investment for improvement and maintenance of tourist destinations.
- d. Lack of budget to print tourist informative didactic material.

1.7.4 Human Resources Sector

- a. There are historical monuments that do not have an information center to assist the visitor to locate monuments.
- b. Many historic centers have been promoted and there is no renewal of new spaces to be proposed.
- c. There are tourist sites in the capital city that have not been promoted adequately or previously.
- d. Insufficient human resource for the development of software to improve the institution's data collection and release.
- e. Lack of strategy for the proper handling of public relations.

1.7.5 Administrative Sector

- a. There is not enough statistical information on domestic tourism, outbound tourism, and jobs for tourism, among others.
- b. Statistical information not updated due to lack of reports from the responsible entities.
- c. The institutions that generate tourism information do not provide it in a timely manner.

- d. Tourism companies and services not registered with INGUAT.
- e. Some of the tourism service providers work empirically.

1.7.6 Relations Sector

- a. Lack of strategy for the proper handling of public relations.

1.7.7 Philosophical, Political & Legal Sector

- a. Some formulated tourism development plans are not implemented, and some tourism projects and activities are not prioritized under technical criteria.
- b. It has not been implemented the presidential mandate and rector of INGUAT, to encourage the development and implementation of local tourism plans and projects.
- c. There is no campaign to socialize and sensitize public entities on the importance of using the National Tourism Investment System, for the registration of tourist investment projects.

Table of Factors - Problems and Solutions

SECTORS	FACTOR	PROBLEM	SOLUTIONS
Sector 1 Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient use of tourist areas • Unpredictable weather • Insecurity • Distrust in the country's government • Difficulties to move around the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of attention of the tourism authorities • Tropical weather • Absence of security working force • Corruption • Poor transit management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate personnel training to assist visitors • Forecast information well in advance for visitors to plan accordingly • Authorities coordination and cooperation in order to better control transit
Sector 2 Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient data about tourism economic contribution to the country's development • Deficient road signs and signs in general for tourists to move around confidently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor communication between the entities who are in charge • Lack of investment from the offices in charge • Poor infrastructure plans • Lack of promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate a representative to ensure information is exchanged in a timely matter • Demand that the authorities in charge comply with adequate road signs • Make an effort to plan buildings focused on the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessible points of support to tourists with disabilities • Unconformity about promotion on tourist places • Inconsistency in online updated information about Guatemala • Inefficient plan developments and projects for tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate web services handling Incompetence of adequate personnel to develop projects 	<p>future demands, especially for people with disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of technology to promote Guatemala as a tourist destination Hire adequate personnel.
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SECTORS	FACTOR	PROBLEM	SOLUTIONS
Sector 3 Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient control from INGUAT on the reports about contributions on lodging concepts • Insufficient investment from the Government to support INGUAT in its endeavors • Deficiency in budget to improve and give maintenance to tourist destinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of attention and interest from authorities on collaborators at tourist destinations • Misuse of the budget. • Lack of investment in tourist destinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep active communication with collaborators at the different tourist destinations. • Work on a plan to make better use of the budget • Make an effort to maintain tourist places adequate and attractive
Sector 4 Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inexistent information centers in most of the historical monuments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of personnel and adequate facilities to provide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiring of all the necessary personnel to improve the assistance to visitors and

<p>Sector 4 Human Resources</p>	<p>to assist the visitor and locate these.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient human resource for the development of software and material to improve the institution's data collection and release of tourism places. • Insufficient human resources of art historians and researchers, interpreters and translators to propose and develop new 	<p>assistance to tourist visitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpreparedness to meet the new requirement about human resources to keep up with the new century • Inexistent advisory team and attention to visitors' personnel to carry out deeper research on specific sites of interest. • Lack of personnel who is specialized in data collection and release of it for the visitors. 	<p>the needs of the institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge the need to work in accordance to the new demands of the century, hiring all the necessary human resources • Open opportunities for students and graduated professionals to contribute to the collection, layout, design and development of new material about touristic places.
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Sector 4 Human Resources	<p>topics of touristic places of interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Inexistent advisory team or attention to the visitor or researcher who wishes to carry out a deeper investigation on a specific site of interest.		
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SECTORS	FACTOR	PROBLEM	SOLUTIONS
Sector 5 Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient statistical information on domestic tourism, outbound tourism, jobs for tourism, among others • Delayed statistical information not updated due to lack of reports from the responsible entities • Tardiness from the institutions that generate tourism information, they do not provide it in a timely manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institution does not have the adequate plan and necessary personnel • Inefficient use of technology to collect information • Lack of supervision and management of the personnel and companies in charge of collecting the information • Poor information on how companies can report to INGUAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a plan to comply with the institutions necessities • Hire and train all the necessary personnel for the institution's different projects • Maintain constant communication with collaborators • Create web-based services for remote places to be able to contact and report to the institution

<p>Sector 5</p> <p>Administrative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unawareness about companies and services, not registered with INGUAT 		
<p>Sector 6</p> <p>Relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inattention to historic centers that have been promoted and have not been renewed and no new spaces have been proposed • Negligence of tourist sites in the capital city that have not been promoted adequately or previously • Deficit of strategy for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of plans to continue the promotion of the historic places that were promoted at some point and its maintenance • Poor approach to the opportunities on the promotion of tourist places in the capital city <p>Inadequate personnel for the public relations department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design new plans to make the best out of the tourist places of interest • Implement new strategies to promote tourist places in the capital city that are of interest <p>Human Resources and the Relations sector must come together to agree on the hiring of the necessary personnel</p>

Sector 6 Relations	the proper handling of public relations		
Sector 7 Philosophical Political Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to formulate tourism development plans due to legal obstacles • Inability to implement and prioritize projects and activities under technical criteria • Delays on the implementation of the presidential mandate and rector of INGUAT, to encourage the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No interest to establish the short term objectives in the institution to achieve the institution's goals • Lack of monitoring on the plans and documents where objectives and goals for the institution have already been set • Lack of budget for the ambitious plans coming from the government and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and analyze the institution in order to establish achievable objectives in a timely basis • Create plans where all the institution's collaborators are involved in order to accomplish the vision and mission as a collective effort • Make an effort to shorten bureaucratic processes to be able to
Sector 7 Philosophical Political Legal			

	<p>development of local tourism plans and projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inexistence of a campaign to socialize and sensitize public entities on the importance of using the National Tourism Investment System • 	<p>high commands of the institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of effective communication between the institution and collaborators about the purposes to promote tourism 	<p>implement the plans about the promotion of new tourism practices</p>
<p>For reference on the information in this table see Appendix p. 91 Diagnosis Rating Scale</p>			

Table of analysis and prioritization of problems

The following table is an organized and objective analysis and prioritization, of the institution's problems where an urgency scale will help to ascertain the validity and feasibility of a potential solution. The urgency scale value is 1: Low, 2-3: Medium and 4-5: High

Criteria Problems	Urgency	Scope	Importance	Resources	Total
1. Inefficient use of tourist areas	High	INGUAT	High	INGUAT's personnel	5
2. Unpredictable weather	Low	INGUAT	Medium	No evidence	3
3. Insecurity	High	Guatemalan Government and INGUAT	High	Police Department and INGUAT's elements	5
4. Distrusts in the country's government	High	Guatemalan Government	High	CICIG and MP	5
5. Difficulty to transit in the country	Medium	Guatemalan Government, Ministry of communications and Municipalities all around the country	High	Ministry of communications (MICIV) and Municipalities all around the country personnel	4
6. Insufficient tourism data	Medium	INGUAT	Medium	INGUAT personnel	3
7. Deficient road signs	High	INGUAT, MICIV and the Municipalities	High	MICIV and Municipalities all around the country personnel	5
8. Inaccessible point of support for people with disabilities	High	INGUAT, MICIV and the Municipalities	High	No evidence	5

Urgency Scale 1: Low 2 – 3: Medium 4 – 5: High

Criteria Problems	Urgency	Scope	Importance	Resources	Total
9. Unconformity about tourist promotion	Medium	INGUAT	Medium	Private tourism agencies	4
10. Inconsistent online information about Guatemala	High	Guatemalan Government and INGUAT	High	Guatemala foreign affairs ministry and INGUAT	5
11. Inefficient tourism plans and projects	High	Guatemalan Government and INGUAT	High	Guatemalan Government and INGUAT	5
12. Insufficient control about proceeds on lodging concepts	Medium	INGUAT	Medium	INGUAT	4
13. Insufficient budget support	High	Guatemalan Government	High	Not enough evidence	5
14. Deficient budget for tourist destinations maintenance	High	Guatemalan Government, INGUAT	High	INGUAT and the Municipalities	5
15. Inexistent information centers for visitors	High	INGUAT	High	No evidence	5
16. Insufficient human resources for data collection	Medium	INGUAT	Medium	INGUAT personnel	4

Urgency Scale 1: Low 2 – 3: Medium 4 – 5: High

Criteria Problems	Urgency	Scope	Importance	Resources	Total
17. Insufficient human resources for art, research and translation and interpretation of new material for tourists	High	INGUAT	High	Not enough evidence	5
18. Insufficient statistical information on all tourism areas	High	INGUAT	High	INGUAT's periodic reports	5
19. Delayed statistical information	High	INGUAT	High	INGUAT's periodic reports	5
20. Inattention to tourist places that have been promoted before	High	INGUAT and the Municipalities	High	Not enough evidence	5
21. Lack of public relations management	High	INGUAT	High	Not enough evidence	5

Urgency Scale 1: Low 2 – 3: Medium 4 – 5: High

Criteria Problems	Urgency	Scope	Importance	Resources	Total
22. Inability to prioritize project for the development of tourism	High	Guatemalan Government, INGUAT	High	INGUAT	5
23. Inexistence of a campaign on the importance of using the National Tourism Investment System	High	INGUAT	High	No evidence	5

Urgency Scale 1: Low 2 – 3: Medium 4 – 5: High

Viability and Feasibility Analysis

	Problem	Feasible		Why	Viable		Why
		Yes	No		Yes	No	
I N S T I T U T I O N A L	1. Insecurity		x	It is the Guatemala's police force that takes care of this matter.		x	It is a government effort to guarantee security for all the people in the country.
	2. Transit		x	This corresponds to the Ministry of Communications (MICIV in Spanish) and the Municipalities of each area.		x	This is a government endeavor.
	3. Road signs		x	This corresponds to the Ministry of Communications (MICIV in Spanish) and the Municipalities of each area.		x	This is a government endeavor.
	4. Inadequate facilities for visitors with disabilities		x	This corresponds to INGUAT, how to redesign places to accommodate visitors or how to acquire new places to meet the demands.		x	It is a national problem that the government needs to address.

	Problem	Feasible		Why	Viable		Why
		Yes	No		Yes	No	
I N S T I T U T I O N A L	5. Statistics	x		This corresponds to INGUAT and it is a national need where many collaborators need to be organized; it could be with the help of USAC students.	x		INGUAT needs to create a plan to be able to carry out this ambitious project; it could be with the help of USAC students.
	6. Tourist places that have a medium popularity are maintenance neglected		x	The municipalities in agreement with INGUAT make sure to give maintenance to all the places registered as tourist.		x	There are many places that need maintenance and need delicate art restoration work, therefore adequate personnel should be hired.

	Problem	Feasible		Why	Viable		Why
		Yes	No		Yes	No	
F I N A N C E	7. Control over lodging proceeds		x	This is an effort that INGUAT needs to execute through communication with its collaborators.		x	The finance information that INGUAT manages needs to be carefully collected and reported.
P E R S O N N E L	8. Inexistence of information centers for medium popularity tourists places		x	The municipalities in agreement with INGUAT make sure to have a space for visitors to rely on.		x	A budget must be approved to hire adequate personnel, the proper space should be built or adapted and the informative material created.
	9. Shortage of adequate personnel for data collection	x		INGUAT must make and effort in agreement with its collaborators to ensure all the necessary data is collected; it could be with the help of USAC students.	x		A budget must be approved to hire adequate personnel, or a plan for volunteers to help on this project.

	Problem	Feasible		Why	Viable		Why
		Yes	No		Yes	No	
P E R S O N N E L	10. Shortage of adequate and necessary personnel for the layout, design and translation and interpretation to the English language about informative material for tourist places.	x		INGUAT opens its doors to student volunteers for them to work on this kind of new projects.	x		Many art students, research students and bilingual students from Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala are available to support these projects at INGUAT.

	Problem	Feasible		Why	Viable		Why
		Yes	No		Yes	No	
ADMINISTRATIVE	11. Tourism plans and projects		x	This corresponds to the Guatemala's Government and INGUAT depending on budget and the tourism needs.		x	Tourism plans and projects are based on each government's vision for the country.
	12. Prioritization of projects	x		This depends on the budget the Government has assigned to INGUAT and the places with more demand; an evaluation could start with volunteers.		x	Since this is a national issue this is a kind of endeavor INGUAT needs to solve, because the institution does have projects but many of them are not executed.
	13. Tourist areas use		x	Many small places to visit that are used as tourism are not well kept, for instance places in the capital city like the Relief Map		x	INGUAT together with the municipalities and other authorities must take advantage of small places that are touristic attractions as well

	Problem	Feasible		Why	Viable		Why
		Yes	No		Yes	No	
R E L A T I O N S	14. Online touristic information about Guatemala is not updated and it is not easy to find of accessible	x		This corresponds to the Guatemala's Government, Guatemala's embassies and INGUAT since it is very delicate information.		x	This is a kind of ongoing project that needs constant attention.
	15. Public relations management		x	INGUAT must have a designated team or representative to ensure the institutions best interests and as well as those of the visitors are covered.		x	This is a kind of ongoing project that needs constant attention.

	Problem	Feasible		Why	Viable		Why
		Yes	No		Yes	No	
P O L I T I C A L	16. Distrust in Guatemala's Government		x	This corresponds to the Guatemala's Government job execution.		x	This is a national issue.
	17. No plan to effectively use the National Tourism Investment System		x	This corresponds to the Guatemala's Government and INGUAT since it is very delicate information and a big project.		x	This is a kind of ongoing project that needs constant attention.

1.8 Selected problem

Insufficient, human resources, for the correct management of art material, research information, and translation of informative tourism material. It would be of great significance to work on the translation of the small booklets that INGUAT has created in collaboration with volunteer students from Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala. This new material is available only in Spanish.

Since there is a shortage of adequate and necessary personnel for translation and interpretation into the English language for this kind of new informative material, of the booklets were produced for less known tourist places in the capital city, the Relief Map for instance. The Department of Promotions inside INGUAT has many tourist informative booklets about historic places in Guatemala City that they want to be able to offer in an English version.

In an approach with the Promotions Department at INGUAT, representative M.A. Marco Tulio Rodas proposed the translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet and its accompanying brochure that includes historical and art information for tourist visitors.

1.9 Viable and feasible solution

a) Feasibility

The problem solution for the selected problem is the translation from Spanish to English of tourist texts that offer an account of the historic, cultural and natural heritage of the country. Based on the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism of Guatemala 2015-2025 the promotion and distribution of products

in Spanish and English is a way to ensure more international tourism population is reached.

b) Viability

There is a background of projects created by PSP students from the Humanities Faculty for INGUAT that benefit the institution, and that have had a positive and direct impact in the tourism sector. The bachelor degree in English Linguistics, or Licenciatura en Lingüística del Idioma Ingles for its name in Spanish, makes viable a quality and professional translation for the practice. In addition, with the translation of tourist material the Guatemalan general community will take advantage economically and socially. The creation of this project is in the best interest of INGUAT with Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala through the support and work of PSP student from the Language Section as a professional of the English language in linguistics.

Chapter II: Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework and Literature review

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 History of Translation

Translators have always been necessary for the progress of language and understanding across cultures. One of the most famous translators in history is Saint Jerome, “he translated the Bible written in Hebrew and Greek into Latin, which became the official version of the Bible used by Catholics.” (Racoma, 2018) This translation of the Bible is considered the first translation of great importance by the Western World and it is called *Septuagint* because 70 translators participated in this work during the third century BC, each translator worked separately, alone, translating the Bible and when it was read each translation was identical, according to the legend. The *Septuagint* was later used as a source to translate the Bible into many other different languages like, Georgian, Armenian, Latin and many other languages.

Before the translation of the Bible, in the second century BC there were already other translations that are considered important since they brought cultures together, one of these works is the one by Terrence, “a famous Roman playwright. He adapted several comedies into Roman from the original Greek works.” (Racoma, 2018)

Another famous translator from the fourth century AC, is “scholar and Buddhist monk, Kumārajīva. He is famous for translating Buddhist texts in Sanskrit into Chinese.” (Racoma, 2018) His work is considered one of the

most important because he was able to deliver the meanings of the texts, better even than the more recent literal translations.

The Spanish language has his foundation in the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo, a group of translators from different parts of Europe during in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that came together to “translate religious, philosophical, scientific and medical works from Hebrew and Arabic into Castillian and Latin, all this led to the modern Spanish language.” (Racoma, 2018)

Another important work in the history of translation was the work done by John Wycliffe who translated the bible from Latin into English during the fourteenth century.

One of the most famous translations of the fifteenth century is the work of free adaptation and translation by “Thomas Mallory of “Le Morte d’Arthur”, the tales of King Arthur and the other characters such as the Knights of the Rounds Table, Merlin, Lancelot and Guinevere.” (Racoma, 2018)

During the sixteenth century with the advancement of the printing press and the growth of the middle class, the demand for new literary material increased, this further developed translations works. This is when an English translator, William Tyndale, started a group to translate the initial Tudor version of the New Testament in 1525. It was the first time that the New Testament was translated from Hebrew and Greek into English. Tyndale was given the death penalty for possessing an English version of the Scriptures

without a license. An assistant of Tyndale completed the translation of the Old Testament, which was later mass produced.

During the Modern Era author Miguel de Cervantes suggested that translation during his time can be compared to “looking at the reverse side of the Flemish tapestry, meaning you can still see the primary figures but they are obliterated by the loose woven threads.” During this century a translation was considered ideal if it showed transparency and faithfulness. Faithfulness meaning that the translator was “accurate in rendering the source text into the target language while considering the context and features of the original. Transparency had to do with the idiomatic translation of how close the text appeared as if it was written in the target language while conforming to the target language’s idiom, syntax and grammar.” (Racoma, 2018)

At the beginning of the industrial revolution translation was about style and accuracy. Explanations and footnotes were considered necessary and translators were expected to tell readers that the text they were reading was a translation of a foreign original. In the nineteenth century many theories about translation were established. Translators could use two methods: Transparency or domestication that brought the writer to the reader, and fidelity or foreignization that brought the reader to the writer. Also, Chinese translator Yan Fu, he worked on translation from English to Chinese, he had great influence and effect on translation work across the globe, with his three-facet translation theory developed in 1898. The theories are “faithfulness: being close to the source material in context, expressiveness: accessibility of

the translation to the intended audience, and elegance: availability of the translation in a language that the target accepts as educated. Yan Fu considered expressiveness the most vital, this meant changing the names into Chinese and changing the word order to fit the requirements of the Chinese language.” (Racoma, 2018)

By the twentieth century translation became more in demand and structured, the interpretation of the written text became important. Jorge Luis Borges from Argentina translated the writings of Virginia Woolf, Walt Whitman, Edgar Allan Poe, Franz Kafka, Hermann Hesse, André Gide and Willima Faulkner into Spanish, believed that translation is an art. He stated that translator can do improvement to the original works and at times stray from the source text. And also, that contradictory and alternative translations of the same source material can be valid. Literal translations during this century were reserved for scientific, academic, historic and religious material.

2.1.2 Translation in the present

Today translation is an academic course, it started during the latter years of the twentieth century. It includes various subjects such as “terminology, semiotics, philosophy, linguistics, history, computer science and comparative literature.” Students are required to choose a specialty to receive “proper training in either literary, scientific, technical, economic or legal translation.” (Racoma, 2018)

Translation has influenced the improvement of languages through “loanwords and borrowing terms from source languages into target languages.” (Racoma, 2018)

Technology and the internet have yield to a global market for language services. Translation has created jobs around the world where many do not even have to leave home or their own countries. As important as the translation work has become, translators are still an invisible work force as their names do not often appear in the documents, they spend so much time working to translate.

Looking to the future it is impossible to avoid the use of machines in the translation process, but this machines do not represent a threat to human translators rather it looks like these will only keep helping the process of translation in a way that allows translators to focus on the process of translating documents with more accuracy and better use of time.

The need for a common language around the world becomes increasingly important due to more people traveling around the world, also due to the exchange of cultures through social networks. Since more people travel to learn about new cultures, leisure, business and migration for security and work purposes, translation of all kinds of documents grows in demand by the day.

The second most used language, now in the twenty first century, around the world is English and for this reason texts for academic purposes, entertainment, news, and tourism, etc. information is first readily available in

this language and it is the chosen language by people who speak many other different languages as well.

2.2 Tourism and translation

2.2.1 What is a tourist text

Tourism goes hand in hand with translation in today's globalized society. When visitors get to their destination the first impression is some kind of translation from the many documents that are available for tourism promotion. It has become important in the tourist industry to have professional translators to ensure the accuracy of a tourist text.

A tourist text serves two main purposes, "to give information of any kind to a visitor and to advertise a destination, encouraging visitors to get there" (Kelly, 1997). The text may be published by a public or private organization but the intention is the same.

"Tourism is an activity which involves the direct contact between cultures and all that this includes (folklore, customs, gastronomy, etc.)." (Duran, 2010) The kind of translated texts available, in the tourist industry, are wide, ranging from brochures, guides, menus, conferences, programs, warnings, signs, etc. The topics covered are so varied and extensive, covering even sensitive information, that translators of many different specializations, knowledge and experience are needed.

2.2.2 The process of translating touristic / cultural texts

The translation work of tourism text is a "mediation tool between languages and cultures. Translators must then fulfil two different requirements regarding

this mediation aspect: on the one hand, they must be linguistic mediators between languages; and on the other, cultural mediators between different cultures.” (Duran, 2010) It is essential that countries, where tourism contributes to the economy, make an effort to have professionals, well trained, who take care of the translation of tourist texts. Professional translators specially trained to work on texts addressed to communicate and persuade through the correct translation of tourist material in a way that visitors gain real knowledge of the target culture.

Translators for tourist text must fulfill specific competences, when working on this type of material, like “knowledge of the mother tongue, familiarization with the destination, awareness of the history, understanding of the culture, and a general expertise on the concepts and terminology of certain words used in the different areas that the tourism sector covers;” (Duran, 2010) for instance terminology about architecture, fine arts, nature, geography, etc. Translators must also have expertise in the translation and or interpretation of cultural aspects, proper names and style in order to be able to transmit culture and achieve a document that is communicative, instead of a large text that is only grammatically and linguistically correct with no substance that does not transmits the essence of the information. “The texts must be natural, communicative and even artistic to avoid limitations in understanding and the reader to reject it.” (Duran, 2010) Having tourism translation knowledge becomes then indispensable, for translators working on this field, to ensure

that visitors perceive their destination as it truly is without misunderstandings making it a fulfilling experience of cultural exchange.

2.3 Techniques for translating tourist terms

2.3.1 Direct or literal translation

2.3.1.1 Borrowing Technique

There are times when it is not possible to translate a word into another language that is when “borrowing a word” becomes necessary and is one of the most common practices in the translation work. This procedure takes place when a term does not exist in the target language (TL) or for stylistic effects of the text. “The borrowing technique may be “pure” when the word does not suffer any change in spelling” (e.g. folder, taxi, tortilla, macho, etc.) or it may be “naturalized” (resetear – reset, postear – post, cliquear – click, etc.) when the word needs some kind of spelling change in order for the reader to better read the word; other times the word may suffer a morphological or phonetic change for pronunciation and understanding.” (Guerra, 2012)

Borrowing technique has served as a way to enrich other languages with new words and create new understanding. Where the American English language is concerned it is evident that the language holds many words from other languages.

Translating texts that involve many cultural terms makes borrowing necessary in order to maintain the essence and the uniqueness of the word, although it must be done with precaution.

2.3.1.2 Calque Technique

This technique is used when precise translation of a word or phrase occurs, lexical or structural. “The translator copies the structure and then transfers it accurately. Calque is the literal translation of words, either lexical or structural; it is one of the most accepted and more precise forms of translation because it keeps the significance of the source language.” (Guerra, 2012)

This kind of translation enriches the target language (TL) with a new word, the TL is updated and it makes an efficient use of the SL and TL. Calque makes translation more laborious but it definitely is trustworthy.

Calque imitates the morphology and meaning, but not its phonology (the pronunciation as in borrowing). For example: fútbol = football; estresado = stressed; contestador automático = answering machine; here only the morphology and meaning have been copied. In calque the translator makes great effort researching to transfer the words to the best of his or her knowledge.

2.3.1.3 Literal Translation Technique

“This is a word by word translation with no attention to style, its only focus is that the adaptation from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is correct in its syntactic rules, but with little adjustments so that is faithful to the SL.” (Guerra, 2012) Translators only make sure that they adapt the translated text so that it sounds correct and idiomatic. This kind of

translation focuses on word order, function of words, etc., but it does not convey the sense of the text.

