

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE COUNTRY

**Official name:** Republic of Colombia.

**President:** Álvaro Uribe Vélez (2006-2010).

**Population:** 42,090,502.

**Predominant religion:** Catholic, freedom of belief.

**Official language:** Spanish.

**Most important cities:** Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Bucaramanga.

**Climate:** Tropical along its coasts and in the Eastern plains and very cold in the higher zones. Given that the country is located very near the Equator, temperatures vary little throughout the year and rather tend to change according to altitude. The equatorial climate has two seasons: summer (dry) and winter (rainy season). However, given the complexity of the terrain and altitudinal factors, there is no universal pattern.

**Highest point:** Cristóbal Colón 5.775 mts (18,947 feet).

**Most important rivers:** Magdalena and Cauca.

**Islands:** Archipiélago of San Andres and Providencia, the Islands of Rosario and San Bernardo off the Caribbean Coast, and Gorgona and Malpelo in the Pacific Ocean.

**Official time:** GMT minus 5 hours.

**Electricity:** 110/120 volts, 60 Hz. American style two tong outlets.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF CARTAGENA DE INDIAS

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Extracts from the text "Historical Atlas of Cartagena de Indias. Step by Step, the Civil, Military and Religious Construction of the City", by Rodolfo Segovia S. (2001). *Revista Credencial Historia*, Bogota, No. 143, November.

*"Cartagena de Indias emerged from the waters, which explains why the plentiful cartography on colonial Cartagena associates it with its bay. Ironically, the lack of water was also its Achilles' heel. Its founder, Pedro Heredia from Madrid, disembarked on January 14, 1533 in a small uninhabited Indian village on the island of Calamarí. The Indians must have abandoned their huts as soon as they caught sight of the conquerors sails, swollen by the predominant trade winds. They had already suffered greatly at the hands of the slave hunters who had preceded don Pedro. The bay, discovered by Alonso de Ojeda in 1501, already carried the name of Cartagena.*

*Heredia disliked the place because it lacked running water. Shortly after arriving, he himself commanded a mission to the Great Magdalena River, in search of a more suitable place. Perhaps he was dreaming of finding another bay like that of Santa Marta, which he had seen along the shores of the Manzanares River. Disappointed, he returned to Calamarí. Nevertheless, it was urgent that he found a headquarters that would consolidate his government and it was also necessary to fulfill the conditions of the Capitulations that had been signed in 1532. Under this pressure the conqueror proceeded to formally settle in Cartagena de Indias on June 1, 1533, and he baptized it with that name in order to distinguish it from the other one, Cartagena de Levante in Spain, of Phoenician and Carthaginian origin.*

*By the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Cartagena was ready to continue along the path of a brilliant transformation. The little palm hut village was left behind and a stonework town with cobble streets begins to take its place. This was for the standards of the time an organized and clean city, no cows*

*cluttering Calamarí, those that arrive must remain within the corrals of Getsemaní. There is so much building activity going on that the lime, roof tiles and stones become scarce. This forces the craftsmen to peddle their supplies publicly, while Town Hall prohibits their use outside of Cartagena. One city plan from 1597 shows the city spilling over the lines formed by the Antonelli walls. Those that have been built are still only made of wood, and the fury of the North winds will soon lay waste to these provisional public works. The city streets that did not reach beyond the Plaza of Santo Domingo two years previous, now extend much further beyond the Plaza de los Jagueyes (Fernández Madrid). It was then proposed that instead of just encircling the city of the moment, the walls should be built out to the shore and the natural protection of the water, although that would enclose some unused land, as indeed occurred.*

*In 1580 the convent of San Agustín was founded and its erection was concluded in 1603. That same year, the Company of Jesus installed itself in Cartagena. Twenty-five years later it takes up residence in the beautiful cloister where San Pedro Claver died. The Carmelitas of San José (later of Santa Teresa) obtain their convent in 1608 and the Clarissas in 1619. The Mercedaries consecrated their church and traced a new plaza of the city next to the rising walls in 1619, while the Recoletos moved to their convent in San Diego in 1625. The foundations of the Clarissas and the Recoletos would make up the plaza of San Diego and the neighborhood of the same name around it. Later Town Hall would equip the hermitage of San Roque of Getsemani concluded in 1674, a votive work in order to free Cartagena of the terrible bout of yellow fever that struck in 1651. Recognized cartography from the 17<sup>th</sup> century is dedicated to recording the advancements of fortifications, and does not show in detail all these important urban works of pious inspiration that adorn the city, nevertheless all of them are profusely detailed in the beautiful plans of the following century.*

Another monumental work in the same category as these from the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century is the Palace of the Inquisition, which came to enhance the western side of the main plaza and contribute to its grandeur. The Holy Offices were established in Cartagena as of 1610 with broad jurisdiction over Colombia, Venezuela, Central America and part of the Caribbean. Cartagena was full of foreigners if you can use this term for the Portuguese, who came to settle in the trading posts of the Indies under the protection of the Double Iberian Crown. And if we say Portuguese, we are also saying Hebrews. The Inquisition charged with the mission of watching over the religious unity of the Spanish monarchy came to eradicate any contagion. Its very elegant, but lugubrious, headquarters were constructed between 1630 and 1640, although the remodeling still conserved today dates back to 1770. The other significant building from this time is that of the new Royal Houses that close off the seaward side of the Marine Plaza or Customs Plaza as it is known. The growing flow of goods required better installations and some way of controlling the import of merchandise, which were then stored in the warehouses of the Customs to be taxed before being traded at the Fair. This task was facilitated with the completion of the building in 1625 at the same time as the face of the wall it is attached to. Employees' offices were housed on the upper floor where the Mayor of Cartagena now holds his dispatch.

When the French took Cartagena in 1697 and subjected it to atrocious pillaging, from which it never really recovered in business terms, the colonial city was basically completed. The siege battered it severely; the population decreased from 7,400 to 4,600 from 1684 to 1708. It then recovered demographically over the following century, but its strength as a commercial center could not and should not have grown more. In fact, as of the Spanish War of Succession (1701-1713) its military duties would become accentuated. Without losing its vocation for the Mercurian arts and its grandeur as a seat of government, Cartagena became more and more the vital bastion of an empire. Great engineers strengthened its defenses throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century and city life, spiced up by the presence of permanent regiments, would acquire dynamic activity revolving around military needs. Within its "little stone corral" the population became more

dense until reaching 18,000 inhabitants (very near the size of the viceroy's seat in Santafé de Bogotá) just before Independence, while any urban expansion beyond the walls would be ruled by the imperious needs for defense. The exceptions are the shops and workmen's sites along the Camino Real, near the Popa hill and far out of reach of the cannons of San Felipe Fort. This would become the nucleus for the future neighborhood called the Foot of the Popa, which at mid-19<sup>th</sup> century would have acquired its own hermitage and an admirable reputation as a fresh, breezy, tree lined area for outings, away from the heat of the walled in city of Cartagena.

The 18<sup>th</sup> century is the time of modifications and additions to the morphology of Cartagena's surroundings. Outside the Getsemaní enclosure, on landfill that had been slowly stolen away from the waters of the Animas Bay, the Arsenal warehouses are constructed for the storage of sails, masts and other naval war equipment. This site gives its name to Arsenal Street which today crosses through this area. A less accidental situation is the beach in front of the Marine wall. Tired of the fact that the recurring North winds would throw the rough seas at the walls in their fury, breaking them down and flooding the city, Antonio de Arevalo decides to put a stop to it. He orders a breakwater built along the wall to trap and sediment the sands until creating a protective fringe (1765-1771). A few years later, a victim of his own invention, Arevalo has to construct the Tenaza Breakwater (1779-80) in order to avoid surprise attacks. It appears in his blueprint in 1798 as a prolongation of the Santa Catalina bulwark. Another morphologically significant addition is the Bocagrande breakwater. This amazing work ordered by Arevalo consists of an underwater dike between Tierrabomba and the then called Icacos Penninsula which closes the wide Bocagrande channel to large sea-going vessels. The objective of this was to force entrance through the Bocachica Bay which was much easier to defend. By starting out toward the west (further out it bends southward to join up with the tip of Tierrabomba) very near the bend in the modern day sectors of Bocagrande and Castillogrande, it acted like a giant spur, the effect of which was to accumulate sand and double the area of the narrow peninsula where Drake had entered Cartagena.