Literal translation is a direct transfer of a text from one language to another in grammar and idiom; the translator limited to the observation of the accuracy of the translation. For example, the translation of 'Maria ama a Pedro' into English would be 'Mary loves Peter' the preposition in Spanish 'a' is omitted in English because it is not required for direct objects in this language.

2.3.2 Oblique translation

2.3.2.1 Transposition Technique

Transposition occurs when it is necessary to “change a grammatical category or when the translator has to replace one part of the speech for another, but the meaning of the message needs to be the same.” (Guerra, 2012)

Changing the parts of speech is the most common practice in order to meet the requirements of the target language, for example it may be necessary to change an adverb for a verb or a noun for an adjective. It would be very rare to change the grammar, like the tense or voice but it may be necessary in some cases. Cross transposition becomes necessary as well when the order of words is changed for meaning in the target language. Example:

Parts of Speech

‘Llovía de continuo durante las vacaciones’ – ‘It kept raining during our vacation’.

Cross Transposition

‘En Guatemala llueve la mayor parte del año’ – ‘It rains most of the year in Guatemala’

2.3.2.2 Modulation Technique

“Modulation is used when the phrase in the source language (SL) is different in the translation to the target language (TL) in order to be coherent and be able to transfer the idea or meaning,” (Guerra, 2012) as well as to maintain fluency and the exoticism of the message or word.

The change may happen in the symbols used, for example, ‘a paso de tortuga’ – ‘at a snail's pace’; this translation is also known as compulsory because of the change of words. Translators work with free modulation as well, for example, ‘conozca Guatemala’ – ‘visit Guatemala’, there is a change of words that become necessary in order to convey the idea, even if saying ‘know Guatemala’ is correct. This technique is used when literal translation is possible but the message would sound weird or when it would be difficult to understand.

For this technique the translators need to be well skilled in both languages.

2.3.2.3 Adaptation Technique

It becomes necessary to use the adaptation technique when “the situation in the source language (SL) is unknown in the target language (TL) and a new situation needs to be described, some experts have called this as cultural, dynamic or even functional equivalence.” (Guerra, 2012) Adaptation occurs mostly in the translation of texts that make reference to culture. For example,

adaptation works best for the translation of slogans, like the McDonald's 'me encanta' for 'I'm lovin' it'.

In the cultural aspect, for example, measurements (gallons for liters), weights (kilos for pounds), heights (foot for meters), geographical names (sierra for mountain), general accepted titles of literary and even entertainment (soap opera for novel).

2.4 Translation Examples Taken from: The compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo

Translation Techniques	
Direct or Literal Translation Word by word translation from one language to another. Used for technical translation of legal, scientific and technology texts. It is divided in three techniques.	
Borrowing Technique There are times when it is not possible to translate a word into another language that is when "borrowing a word" becomes necessary.	Example: Spanish La política cabrierísta tenia nexos con la United Fruit Company. English The "cabrierísta" politic had links with the United Fruit Company, The "cabrierísta" (name that comes from the 1904 Guatemala's president last name: Cabrera)
Calque Technique Calque is the most used translation technique since it is a precise form of translation because it	Example: Spanish Esta tarea fue realizada por Claudio Urrutia, ingeniero y cartógrafo. English

keeps the significance of the source language.	This task was carried out by Claudio Urrutia, an engineer and cartographer The Relief Map of Guatemala
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<p>Literal Translation Technique</p> <p>This kind of technique focuses on word order, function of words, etc., but it does not convey the sense of the text.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Spanish</p> <p>Esta balastrada posee a lo largo un total de seis medallones con motivos decorativos que van repitiéndose en serie.</p> <p>English</p> <p>This balustrade has a total of six medallions with decorative motifs that are repeated in series.</p>
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Translation Techniques	
<p>Oblique Translation</p> <p>Oblique Translation Techniques are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language.</p>	
<p>Transposition Technique</p> <p>Transposition involves moving from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text. This translation technique introduces a change in grammatical structure.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p><u>Parts of Speech</u></p> <p>Spanish</p> <p>Francisco Vela nació en 1859 y murió en 1909.</p> <p>English</p> <p>Francisco Vela was born in 1859 and died in 1909.</p>

<p>Modulation Technique</p> <p>Modulation is used when the phrase in the source language (SL) is different in the translation to the target language (TL) in order to be coherent and be able to transfer the idea or meaning, as well as to maintain fluency and the exoticism of the message or word.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Spanish Fiestas minervalias</p> <p>English Minerva Festivities</p> <p>*The word for '<i>fiesta</i>' in English would be <i>party</i> but in order to give a better idea of the indented message the word <i>festivity</i> suits better.</p>
<p>Adaptation Technique</p> <p>It becomes necessary to use the adaptation technique when the situation in the source language (SL) is unknown in the target language (TL) and a new situation needs to be described.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Spanish MAMPOSTERÍA: Obra hecha con mampuestos (Piedra sin labrar) colocados y ajustados unos con otros sin sujeción a determinado orden de hiladas o tamaños.</p> <p>English MASONRY: Work done with 'masonry' (unworked stone) placed and adjusted with each other without subjection to a certain order of strings or sizes.</p>

2.5 Glossary for the translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala.

BALUSTERS. Vertical, vase-like posts or legs on railings that can be made of wood, iron, stone, or other materials.

BAS-RELIEF. A type of relief (sculpture) that has less depth to the faces and figures than they actually have, when measured proportionately (to scale).

CEMENT A chemical mix combination of calcium, silicon, aluminum, iron and other ingredients, used for construction.

CORRUGATED. Having the shape of a series of regular folds that look like waves.

ENGRAVING. The practice of incising a design on to a hard, usually flat surface by cutting grooves into it with a burin.

GRACE: A technique used in masonry work, which provides rough texture to a surface, achieved through a mixture of cement, sand or various materials through a kind of splash that is given to the surface on which it is used.

HERALDRY. The system by which coats of arms and other armorial bearings are devised, described, and regulated.

ICONOGRAPHY. The use or study of images or symbols in art.

LEAD. It is very soft, highly malleable, ductile, and a relatively poor conductor of electricity. It is very resistant to corrosion.

MANSORY. The art and craft of building and fabricating in stone, clay, brick, or concrete block.

MEDALLION. An oval or circular painting, panel, or design used to decorate a building or textile.

MONOGRAM. A motif made by overlapping or combining two or more letters or other graphemes to form one symbol.

PARAPET: Wall or stone fence or made out of other material that is put on bridges and in other places to preserve them from falls.

PLAQUE. An ornamental tablet, typically of metal, porcelain, or wood, that is fixed to a wall or other surface in commemoration of a person or event.

PUMICE. A type of grey stone that comes from volcanoes and is very light in weight.

RELIEF. In art. A way of decorating wood, stone, etc. by cutting designs into the surface of it so that some parts stick out more than others; a design that is made in this way.

Chapter III: Project Profile

3. Project Profile

3.1 General aspects of the project

3.1.1 Name of the project

Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo.

3.1.2 Problem

Insufficient human resources for art, research and translation of new material for tourists; more specifically of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo

3.1.3 Project Location

INGUAT, Zone 4 Guatemala City, Guatemala 01004

Relief map:

Final Avenida Simeon Cañas, Parque del Hipodromo, zona 2

Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala C.A.

3.1.4 Executing Unit

PSP student from Licenciatura en Lingüística del Idioma Inglés, from Facultad de Humanidades, Universidad de San Carlos

3.1.5 Type of project

Product and service.

The final product will be the physical presentation of a booklet in English of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of

Guatemala and brochure, this entails the translation services from PSP student.

3.2. Project Description

The project is centered on the translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT). The relief map is located at Final Avenida Simeón Cañas, zona 2 Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala C.A. The monument of the relief map is an exceptional tourist place, full of history and art.

The main purpose is to have a written physical guide in both languages, Spanish and English, which contain detailed information of the map construction, that is considered a monument as well. This project contributes to promote and treasure this type of historical monument, full of meaningful and important history about Guatemala.

With this guide in Spanish and English visitors will be able to understand the value and great work that went into the construction, creation and now maintenance of the Relief Map.

The booklet was created in a format full of detailed information in a systematic style that makes a straight forward reading of the history of the relief map construction and art features, and the main characters that were involved in the development of the monument.

3.3 Justification

The Promotions Department in the Guatemalan Tourism Institute (INGUAT by its acronym in Spanish) has many ongoing projects that seek to promote the cultural and natural legacy of the country.

In order to comply with this endeavor the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism of Guatemala 2015-2025 was created, this document states that it seeks to “position the different tourism segments and products under the Guatemalan Heart of the Mayan World brand at a national and international level; that contributes to the improvement of the country's image”.

In an effort to benefit local and international visitors INGUAT has opened opportunities for PSP students to contribute to the Master Plan and in that way be able to officially submit the material needed for the promotion of tourism in Guatemala.

3.4 Objective

3.4.1 General Objective

To translate from Spanish to English the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala for the Guatemalan Tourism Institute.

3.4.2 Specific Objective

3.4.2.1 To review translation methods for the correct use of the techniques in the drafting of the guide.

3.4.2.2 To research about correct terms in masonry, since many words about this theme are used in the guide.

3.4.2.3 To draft the translation of the whole guide.

3.4.2.4 To proofread the translation to ensure it is understandable and correct.

3.4.2.5 To draft the translation document in a way that is easy for the edition of the final product with pictures and backgrounds.

3.4.2.6 To deliver the final project to the Promotions

Department in INGUAT representative M.A. Marco Tulio Rodas so he can forward the compendium guide to the art department in charge of editing the final product that will be presented to visitors.

3.5 Goals

3.5.1 Create an easy to access file on translation technique to use as reference during the first week of September.

3.5.2 Look up online for construction and masonry reference sites, on the first week of September.

3.5.3 Start the translation of the guide during the second week of September.

3.5.4 Edit and make corrections to the final translation of the guide during the third week of September.

3.5.5 Schedule a meeting with INGUAT representative M.A. Marco Tulio Rodas to submit the final translated and revised document during the third week of September.

3.5.6 Arrange a follow up meeting with INGUAT representative M.A. Marco Tulio Rodas to ensure the document is accurate and if not make the necessary corrections first week of October.

3.6 Beneficiaries

3.6.1 Direct beneficiaries

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo | INGUAT

PSP student

3.6.2 Indirect beneficiaries

Tourism sector.

Bilingual educational institutions.

English speaking researchers and art historians.

Libraries, documentation centers

General public of non-Spanish speaking languages.

3.7 Financial sources and budget

No.	Description	Quantity	Cost	Funding Source
1.	Ream of paper	1	Q 40.00	PSP student
2.	Black ink cartridge	2	Q 50.00	PSP student
3.	Color ink cartridge	1	Q 150.00	PSP student
4.	Office supplies; pencils, pens, notebook, prints and photocopies, etc.	--	Q 250.00	PSP student
5.	Transportation and parking for meetings with INGUAT representative Marco Tulio Rodas and assessor.	--	Q 450.00	PSP student
6.	Internet service	--	Q 900.00	PSP student
7.	Translation services fee	32 pages	Q 3,200.00	PSP student
8.	Relief Map booklet prints	5	Q 250.00	PSP student
9.	Relief Map quadrifoliate	5	Q 25.00	PSP student
10.	Project written report prints	5	Q 365.50	PSP student
Total			Q 5,680.50	

3.8 Schedule of activities

Reference: P = Planned

Pen = Pending

E = Executed

Holiday = 

No.	Activities	Status	Aug		September											October		
			27	28	04	05	06	07	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	01	14	15
1.	Project profile plan elaboration	P																
2.	Project Profile Plan presentation for revision	Pen																
3.	Prepare a budget	E																
4.	Meting with INGUAT representative Marco Tulio Rodas to receive the guide for translation	E																
5.	Research translation methods	E																
6.	Online for construction and masonry reference sites	E																
7.	Start translation and interpretation of the guide	P																

No.	Activities	Status	Aug		September											October		
			27	28	04	05	06	07	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	01	14	15
8.	Proofread translated document	P																
9.	Purchase necessary office supplies	E																
10.	Deliver final document to INGUAT for edition and print	P																

3.9 Resources

3.9.1 Human

3.9.1.1 Direct

PSP student

3.9.1.2 Indirect

Adviser M.A. LuisaFernanda Ramos Barrera for revisions

3.9.2 Material Resources

Computer	Internet
Printer	Notebook
Black ink	Color ink
Pens	Pencils
Eraser	Sharpener
Spanish English Dictionary	

3.9.3 Financial Resources

PSP student will cover the cost for any material needed as well as services, like Internet and transportation to and from places to visit.

The reference from the translation fee, in section 3.7 Financial sources and budget, page 64 of this report, was suggested by professional translator Ingrid Barrera. She suggested a fee of a Q100 per page, as a fee for volunteer work for a governmental institution (INGUAT) for social purposes. And according to the Guatemalan Association of Interpreters and Translators, AGIT by its acronym in Spanish -Asociación Guatemalteca de Intérpretes y Traductores, information found in their webpage

<http://www.agit.org.gt/es/tarifario/>: *Minimum charge per page to be translated is Q200.00, be it free or sworn translation. (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

3.9.4 Physical Resources

Office room

Library at Facultad de Humanidades Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala.

Chapter IV: Project Implementation

The execution of the project for the present report was structured in a way that allowed the systematic supervision of the translation development as well as the implementation of the final product on a set schedule. The process and results were recorded to provide a written account of the project progress and final results of each chapter.

4.1 Activities and Results

No.	Activities	Results
1.	Information compilation to elaborate the diagnosis report.	The information was successfully gathered and analyzed with the use of research techniques.
2.	Interview with the representative of the Promotions Department in INGUAT; Lic. Marco Tulio Rodas.	An interview was scheduled with the representative of the Promotions Department in INGUAT to observe the needs and availability of the institution to carry out the project.
3.	The representative assigned a booklet to be translated with detailed information for the interpreter.	The booklet to be translated was given after the meeting, titled: Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet for the Guatemalan Tourism Institute (INGUAT)
4.	Review of the booklet with additional background information.	It was necessary to contact the author of the booklet in Spanish, SELVIN RAÚL GARCÍA PATZÁN, to understand the kind of work that had gone behind the elaboration of the booklet as well as the meaning of construction terms.

5.	Set date with INGUAT representative to schedule a delivery date.	The PSP student made an appointment with INGUAT representative to agree on delivery a date.
6.	Project Profile Plan elaboration.	The project profile plan was written in order to carry out the content of the present chapter.
7.	Project Profile Plan presentation for revision	PSP student presented the project profile to the advisor for revision and approval on the presentation of all the specific information for the chapter.
8.	Assessment of the original Spanish booklet and the necessary translation techniques.	An assessment of the Spanish booklet to be translated was done. It was necessary to do an analysis of the writing format to accurately translate the document applying the translation techniques.
9.	Translation completion and diagram of the booklet text for its presentation.	<p>The translation was finished with the specifications given by the representative and the appropriate translation techniques that were used to present the correct information for tourists.</p> <p>Extract from the Relief Map of Guatemala quadrifoliate:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The relief map</p> <p>The relief map is a construction that replicates the dimensions and characteristics of the national territory, resembling its geographical accidents to a scale that allows visitors to appraise it in its whole. It was declared as a National Cultural Heritage on August 13, 1998.</p>
10.	Revision	A revision of the correct translation of the booklet was made.
11.	Project profile report elaboration	PSP student elaborated the chapter for the project profile with the necessary and required information.
12.	Project profile report presentation for revision	PSP student presented the project profile chapter report to the advisor for its revision, corrections and approval.
13.	Evaluation	PSP student self-evaluated the work.

14.	Meeting with the representative for the delivery of the final product, the booklet already finished.	On the scheduled delivery date, the final draft of the booklet was presented to INGUAT representative for revision before its publication by INGUAT.
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4.2 Products and achievements

Products	Achievements
<p>The final product consisted on the translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT) addressed to international visitors who communicate in the English language.</p> <p>The final draft consisted of the translation of the booklet using different translation techniques.</p> <p>Each section of the translated document included specifications for the layout, design and presentation for the publication of the work.</p> <p>The translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT)</p>	<p>The final translation product provides more resources for INGUAT to reach a broader international tourism population.</p> <p>INGUAT expands its library with reading material resources available in English for international visitors.</p> <p>The final product was promptly translated into English on a timely basis with the volunteer work of a PSP student due to the scarcity on the number of specialized translators for this material.</p> <p>The book is in queue for its printing and promotion in the capital city.</p> <p>The English version of the booklet will be distributed to visitors on special tours.</p>

was elaborated in order to enrich INGUAT's available resources for international visitors to learn and understand about Guatemala's national monuments in the capital city.	
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4.3 Product

See booklet.

Chapter V: Project Evaluation

The project evaluation is an objective assessment, in an organized way, of the project process from the beginning to the end. The evaluation helps to establish the importance and impact of the project objectives, the value of the project and its relevance as a feasible project.

5. Evaluation Process

5.1 Diagnosis Evaluation

The evaluation of the diagnosis chapter was completed using a “Diagnosis Plan Evaluation Rubric” on a scale of Advanced, Proficient, Developed and Incomplete, the aspects to evaluate were: proposition of the project, supporting research, content and details, organization, style, mechanics and APA in text citations. The evaluation was created to address the use of the research techniques for the correct diagnosis of the institution’s current condition. In order to identify the different lacks and problems of the institution and to propose the kind of project that best could contribute to the Guatemalan society, the diagnosis needed and elaborated plan. The rubric evaluation consisted of a series of criteria that rated the work.

The final evaluation indicated the success of the diagnosis chapter throughout its development and the proposed solution to the problem that was the most feasible and viable to work.

5.2 Theoretical Framework Evaluation

The theoretical framework evaluation was completed using a checklist to evaluate the written report about the theory on the topic of translation. The

checklist was based on criteria that contained a series of questions to be answered on a yes/no manner to assess concisely the quality of the final report. The evaluation checklist demonstrated that the outline of the theoretical framework chapter was clearly defined and that it contains the necessary data that supports the project. The collected theory provided all the necessary information for the correct execution of the project implementation.

5.3 Project Profile Evaluation

The evaluation for the project profile was done using a questionnaire answered with the use of a scale of agreement from one to five, 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4= agree and 5=strongly agree. The questions confirmed that for this chapter all the necessary aspects were included and completed to successfully and accurately develop and present the project. The questionnaire verified that all the planned activities were suitable and in accordance to the objectives set for the completion of the project. The final results of this evaluation confirmed that the distribution of time in the schedule of activities table contributed to the completion of the chapter with positive results. According to the questionnaire project profile evaluation final results, the planned resources needed for the execution of the project implementation that were anticipated in the project profile were adequate.

5.4 Project Implementation Evaluation

The evaluation for the project implementation was through a SWOT analysis, which verified that the project was completed in a logical order. With the aid of the SWOT analysis it could be verified that the execution of the process for the

final work was done on a timely basis as well as based on the specifications previously established, even if there were weaknesses and threats that slowed the process for the completion of the project in regards of third party collaboration or dependence, and knowledge of technical concepts and experience in the construction area.

The results of this evaluation show that the compiled information that was available contributed to the positive results for the final product. In the project implementation all the requirements were attained in accordance to the plan and results expected.

5.5 Project Evaluation

The evaluation for the project as a whole was completed using an observation instrument using a scale that ranged from excellent, present and deficient as well as a 'comments' section of each segment, to be able to respond to the most important aspects of the final results and contributions of the project.

Evaluating the excellence and deficiencies of the final results of every chapter based on the individual evaluations of the project, made it possible to value the achievements and conclusions of each chapter in an objective way as well as to propose future different approaches for projects that are aimed to the same field of research. It was necessary to include a neutral scale of evaluation, "present", since there are aspects in research projects that are expected to be present in projects, which only contribute to make the final report whole and professional.

The evaluation results validate the positive outcomes and the acceptance of the project as a product that contributes to Guatemala as a country over the tourist area, in the efforts to improve the available services for international visitors and/or English speaking groups. Since the project contributes as a service for the English speaking population who visits the country, INGUAT will make use of the material for many years, distributing it as needed, making the project relevant and lasting.

Conclusions

1. It was found the need to translate the materials that INGUAT creates for foreign visitors that speak English as a way to enhance and improve the quality of the services that are made available in order to promote the tourist activity already established within INGUAT's tourism policies and strategic marketing plan to comply with its promotion objectives.
2. The Relief Map of Guatemala is a monument that INGUAT is promoting as a tourist destination in the capital city, for its unique features as a work of art and historical contribution.
3. It was determined that to take advantage of the Relief Map of Guatemala and to fully promote this monument, it is important to have the information available in English.
4. The translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo enriches the services provided by INGUAT to the English speaking tourism population.
5. The translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo is a reference of a unique work.

Recommendations

1. That the university of San Carlos of Guatemala keeps working in collaboration with INGUAT to contribute to in the creation of material, in the English language, that promotes the culture, history and art of the country.
2. INGUAT should make sure that the information booths at the Relief Map location and at the INGUAT location at La Aurora airport have enough guides to distribute in hopes to facilitate the access to the information to promote this monument as tourist destination for international visitors on their transit by the city when they arrive at the airport.
3. INGUAT should create more guides of touristic monuments in the capital city of Guatemala to take advantage of vocational international visitors during their transit in the city to the other departments and for international visitors that come to the country on business trips who only stay in the city for a few days.
4. INGUAT should continue working on the translations of other guides, in collaboration of Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, that are of the same work as the Relief Map guide into English to enrich the materials that can be found in INGUAT's library.
5. INGUAT should have the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo, ready available online for researchers and interested people outside Guatemala country.

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Appendix

Diagnosis Questionnaire
INGUAT Representative At
Humanities Faculty

Art Department Director Questionnaire

Objective: Know and familiarize with the institution, and identify possible needs and problems at INGUAT inside each sector (Administrative, Community, Curriculum, Finances, Human, Institution, Political, Relations) in order to carry out a diagnosis and in that way propose a project to benefit the institution's interest as well as PSP student.

Instructions: In order to perform a diagnosis of INGUAT – PSP student requests your collaboration by answering the following questions to the best of your knowledge.

1. General Information - Institution information

1.1 Provide general information about the institution

- a. Name:
- b. Address:
- c. Type of Institution:
- d. General objective:

1.3 When was first the institution established?

1.4 How is the institution financed?

1.5 Could you provide a reference source for more information about your institution, for example: organization chart, policies, history and background in general.

2. Community

2.1 What are the main divisions of work within INGUAT?

2.2 What department are you assigned to and what is your function within INGUAT?

- 2.3 What kind of service does your department provide for the general population?
- 2.4 How does your department or area interact with the tourist population that speaks English?
- 2.5 Does your department or area currently have special projects to promote tourism for English speaking visitors?
- 2.5 What is the projected success of the proposed projects?

3. Program/Curriculum

- 3.1 Are there sponsors; partnerships with other institutions or outside initiatives that help INGUAT achieve its mission?
- 3.2 What level of acceptance does INGUAT have, according to the general public?
- 3.4 From the natural, cultural, artistic and historic tourist sites that INGUAT promotes. Which are the most interesting tourist places for visitors your opinion?
- 3.5 The public that is interested in the historical and artistic qualities about Guatemala: Does INGUAT have the necessary material to provide tourists and researchers in general?
- 3.6 If possible, you could provide information about possible projects to support your department or work area as an external project.
- 3.7 Is all the tourist information about historic places available in English?

4. Finances

- 4.1 Do you have the necessary financial support to carry out scheduled projects?

5. Human Resources Information

5.1 Are all the scheduled projects delivered on a timely basis according to the country's needs and demand?

5.2 Do you have all the necessary personnel to handle properly and on a timely basis all the material that is provided about the tourism places of interest?

6. Political, philosophical and legal Information.

6.1 What is the institution's vision and mission?

a. Vision:

b. Mission:

3.6 Does your department or area have the authority to support external projects that bring benefits to INGUAT?

7. Relations

7.1 How does INGUAT promote new tourist material?

7.2 How does INGUAT keep the promotion of the most popular tourist spaces?

7.3 What is INGUAT's public relations strategy?

- If available. Could you provide a list of what you consider to be the your department most immediate needs and or problems that must be address and work on?

Diagnosis Rating Scale

INGUAT's Effectiveness Rating Scale

Objective: Identify the main needs and problems at INGUAT inside each sector (Administrative, Community, Curriculum, Finances, Human, Institution, Political, Relations) in order to carry out a diagnosis and in that way propose a project to benefit the institution's interest as well as PSP student.

Instructions: In order to perform a diagnosis of INGUAT – PSP student make a general study of INGUAT's services perception based on available public information, through rating scale where zero (0) no evidence, one (1) equals deficient, two (2) needs to improve, three (3) standard, four (4) good and five (5) ideal – Student will mark from 1 to 5 accordingly and add any necessary comments.

Date: _____

Description	1	2	3	4	5	Comments
1. Are tourist areas efficiently used?						
2. Is the weather ideal for tourist visitors?						
3. Do tourist feel secure in the country?						
4. Does the government take charge to make the country more secure for visitors?						
5. Is public transportation efficient for tourist to move around?						
6. Is there public data about tourism						

economic contribution to the country?						
7. Are road signs easy to understand for international tourists?						
8. Is the country welcoming to tourist with disabilities?						
9. Are popular tourist places adequately promoted?						
10. Is online information about tourist places updated?						
11. Are there new projects for new tourism development?						
12. Is there control over financial gains on tourism?						
13. Does INGUAT have full support from the government on its endeavors?						
14. Are tourism destinations well kept?						
15. Are popular tourist places adequately promoted?						
16. Is online information about tourist places updated?						
17. Are there new projects for new tourism development?						

18. Is there control over financial gains on tourism?						
19. Does INGUAT have full support from the government on its endeavors?						
20. Are tourism destinations well kept?						
21. Are there information centers at tourist places of interest?						
22. Does INGUAT have sufficient personnel to work on software development and virtual data collection?						
23. Does INGUAT have sufficient personnel to work on the creation of informative material for tourist?						
24. Does INGUAT have sufficient personnel to assist people interested on specific information about cultural aspects of the country?						
25. Is there statistical available information about national and international tourism and jobs on tourism?						

26. Are reports about tourism statistics updated and publicly available?						
27. Are all companies and services, which are targeted to tourism, registered with INGUAT?						
28. Are historic places properly promoted and maintained?						
29. Are tourist historic places in Guatemala City, promoted and well used for tourism benefits?						
30. Does INGUAT properly handle all its public relations?						
31. Do legal obstacles prevent the development of new plans for tourism improvement?						
32. Does INGUAT implement and prioritize beneficial tourism projects?						
33. Does INGUAT have all its legal representatives?						
34. Is the National Tourism Investment Plan System well promoted to take full advantage of it?						
Comments						

Diagnosis Brain Storm Guide

INGUAT Proposed Projects

To Promote Tourism

Objective: Identify the main needs and problems at INGUAT inside each sector (Administrative, Community, Curriculum, Finances, Human, Institution, Political, Relations) in order to carry out a diagnosis and in that way propose a project to benefit the institution's interest as well as PSP student.

Instructions: In order to perform a diagnosis of INGUAT – PSP student will look through INGUAT's projects on stand by for completion in order to assess the need and immediate attention to the projects that need to be completed. Make all the pertinent annotations accordingly and add any necessary comments.

Social Media Brainstorm Guide

MEDIA OBSERVED: _____ **DATE:** _____

1. Describe documents available for tourist that need translation from Spanish to English:

2. Describe an interesting project:

3. How would this project present itself?

4. Describe the quality of the project content in regards of information, images, art, history and contribution and need for tourism:

5. Write the project description.

6. Describe the project's impact.

7. Describe the significance for English speaking tourist and researchers, and for the institution:

8. What is the general opinion in regards of the project or the touristic place itself?

9. How does INGUAT respond to the need of this projects completion?

10. Describe the resources needed to complete this project:

Other comments:

Diagnosis Chapter Rubric Evaluation

Objective: Evaluate the research and elaboration of the Diagnosis Chapter.

Instructions: Read the criteria and choose your rating evaluation.

Criteria	Advanced	Proficient	Developed	Incomplete
Proposition	Clearly stated and appropriately focused	Clearly stated but focus could have been better defined	Phrasing too simple, lacks complexity; or, not clearly worded	Lacks a clear objective and/or does not “fit” content of essay
Supporting Research	Thorough and relevant	Less thorough but still substantial and relevant	Relevance made clear	Insufficient; relevance not always made clear
Content & Details	Specific, and/or illustrative content; clear ideas, well-developed	Clear focus; specific, illustrative, and balanced content	Adequate focus, but unbalanced content; more analysis needed	Too much research information without analysis or commentary
Organization	Controlled and/or organized; strong topic sentences	Logical and appropriate organization; clear topic sentences	Organization attempted, but unclear or inappropriate topic sentences	Inconsistent organization

Continues on next page

Style	Writer's voice is strong; good sentence structure, and word choice	Precision and variety in sentence structure and word choice	Limited, but mostly correct, sentence structure variety and word choice	Several unclear sentences; problems with word choice
Mechanics	Free of mechanical and usage errors	Few mechanical and usage errors	Some mechanical and usage errors, but not severe enough to interfere significantly with writer's purpose	Mechanical and usage errors which interfere with writer's purpose
APA In-Text Citations	All sources are accurately documented in the proper APA format	All sources are documented, but a few are not in the desired format	Most sources are documented, but many are not in the desired format	Several sources lack proper documentation

Theoretical Framework Chapter Checklist Evaluation

Objective: Evaluate the development and composition of the Theoretical Framework chapter.

Instructions: Read the questions below and check all that apply.

Format	Yes	No
Is the format consistent?		
Are the font, letter size, and type large, simple, and easy to read?		
Are labels and captions simple yet sufficient?		
Are there a wide variety of illustrative materials (examples) that serve to clarify and extend the text?		
Does the text layout (headings, sidebars, and/or other visual features, such as special fonts or letter size) serve to highlight key information for readers?		
Accuracy and Authenticity		
Is the information provided accurate?		
Can facts presented in the text be verified with other authoritative sources?		
Are statements of opinion clearly stated as such?		
Informational Literature and Writing Style and Appropriateness		
Is the writing style engaging?		
Does the author draw the reader in with an engaging lead?		

Continues on next page

Format	Yes	No
Is the background knowledge of the reader considered?		
Are new ideas presented in a way that helps to make connections to what is already known?		
Does the text explain difficult concepts clearly and simply?		
Are new terms explained, highlighted, or defined?		
Is the author's choice of text structure appropriate for presenting the content?		
Evaluating Potential Content Connections		
Does the text lend itself to content connections?		
Is the text aligned to standards components of the theme?		
Does the text relate to topics and themes that serve to build to further knowledge base?		
Notes / Recommendations		

Project Profile Chapter Questionnaire Evaluation

Objective: Evaluate the formulation of the Project Profile chapter.

Instructions: Read the questions below and check all that apply.

1 = Strongly Disagree	2 = Disagree	3 = Neutral	4 = Agree	5 = Strongly Agree
-----------------------	--------------	-------------	-----------	--------------------

1. Is the project staying within the documented scope?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Was the project properly sized according to resources and risk?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Are the success criteria still relevant as the project evolves?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Do stakeholders still perceive benefit(s) from anticipated end deliverable(s), based on current scope?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Does the project PSP student have adequate commitment and support for the project?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Is the plan being executed consistently, with appropriate approvals and communications?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Has the project plan been adjusted to account for variations in approved changes?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Is there adequate funding available for the duration of the project?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Are stakeholder expectations appropriately managed?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Is a suitably detailed, up-to-date schedule in place?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Are the right resources available to the project??

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Are issues managed, and recorded through to resolution?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Are the project objectives and benefits still relevant against the current scope?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Is the project still aligned with the objectives and strategies of the University and the department(s) impacted by the deliverable(s)?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. Is the project sponsor still fully committed to the project's success?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. Is the project management methodology being adhered to?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. With what you know today, are you confident in being able to execute this project successfully?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Is there sufficient documentation reflecting the size and complexity of the project?

1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. Does the project have measurements on what is acceptable quality?

	1	2	3	4	5	
20. Is	testing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	documented with expected results,
						actual results, and appropriate sign offs?

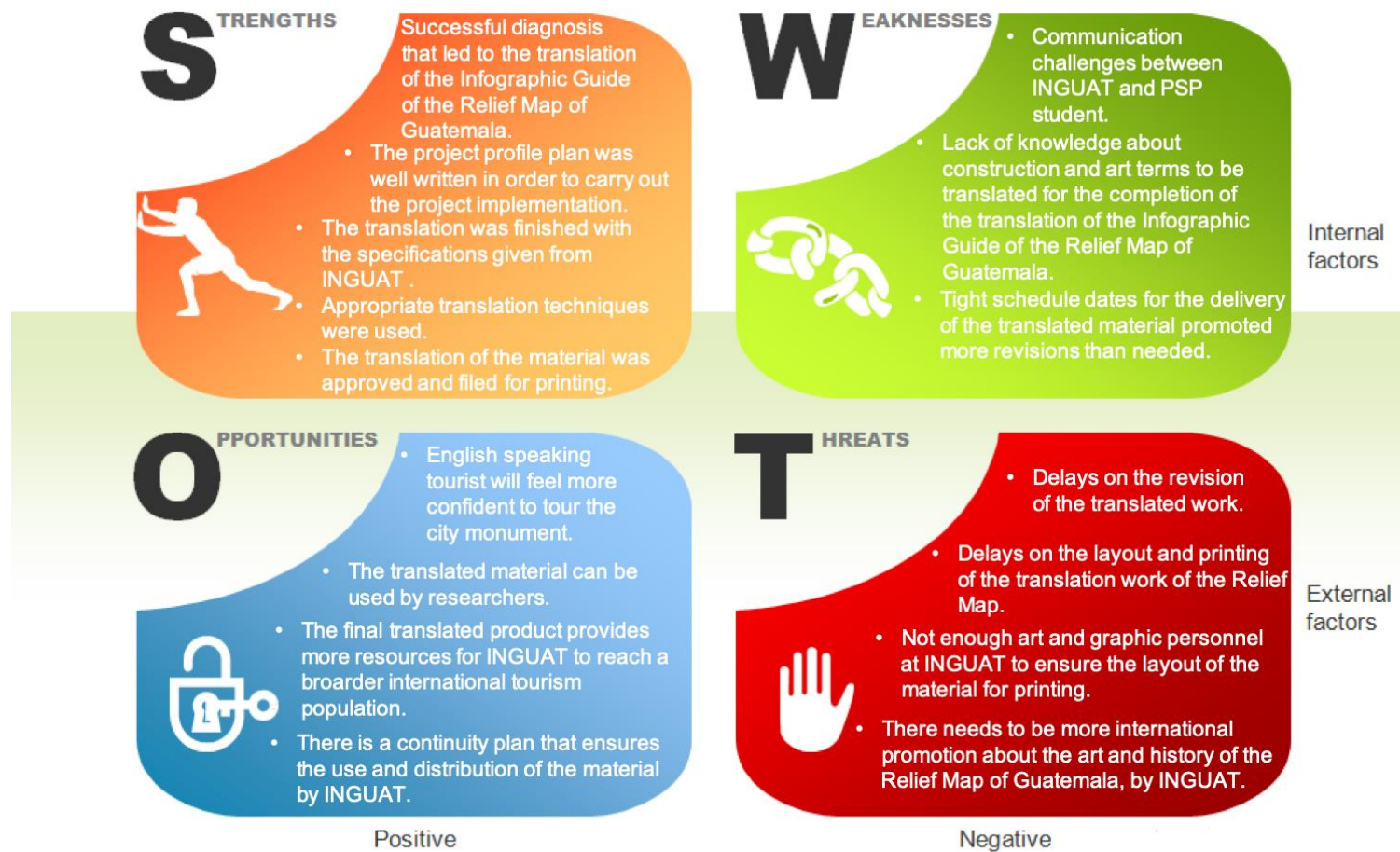
1	2	3	4	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Project Implementation Chapter SWOT Analysis

Objective: Evaluate the development and accomplishment of the Project Implementation chapter.

Instructions: Fill out according to perceptions and evidence.

SWOT Analysis



Project Evaluation Chapter, Observation Evaluation

Objective: Evaluate the composition and report of the Project Evaluation chapter.

Instructions: Read the assertions bellow and check as observed. Write comments if necessary.

	Excellent	Present	Deficient
--	-----------	---------	-----------

Presentation and Style

Titles neatly and accurately exposed			
All margins according to requirements			
Text line spacing according to requirements			
Font and font size according to requirements			
Page number displayed			

Comments:

Content

Coherent results according to the whole of the project			
Report is focused			
Products and achievements are relevant			

Evidence of the case study			
Conclusions and Recommendations are in accordance			
Comments:			

Mechanics

Correct use of apostrophes			
Correct use of punctuation			
Correct sentence structure			
Correct spelling			
Correct use of capitals and abbreviations			

Comments:

Continuity Plan

1. Identification

1.1 Sponsoring Institution

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo | INGUAT

1.2 Location

7th avenue 1-17 zone 4, Guatemala City, Guatemala 01004

Relief map address:

Final Avenida Simeon Cañas, Parque del Hipodromo, zone 2

Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala C.A.

1.3 Sponsored Institution

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo | INGUAT

1.4 Location

7th avenue 1-17 zone 4, Guatemala City, Guatemala 01004

1.5 Project

Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo

2. Contribution of the Project

The project is based on the translation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo. The relief map is located at Final Avenida Simeón Cañas, zone 2 Ciudad de Guatemala. The monument of the relief map is an exceptional tourist place, full of history and art. The main contribution of the project is that having a written physical guide in both languages, Spanish and English, the information of the monument will attract more

tourists. The project contributes to promote and treasure this kind of historical monuments that are so meaningful and important to the history of Guatemala.

This guide, in Spanish and English, will allow visitors to understand the value and great work that took the construction, creation and now maintenance of the relief map.

The guide was created in a format that is easy to understand, and clearly accessible with concise information.

3. Project Implementation Process

The compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo was presented to the Promotions Department at INGUAT for revision and approval to be printed and have the material available at the Relief Map location for its distribution to international visitors.

The translation was approved and INGUAT will be in charge of preparing the material and have it in stock as well as to upload the information to the official website and be accessible for people interested on the subject, it will also help to motivate English speaking visitors to tour Guatemala City.

4. Justification

The Promotions and Publicity Department at the Guatemalan tourism institute (INGUAT by its acronym in Spanish) has many ongoing projects that seek to promote the cultural and natural legacy of the country.

In order to comply with this endeavor the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism of Guatemala 2015-2025 was created; this document states that it seeks the “position of

the different tourism segments and products under the Guatemalan Heart of the Mayan World brand at a national and international level; that contributes to the improvement of the country's image". (PMTS Guatemala 2015-2025. INGUAT, 2014)
(Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

In an effort to benefit local and international visitors INGUAT has opened opportunities for PSP students to contribute to the Master Plan and in that way be able to officially present the material needed for the promotion of tourism in Guatemala.

5. Objectives

5.1 General Objective

Contribute to INGUAT's library of tourism material in the English language, to promote tours activity in Guatemala City in collaboration of professionals from Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala.

5.2 Specific Objective

5.2.1 Guarantee quality in the translation of tourist documents for INGUAT.

5.2.2 Offer tourist reading material in the English language.

5.2.3 Enlarge INGUAT's tourist library in the English language.

6. Goals

Upload the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo to INGUAT's official webpage.

Collaborate with INGUAT to meet the goals in the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism of Guatemala 2015-2025 for the country's economy benefit.

Motivate governmental institutions like INGUAT to work on projects in collaboration with the University to contribute to the country development of services for tourist visitors.

7. Suggested activities

- 7.1 Officially announce that the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, is now available in an English version.
- 7.2 Have printed material available at the Relief Map location for distribution.
- 7.3 Have the translated material available online.
- 7.4 Use the booklet for the “Historical Route” tour that the Guatemala City Municipality offers for visitors.
- 7.5 Have a meeting with private tour companies to offer the booklet for use in their City Tour services.
- 7.6 Consider an anniversary celebration of the Relief Map inauguration with the presentation of the booklets with a compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map history in Spanish and English.

8. Timetable

The following timetable estimates the dates when it is more feasible and important to have the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, in Spanish and English, for visitors.

For international English speaking visitors, anytime they transit or visit Guatemala City.

TIMETABLE OF ESTIMATED DATES WITH MORE VISITORS AT THE RELIEF MAP		
No.	Activity	Month
1	Holy Week or Spring Break	April 2020
2	Midyear vacations in other countries	June To August 2020

TIMETABLE OF ESTIMATED DATES WITH MORE VISITORS AT THE RELIEF MAP		
No.	Activity	Month
3	Feria de Jocotenango	August 2020
4	Guatemala's Independence Day	September 2020
5	End of the year vacations	December To January 2020 – 2021

9. Resources

9.1 Human Resources

Delegate from INGUAT at the Relief Map information booth.

Promotions Department at INGUAT.

9.2 Material Resources

1 Computers

1 Art Software

Magazine Paper, INGUAT will determine how much

1 Laser printer

Ink cartridges, as many as needed

1 Staplers (for binding)

Boxes (for storage and mailing) as many as needed

9.3 Institutional Resources

Relief Map located at Final Ave. Simeón Cañas, Parque del

Hipodromo, zone 2 Guatemala City, Guatemala C.A.

10. Budget

It will depend on INGUAT's administration, but a budget of about Q7,550.00 is suggested to start with a hundred booklets and a hundred quadrifoliate.

11. Evaluation

11.1 INGUAT Internal Guidelines

INGUAT as a government institution has its own evaluation plan that is made public on its webpage on the document Guatemala's Sustainable Tourism Master Plan 2015-2025, PMTS-Guatemala 2015-2025 by its acronym in Spanish. In the

previous mentioned document is stated that INGUAT will implement the PMTS implementation instruments to “Create, by governmental or management agreement, the National Tourism Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation System and the National Tourism Investment System, with the assistance of Segeplan and MINFIN.” (PMTS Guatemala 2015-2025. INGUAT, 2014) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

INGUAT in collaboration with other governmental institutions create a SWOT analysis, checklist, surveys instruments that are adaptable to the information they want to collect according to the objectives set on the proposed plans for touristic development. The evaluation is based on the Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria. The criteria help demonstrate effective sustainable management of the tourist destinations; these include: “**Criteria to demonstrate effective sustainable management: (A) tourism strategies**, the destination must establish and implement a multi-year tourism strategy that is publicly available, adapts to its scale, which considers environmental, economic, social, and cultural heritage, quality, health and safety aspects, and which is demonstrated with the participation of the public. **Organization of tourism management**, the destination must have an effective organization, department, group or committee, responsible for a coordinated approach to sustainable tourism.

This group defines responsibilities for the management of environmental, economic, social, and cultural heritage aspects. **Monitoring**, the destination must have a system to monitor, publicly inform and respond to environmental, economic, social and cultural heritage aspects. **Access for all**, all tourist sites and facilities, including

those of natural, cultural and historical importance, must be accessible to all, including people with disabilities and others who have specific access requirements. **Tourist satisfaction**, the destination must have a system to monitor, publicly inform and, if necessary, take measures to improve tourist satisfaction. **Security**, the destination must have a system to prevent and respond to the dangers of crime, safety and health related issues to tourism. **Preparation and response for crisis and emergencies**, the destination must have a crisis and emergency response plan appropriate to the destination. **Promotion**, the promotion must be precise in relation to the destination and its products and its statements about sustainability. Promotional messages must be authentic and respectful. **Maximize social and economic benefits for the local community and minimize negative impacts: (B) economic monitoring**, the direct and indirect economic contribution of tourism to the economy of the destination must be monitored regularly. The results must be reported publicly. **Local work opportunities**, the destination must provide fair and equal employment and training opportunities for local residents. The opportunities must be open to women. **Opinion of the local community**, the aspirations, concerns and satisfaction of the residents in regards to tourism should be monitored regularly, noted and shared publicly. **Local access**, the destination must protect, monitor and safeguard the access of local residents to natural, historical, archaeological, religious, spiritual and cultural sites. **Tourism awareness**, the destination must regularly provide programs to residents to improve their understanding of tourism opportunities and challenges, as well as the importance of sustainability. **Prevention of exploitation**, the destination must have

a defined system and established practices to avoid exploitation and commercial, sexual or other harassment, particularly of children, adolescents, women and minorities. **Support to the local community**, the destination must have a system to facilitate tourism-related businesses to support community initiatives and development. **Support for local and fair trade entrepreneurs**, the destination must have a system that supports local entrepreneurs and promotes the principles of fair trade. **Maximize benefits to communities, visitors and cultural heritage and minimize negative impacts:** (C) **Protection of attractive sites**, the destination must have a policy and system of conservation of key natural, historical, archaeological, religious, spiritual and cultural sites, including scenic, cultural and wild landscapes. **Visitor management and behavior of visitors**, the destination must have a visitor management system for attraction sites that includes measures to preserve and protect its main natural and cultural assets. **Protection of cultural heritage**, control to prevent illegal sale, trade or display of historic and archaeological artifacts. **Interpretation of the site**, visitors should be provided with information and interpretation about key natural, historical, archaeological, religious, spiritual and cultural sites. **Intellectual property**, the destination must have a system to ensure respect for the tangible and intangible intellectual property of individuals and communities. **Contributions from visitors**, the destination must have a system that encourages visitors to volunteer or contribute to community development, cultural heritage and biodiversity conservation. **Maximize benefits for the environment and minimize negative impacts:** (D) **Environmental risks**, the destination must identify key environmental risks and have a system to address

these. **Protection of sensitive environments**, the destination must have a system to monitor the impact of tourism in sensitive environments and to protect habitats and species. **Energy conservation**, the destination must have a system to promote the conservation of energy, measure energy consumption and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. **Water management**, the destination must have a system to conserve and manage the use of water. The destination must have a system to monitor the quality of water for consumption and recreation. **Sewage water**, the destination must have clear and mandatory guidelines for the site, maintaining and testing of septic tank discharge and wastewater treatment systems. **Reduction of solid waste**, the destination must have a system to ensure that solid waste is reduced, reused and recycled. **Low impact transportation**, the destination must have a system to increase the use of low impact transportation, including public transportation, at the destination.” (INGUAT, 2017) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

11.2 Continuity Plan Proposal Evaluation

A SWOT Analysis is suggested for the evaluation of the compendium of the Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala booklet, translation in English. In a form of a survey to English Speaking visitors who have access to the document. The SWOT analysis will help evaluate the strengths of the material, the weakness in the information and translation provided, address opportunities to improve future printings of the same booklet, and avoid threats on the discontinuation of the use of the document.

12. Long-term indicators of the project success

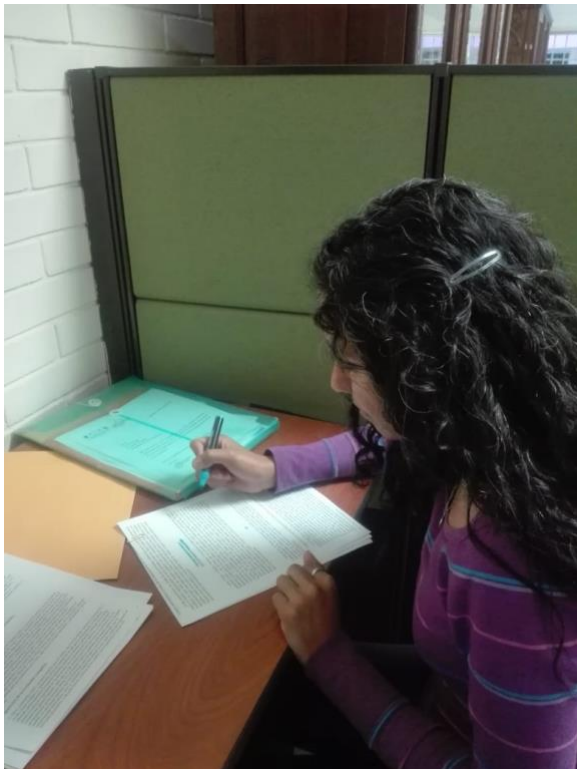
INGUAT as a government institution has its own indicators criteria that are made public on its webpage on the document Guatemala's Sustainable Tourism Master Plan 2015-2025, PMTS-Guatemala 2015-2025 by its acronym in Spanish. The long-term indicators are:

- Visitors who enter the region, increased.
- Foreign exchange for tourism, increased.
- Direct jobs in the tourism sector, created.
- Visitor satisfaction, increased

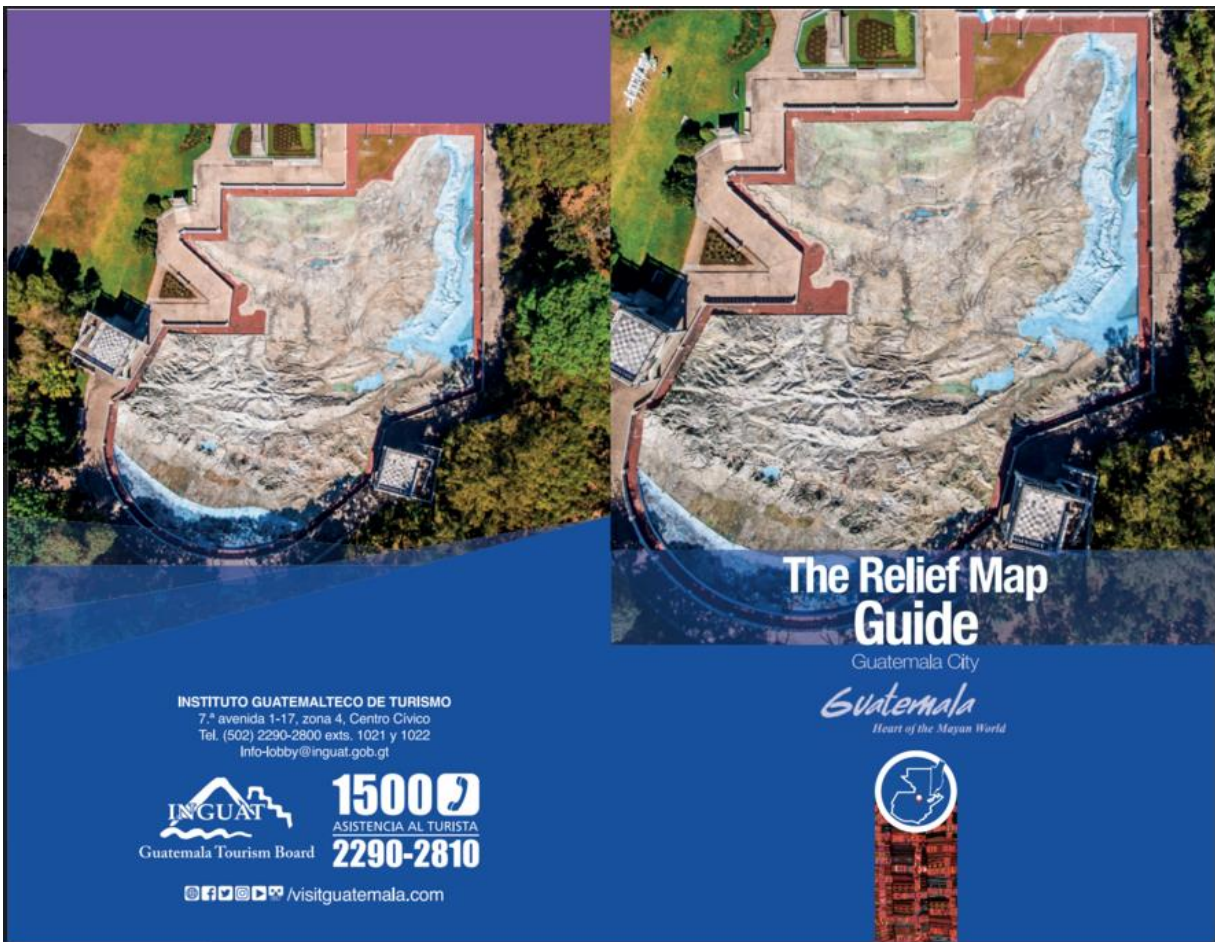
(PMTS Guatemala 2015-2025. INGUAT, 2014) (Translated from Spanish to English by Stephanie Alberto)

Annex

Project Pictures



Cover and Back Cover of the booklet: Infographic Guide of the Relief Map of Guatemala, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT)



Letters

Letter from INGUAT project translation reception



Guatemala, 12 de octubre de 2018

Señores
Sección de Idiomas
Facultad de Humanidades
Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala

Hago constar que en el Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo hemos recibido el proyecto de traducción Compendium of the Relief Map of Guatemala, Translation from Spanish to English, for the Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT). Dicho proyecto realizado por la Señorita Eva Roberta Stephanie Alberto Barrera, como trabajo de EPS.