After 1815, Cartagena becomes suspended in time. It loses its imperial preeminence and, a short time later, its port monopoly for trade outside of Nueva Granada. The Achilles heel now becomes the connection with the Great Magdalena River. Devastated by Morillo's siege, it loses a third of its population and the best of its elite emigrates, making it impossible to reactivate its vital link through the sedimented Dique Canal. Soon, Santa Marta and then Sabanilla, relegate it to an inferior position. The city vegetates and contracts. The little stone corral becomes too big for it. One observer at mid-19<sup>th</sup> century expresses it in the following terms: "And then Cartagena was no longer the proud opulent city of the Spanish colonies with the strong coast; its wealth had been exhausted in a lengthy siege, the result of infighting, its buildings perforated by cannonballs; its business annihilated, its population waned". Its proud buildings and convents are literally crumbling. The plague of a certain "Love in the times of cholera", 1851 exacerbates the painful situation. In 1870, it has less than half the population it boasted in 1810. Don Juan Bautista Mainero y Trucco, a rich Italian immigrant who makes a large fortune in the gold mines of Choco and Antiquia, buys property in Cartagena more or less like picking up confetti. It will have to wait until the end of the century until the city, in the hands of Rafael Nuñez, its beloved son, undertakes the long road toward recovery under the shadow of Barranquilla.

Upon reactivation, Cartagena begins to fill up anew, although under siege again by Ricardo Gaitán Obeso, in 1885, everything snuggles once again under the protection of the walls. In 1891 the future sectors of Espinal, next to the castle of San Felipe and Cabrero – where the Thinker and president of the republic live-, Manga and Pie de la Popa acquire legal status and are added to the neighborhoods of the bay. This is also the time of demolitions, beginning with the cumbersome Half Moon Gate. Another landmark arrives with the Calamar Railway inaugurated in 1894. The line comes in at today's Pedro de Heredia Avenue to stop at the Matuna zone, an area silted up from the San Anastasio Creek, which separates Calamarí from Getsemaní. There sits the impeccable station administered by the British owners of the railway. The rails extend over the old Accounting Wharf, unused by then, and arrive at the new Machina wharf in Bocagrande,

opposite San Sebastian del Pastelillo. The Icacos Peninsula is being settled. The line isolates one third of the Animas Bay, in front of where the Jesuit College stood. By mid-20<sup>th</sup> century it had dried up to become the large beach occupied today by the parking lot and the Almirantes Park.

The platform at San Francisco Convent had been spruced up about 1870 with the Martyrs Path, a public meeting place, whose benches are occupied at dusk by couples whispering sweet nothings. Then it was time to oust the merchants' stalls and booths and the canoes from the Fisherman's Hole next to the Boca del Puente. In 1904 the new marketplace takes over the Barahona Bulwark in Getsemaní (Convention Center) and becomes the first grand public work in Cartagena rocketing it into the modern era. It becomes a commercial and esthetic success and in 1911 it is complemented by Independence Park (Centennial) and as if to confirm the importance of the site, the Club Cartagena is erected there in 1920 on Media Luna Street. This art nouveau center for the who's who of Cartagena reconfirms the city's desire to spread beyond the stone enclosure of Calamarí which many feel is asphyxiating. The Panama Canal then comes to the rescue. The Port of Cartagena must put on its best appearance to participate in the new traffic between the two seas. The government signs a contract with the English firm Pearson & Son Ltd., which is already working in Buenaventura. Its recommendations include demolishing the wall between the Clock Gate and the Ahorcardo swamp, as well as drying up Matuna. Spades are put to work and just after mid-century, Matuna becomes the outlet for the business activity of Cartagena. This lung may well have avoided the horrors of more Andian, Ganem and other eyesores within the walled city.

As it grows, Cartagena begins to perish from thirst. There can be no substantial urban expansion based on the wells, and much less the growth of budding industry. The old colonial dream is revived; there is water in the hills of Turbaco. The government signs a contract with the Englishman James T. Ford in 1905 to collect, transport and distribute the water. The water from Matute and the surrounding sources arrives in small drops, insufficient for the expansion of the city and plighted by a flood of suits against the contractor.