Extiendo la presente para los fines que a la interesada convengan.

Atentamente,

Marco Tulio Rodas



Letter from INGUAT project translation revision



Guatemala, 12 de octubre de 2018

Señores
Sección de Idiomas
Facultad de Humanidades
Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala

Hago constar que en el Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo hemos revisado el proyecto de traducción Compendium of the Relief Map of Guatemala, Translation from Spanish to English (INGUAT). Dicho proyecto realizado por la Señorita Eva Roberta Stephanie Alberto Barrera, como trabajo de EPS.

Extiendo la presente para los fines que a la interesada convengan.

Atentamente,
Marco Tulio Rodas



Letter from INGUAT to continue with the proposed plan for the project



Guatemala, 12 de octubre de 2018

Señores
Sección de Idiomas
Facultad de Humanidades
Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala

Hago constar que en el Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo hemos recibido y revisado el proyecto de traducción Compendium of the Relief Map of Guatemala, Translation from Spanish to English (INGUAT). Dicho proyecto realizado por la Señorita Eva Roberta Stephanie Alberto Barrera, como trabajo de EPS.

El proyecto de traducción será impreso y distribuido a visitantes del Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala ubicado en Final Avenida Simeon Cañas, Parque del Hipodromo, zona 2. Así mismo pondremos a disposición el material a través de internet como parte de nuestro programa de promoción del legado cultural y natural de nuestro país. Esto para cumplir con el Plan Maestro para el Turismo Sostenible de Guatemala 2015-2025.

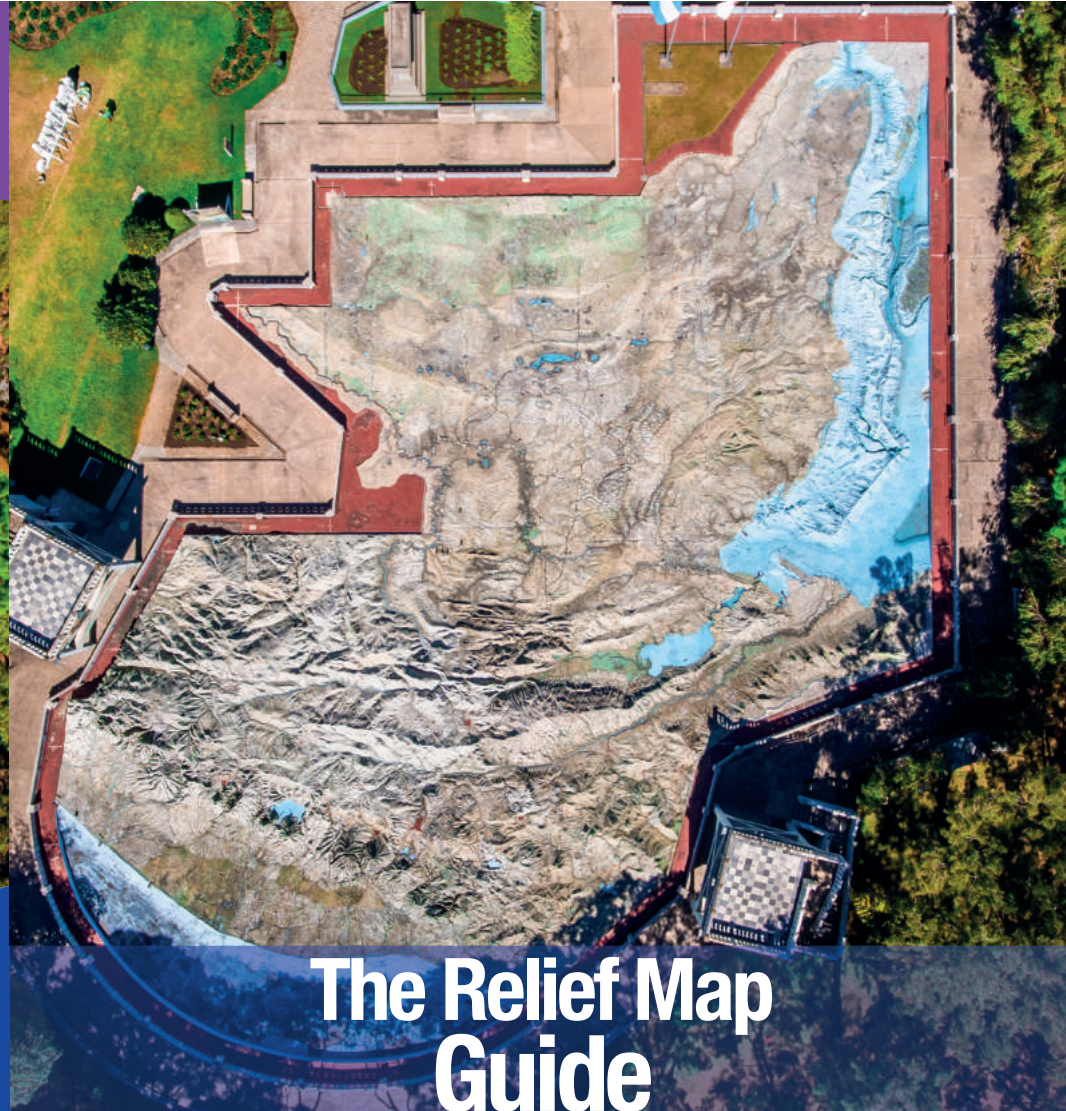
Extiendo la presente para los fines que a la interesada convengan.

Atentamente,
Marco Tulio Rodas



Product Presentation

**Compendium of the Infographic
Guide of the Relief Map of
Guatemala, Translation from Spanish
to English, for the Instituto
Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT)
Booklet**



The Relief Map Guide

Guatemala City

Guatemala

Heart of the Mayan World

INSTITUTO GUATEMALTECO DE TURISMO

7.^a avenida 1-17, zona 4, Centro Cívico

Tel. (502) 2290-2800 exts. 1021 y 1022

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Guatemala Tourism Board

1500

ASISTENCIA AL TURISTA

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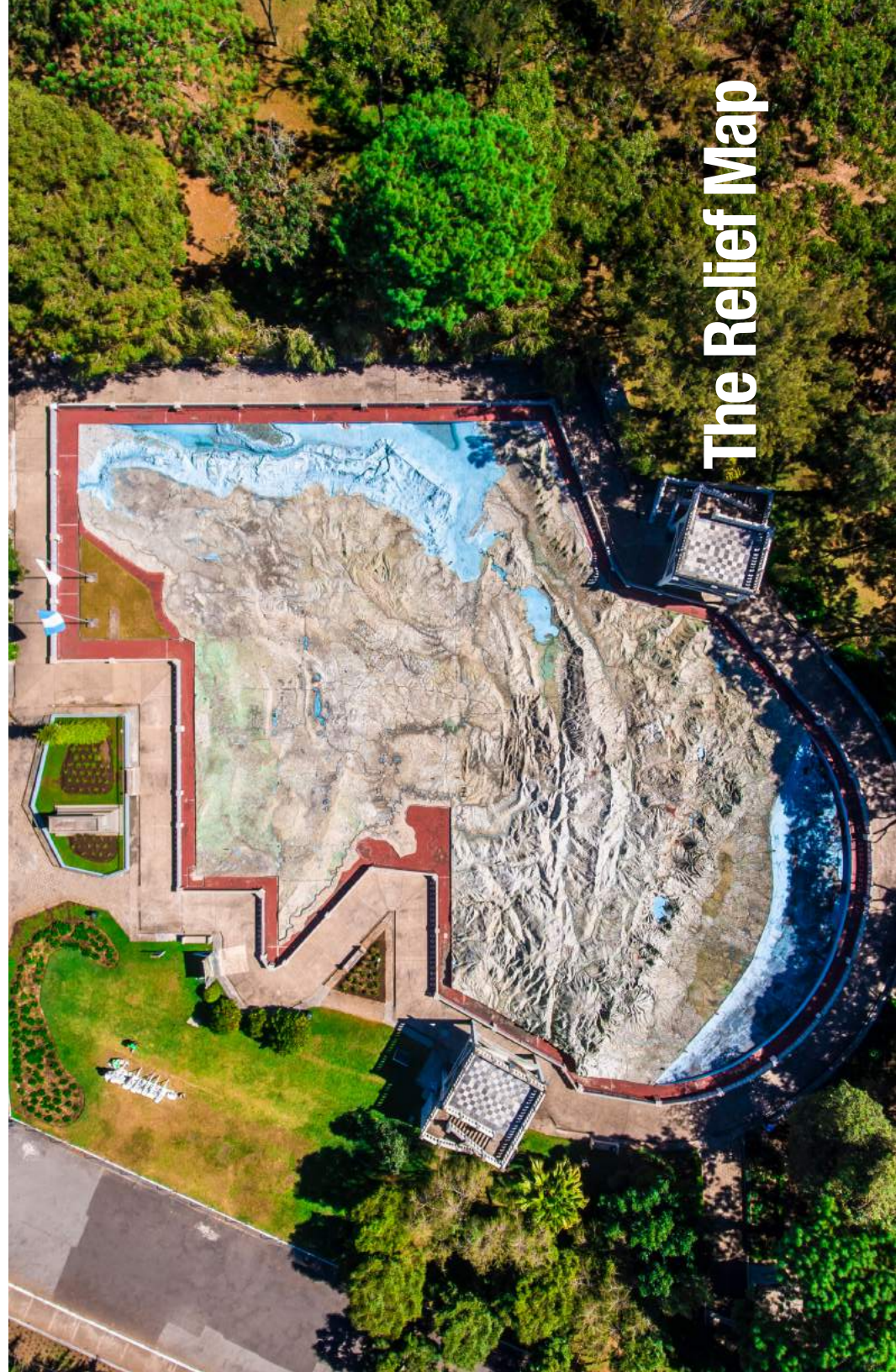
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The Relief Map



INTRODUCTION

This monograph seeks to provide the reader with a complete vision of all the processes and circumstances that occurred in order to create one of the most emblematic monuments of our civic center: The Guatemalan Relief Map.

This vision was enriched from accurate and timely information to understand the great value that comes from such construction, which is why it is presented in a concrete, comprehensible and graphic form with the objective of making it more accessible to the general public, although with the support of all the necessary documents for the researchers that may seek interesting information about the work done by Eng. Francisco Vela over a century ago.

THE RELIEF MAP

SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT

Guatemala is a country rich in cultural and ideological diversity, as well as artistic expressions that come from its history and events that yielded to the creation of such plastic manifestations. Art in our country has been clearly marked by the political circumstances, economic and cultural that make Guatemala's history. Among these artists there are particular characters that expressed their impressions influenced by the then artistic currents from around and on other occasions, influenced by politic ideologies, especially at the beginning of the XIX century.

The relief map history is part of the dictatorship of president Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who in his power as leader, forced guidelines

on various social aspects like education and arts since 1898, when he took over the power.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera, lawyer and notary was born in the city of Quetzaltenango, he performed various positions in his career: Judge of first instance in Retalhuleu and later in Quetzaltenango, court magistrate of appeals and deputy to the Legislative Assembly during the government of General Manuel Lisandro Barrillas who appointed him later as Minister of Government and Justice, a position he support that facilitated the acquisition of large areas for cultivation at very low prices as well cheap and productive labor in the agricultural sector.



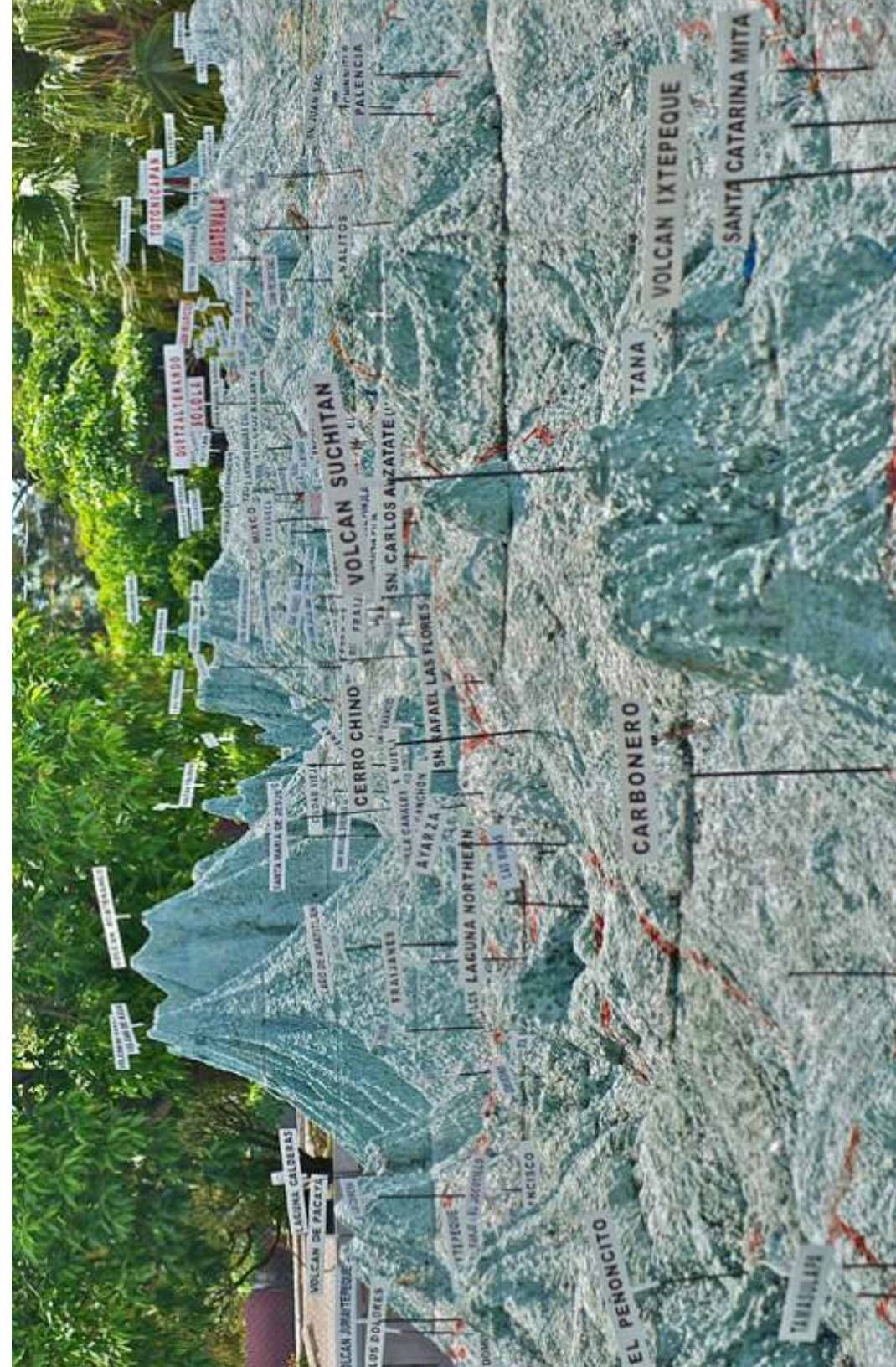


After the death of the general José María Reyna Barrios, he was appointed to the presidency temporarily. Later on he ran officially for the next elections, which he won with the majority of votes. His mandate was extended for 22 years, becoming a dictatorship. At that time the system of education that had been organized in liberal politics was completely stopped, leaving as a result a precarious situation for the members of the national magisterium. His direct intervention in the aspects of education and the arts propitiated the creation of the Practical Schools and festivities called minervalias (name that comes from goddess Minerva), although behind these festivities a series of propaganda intentions were enclosed.

The Practical Schools proposed to establish a preference for technical and crafts teaching in specialized institutions that were allocated in the capital city and several departmental head offices. The results of this educational program were very insignificant and somehow corresponded to the intense propaganda promoted by the government. The kind of education proposed in these practical schools was to promote the workforce in the industry areas but above all agriculture. The “cabrierista” (name that comes from the president’s last name: Cabrera) politic had links with the United Fruit Company, which was given political large areas for cultivation at very low prices as well cheap and productive labor in the agricultural sector.

Despite the modifications to the educational system he wanted to increase the student sector with the creation of the “minervalistas” festivities that involved a series of civic activities dedicated to the Greek goddess Minerva, in which students from around the country participated; this festivities were suggested by Don Rafael Spínola (Prahl, 2005).

During the celebrations literary and declamation competitions were promoted, among other, which were presented at specific buildings for the event: The Minerva temples.



with each other without subjection to a certain order of strings or sizes.

MINERVA: Roman goddess of wisdom.

NUMISMATICS: Discipline that studies the coins and medals, mainly the old ones.

OROGRAPHY: Part of the physical geography that deals with the description of the mountains.

PARAPET: Wall or stone fence or made out of other material that is put on bridges and in other places to preserve them from falls.

PATRONAGE: Protection or assistance provided to a cultural, artistic or scientific activity.

RESEAL: Second seal that is made in a coin.

STAMP: Ordinarily punch or steel punch, with which coins, medallions and other similar things are sealed.

TEMPLETE: Small frame in the form of a temple, which serves to shelter an image or forms part of a piece of furniture or jewelry, similar to a pavilion or kiosk.

THEODOLITE: Instrument that is composed of a horizontal circle and a vertical semicircle, both graduated and provided with spectacles, to measure angles in their respective planes.

TOPOGRAPHY: Art of describing and delineating in detail the surface of a terrain.

TYMPANUM: Triangular space between the two sloping edges of a pediment and the horizontal of its base.

These buildings were of the most prominent artistic works that were built during the government of Cabrera, which corresponded once again to the ideal of the political propaganda and the consolidation of the presidential figure. For the construction of these buildings, different artists were hired like the Venezuelan, who had settled in the country, Santiago González, participated in the elaboration of the sculptural reliefs that were put on the tympanum of the building.

The architectural style corresponded to the ideal and greco-Roman taste that was very used during the independence period. The temples were of rectangular floors over a stepped platform, over which the Greek columns of Ionian style were

erected, with an entablature and a gable roof, which allowed the existence of the tympanum with allegories of the goddess to be honored.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera had a distrustful and derogatory attitude towards the promoters of arts, the artists themselves and any other intellectual activity even though his minervalias festivals were a stage for the arts.

He exercised a kind of patronage that led to artistic competitions, where his figure happened to manifest itself too on the field of the arts, manipulating the true intellectual values so these were useful for his personal interests.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera was a judge and a critic of the arts, establishing the aesthetics guidelines and the literary style of the nation, leaving aside any recognition and economic rewards to true artistic values.

Many artists had to adapt to this situation, Nicaraguan Rubén Darío, Guatemalans Enrique Gómez Carrillo, Máximo Soto Hall and Antonio Batres Jáuregui, Peruvian Jose Santos Chocano and others, who had to limit in certain aspects the content of their artistic expressions.

Censorship caused the bust, in honor of Francisco Vela, elaborated by the Spanish artist Justo de Gandarias, to be displaced from its place of destination, because it had the breast naked, reason enough it is thought it was removed from its place. (G. Monsanto, interview, August 2016)

THE WORK BACKGROUND

The Guatemalan relief map is one the greatest national artistic monuments and of international value, it cannot be found a work with the same characteristics anywhere else in the world. A similar exemplar is located in El Salvador, and in the Philippines (made with contemporary technology) as well as a similar one made in the departmental head of Huehuetenango that shows that department as well as San Marcos, Quetzaltenando y Sololá, adding the Mexican borders.

GLOSSARY

BALUSTRADE: In this case it refers to a structure that has a series of small columns, generally with moldings, which with railings form balustrades of balconies, roofs, corridors and stairs.

GEOGRAPHY: Science that deals with the description of the earth.

GEOLOGY: Science that deals with the outer and inner form of the earth globe, the nature of the materials that compose it and its formation, the changes or alterations that these have experienced since its origin, and the placement they have in their current state.

GRACE: A technique used in masonry work, which provides rough texture to a surface, achieved through a mixture of cement, sand or various materials through a kind of splash that is given to the surface on which it is

used.

GRECO-ROMAN: Belonging or related to Greeks and Romans, or composed of elements typical of one and another people.

HERALDIC: Regarding to the coats of arms, for example the art of explaining and describing the coat of arms of each lineage, city or person.

HYDROGRAPHY: Part of the physical geography that deals with the description of the waters of the terrestrial globe.

LEDGE: Handrail that is placed in a high place to be able to peer without danger of falling.

MAPPING: Science that studies maps.

MASONRY: Work done with masonry (unworked stone) placed and adjusted

propose any natural tourist site, or historical or artistic monument that corresponded to each of the departments of the country.

The objective was to identify these sites and to know them as “The Wonders of Guatemala”, so that the population participated in a voting contest to name the winning wonders.

The monuments that stood out to represent the department of Guatemala were three: The Centro Cívico, the Aqueduct La Culebra, and the Relief Map.

Great results were obtained reaching more than three million votes via web and approximately four million text messages were counted.

In the gardens of the Relief Map, a plaque was placed recognizing its importance and its participation in the mentioned contest.

Magazine D, published a 56-page album with 110 collectible statues, with images of the wonders of Guatemala, within which there is a special section for the Relief Map with a brief historical overview.

Other than these examples, it does not exist in any other country a similar work as ours, increasing its value, taking into account the procedure carried out for its planning, the instruments used and the techniques implemented in order to carry out its construction.

In order to build the map it was necessary to have precise data about the land. There were no precise data although from colonial times efforts were made, such as the one under the command Chief of the Archive of the Indies, Don Pedro Torres Lanzas, who founded a book that had many engravings and collections of maps. The work carried out by the colonial Spain government was entitled: “Descriptive relationship of maps and plans of the Audience and General Captaincy of Guatemala” and it contained a review of two

hundred and eighty-one letters and sketches, related to what is now considered geographical data, such as rivers, mountains, etc.

It was by the initiative of Dr. Mariano Galvez, who in his capacity as mandatary, established an official study of History and Geography, assigning Don Alejandro Marure, a specialist in both scientific fields and has as well a rich collection of documents, books and maps.

On the year 1832, the “Guatemalan Atlas” was published conformed of eight letters, a work from Engineer Mariano Rivera Maestre and Jose Mariano González. The engravings included were finely made by the artists Francisco Cabrera (miniaturist) and Casildo España (engraver of the monetary house)

It included the “Letter of the State of Guatemala in Central America”, with the limits that belonged to it, and although the material was of small dimensions, it was also possible to elaborate the letter of the Department of Quetzaltenango that at that time had greater dimensions, also the ones from Totonicapán, Verapaz, Sololá, Sacatepéquez and Chiquimula.

There was also the Sonnestern map from 1859, which may be considered as a sketch by a German engineer who came under the protection of the filibuster William Walker, and although it has no significant contribution, it remains as one of the antecedents of the description of our territory.

Closer to the sketch of the Relief Map was the work of Juan

Gavarrete, who in 1880 presented a map containing an appendix with the distribution of the languages spoken in the denoted territories.

Among other contributions worth knowing, is the work of Dr. Carlos Sapper, who measured many heights and made triangulations that he put on maps with orographic, hydrographic and geological details that would serve as a starting point for further investigations. (Batres, 1911, p.234)

The first complications that are evident for the realization of the map, starting from its planning, was obtaining the geographic, topographic and hydrographic data to start the work.

creation of an educational space enabled in the entrance to the site. This space includes a room containing a museum tour with illustrations and photographs of various historical moments of the capital city, with emphasis on constructions, buildings and emblematic places.

It is equipped with ample info graphics for the understanding of the subjects within the facilities of the Relief Map, as well as seats for visitors to rest, and sanitary service.

Located to the east side is “El Bosque Sonoro”, which houses more than 100 trees of the “hormigo” species, wood with which the marimba is made.

In the immediate vicinity of the route around the map, there is a bronze plaque, where the work of restoration the monument is recognized; this was carried out by INGUAT under the administration of Lic. Álvaro Arzú Irigoyen, who was the director at the time; and the National Geographic Institute in collaboration with the Municipality of Guatemala City, all this in 1980.

The restoration had been planned since 1975 under a commission established by President Laugerud Garcia, according to a government agreement of March 21, 1975. In 2009, a national bank entity, held a contest in which the Guatemalan population could

CURRENT STATE AND CONSERVATION

The Relief Map was declared Cultural Heritage of the Nation, according to Article 4th of Ministerial Agreement Number 328-98 of the Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes (Ministry of Culture and Sports) dated August 13, 1998.

Currently it is under the administration of the Municipality of Guatemala, and the cost per entry is Q5.00 for domestic tourists and Q25.00 for foreigners.

During 2015 the map was included as a starting point for the so-called "Historic Route", a combined initiative of the Municipality of Guatemala and INGUAT, which suggests a tour to visit a corridor that points to monuments of artistic and historical value.

From the beginning of January 2008, the Municipality of Guatemala, through the Directorate of Education and Culture, is in charge of the administration of the place. It has been given a cultural focus by organizing many cultural activities such as art exhibitions of different municipal schools and as well as conferences.

For a long time, Guatemala did not have a territory that was specifically established in an official geographic map, delimited and conformed with all the necessary rules for its successful presentation. There was no adequate technology either to perform this work or trained personnel for the necessary work to take the adequate measurements.

It was difficult to establish the border areas with Mexico and Honduras, with whom the geographical delimitation should have been organized and established with the approval of the competent authorities, who would, in turn, rely on the personnel performing the technical measurement procedures.

The technological difficulties and the lack of experts in the cartography field and auxiliary sciences were the great challenges

that had to be overcome. The mapping required specific data to be collected in various annotations formulated in the field area, that is, in the national territory tours to obtain them.

All the information had to be completely collected traveling throughout the Guatemalan territory, making a tour to the four cardinal points and all its borders to obtain total certainty.

Claudio Urrutia carried out the task, an engineer and cartographer at the Polytechnic School where he obtained the aforementioned degrees and who, in the military career, was appointed as head of the boundary commission with Mexico and Honduras, he was assigned to trace some municipalities as well.

As part of his career and commitments made in the commission, he had a direct participation in the collection of demographic, hydrographic data and his subsequent approach in cartography.

The exploration was wide in the national territory, that is to say, he crossed the whole country with all means available at that time (beginnings of the XIX century), that consisted of porters and load animals, on which he made the greater part of its crossing with the technical team, as well as the selected personnel.

Therefore, the Guatemalan historian Celso Lara, points out Ing. Urrutia as the main collaborator of the Relief Map work, without his scientific efforts the monument would not have been achieved.

The organizer of the work, however, was the Colonel and Engineer Francisco Vela, a man with solid knowledge in engineering, cartography and topography. The idea belongs to Engineer Vela and was presented to President Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who decided to support the initiative. In June 1903, the Engineer Vela presented the plans of the project, giving the first step for its construction. Estrada Cabrera approved this enterprise, as part of his actions in support of education, since he visualized the map as a special didactic for the formation of the spike; the railroad tracks are nickel-plated studious community and at the same time this exalted his figure as an illustrated personage, cult and powerful in the eyes of the nation.

by him, including the Minerva temple. The Colón Theater was also part of the works elaborated by Doninelli, who took part in the architecture and the artistic details, as well as in some monuments that still remain, like the bust of the poet José Batres Montúfar, possibly of date 1909, as well as the sculpture of Isabel the Catholic of an approximate date of 1915, which was elaborated on the basis of his own wife Angela Pozzi de Doninelli, as model. His collaboration on the Relief Map also includes the final finishing and preparation of the texture of all surfaces, using grance to give similarity to the terrain. Thus, on June 29, 1905, he submitted to the Engineer Vela the complete budget for the construction of the railing around the map, reaching a value of 75 pesos in current currency for each linear meter. This budget included the construction of busts and columns, representing

notable characters that would be designated, made in granite and capitals of Ionian order. However it was finally agreed only the construction of the railing. He was a modeling professor in the Assembly of Fine Arts and died in Guatemala City and he was buried at the Cementerio General (general cemetery).

COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENTS AND PLAQUES

In the surroundings of the Relief Map, there are monuments commemorating the makers of the work mentioned, which corresponds to Engineer Vela and Claudio Urrutia. with the following inscription: “Engineer Claudio Urrutia M. Valuable collaborator of Engineer Francisco Vela and Sub Director of the Relief Map”. The same one was elaborated in 1996 by the sculptor Francisco Delgado.

Agrícola Hipotecario and other buildings, were assigned and carried out. On the northwest side there is a temple that was erected by order of the Ministry of Defense, in honor of the Engineer Vela in 1980, when the 75th anniversary of the construction of the map was completed. It is of rectangular base of reinforced cement and has a vain of an average depth that allows the location of a plate of bronze, worked in high relief. This piece shows a scene of the activities of the measurement, exploration and the data collection work recognition, carried out by the Engineer Vela, who is in the central part of the panel and is illustrated with a theodolite, while other figures appear in collaboration, reviewing plans and collaborators helping in the work.

On the surface the following inscription reads: "Engineer Francisco Vela collects data for the Relief Map in the Altiplano R. Galeotti Torres 1981. Sculptor." Another monument dedicated to Engineer Vela is a sculptural portrait that is located to the north, also elaborated by the sculptor Rodolfo Galeotti Torres in 1963 in carved stone where there appear, sign of dots, stripes and letters engraved in stone, part of the alphabet in code Morse. As it seems in some stories, the letter Q that is present, it possibly means Quetzaltenango, being the department in which the Eng. Francisco Vela was born. (Prah, 2005, pp. 37-38) Finally, there is a sculpture dedicated to Engineer Claudio Urrutia and is a bust. This initiative has also allowed the

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RELIEF MAP

The construction began on April 19, 1904 and ended on October 29, 1905, executed by Engineer Francisco Vela and the sub director of Claudio Urrutia, although the latter, is attributed much more the contribution of the scientific data that were required for the replica of the topographic, hydrographic and boundary characteristics.

The works concluded on October 29, but President Cabrera inaugurated the opening ceremonies in a special ceremony with the laying of the last stone, on November 4 of that same year.

The project was designed by Francisco Vela, who was planning the Minerva gardens, close to the space that would later be used for the construction of the work.

The base of the map is of stone and the places occupied by water are of pumice stone. The curves of the level were made of brick and the whole area is covered with cement, with a technique known as grance, which provides corrugated texture, to give a visual effect of greater realism.

In the construction of the map 60,000 bricks and 259 quintals of cement, concrete and masonry were used. The departmental heads are scaled; the roads chiseled by a metal lead; the steel bridges and the paint of greenish tones. (Prah, 2005, p.13)

A tank of 60 cubic meters was placed to supply water from the river currents, enough for seven hours of service; and at the height of Los Cuchumatanes was installed the liquid distribution tank. For this system, 750 yards of lead pipe, one-half inch and half-inch were used.

The map area reaches 19,471 square foot; the horizontal scale of 1: 107,639 and the vertical scale, of 1: 21,527. An undetermined amount of pumice rock was also used, with which the granulation technique was performed; the stone pumice that was used was brought from the volcano Santa Maria.

The engineers did cabinetwork but in this work also contributed the artist Don Eugenio Rosal, the commander Don Miguel Angel Iriarte, Engineer Santiago Romero with the collaboration of Ernesto

Aparcicio. Also the cartoonists Eduardo Castellanos, Slavador Castillo and Eugenio Rosal, the artist Domingo Penedo and finally the master builder Cruz Soldaña.

Mr. Adolfo García Aguirre published four articles dedicated to the Relief Map and mentions Engineer Vela and Engineer Urrutia and fieldworkers. The newspaper writes in article number three that the space used corresponded to an area of twenty two six hundred and four square foot of the land to the northeast and at the beginning, the building of a short distance from the temple of Minerva, to the right of it specifically, near to the establishment of strong masonry foundations.

Boundaries Commission with Mexico (1885-1990); Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, University of San Carlos; Mayor of Guatemala City; deputy in the Constituent Assembly (1920-1921).

Director of the National Meteorological Observatory; and Director of Public Works. In 1923 he published the map of the Republic of Guatemala, with curves of level, at scale the Official Map. In 1981 he imported the first seismograph, which the University of Georgetown gave to him to study the seismic movements of Guatemala; instrument that he installed in his house and donated, later, to the National Meteorological Observatory. He invented two devices: the Mira Urrutia, known as Mira Invar, used in surveying; and the auto meter, calculating machine exposed and awarded in the International Exposition of 1897.

He was a founding member of the Faculty of Engineering of the University of San Carlos and the National Meteorological Observatory. He died in Guatemala City, on October 12, 1934.

ANTONIO DONINELLI

Sculptor and builder born in Milan, Italy in 1859, he studied modeling sculpture and construction at the Academy of Fine Arts in Milan. He arrived to Guatemala under the contract of the government of General José María Reyna Barrios to work in the Central American Exhibition, held in Guatemala City in 1897. Doninelli & Inc. in the year 1893 would be dedicated to all kinds of constructions and types of decorations. His work possessed such a reputation that the decoration of the National Palace, as well as the decoration of the Real Estate Registry, the Banco

geography, to the point of being able to write the book *Primer of National Geography and Data of the Republic of Guatemala*, in 1908.

He died in Esquipulas on February 26, 1909, a victim of a plague, when he was studying the boundaries between Guatemala and Honduras. The Faculty of Engineering of the University of San Carlos created the “Vela Prize”, for the best graduation thesis of the year. The National Urban School for Men, No. 31, of Guatemala City, afternoon shift, was 1:40,000, which worked for many years as named after him.

CLAUDIO URRUTIA

Engineer and cartographer born in San Jose Costa Rica, on October 30, 1857. His parents were Juan de Urrutia y Zárate, and Siriaca Mendoza, who settled in Guatemala in 1862.

He studied at his father's school and at the Polytechnic School, where he attended the military career and obtained the title of Engineer.

In the professional exercise he stood out for his works in cartography; among them, those made for the boundary Commission with Mexico and the corresponding one with Honduras, the delimitation of most of the existing municipalities; the trace of the 7th avenue south, in zone 9 of the city of Guatemala, and the outline of the current zone 4, with orientation to 45 Guatemala City, and the outline of the current zone 4, Guatemala City, and the trace of the current zone 4, with orientation to 45 degrees of the north-south axis. He held the following positions: Engineer Sub director in the construction of the Relief Map, located in the North Hippodrome; Head of the

A leveled platform of the same material was built, which was covered by a layer of cement, and was given the corresponding moisture properties. Once this procedure was completed, the engineers and their assistants took care of sketch of the map of the Republic.

Once the whole map was modeled in a similar way as the terrain, the painting was applied, using the tones that best corresponded to the characteristics of the area to be covered. (*Diario La República*, 22, 24 and 28 November and 2 December 1905)

Thereby, for the villages were used powdered paints that were prepared by Mr. Eduardo Castellanos and for the fauna, paintings of the house Paramatti, of Italy. After finishing the modeling of the reliefs, the corrections were

made and the painting was fine-tuned to later mark the heights on the contour lines. Finally, the names of all villages, towns and farmhouses, volcanoes, rivers, etc., were marked.

The train lines were also marked with tin and lead, while the roads and rivers were given the appropriate colors to be noticed at first sight and finally, the ports in red, from the hands of Domingo Penedo artist.

At that time, a fence of iron and steel wire surrounded the map, and a five-meter-wide sidewalk in which the meridians and parallels were marked in degrees and half degrees surrounded it as well. It was planned from permanent platforms and elevators established for the public service, and the building of a glass cover to protect the work.

The President placed the last stone on the highest summit of Los Cuchumatanes, a stone brought from the Chemal village, to be placed in the exact same place of its reproduction on the map. According to one of the written media, the fifth point: "5°. When the various establishments are in their respective places, the last stone of the relief map of the Republic will be placed, the creation of it ordered by the Government and built under the absolute direction of the Engineer Don Francisco Vela, presently the flag will be hoisted, saluting with twenty one gunshots, the National Anthem will be sung and lawyer Manuel Valle will give a speech" (Diario La Republica, October 27, 1905.)

The information that the newspapers provided at that time, suggests that the inauguration was just one of the several activities that were scheduled for the festivities that were important to Estrada Cabrera due to the proximity of his birthday, on November 21. This proximity gave greater pomp to the act of the Minerva festivities. The birthday of Manuel Estrada Cabrera (in 1905 he would be 48 years old) was a festivity in which a "tribute" to him was forced in addition to the festivities. In this way, the Relief Map was also a form to exalt the works of the President. from the "original", to pose in the place

Quetzaltenango. In 1884, he returned to Guatemala City and was assigned to the Polytechnic School as Professor and Officer of Cadet Company, from January 27 to August 16, and later to he organized a Physics Cabinet at his own initiative. In 1885 he was promoted to Captain of the Army and later to Commander Second, receiving in 1887, other offices of Commander First, and concluding at the same time his studies of Engineer Surveyor, and on the 30 of August of 1889 he was designated as Director of the establishment where he took charge until April 3, 1891. He studied pedagogy, and started in mathematical methodology as well. Likewise, he enrolled in the "American School of Correspondence", of Philadelphia,

and obtained the title of Municipal Engineer. He was a partner of the Academy of Sciences and the Ateneo of Guatemala.

With his wife, Magdalena Penedo, he fathered a daughter. He was also a deputy to the National Legislative Assembly. He was also Dean of the Faculty of Engineering (1898-1902) and General Director of Statistics. In 1900 he founded the magazine La Propaganda Científica.

He was the founder of the Relief Map of Guatemala, a unique work of its kind, whose execution distinguished him nationally and internationally, as a brilliant professional, possessing a vast and deep knowledge of the applied sciences of engineering, topography, cartography, and in particular of the Guatemalan

As far as the railing, it is possible to appreciate an allegory of the geography, being located in each one of the columns that own the balustrade of intercalated form, giving rhythm to the composition. This is not present in the obverse and back of the rectangle that forms the column.

It was placed as a symbol of the main science that the engineers used to carry out the work: it is the image of a young woman who finds herself with the breast naked in the Greco-Roman style, and which holds two earth globes on each side, as a symbol of the old and the new world, and the union between Europe and America.

Inspiration could be from a medal that was coined for the Independence in 1821, which acknowledges the representation

mentioned in the reverse, with the difference that it is an angel holding the two earth globes, figure that was given the name of "The genie of American freedom".

THE ARTISTS

FRANCISCO VELA

He was born in 1859 and died in 1909. Colonel and Engineer. He was born in Quetzaltenango, on July 23, 1859, in the home of Cruz Vela and Antonia Arango. According to the book: "Our Barracks" of the General and Engineer Pedro Zamora Castellanos 1972 Editorial of the Army, he finished his studies in 1878, with a degree of Second Lieutenant of the Army and the title of Engineer of Telegraphs, that helped him begin his service as a Director of the branch of

The real intentions of the mentioned minervalias, were linked to the public image of Estrada Cabrera, the reason why it is evident the wish to erase his memory at the end of his dictatorship, when the celebrations were forgotten as well as the temples, that were destroyed in various circumstances.

Regarding the quality and perfection of the construction, the Diario de Centroamérica quotes, six days after the inauguration: "The study of the orography is complete, as the main mountains are perfectly detailed, and the ones of second order, enough for an exact understanding."

One of the students of Francisco Vela, surname Hernández de León, mentions the work of the construction of the monument, in the Military Magazine from May

1935, and thanks to him we know about its elaboration: "I had to live the 19 months that would take the material construction of the map, in continuous observation, -Hernández says.

I witnessed a series of struggles held with a multitude of obstacles, a product of the time and environment." And he adds: "In the face of the many calculations, the enormous paper ribbons full of small numbers, algebraic signs, complicated lines that solved the trigonometric problems, we experienced a real stupor and the figure of the engineer grew giant before our eyes, like a mountain." "I remember the inauguration ceremony in which Estrada Cabrera himself, walking on tulle, came to place on the highest summit of Los Cuchumatanes a pebble brought precisely

corresponding to the copy,” writes Hernández. (Revista D, 2007) In his acknowledgments speech, according to the newspapers of the time, Vela attributed the idea of the map to the President of the Republic, although he gave credit to those who helped him. He mentioned engineer Claudio Urrutia and artist Domingo Penedo. The Diario de Centroamérica of November 6, 1905 quotes his words: “It would be studied modesty to say that there is nothing of mine in this work and that I only figure as a contractor. As the director of the work I can boast about the good selection of the staff”, he said. In the period after the dictatorship of Estrada Cabrera, the monuments were forgotten or destroyed. However, the Relief Map of Guatemala survived these

demolitions, not so the temple of Minerva that was next to it. It was dynamited on the 29 of May of 1953, during the revolutionary government of Jacobo Árbenz.

On the destruction of the said Minerva temple it is known that it was demolished to carry out the expansion of the baseball field “Minerva”, today “Enrique Trapo Terrebiarte”, ignoring a contract of September 22, 1923 that would make the temple into an archaeological museum. Its remains were thrown into the neighboring ravine. As for the map, it managed to survive but forgotten for many years.

currency with the mentioned seal to be accepted like a valid exchange piece.

Its meaning is typical of the vision of prosperity and development, as symbolically shown by this tree of so much presence in the Central American territory.

5. FREEDOM

Not all the symbols used in the medallions correspond to patriotic symbols, but to coins that were used in the independent era, the federation and the liberal government. The figure of freedom is one of those symbols used in coins.

The coins of 1, 2, and 4 pesos that were produced from 1872 to 1899, had this figure on the obverse, and on its reverse, the coat of arms quoted earlier.

Freedom is presented with a feminine figure adorned with folds delicately treated with Greco-Roman style. It is in a position that on the left holds a balance, symbol of justice. Below the balance, a column appears with chains broken to the foot of the base. Clearly, this legend refers to the liberal triumph, reason why the broken chains make clear the rupture of the convergent government.

6. THE MONOGRAM OF THE REPUBLIC

It is a monogram of the Republic of Guatemala elaborated with the letters RDG (for its acronym in Spanish): Republic of Guatemala. No coin has been found with this monogram, so it is possible that it was an idea of Antonio Doninelli or it might be an inspiration from a button, brooch or weapon of some military uniform.

3. THE COAT OF ARMS

The coat of arms, established in the government of Miguel García Granados, is an emblem very well known by the population since at the moment it was in the different currencies in circulation and one that at that moment also was in the pieces of exchange.

This symbol comes from the allegory elaborated by the Swiss artist Juan Bautista Frener for the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the independence and one that later would become a decorative element used as the national shield.

The elaboration of the medallion derives from the currencies that used the coat of arms elaborated by Frener. It is to be taken into account that most of the work

created by Doninelli is based on numismatics, and that it was a frequent practice to produce medallions inspired by coins.

4. THE CEIBA

The ceiba was recognized as a national tree and a national symbol up until 1955. Its affinity with the ideals of the Central American Federation was widespread. It appeared on the back of the coins with the legend: “grow free, fecund” which circulation occurred from 1824 to the year 1829 when it was used as a stamp of “provisional currency.”

The seal was used for lack of sufficient metal to provide to the states of the federation, reason why they proceeded to use old

The Relief Map suffered damage caused by the earthquake of 1976. In 1979 restoration was done. It was repainted, new signs were placed and the cracks repaired. Sanitary service for the public was placed under the tower of the east side, besides a cafeteria and in the other tower a warehouse was constructed.

In 1999 new work was done, with a cost of Q530 thousand. According to Alcira García Vassaux, who was executive director of the Technological Foundation that administered the map up to the year 2004, it was a restoration directed by the architect Jose Alejandro Flores with supervision of restorers of the IDAEH.

In the process participated INGUAT and the National Geographic Institute and the municipality of the capital city.

ART ELEMENTS

An artistic element rich in iconography is the railing that borders the entire Relief Map of Guatemala, which has a height of 35 inches and a perimeter of approximately 2,314 foot, and made out of cement at the workshop place of Antonio Doninelli, called Taller Artístico Industrial A. Doninelli & Co.

This balustrade has a total of six medallions with decorative motifs that are repeated in series. This railing or parapet, was decorated with these medallions treated with bas-reliefs on the obverse, that is to say, the front that gives its face towards the observer, but not so in the reverse.

Given this circumstance, the medallions do

conservative period and avoided any tendency to illustrations of religious expression or influence of the Spanish monarchy.

All public artistic expressions sought to express affinity to the Republic and to the ideals of the French revolution, widely adopted since the liberal triumph of 1871 and which were maintained until the Ponce Vaides government in 1944. These ideals were projected in the symbols, which corresponded to the vision of liberal reform and were basically freedom, justice and union.

1. THE QUETZAL

A profile of the quetzal is seen perched on a Greek column. Doninelli did not base his work on the coins used during that

time, before 1905, there was no coin with this punch. The figure of the quetzal on the column, however, would appear in a coin but until 1925, that is, long after the inauguration of the Relief Map. This symbol was on the shield for the Campaign of the Central American Union of 1885, which was reproduced in 1958 by Doña Albertina Gálvez in her book "National Emblems" on page 165, 1958 edition of the Editorial of the Ministry of Public Education.

In the emblem of the pedestal can be read the legend "15 of September of 1821-28 of February of 1885", whereas in the currencies that would later be coined, in article 1.

2. THE RISING SUN AND THE FIVE VOLCANOES.

It is one of the emblems that had much circulation at the time of the Central American Federation because it appeared in the coins used: metallic punched from 1824 to 1851, in silver coins of 1, 2 and 8 real and 1 shield of gold, while in those of a quarter of real and real and a half, appear similar symbols, although it possessed only 3 volcanoes. Engraved in the coins, these were more easy to see by the population and would later be a motive for the elaboration of one of the medallions that would be placed in the balustrade; the rising sun over five volcanoes alludes to the ideal of prosperity for the Central American nations, manifesting the wish for a new dawn of development and abundance.

There are slight differences between this symbol used in the manufactured coins and that of the shield that originally appeared in 1823 under the creation of the United Provinces of Central of America. The coat of arms of the provinces possessed the five summits, the upper part radiated rays of light and the cap of freedom, all embedded in a triangular figure, according to a decree of August 21, 1823, Decree No. 29, The difference of this, the symbol used in the coins and therefore in the medallion, possessed the rising sun to the right side radiating its rays towards the left, characteristic that was widely known in Central American territory due to the seal of currencies used before the lack of circulating metallic coins and that it was temporary resource.

**Compendium of the Infographic
Guide of the Relief Map of
Guatemala, Translation from Spanish
to English, for the Instituto
Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT)
Brochure**



The Relief Map



HOW WAS IT MADE?

The map measures 19,471 square foot. In the beginning the land was flattened and a solid platform was built out of rock with a cement coating, to later mark out the map. 60,000 bricks were used to give shape to the terrain curves and the elevations according to the measures. Little by little the levels were raised until the right proportions were achieved. Pumice rock was used for all the spaces destined for water.

*Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, approved the map construction. His government lasted from 1898 to 1920. Two hundred and fifty nine (259) quintals of cement, concrete and masonry were used for the platform construction and the terrain elevation.

While the elevation terrain was being made a 60 cubic meter water tank was installed on the Cuchumatanes solid ground, from this tank the aquatic places of the map would be distributed with water. 750 yards of lead pipe were used for this work.

The granulation technique was used to give texture to the ground. It is a mix of sand and speckled cement over the surface. Artist Domingo Penedo was in charge of painting the hills, towns, and roads of the map. Finally President Manuel Estrada placed the last rock. The rock was brought from the very village of Chemal, in the Huehuetenango Department, and it was placed in its exact same place on the map.

* Artist Antonio Doninelli, based his idea on the coins of the Central American Federation and the Liberal Period, made the relief map's surrounding rail. This represents the Quetzal, the Five Mountains and the Rising Sun, the Coat of Arms, the Ceiba and the Liberty.

*The chosen symbols represented the ideals of prosperity and union, which people knew about through the coins.

*Eng. Francisco Vela sculptural portrait, made by Spaniard artist Justo de Gandarias – who made it out of cement, a material that artists had just started to use at the beginning of the XX century.

The relief map

The relief map is a construction that reproduces the dimensions and characteristics of the national territory, resembling its geographical accidents to a scale that allows visitors to appraise it in its whole. It was declared as a National Cultural Heritage on August 13, 1998. Rodolfo Galeotti is the author of the sculptural relief that illustrates the work of Eng. Francisco Vela and that honors his research work. Visitors can see Eng.

Vela taking measures of the terrain, a work that was done touring the country on foot or riding on pack animals.

The railway lines and the docks of the main ports were reproduced with nickel plated lead and steel to give a realistic appearance of these on the map details.

The map has an horizontal scale of 1:10,000 and a vertical scale of 1:2,000; which means that if 1 cm is measured in the map, that is equivalent to 10,000 cm in reality.

The Minerva Festival

President Manuel Estrada instituted the annual celebration dedicated to the goddess Minerva. Parades were organized as well as declamation contests, music and awards to outstanding students. The celebration took place at the Minerva temple that was built in honor to the goddess. The inauguration of the relief map was celebrated during the "minervalias" festival in 1904, which was right next to the temple.

Important dates:

- Eng. Francisco Vela presented the construction plans to the President on June 1903.
- The first works started on April 19, 1904.
- The final work was presented on October 29, 1904.
- The map was inaugurated on November 4, 1904.

FRANCISCO VELA (1859 – 1909)

He was born in Quetzaltenango Department. He finished his studies in 1878 as a Second Lieutenant and the title of Telegraph Engineer. In 1885 he ascended to Captain and later on to Second Commander. He continued his studies and obtained the title of Engineer Surveyor, and was appointed director at the Escuela Politécnica up to 1891. He achieved great recognition in branches such as cartography and geography; which allowed him to become the main chief responsible in the building of the relief map.

CLAUDIO URRUTIA (1857 – 1934)

He was born in Costa Rica. He studied at the Escuela Politécnica where he obtained his Engineer title to distinguish in studies such as cartography. He carried out research bordering projects with Mexico and Honduras, making the first formal delimitation of the Guatemalan territory. He was Dean of the faculty of engineering of the Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Guatemala's City Mayor, Director of the Observatorio Meteorológico Nacional (National Weather Observatory), and Deputy of the National Constituent Assembly, among other positions. He was vice principal in the building of the relief map.

Folleto
Guía de la Infografía del Mapa en
Relieve de Guatemala, versión en
español, para el Instituto
Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT)
Por Lic. Selvin Raúl García Patzán

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EL MAPA EN RELIEVE

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INTRODUCCIÓN

La presente monografía busca brindar al lector, una visión completa de todos los procesos y circunstancias que se dieron para la creación de uno de los monumentos más emblemáticos de nuestro centro histórico: el Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala.

Esta visión, se enriquece de información precisa y oportuna para la comprensión del inmenso valor que posee dicha edificación, y para ello se ha planteado de forma concreta, comprensible y gráfica, con el objetivo de hacerla más cercana al público en general, pero también con el respaldo documental necesario para los investigadores que requieran datos interesantes sobre la obra realizada hace ya más de un siglo por el Ing. Francisco Vela.



CONTEXTO SOCIOPOLITICO

Guatemala es un país rico en diversidad cultural e ideológica, así como en expresiones artísticas derivadas de su historia y sucesos que propiciaron la creación de tales manifestaciones plásticas. El arte en nuestro país ha sido claramente marcado por las circunstancias políticas, económicas y culturales que formaron la historia de Guatemala. Entre los artistas encontramos personajes particulares que plasmaron sus expresiones influenciados por las corrientes artísticas del entorno y en otras ocasiones, influenciados por ideologías políticas, especialmente al inicio del siglo XIX.

La historia del Mapa en Relieve se enmarca en la dictadura del presidente Manuel Estrada Cabrera, quien en calidad de mandatario, impuso lineamientos en diversos aspectos sociales como la educación y las artes desde 1898, fecha en que asumió el poder.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera, abogado y notario nacido en la ciudad de Quetzaltenango, desempeñó varios cargos en su carrera: Juez de Primera Instancia de Retalhuleu y posteriormente de Quetzaltenango, Magistrado de la Corte de Apelaciones y Diputado a la Asamblea Legislativa durante el gobierno del General Manuel Lisandro Barillas quien lo asignara posteriormente como Ministro de Gobernación y Justicia, cargo que tuvo durante seis años.

Tras la muerte del General José María Reyna Barrios, fue designado a la presidencia de forma provisoria. Luego se postuló oficialmente en las siguientes elecciones, las cuales ganó con mayoría de votos. Su mandato se extendió 22 años, convirtiéndose en dictadura.

En ese tiempo el sistema de educación que se había organizado en la política liberal se detuvo por completo, dejando como saldo una situación precaria para los miembros del magisterio nacional. Su intervención directa en los aspectos de educación y las artes propició la fundación de las Escuelas Prácticas y las fiestas llamadas



Retrato de Manuel Estrada Cabrera.
Foto cortesía de galería El Attico.

minervalias, aunque tras ellas se encerraban una serie de intenciones propagandistas. Estas Escuelas Prácticas pretendían establecer una preferencia por la enseñanza técnica y artesanal en establecimientos especializados que se instalaron en la capital y en varias cabeceras departamentales.

Los resultados de este programa educativo fueron muy reducidos y de alguna manera correspondían a la intensa propaganda que promovió el gobierno.

El tipo de educación propuesta en las escuelas prácticas, buscaba perfeccionar la mano de obra en las áreas de industria y sobretodo en agricultura. La política cabrerista tenía nexos con la United Fruit Company, a la que se le brindó respaldo político que le facilitaba, la adquisición de amplias extensiones de cultivo a precios muy bajos y mano de obra barata y productiva en el sector agrícola.

La especialización práctica trataba de preparar mano de obra calificada (que sería de gran utilidad posteriormente para la Fruit Company, en donde Manuel Estrada Cabrera tenía compradas acciones) en vez de proponer una educación integral que propiciara el desarrollo de las ciencias, investigación y crecimiento intelectual y académico.

A pesar de sus modificaciones al sistema educativo, busca incentivar al sector estudiantil con la creación de las fiestas minervalias, que consistían en una serie de actividades cívicas dedicadas a la diosa griega Minerva, en las que participaban los escolares del país; las festividades fueron sugestión de Don Rafael Spínola. (Prah, 2005,).

La motivación principal para la realización de las fiestas era festejar el cierre del año escolar y enaltecer la figura de Manuel Estrada Cabrera como supremo gobernante y gran defensor de la juventud estudiosa. Se dieron en la ciudad capital, y en los departamentos del territorio guatemalteco.



Timbre postal de 1918
Foto cortesía de Galería El Attico



Medallón de bronce, Año 1914 realizado por Max Asteguieta. Se lee: "El pueblo de Guatemala al ilustre fundador de las fiestas de Minerva", actualmente en el Museo Nacional de Historia, Guatemala. Fotografía del autor.



Ilustración del año 1921, parte de la propaganda de las fiestas minervalias. Fotografía del autor.

Durante las celebraciones se promovían los concursos literarios, declamación etc., que tenían lugar en edificios específicos para el evento: Los Templos de Minerva.

Estas edificaciones eran una de las más destacadas obras artísticas que se realizaron durante el gobierno de Cabrera y que corresponde nuevamente al ideal de propaganda política y la consolidación de la figura del presidencial. Para su realización, se contrataron a diferentes artistas como el venezolano arraigado en el país: Santiago González, quien participó en la elaboración de los relieves escultóricos que se ubicarían en el tímpano del edificio.

El estilo arquitectónico correspondía al ideal y gusto grecorromano, muy utilizado durante la época independiente. Los templos eran de planta rectangular sobre una plataforma escalonada, en la cual se erigirían las columnas griegas de estilo jónico, con un entablamento y techo a dos aguas, que permitiría la existencia del tímpano con alegorías de la diosa a honrar.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera tenía una actitud desconfiada y despectiva hacia los promotores de las artes, los artistas mismos y cualquier actividad intelectual, pese a que sus fiestas minervalias constituían un escenario para las artes.

Ejerció una especie de mecenazgo que lideró con estos certámenes artísticos, en donde su figura pasó a manifestarse también en el campo de las artes manipulando los verdaderos

valores intelectuales, para que éstos fueran útiles a sus intereses.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera, fue juez y crítico del arte, al establecer los lineamientos de la estética y el estilo literario de la nación, dejando al margen de cualquier reconocimiento y premiación económica a los verdaderos valores artísticos. Manuel Estrada Cabrera, fue juez y crítico del arte, al establecer los lineamientos de la estética y el estilo literario de la nación, dejando al margen de cualquier reconocimiento y premiación económica a los verdaderos valores artísticos.

Debieron adaptarse a esta situación, el nicaragüense Rubén Darío, los guatemaltecos Enrique Gómez Carrillo, Máximo Soto Hall y Antonio Batres Jáuregui, el peruano José Santos Chocano y otros más, que debieron limitaren ciertos aspectos el contenido de sus expresiones artísticas.

La censura hizo que el busto en honor a Francisco Vela, elaborada por el artista español Justo de Gandarias, fuera desplazada de su lugar de destino ya que poseía el pecho desnudo, razón por la que se estima fue retirada de su lugar. (G. Monsanto, entrevista, agosto 2016).



Templo de Minerva. En la inscripción del entablamento se lee: "Manuel Estrada Cabrera Presidente de la República a la Juventud Estudiosa"
Foto cortesía de Juan Francisco Méndez

LOS ANTECEDENTES DE LA OBRA

El Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala es uno de los monumentos artísticos de mayor valor nacional e internacional, pues no se encuentra una obra con las mismas características en alguna otra parte del mundo.

Se localiza un ejemplar similar en El Salvador, y en Filipinas (realizados con tecnología contemporánea), al igual que una idea similar hecha en la cabecera departamental de Huehuetenango que muestra a dicho departamento, a San Marcos, Quetzaltenango y Sololá, agregando las fronteras con México.

Fuera de estos ejemplos, no existe en otros países, una obra similar a la nuestra, aumentando su valor tomando en cuenta el procedimiento realizado para su planificación, los instrumentos utilizados y las técnicas implementadas para poder llevar a cabo su ejecución.

Para construir el mapa era necesario poseer datos precisos sobre el terreno. No se contaban con datos precisos aunque desde la época colonial se hicieron esfuerzos como el que se realizó bajo el mando del Jefe del Archivo de Indias, Don Pedro Torres Lanzas, quien instituyó un libro que poseía muchísimos grabados y colecciones de mapas

La obra realizada por el gobierno colonial de España llevaba por título: "Relación descriptiva de los mapas y planos de la Audiencia y Capitanía General de Guatemala" y contenía una reseña de doscientas ochenta y un cartas y croquis, relativos a lo que se consideran ahora datos geográficos, como ríos, montañas, etc.

Fue hasta la iniciativa del doctor Mariano Gálvez, quien en su calidad de mandatario, estableció un estudio oficial de la Historia y Geografía, poniendo a cargo a Don Alejandro Marure, especialista en ambos ramos científicos y que además poseía una rica colección de documentos, libros y mapas.

En el año de 1832, se publica el "Atlas Guatemalteco" conformado de ocho cartas, obra del Ingeniero



Mapa de Guiljelmus Blaeu (1571-1638) donde se definen las fronteras de la Capitanía General de "Guatimala".

Foto del autor.

Mariano Rivera Maestre y José Mariano González. Los grabados incluidos estaban realizados finamente por los artistas Francisco Cabrera (miniaturista) y Casildo España (grabador de la casa de moneda).

Comprendía la "Carta del Estado de Guatemala en CentroAmérica", con los límites que le pertenecían, y aunque el material era de pequeñas dimensiones, también se lograron elaborar la carta del Departamento de Quetzaltenango que en aquel entonces poseía mayores dimensiones, la de Totonicapán, Verapaz, Sololá, Sacatepéquez y Chiquimula.



Grabado de una de las cartas del primer "Atlas" geográfico que muestra los primeros hallazgos } obtenidos mediante herramientas científicas.

Foto cortesía de Edgar Mendoza

Existió también el mapa de Sonnestern del año 1859, que se puede considerar un boceto realizado por un ingeniero alemán que vino bajo la protección del filibustero William Walker, y aunque no posee algún aporte significativo, sigue siendo uno de los antecedentes en cuanto a la descripción geográfica de nuestro territorio.

En épocas más cercanas a la elaboración del Mapa

en Relieve se dio el trabajo de Juan Gavarrete, quien en 1880 presentó un mapa que contenía un apéndice con la distribución de las lenguas propias de los territorios señalados.

Entre otros aportes que vale la pena conocer, se encuentra el trabajo del doctor Carlos Sapper, quien midió muchas alturas y realizó triangulaciones que dejó plasmados en mapas con detalles orográficos, hidrográficos y geológicos que servirían como punto de partida para posteriores investigaciones. (Batres, 1911, p.234)

Las primeras dificultades que se evidencian para la realización, iniciando desde su planificación es la obtención de los datos geográficos, topográficos e hidrográficos para el planteamiento de la obra.

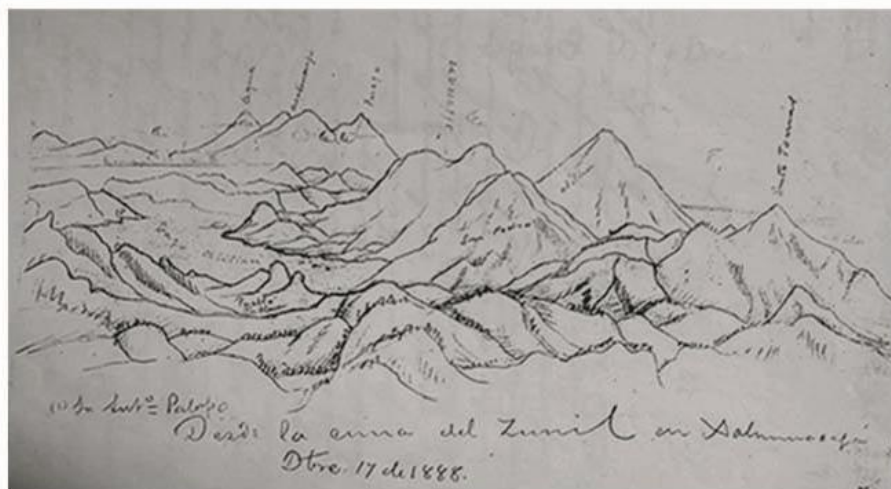
Durante mucho tiempo Guatemala no contó con un territorio establecido de forma concreta en un mapa geográfico oficial, delimitado y plasmado con todas las normas necesarias para su presentación exitosa.

Tampoco se contaba con la tecnología para realizar dicha empresa ni el personal capacitado para las labores necesarias en la toma de mediciones de forma adecuada.

Hubo dificultad para establecer los espacios limítrofes con México y Honduras, con quienes debía organizarse la delimitación geográfica y dejarla asentada con la aprobación de las autoridades competentes, quienes confiarían a su vez, en el personal ejecutor de los procedimientos técnicos de medición.

Las limitaciones tecnológicas y la falta de expertos del campo de la cartografía y ciencias auxiliares a ella, eran los grandes retos que debían superarse. El trazo cartográfico requería de datos específicos que debían recopilarse en diversas anotaciones formuladas en el área de campo, es decir, en los recorridos por el territorio nacional para la obtención de los mismos.

Toda la información debía obtenerse viajando a través del territorio guatemalteco de forma completa, haciendo un recorrido a los cuatro puntos cardinales y todas sus fronteras para obtener certeza total.



Notas de observación del Ing. Vela que sirvieron de fundamentación para el proyecto del Mapa en Relieve. El texto describe montañas y volcanes y cita "Desde la cima del Zunil en Almolonga, Diciembre 17 de 1888".

Foto cortesía del Museo Nacional de Historia.

Esa tarea fue realizada por Claudio Urrutia, ingeniero y cartógrafo formado en la Escuela Politécnica de donde obtuvo los títulos mencionados y que, en la carrera militar, fuera designado como jefe de la comisión de límites con México y Honduras, al igual que se le fuera encargado la traza de algunos municipios.

Como parte de su carrera y compromisos contraídos en la comisión, tuvo una participación directa en la recopilación de los datos demográficos, hidrográficos y su posterior planteamiento en la cartografía.

La exploración fue amplia en el territorio nacional, es decir, recorrió todo el país con los medios disponibles en esa época (inicios del siglo XIX), que consistían en porteadores y animales de carga, sobre los cuales hizo la mayor parte de su travesía junto con el equipo técnico, al igual que el personal seleccionado.

Por lo anterior, el historiador guatemalteco Celso Lara, señala al Ing. Urrutia como el principal colaborador de la obra el Mapa en Relieve, ya que sin sus esfuerzos científicos no se hubiera realizado el monumento.



Maqueta preparatoria para la elaboración del Mapa en Relieve, ejecutado por el Ingeniero Francisco Vela.

Foto cortesía Museo Nacional de Historia.

LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL MAPA EN RELIEVE

La construcción inició el 19 de abril de 1904 y finalizó el 29 de octubre de 1905, ejecutada por el Ingeniero Francisco Vela y la subdirección de Claudio Urrutia, aunque a éste último, se le atribuye mucho más la aportación de los datos científicos que se requirieron para la réplica de características topográficas, hidrográficas y límites.

Las obras concluyeron ese 29 de octubre pero quedó pendiente la ceremonia oficial de inauguración, que realizó el Presidente Cabrera en un acto especial con la colocación de la última piedra, siendo el 4 de noviembre de ese mismo año.

El planteamiento del proyecto fue realizado por Francisco Vela, quien llevaba a cabo la planificación de los jardines de Minerva, cercanos al espacio que posteriormente se destinaría para la construcción de la obra.

La base del mapa es de piedra y en los sitios ocupados por agua, de piedra pómez. Las curvas del nivel fueron hechas de ladrillo y la totalidad de la obra está recubierta de cemento, con una técnica conocida como granceado, que brinda textura corrugada, para dar un efecto visual de mayor realismo.

En la construcción del mapa se emplearon 60,000 ladrillos y 259 quintales de cemento, concreto y mampostería. Las cabeceras departamentales están colocadas a escala; los caminos cincelados por una pica de metal; las vías del ferrocarril son de plomo niquelado; los puentes de acero y la pintura de tonos verdosos.

(Prahl, 2005, p.13)

Se ubicó un tanque de 60 metros cúbicos para surtir de agua las corrientes de los ríos, cantidad suficiente para siete horas de servicio; y en la altura de Los Cuchumatanes se instaló el depósito de distribución del líquido. Para este sistema se usaron



Vista del Mapa en Relieve, fotografiada por Ismael Penedo. Se aprecia al fondo, ubicado hacia el sur, los campos del hipódromo.

Foto cortesía de galería El Attico.

750 yardas de cañería de plomo: una parte de la pulgada y media; y otra, de media pulgada.

El área del mapa alcanza 1809 metros cuadrados; la escala horizontal de 1:10,000; y la escala vertical, de 1:2,000. Se usó también una cantidad no determinada de piedra pómez, con la que se realizó la técnica del granceado; la piedra pómez que se utilizó fue traída del volcán Santa María.

Los ingenieros hicieron trabajo de gabinete pero también contribuyeron el artista Don Eugenio Rosal, el comandante Don Miguel Ángel Iriarte, el Ing. Santiago Romero y la colaboración de Ernesto Aparicio. También los dibujantes Eduardo Castellanos, Salvador Castillo y Eugenio Rosal, el artista Domingo Penedo y finalmente el maestro de obras Cruz Saldaña.

Publicó el señor Adolfo García Aguirre, cuatro artículos dedicados al Mapa en relieve y menciona al Ingeniero Vela y al Ingeniero Urrutia y a los ayudantes del trabajo de campo. El diario escribe en el artículo número 3, que el espacio utilizado correspondió a un área de dos mil cien varas cuadradas de terreno al Noreste y a corta distancia del templo a Minerva, a la derecha de éste específicamente, cercano al establecimiento de fuertes cimientos de cal y canto.

Se edificó una plataforma nivelada del mismo material que se recubrió por una capa de cemento, al que se le dieron las propiedades de humedad correspondientes. Ya realizado este procedimiento, los ingenieros y ayudantes se ocuparon de trazar el plano de la República.

Una vez modelado todo el mapa de manera similar al terreno propio, se procedió a aplicar la pintura sobre todo el terreno, usando los tonos que mejor correspondieran a las características del espacio a recubrir. (Diario La República, 22, 24 y 28 de noviembre, y 2 de diciembre de 1905)

Así pues, para las poblaciones se utilizaron pinturas en polvo que fueron preparadas por el señor Eduardo Castellanos y para la fauna, pinturas de la casa Paramatti,

de Italia. Concluida la modelación de los relieves, se hicieron las correcciones y se afinó la pintura para posteriormente marcar las alturas en las curvas de nivel y por último, se marcaron los nombres



Vista del mapa en relieve desde el lado sur. Se observan las plataformas provisionales. Fotografía galería el Attico.

de todos los pueblos, ciudades y caseríos, volcanes, ríos, etc.

También se marcaron las líneas de tren con estaño y plomo, mientras que a los caminos y ríos se les dieron los colores apropiados para ser notados a primera vista y finalmente, los puertos en color rojo, a manos del artista Domingo Penedo.

En aquel entonces, el mapa se encontraba rodeado por una cerca de hierro y alambre de acero y además le circundaba una banqueta de cinco metros de anchura en la que se marcaron los meridianos y paralelos en grados y medios grados. Se tenía la proyección desde su inicio, de construir unas plataformas permanentes y elevadores establecidos para el servicio del público, así como edificar una cubierta de vidrio para proteger la obra.

El Presidente colocó la última piedra en la cumbre más alta de Los Cuchumatanes, una piedra traída de la aldea Chemal, para ser colocada en el sitio preciso de su reproducción en el mapa.

Según un medio escrito el quinto punto: "5º. Cuando se hallen en sus respectivos lugares los diversos establecimientos, se procederá a la colocación de la última piedra del mapa en relieve de la República, mandado erigir por el Gobierno y construido bajo la dirección absoluta del Ingeniero don Francisco Vela, enseguida se izará el pabellón, saludándose con 21 cañonazos será cantado el Himno Nacional y hará uso de la palabra el licenciado Manuel Valle" (Diario La República, 27 de Octubre, 1905)

La información que los diarios brindaron en aquel momento, deja entrever que la inauguración, era solo una de las actividades varias que se tenían programadas por las fiestas que eran de importancia para Estrada Cabrera debido a la cercanía de su cumpleaños, el 21 de noviembre.



Dicha proximidad brindó mayor pompa al acto de las fiestas a la diosa Minerva.

Fotografía del diario "El Imparcial". Se aprecia al Presidente Manuel Estrada Cabrera, quien viste traje negro con sombrero de copa. Le acompaña el Ingeniero Francisco Vela y a la izquierda el maestro de obras, el albañil Cruz Zaldaña.
Foto Hemeroteca Nacional.

La fecha de cumpleaños de Manuel Estrada Cabrera (en el año 1905 cumpliría 48 años) era una festividad en la que obligadamente se le brindaban "homenajes" unificando las festividades. De esta forma, el Mapa en Relieve, era también, una forma de ensalzar las obras del presidente.

Las intenciones reales de las mencionadas minervalias, estaban ligadas a la imagen pública de Estrada Cabrera, por lo que resulta evidente el deseo de borrar su memoria al finalizar la dictadura, cuando las fiestas fueron olvidadas al igual que los templos, que fueron destruidos en diversas circunstancias.

Respecto a la calidad y perfección de la edificación, el Diario de Centroamérica cita, a seis días después de la inauguración: *"El estudio de la orografía es completo, pues las principales montañas están perfectamente detalladas, y las de segundo orden, lo suficiente para un exacto conocimiento"*

Uno de los alumnos de Francisco Vela, de apellidos Hernández de León, hace mención a las labores de la construcción del monumento, en la Revista Militar de mayo de 1935, y gracias a él conocemos sobre su elaboración: *"Me tocó vivir los 19 meses que tardara la construcción material del mapa, en continua observación -cuenta Hernández-*

Presencé la serie de luchas sostenidas con una multitud de obstáculos, producto de la época y del medio." Y agrega: *"ante los muchos cálculos, las enormes cintas de papel llenas de números menudos, de signos algebraicos, de líneas complicadas que resolvían los problemas trigonométricos, experimentábamos un verdadero estupor y la figura del ingeniero se agigantaba ante nuestros ojos, como una montaña".*

Monumento
homenaje al
Ingeniero
Francisco Vela,
que se ubicaba
dentro del
Mapa en
Relieve.
Foto cortesía de
galería El Aflico



"Recuerdo el acto de inauguración en que el propio Estrada Cabrera, caminando sobre tules, llegó a colocar en la cumbre más alta de los Cuchumatanes una piedrecilla traída precisamente del "original", para posar en el sitio que corresponde a la copia", escribe Hernández. (Revista D, 2007).

En su discurso de agradecimiento, según los periódicos de la época, Vela atribuyó la idea del mapa al Señor Presidente de la República, aunque dio crédito a quienes le ayudaron. Mencionó al ingeniero Claudio Urrutia y al artista Domingo Penedo. El Diario de Centro América del 6 de noviembre de 1905 cita sus palabras:

"Sería una modestia estudiada decir que no hay nada mío en el trabajo y que sólo figuro como contratista".

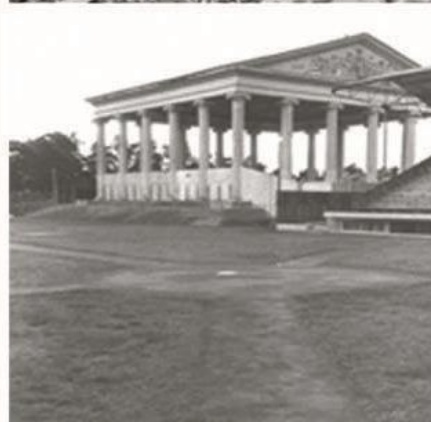
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En la época posterior a la dictadura de Estrada Cabrera, los monumentos fueron olvidados o destruidos. Sin embargo, el Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala sobrevivió a esas demoliciones, no así el templo de Minerva que era próximo a él. Fue dinamitado el 29 de mayo de 1953, durante el gobierno revolucionario de Jacobo Árbenz.

Sobre la destrucción de dicho templo, se sabe que fue demolido para realizar la ampliación del campo de béisbol "Minerva", hoy "Enrique Trapo Torrebiarte", ignorándose un contrato del 22 de septiembre de 1923 que convertía al templo en un museo arqueológico.

Sus restos fueron arrojados al barranco vecino. En cuanto al mapa, logró sobrevivir pero quedó en el olvido durante muchos años.

El Mapa en Relieve sufrió daños causados por el terremoto de 1976. En 1979 se hizo una restauración. Se repintó, se colocó nueva señalización y se repararon las grietas.



Distintas vistas del destruido Templo de Minerva para la ampliación de un diamante de béisbol, que actualmente permanece en las cercanías del Mapa en Relieve. Foto cortesía de galería El Ático

ELEMENTOS ARTÍSTICOS

Un elemento artístico rico en iconografía es la barandilla que bordea todo el Mapa en Relieve de Guatemala, que posee una altura de 90 centímetros y un perímetro de 215 metros aproximadamente, y fue construida de cemento en los talleres de Antonio Doninelli, llamado Taller Artístico Industrial A. Doninelli & Cía.

Esta balaustrada posee a lo largo un total de seis medallones con motivos decorativos que van repitiéndose en serie. A esta barandilla o pretil, se le decoró con dichos medallones tratados con bajorrelieves en el anverso, es decir, la parte frontal que da su cara hacia el observador, mas no así en el reverso.

Sus motivos esenciales son alegorías y símbolos clave en la historia de la que anteriormente fuera la República Federal de Centroamérica (1824-1838) y que el artista Antonio Doninelli tomó de la numismática, aún más que de la heráldica. Los símbolos tomados son propios de los cuños de las monedas que se elaboraron en la época de la Federación Centroamericana en los años de gobiernos liberales, a los que pertenecía Cabrera.

Dada esa circunstancia, los medallones no poseen símbolos referentes a la época conservadora y evitaron cualquier tendencia a ilustraciones de expresión religiosa o de influencia de la monarquía española.

Todas las expresiones artísticas públicas, buscaban manifestar afinidad a la República y a los ideales de la revolución francesa, adoptados ampliamente desde el triunfo liberal de 1871 y que se mantuvieron hasta el gobierno de Ponce Vaides en 1944. Estos ideales fueron proyectados pues, en los símbolos que correspondían a la visión de la reforma liberal y eran básicamente, la libertad, la justicia y la unión.



*Vista completa de la barandilla con los medallones de Antonio Doninelli.
Foto del autor*



Medallón con la Imagen del Quetzal.
Foto del autor.

1. EL QUETZAL.

Se observa un quetzal de perfil posado en la columna griega. Doninelli no se basa en los cuños de las monedas usados durante esa época, ya que antes de 1905, no existía moneda con este troquelado.

La figura del quetzal sobre la columna, sin embargo, sí aparecerá en una moneda pero no será hasta en 1925, es decir, mucho tiempo después de la inauguración del Mapa en Relieve.

Este símbolo se encontraba en el escudo la Campaña de la Unión Centroamericana de 1885, que fue reproducido en 1958 por doña Albertina Gálvez en su libro "Emblemas Nacionales", en la página 165, edición de 1958 de la Editorial del Ministerio de Educación Pública.

En el emblema del pedestal puede leerse la leyenda "15 de septiembre de 1821-28 de febrero de 1885", mientras

que en las monedas que posteriormente se acuñarían, en la columna se lee "30 de junio de 1871" (fecha de la revolución liberal).

Seguramente, el artista Antonio Doninelli tuvo influencia directa de dicho emblema y realizó una reproducción de los medallones para reforzar las ideas de propaganda política propia del gobierno cabrerista.

2. EL SOL NACIENTE Y LOS CINCO VOLCANES.

Es uno de los emblemas que tuvo mucha circulación en la época de la Federación Centroamericana pues figuraba en las monedas utilizadas: metálico troquelado desde 1824 hasta 1851, en monedas de plata de 1, 2 y 8 reales y 1 escudo de oro, mientras que en las de un cuarto de real y de medio real, aparecen el símbolo similar, aunque poseía únicamente 3 volcanes. Al estar en las monedas,



Medallón con la Imagen de los cinco volcanes
con el sol naciente.
Foto del autor

eran más entendibles por la población y sería motivo posterior para la elaboración de uno de los medallones que serían colocados en la balaustrada; el sol naciente sobre cinco volcanes hace alusión al ideal de prosperidad para las naciones centroamericanas, manifestando el deseo de un nuevo amanecer de desarrollo y abundancia.

Existen leves diferencias entre éste símbolo utilizado en las monedas acuñadas y el del escudo que originalmente apareciera en 1823 bajo la creación de las Provincias Unidas del Centro de América. El escudo de las provincias poseía las cinco cumbres, en la parte superior irradiaba rayos de luz y el gorro de la libertad, todos incrustados en una figura triangular, según decreto del 21 de agosto de 1823, en el Decreto No. 29, artículo 1.

A diferencia de éste, el símbolo utilizado en las monedas y por lo tanto, en el medallón, poseía el sol naciente de lado derecho irradiando sus rayos hacia la izquierda, característica que fue ampliamente conocida en territorio centroamericano debido al resello de monedas empleado ante la falta de moneda metálica circulante y que fuera recurso provisional.

3. EL ESCUDO DE ARMAS.

El escudo de armas, constituido en el gobierno de Miguel García Granados, es un emblema muy conocido por la población ya que actualmente se encuentra en diferentes monedas en circulación y que en aquél momento, también se encontraba en las piezas de cambio.

Este símbolo surge de la alegoría elaborada por el artista suizo Juan Bautista Frener para las celebraciones del 50 aniversario de la independencia y que después, sus elementos decorativos se utilizarían como un escudo nacional.



*Medallón con la Imagen del escudo de armas.
Foto del autor*

La elaboración del medallón deriva de las monedas que utilizaban el escudo de armas elaborado por Frener. Es de tomar en cuenta que la mayor parte de la obra creada por Doninelli está basada en la numismática, y que era una práctica frecuente la elaboración de medallones inspirados en monedas.

4. LA CEIBA

La ceiba fue reconocida como árbol nacional y símbolo patrio hasta 1955. Su afinidad con los ideales de la Federación Centroamericana era generalizada.

Figuró en el reverso de las monedas con la leyenda: "libre, crezca, fecundo" cuya circulación se dio desde 1824 y al año de 1829 donde se utilizó como resello de "moneda provisional".

El resello se usaba por falta de metálico suficiente para proveer a los estados de la federación, por lo que se procedió a utilizar moneda antigua con el resello mencionado para ser aceptado como pieza de cambio válida.

Su significado es propio de la visión de prosperidad y desarrollo, tal como lo muestra de forma simbólica éste árbol de tanta presencia en el territorio centroamericano.

5. LA LIBERTAD

No todos los símbolos utilizados en los medallones corresponden a símbolos patrios, pero sí a monedas que se utilizaron en la época independiente, la federación y el gobierno liberal. La figura de la libertad es uno de esos símbolos utilizados en monedas.

Las monedas de 1, 2 y 4 pesos que fueron acuñadas desde 1872 hasta 1899, poseían esta figura en el anverso, y en su reverso, el escudo de armas citado con anterioridad.

La libertad se presenta con una figura femenina ataviada con pliegues delicadamente tratados con un estilo grecorromano. Se encuentra en posición sedente, portando en su manoderecha el cuerno de la abundancia, mientras que en la izquierda sostiene una balanza, símbolo de la justicia. Por debajo de la balanza, aparece una columna con la leyenda "30 de junio de 1871" con unas cadenas rotas al pie del basamento. Claramente, esta



*Medallón con la Imagen de la Ceiba.
Foto del autor.*



*Medallón con la Imagen de la Libertad.
Foto del autor.*

leyenda se refiere al triunfo liberal, por lo que las cadenas rotas ponen en claro la ruptura del gobierno conservador.

6. EL MONOGRAMA DE LA REPÚBLICA

Es un monograma de la República de Guatemala elaborado con las letras RDG: República De Guatemala. No se ha encontrado alguna moneda con este monograma, por lo que posiblemente fuera idea de Antonio Doninelli o bien podría tratarse de inspiración tomada de algún botón, broche o arma de algún uniforme militar.

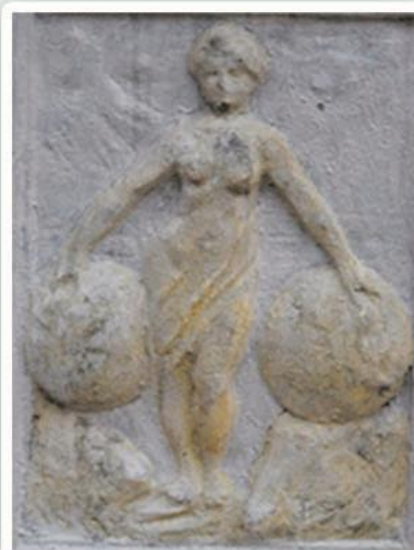
En cuanto a la barandilla, se logra apreciar una alegoría de la geografía, ubicándose en cada una de las columnas que posee la balastrada de forma intercalada, dándole ritmo a la composición. Esta no se encuentra en forma de medallón, pero si se encuentra presente en el anverso y reverso del rectángulo que conforma la columna.

Fue colocado como símbolo de la ciencia principal de la cual se valieron los ingenieros para realizar la obra: es la imagen de una joven mujer que se encuentra de frente con el busto descubierto al estilo grecorromano, y que sostiene dos globos terráqueos a los lados, simbolizando el viejo y el nuevo mundo, y la unión entre Europa y América.

La inspiración pudo ser de una medalla que se acuñó por la Independencia en 1821, la cual posee la representación mencionada en el reverso, con la diferencia de que se trata de un ángel sosteniendo los dos globos terráqueos, figura que se le dio el nombre de "El genio de la libertad americana".



*Monograma de la República.
Foto del autor.*



*Alegoría de "La Geografía".
Foto del autor.*

LOS ARTISTAS

FRANCISO VELA

Nació en 1859 y murió en 1909. Coronel e Ingeniero. Nació en Quetzaltenango, el 23 de julio de 1859, en el hogar de Cruz Vela y Antonia Arango.

Según el libro: "Nuestros Cuarteles" del General e Ingeniero Pedro Zamora Castellanos 1972 Editorial del ejército finalizó sus estudios en 1878, con el grado de Subteniente del Ejército y el título de Ingeniero de Telégrafos, que le valió para iniciar su servicio como Director del ramo a Quetzaltenango. En 1884, volvió a la ciudad de Guatemala y fue asignado en la Escuela Politécnica como Profesor y Oficial de la

Compañía de Cadetes, del 27 de enero hasta el 16 de agosto para posteriormente, organizar en el establecimiento un gabinete de Física, por iniciativa propia.

En 1885 fue ascendido a Capitán del Ejército y después a Comandante Segundo, recibiendo en 1887, otros despachos de Comandante Primero, y concluyendo al mismo tiempo sus estudios de Ingeniero Topógrafo, y el 30 de agosto de 1889 fue nombrado Director del establecimiento del cual se hizo cargo hasta el 3 de abril de 1891.

Realizó estudios de pedagogía, así como iniciarse en la metodología matemática. Así mismo, se matriculó en la "American School of Correspondence", de Filadelfia, obtuvo el título de Ingeniero Municipal. Figuró como socio de la Academia de Ciencias y del Ateneo de Guatemala. Con su esposa, Magdalena Penedo, procreó una hija. Así también fue diputado a la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa. Fue también Decano de la Facultad de Ingeniería (1898-1902) y Director General de Estadística. En 1900 fundó la revista La Propaganda Científica.

Escribió el libro Cartilla de Geografía Nacional y Datos de la República de Guatemala, en 1908. Murió en Esquipulas el 26 de febrero de 1909, víctima de una peste, cuando ejecutaba el estudio de los límites entre Guatemala y Honduras. La facultad de Ingeniería de la Universidad de San Carlos creó el "Premio Vela", para la mejor tesis de graduación del año. La Escuela Nacional Urbana para Varones No. 31, de la ciudad de Guatemala, jornada vespertina, lleva su nombre.

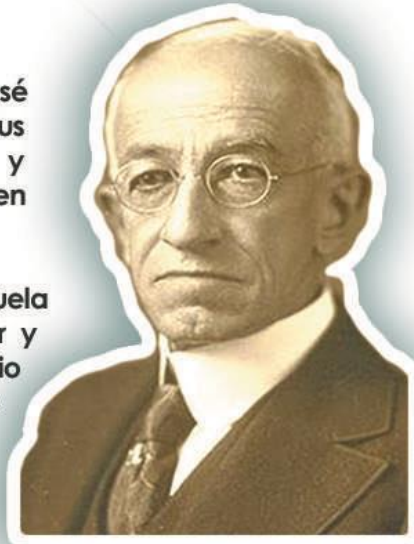


Ing. Francisco Vela
Fotografía cortesía galería el Attico

CLAUDIO URRUTIA

Ingeniero y cartógrafo nacido en San José Costa Rica, el 30 de octubre de 1857. Sus padres fueron Juan de Urrutia y Zárate, y Siriaca Mendoza, quienes se establecieron en Guatemala en 1862.

Estudió en el colegio de su padre y en la Escuela Politécnica, donde cursó la carrera militar y obtuvo el título de Ingeniero. En el ejercicio profesional se destacó por sus trabajos de cartografía; entre ellos, los realizados para la Comisión de límites con México y la correspondiente con Honduras, la delimitación de la mayoría de los municipios existentes; el trazo de la 7ma avenida sur, en la zona 9 de la ciudad de Guatemala con orientación a 45 grados del eje norte-sur.



*Ing. Claudio Urrutia
Fotografía cortesía galería el Attico*

Desempeñó los cargos siguientes: Ingeniero Subdirector en la construcción del Mapa en Relieve, situado en el Hipódromo del Norte; Jefe de la Comisión de Límites con México (1885-1990); Decano de la Facultad de Ingeniería, de la Universidad de San Carlos; Alcalde de la ciudad de Guatemala; diputado en la Asamblea Constituyente (1920-1921),

Director del Observatorio Meteorológico Nacional; y Director de Obras Públicas. En 1923 publicó el mapa de la República de Guatemala, con curvas de nivel, a escala 1:40,000, el cual sirvió durante muchos años como Mapa Oficial. En 1918 importó el primer sismógrafo, que la Universidad de Georgetown le entregara para estudiar los movimientos sísmicos de Guatemala; instrumento que instaló en su casa y donó, después, al Observatorio Meteorológico Nacional. Fue el inventor de dos aparatos: la Mira Urrutia, conocida como Mira Invar, que se usa en trabajos de topografía; y el autómetro, máquina de calcular expuesta y premiada en la Exposición Internacional de 1897.

Fue miembro fundador de la Facultad de Ingeniería de la Universidad de San Carlos y del Observatorio Meteorológico Nacional. Falleció en la ciudad de Guatemala, el 12 de octubre de 1934.

ANTONIO DONINELLI

Escultor y constructor nacido en Milán, Italia en 1859, estudió escultura, modelado y construcción en la Academia de Bellas Artes de Milán.

que se cumplió el 75 aniversario de la construcción del mapa. Es de base rectangular de cemento armado y posee un vano de profundidad media que permite la ubicación de una placa de bronce, trabajada como alto relieve.

Dicha pieza muestra una escena de las actividades de trabajo de medición, exploración y reconocimiento de datos que llevó a cabo el Ingeniero Vela, quien se encuentra en la parte central del panel y se ilustra con un teodolito, mientras otras figuras aparecen en colaboración, revisando planos y trabajadores que ayudan en la labor.

En la superficie inferior se lee la siguiente inscripción: "El Ing. Francisco Vela toma datos para el Mapa en Relieve en el Altiplano. R. Galeotti Torres. 1981. Escultor"

Otro monumento dedicado al Ing. Vela es un retrato escultórico que se ubica al norte, elaborado también por el escultor Rodolfo Galeotti Torres en 1963 en piedra labrada donde aparecen, signos de puntos, rayas y letras grabadas en piedra, parte del alfabeto en clave Morse. Según parece en algunas anécdotas, la letra Q que está presente, posiblemente sea de Quetzaltenango, por ser el departamento en el que nació el Ing. Francisco Vela.

(Prah, 2005, pp. 37-38)

Finalmente, se encuentra una escultura dedicada al Ing. Claudio Urrutia y es un busto que posee la siguiente inscripción: "Ingeniero Claudio Urrutia M. Valioso colaborador del Ingeniero Francisco Vela y Subdirector del Mapa en Relieve". El mismo fue elaborado en 1996 por el escultor Francisco Delgado.



*Altorrelieve conmemorativo en honor al Ing. Francisco Vela.
Foto del autor.*

ESTADO ACTUAL Y CONSERVACIÓN

El Mapa en Relieve fue declarado Patrimonio Cultural de la Nación, según Artículo 4º del Acuerdo Ministerial Número 328-98 del Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes de fecha 13 de agosto de 1998.

Actualmente se encuentra bajo la administración de la Municipalidad de Guatemala, y el costo por ingreso es de Q5.00 para turistas nacionales y Q.25.00 para extranjeros.

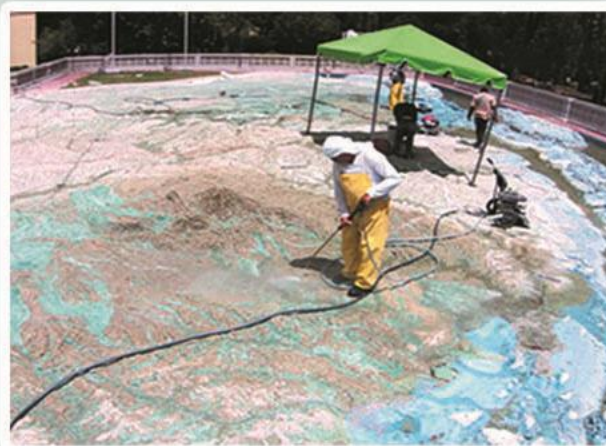
Durante el año 2015 fue incluido como punto de partida para la llamada "Ruta Histórica", una iniciativa en conjunto de la Municipalidad de Guatemala y el INGUAT, que sugiere un recorrido para visitar un corredor que señala los monumentos de valor artístico e histórico.

A principios del mes de enero del 2008, la Municipalidad de Guatemala, a través de la Dirección de Educación y Cultura tiene a su cargo la administración de la obra. Se le ha dado el enfoque cultural organizando varias actividades culturales como exposiciones de arte de las diferentes escuelas municipales y charlas.

Esta iniciativa también ha permitido la creación de un espacio educativo habilitado en el ingreso al sitio. Dicho espacio comprende una sala conteniendo un recorrido museográfico con ilustraciones y fotografías de diversos momentos históricos de la ciudad capital, haciendo hincapié en las construcciones, edificios y sitios emblemáticos.

Está equipada con amplias infografías para el entendimiento de los temas mostrados, así como butacas para el descanso del visitante, y servicio sanitario.

En las inmediaciones del recorrido en torno al mapa, se encuentra una placa de bronce, donde se hace un reconocimiento a la labor de restauración del monumento, que fuera realizado por el INGUAT bajo la administración del Lic. Álvaro Arzú Irigoyen, quien en ese momento era su director, y el Instituto



*Labores de limpieza realizadas por trabajadores de la Municipalidad de Guatemala.
Foto Prensa Libre.*

Geográfico Nacional con colaboración de la Municipalidad de la Ciudad de Guatemala, todo esto en 1980.

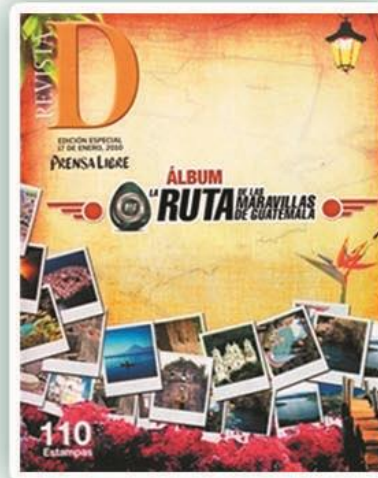
Dicha restauración se había planificado desde 1975 bajo una comisión establecida por el presidente Laugerud García, según acuerdo gubernativo del 21 de marzo de 1975. En el año 2009, una entidad bancaria nacional, realizó un certamen en el que la población guatemalteca podía proponer algún sitio turístico natural, o monumento histórico o artístico que correspondiera a cada uno de los departamentos del país.

El objetivo era identificar estos sitios y conocerlos como "Las Maravillas de Guatemala", para que la población participara en una votación para nombrar a las maravillas ganadoras del certamen.

Los monumentos que destacaron para representar al departamento de Guatemala, fueron tres: El Centro Cívico, El Acueducto La Culebra, y El Mapa en Relieve.

Se obtuvieron grandes resultados llegando a más de tres millones de votos vía web y aproximadamente cuatro millones de mensajes de texto que se contabilizaron.

En los jardines del Mapa en Relieve, se colocó una placa reconociendo su importancia y su participación en el certamen mencionado. Revista D, publicó un álbum de 56 páginas con 110 estampillas coleccionables, con imágenes de las maravillas de Guatemala, dentro de las cuales, existe un apartado especial para el Mapa en Relieve con una breve reseña histórica.



En esta página, portada e interior del álbum "La Ruta de las Maravillas de Guatemala", donde se encuentra el Mapa en Relieve, como un monumento destacado. Foto cortesía galería El Attico.

EL MAPA EN FOTOGRAFÍAS

Fotografía del
Presidente
Manuel
Estrada
Cabrera,
exaltado por
el ejército de
Guatemala.



Fotografía de la
concurrencia
que observa un
duelo deportivo,
frente al Templo
de Minerva.

Imágenes
galería El Attico

En la presente página:

Grabados cartográficos que son parte del primer "Atlas" que buscaba representar nuestro territorio en base a datos científicos. Se muestran diversas cartas, es decir, mapas de algunos de los departamentos de Guatemala.

Dicho Atlas es uno de los primeros antecedentes para la elaboración de un estudio más amplio y detallado, que en posteriormente se daría, y que a su vez, traería la idea de elaborar el Mapa en Relieve. Aparecen de arriba hacia abajo:

Departamento de Quetzaltenango.

Departamento de Sololá.

Departamento de Verapaz.

Imágenes Academia de Geografía e Historia.





Fotografía del Ing. Vela en las labores de campo, tomando datos para sus estudios geográficos y de la topografía nacional (arriba), que posteriormente servirían para la construcción del Mapa, inaugurado por el Presidente Manuel Estrada Cabrera. Abajo, se observa la salida del Presidente (ataviado con traje negro y sombrero de copa) luego de colocar la última piedra.

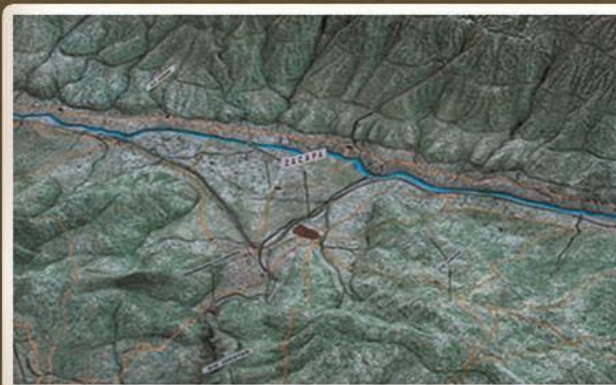
Imágenes Museo Nacional de Historia.

En la presente página, de arriba hacia abajo:

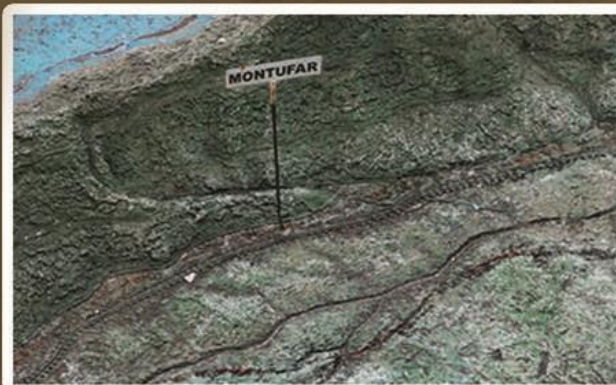
- Vista del cerro San Idelfonso, donde se aprecian las líneas de elevación del terreno, que se establecieron para definir la altitud del terreno.



- Vista de la cabecera departamental de Zacapa, en el que se aprecia el recorrido del Río Motagua. El color rojo define la cabecera departamental o poblado de importancia, mientras que el paso del río fue elaborado con picas.

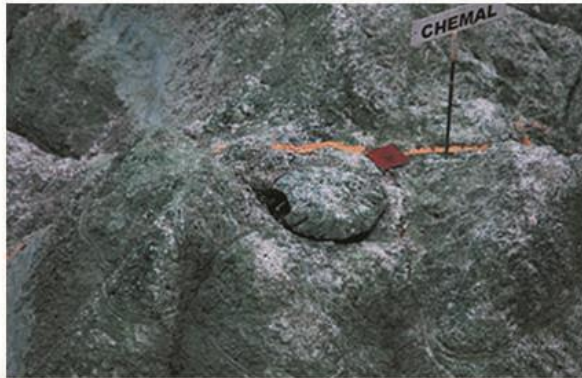


Detalle del poblado de Montufar, Izabal, donde aún se encuentra la línea del tren elaborada en estaño y plomo y que representaba el paso ferroviario real en el territorio nacional.



Imágenes del autor.

TAPACHUL



En la presente página, de arriba hacia abajo:

- Detalle de la población de Chermal, el poblado más elevado en la sierra de los Cuchumatanes. La piedra que aparece en el centro, es originaria de dicha región y fue la última colocada en el mapa, a manos del Presidente Manuel Estrada.



- Vista y detalle de las indicaciones geográficas que determinan la posición del territorio nacional, en relación a latitudes.



Vista de uno de los canales o fosas ocultas en el área de los arrecifes de Belice. Dichas fosas permitían la circulación del agua.

Imágenes del autor.



INGENIERO
CLAUDIO URRUTIA M.
 VALIOSO COLABORADOR DEL
 INGENIERO
FRANCISCO VELA
 Y
 SUBDIRECTOR DE LA CONSTRUCCION
MAPA EN RELIEVE
 INICIO 19 ABRIL DE 1904
 INAUGURACION 29 DE OCTUBRE 1905

En la presente página:

SAN SEBASTIAN

Busto en bronce elaborado por el artista Francisco Delgado. El retrato escultórico del Ing. Claudio Urrutia se ubica a un costado del salón de usos múltiples que se encuentra en el ingreso al Mapa en Relieve.

En su reconocimiento se lee: "Ingeniero Claudio Urrutia M. Talento colaborador del Ingeniero Francisco Vela y Subdirector de la construcción del Mapa en Relieve. Inicio 19 de abril de 1904. Inauguración 29 de octubre de 1903"

Imágenes del autor.

CHICHE

1500 EL POR

SAN PABLO

1000 MALACATAN

GUATEMALA

MEXICO



Fotografía publicada en la Revista LIFE, del año 1953 en el que se observa la torre de observación, y el templo de Minerva al fondo.

Imágenes galería El Attico.

CATARINA
RIO CABUZ

En la presente página:
Las tomas muestran los
escombros del Templo de
Minerva, que dio paso a la
construcción de un estadio
de béisbol.

Imágenes galería El Attico.





EL PALMAR



Los medallones en la balastrada (arriba) tienen su origen en monedas que circulaban en la Federación Centroamericana, como la presente de un valor de 8 Reales (abajo), y que eran ricas en iconografía. Los ideales de la nación se manifestaban en dichos símbolos que inspiraron a Doninelli, por lo que su aparición en los medallones, son un registro de una época histórica.

Imágenes del autor / Museo Numismático de Guatemala.



Los símbolos regularmente aparecían en decoraciones propias de la heráldica, que se aplicaron en las monedas, y de ellas, los medallones como el que muestran a La Libertad y el Escudo de Armas (arriba). La población conoció dichos símbolos gracias a la circulación de monedas en las cuales aparecían (abajo), como en la presente de 1 Pes

Imágenes del autor / Museo Numismático de Guatemala.



La moneda de 4 Escudos (arriba), circulaba en la Federación Centroamericana y al igual que otras denominaciones, portaban símbolos propios de los ideales de la federación. Con algunas variantes en el diseño, el circulante era acuñado por la Casa de Moneda de Guatemala y Honduras pero en la época de escases de metálico, se reselló (acuñar moneda sobre otra ya existente) moneda española con el cuño de la Federación (abajo).

Imágenes Museo Numismático de Guatemala.

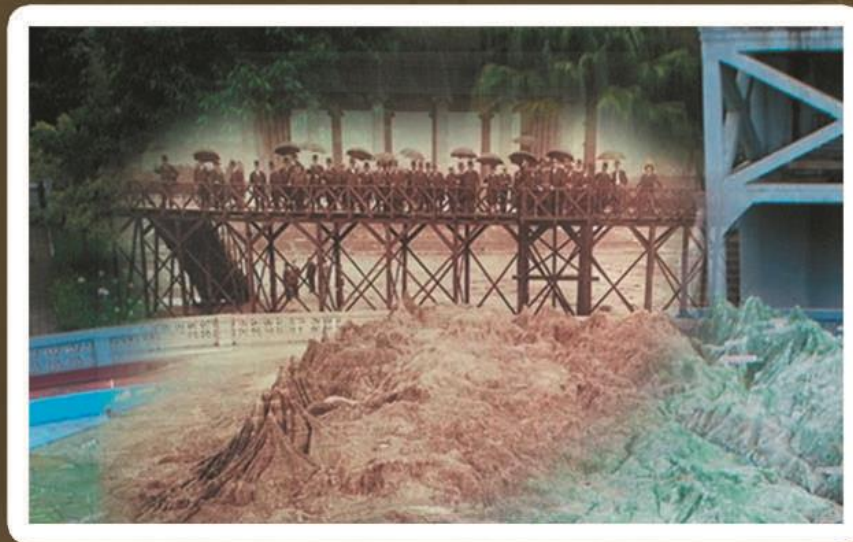
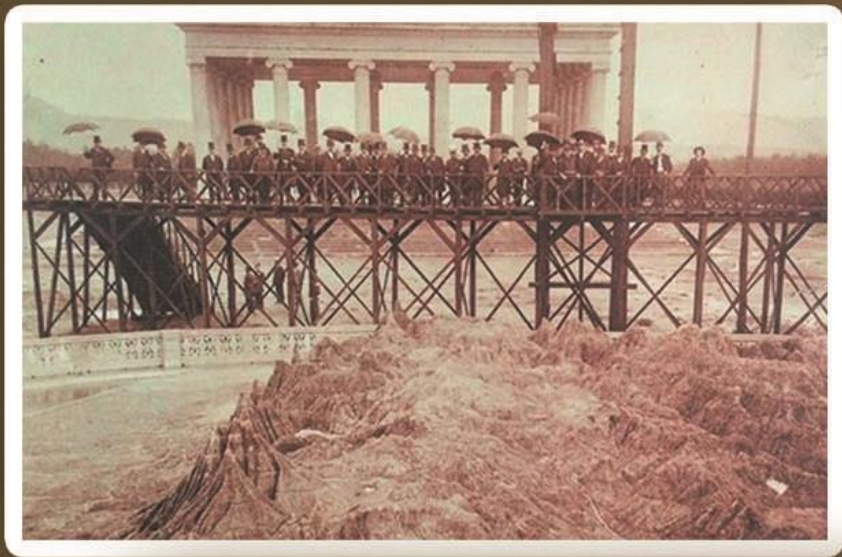


En la presente página, de arriba hacia abajo:

- Detalles de las torres de observación que en la actualidad, se encuentran en funcionamiento. Las mismas posteriores a la plataforma horizontal que provisionalmente se habían construido, y que permitían un recorrido más extenso a lo largo del Mapa en Relieve.

Imágenes del autor.

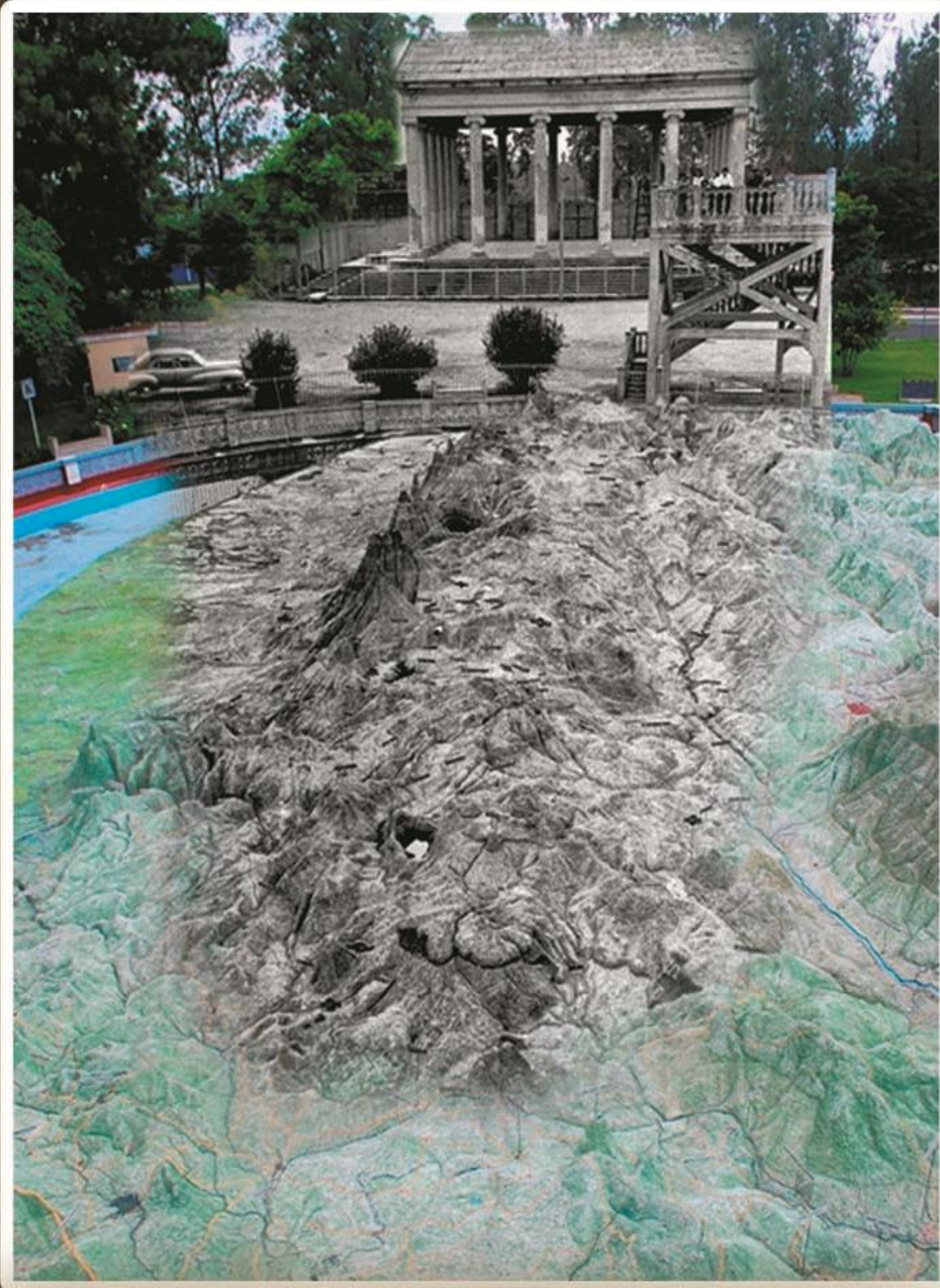




Vista de la primera plataforma de observación (arriba) construida posterior a la realización del Mapa en Relieve.

En la fotocomposición (abajo) yuxtapone la fotografía antigua con una toma reciente, dejando ver la ubicación de la plataforma, si se conservara en pie.

Imágenes galería El Attico.



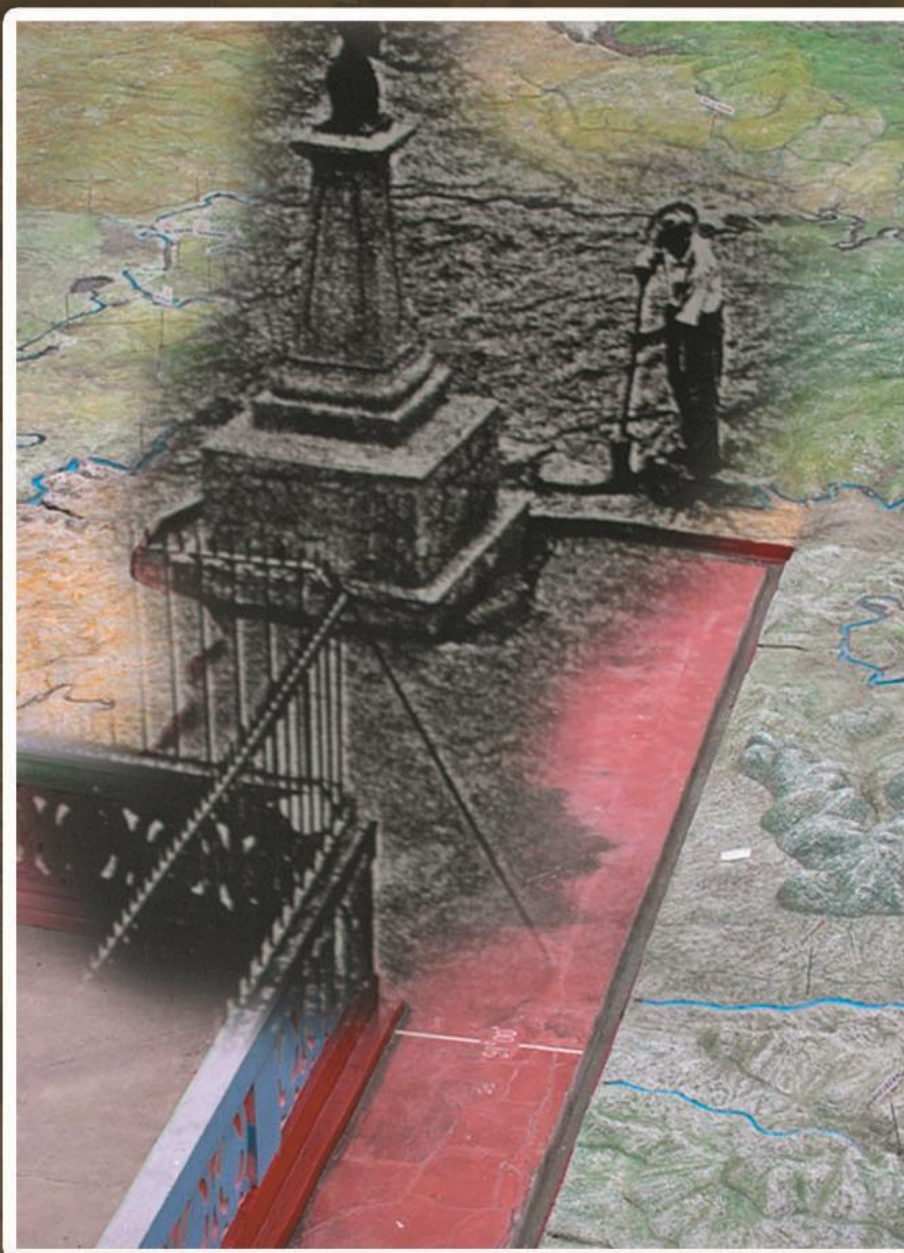
La fotografía publicada en la Revista TIME se ha yuxtapuesto con una fotografía actual, tomadas ambas, desde la misma ubicación, lo que permite apreciar exacta del Templo de Minerva, y visualizar cómo se apreciaría el conjunto si existiera aún aquella edificación.



Nótese que en la fotografía superior, de existir aún el templo de Minerva, podría apreciarse su reflejo en el mapa en relieve. Gracias a la unión de la fotografía antigua y la reciente se puede hacer esta comparación.
Fotografías del autor y archivos de galería El Attico.



Estas fotografías del archivo del Museo de Historia, intervenidas con fotografías actuales, se aprecia la ubicación exacta de la torre y templo de Minerva. Abajo, una toma desde el sur del mapa muestra la plataforma provisional que se ubicaba al oriente, en este caso, un grabado intervenido con una fotografía en la yuxtaposición exacta.



En esta página, se observa el espacio creado dentro del mapa en relieve, para colocar un monumento al Ing. Vela. Gracias a la yuxtaposición de ésta fotografía del archivo del Museo de Historia con una toma realizada en la actualidad, se logra observar el espacio de la barandilla con la antigua reja y su estado actual, es decir, sin ella.

RECOMENDACIONES

Se debe fomentar la divulgación de toda clase de información concerniente al Mapa en Relieve, ya que su desconocimiento implica la pérdida de los valores culturales, artísticos e históricos de los cuales la sociedad guatemalteca podría enriquecerse y heredarlo a las futuras generaciones.

Es importante brindar el reconocimiento necesario a tan grande obra, pues su precisión es de casi un 95% por lo que, su realización en una época sin tecnología como la del presente siglo, es sin duda, una gran muestra de la inteligencia de hombres cuyo nombre no debe perderse: el Ing. Francisco Vela y el Ing. Claudio Urrutia.

Debe rescatarse no solo la obra abordada, sino también los monumentos y detalles artísticos que posee todo el conjunto, ya que los medallones son fuente importantísima de la historia del país y rico en información que marcó toda la época liberal y que vale la pena mantener en buen estado.

GLOSARIO

ANTEPECHO: Baranda que se coloca en un lugar alto para poder asomarse sin peligro de caer.

BALAUSTRADA: En este caso se refiere a una estructura que posee una serie de pequeñas columnas, generalmente con molduras, que con lo barandales forman barandillas de balcones, azoteas, corredores y escaleras.

CARTOGRAFÍA: Ciencia que estudia los mapas.

CUÑO: Troquel o punzón ordinariamente de acero, con que se sellan las monedas, medallas y otras cosas análogas.

MINERVA: Diosa romana de la sabiduría.

GEOGRAFÍA: Ciencia que trata la descripción de la tierra.

GEOLOGÍA: Ciencia que trata de la forma exterior e interior del globo terrestre, de la naturaleza de las materias que lo componen y de su formación, de los cambios o alteraciones que estas han experimentado desde su origen, y de la colocación que tiene en su actual estado.

GRANCEADO: Técnica empleada en trabajos de albañilería, con la que se brinda textura rugosa a una superficie, lograda a través de mezcla de cemento, arena o diversos materiales mediante una especie de salpicadura que se le da a la superficie sobre la que se emplea.

GRECORROMANO: Perteneciente o relativo a griegos y roanos, o compuesto de elementos propios de uno y otro pueblo.

HERÁLDICA: Referente a los blasones, es decir, el arte de explicar y describir los escudos de armas de cada linaje, ciudad o persona.

HIDROGRAFÍA: Parte de la geografía física que trata de la descripción de las aguas del globo terrestre.

MAMPOSTERÍA: Obra hecha con mampuestos(piedra sin labrar) colocados y ajustados unos con otros sin sujeción a determinado orden de hiladas o tamaños.

MECENAZGO: Protección o ayuda dispensadas a una actividad cultural, artística o científica.

NUMISMÁTICA: Disciplina que estudia las monedas y medallas, principalmente las antiguas.

OROGRAFÍA: Parte de la geografía física que trata de la descripción de las montañas.

PRETEL: Muro o valla de piedra u otra materia que se pone en los puentes y en otros lugares para preservar de caídas.

RESELLO: Segundo sello que se realiza en una moneda.

TEMPLETE: Armazón pequeña en forma de templo, que sirve para cobijar una imagen o forma parte de un mueble o alhaja, parecido a un pabellón o quiosco.

TEODOLÍTO: Instrumento que se compone de un círculo horizontal y un semicírculo vertical, ambos graduados y provistos de anteojos, para medir ángulos en sus planos respectivos.

TÍMPANO: Espacio triangular que queda entre las dos cornisas inclinadas de un frontón y la horizontal de su base.

TOPOGRAFÍA: Arte de describir y delinear detalladamente la superficie de un terreno.

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- Revista REVUE, publicación del mes de julio del 2014. Página 5. Escrito por J.M. Magaña Juárez.

Entrevistas:

- Guillermo Monsanto
Curador, artista escénico y grafico, historiador del arte, cofundador de Galería El Attico y director del Centro de Documentación MONESCO.
- Luis Humberto Escobar
Curador, tasador, historiador del arte y cofundador de Galería El Attico.

Fotografías:

- Archivo fotográfico de Prensa Libre.
- Archivo general del Museo Nacional de Historia.
- Fotografías realizadas por el autor de la presente monografía.
- Archivo documental del Centro de Documentación MONESCO y Galería El Attico.

- Publicado en Diario Digital, por Mulisa de León, 31 de enero de 2016:
<http://diariodigital.gt/2016/01/mapa-en-relieve-tiene-problemas-despuess-de-su-restauracion/>

- Publicado por la Municipalidad de Guatemala, consultado al 2 de agosto de 2016:
<http://cultura.muniguate.com/index.php/section-table/41-cantonjocotenango/135-templominerva>

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Trifolio
Guía de la Infografía del Mapa en
Relieve de Guatemala, versión en
español, para el Instituto
Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT)
Por Lic. Selvin Raúl García Patzán

El Mapa en Relieve

¿CÓMO SE HIZO?



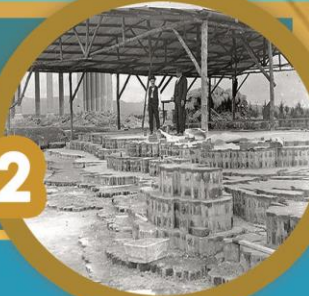
Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, Presidente de Guatemala, aprobó la realización del Mapa. Su gobierno duró de 1898 a 1920.



1

1809 metros cuadrados abarca el terreno del Mapa. Al inicio se aplanó la tierra y se creó una plataforma sólida con piedra y un recubrimiento de cemento, para luego trazar el mapa.

60,000 ladrillos fueron usados para dar las curvas del terreno y las elevaciones según las medidas, y poco a poco se elevaron los niveles hasta tener las proporciones más certeras. Se usó piedra pomez para los espacios que estarían cubiertos de agua.



2

Para la construcción de la plataforma y la elevación del terreno, se usaron 259 quintales de cemento, concreto y mampostería.

3



Mientras se realizaba la elevación de los terrenos, se instaló en el macizo de los Cuchumatanes, un tanque de 60 metros cúbicos de agua, de donde se distribuiría a los espacios acuíferos. Se emplearon para ello, 750 yardas de tubería de plomo.

Se usó la técnica del granceado para dar textura al terreno. Es una mezcla de arena y cemento salpicado sobre la superficie. El artista Domingo Penedo fué el encargado de pintar los cerros, poblados y caminos en el Mapa.

4



5



Finalmente la última piedra fue colocada por el Presidente Manuel Estrada. Dicha piedra fue traída desde el poblado mismo del Chermal, en el departamento de Huehuetenango, y fué colocada en su lugar exacto en el Mapa.



Retrato escultórico del Ing. Francisco Vela, realizado por el artista español Justo de Gandarias, quien lo elaboró en cemento, un material que empezaba a utilizarse por los artistas del principio del sigloXX.



Se tomaron los símbolos que representaban los ideales de prosperidad y unión, y que las personas conocían por medio de las monedas.

La barandilla que rodea el Mapa en Relieve, fué realizada por el artista Antonio Doninelli, quien se basó en monedas de la Federación Centroamericana y del Período Liberal. Representan el Quetzal, las Cinco Montañas y el Sol naciente, el Escudo de Armas, La Celba y la Libertad.



Infografía: Selvin García. Guatemala 2016