*This poses a serious obstacle to civic ambitions. No one abandons their wells, a source of endemic elephantiasis when tanks begin to be made from galvanized sheeting. Cartaginians will suffer the ridicule of their neighbors until in 1938 they begin pumping water from the revitalized Dique Canal and purify it at Piedra de Bolívar.*

*Nevertheless, with more than 50,000 inhabitants in 1918, urban overflow has been inevitable. Immigrants and the Cartaginians themselves, especially in Getsemaní, from which they have been ousted by new land uses – business, crafts and industries – which provokes the installation of the modern public market, invade the coastal fringe created by Arevalo 150 years before. This gives rise to the sectors known as Boquetilla, Boquerón, Pekín and Pueblo Nuevo. For the privileged, the wall provides a back enclosure to their houses. These neighborhoods will disappear in the forties, eradicated as a preamble to the thoroughfare of Santander Avenue (1968). Something similar happens in Cabrero one of the earliest neighborhoods for the escape of the wealthy, as far as late usage of the heroic walls are concerned, albeit with houses of a higher lineage. North of the Tenaza breakwater and the Bulwarks of Santa Catalina and San Lucas, the township has sold and ceded land in legal order with the wall marking the back property line of their yards. El Cabrero is linked to the city by a macadam road which will skirt the length of the wall up to the Peace and Progress Gate, opened in 1905 to allow passage.*

*Then Lo Amador and Pie del Cerro are urbanized in orderly fashion, characterized as middle class neighborhoods. But the greatest success of the century, a memorable time for Cartagena due to its dynamism is the settling of Manga. It is begun by Dionisio Jimenez in 1905, and not without a decisive public contribution for the construction of a bridge to link the island to Getsemaní, named the H.L. Roman Bridge, after Henrique Luis Román, its promoter and a political and financial heavyweight in Cartagena. In less than a decade it holds more than a thousand inhabitants and more than 200 of the best residences in the city, in competition with the Pie de la Popa, which at this time has its own parish church of stone masonry. In its cemetery, which dates back to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the 1816 martyrs of Cartagena are buried in a common grave.*

*Finally a few words about Icacos Peninsula, the future of which was not perceived during those early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century except as a port zone and, as of 1909, as an industrial park, Limbo, the site of the first Colombian refinery – Cartagena Oil Refining Co., which distilled 400 barrels daily of kerosene from imported crude oil. Later, about 1920, it would become the landing field, but that all changes with its acquisition (1922) by the Andian Corporation, owners of the Barrancabermeja-Mamonal pipeline. There in the corner closest to the city, the Company sets up the camp for its employees with a club and golf course. Inspired by the success of the Prado sector in Barranquilla, the company decides to urbanize the rest of the peninsula about 1930. With some additional fill they take advantage of the lovely beaches created by the jetty Arevalo built. Development is slow; it coincides with the marked decline of Cartagena following the Great Depression. But when the visionary Hotel Caribe is inaugurated in 1946, the main inhabitants of Bocagrande are still the Naval Base and School since they inherited the port grounds and the remains of the Machina Wharf – the pilings of which had been destroyed in a 1931 fire – when the modern and deep sea terminal of Cartagena was finished on the island of Manga.*

*This is a very brief synthesis of the urban development of an illustrious and eventually heroic beginning, with its successes and slumps up to the beginning of the recently past century. Curiously, this city that was born and lives off the sea, turned its back somewhat on that same sea during its decadence. The accumulation of capital that lent impetus to its resurgence came more from exploitation of the land than its trade. Its neighboring Barranquilla took over Colombia's international exchange and competition was tough and unfavorable for Heredia's city. During the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Cartagena recovers its maritime consciousness. The sea is again its crib and its inner force. Cartaginians still need to approach their marshes, which at one time protected them from the largest of their floating enemies. By taking advantage of this medium of transport they will regain their navigators' vocation. And they will recover their taste for the sea by populating the uninhabited shores to counterbalance the immense and uncontrolled expansion toward the east which has made it into a mediterranean city."*

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON CARTAGENA DE INDIAS

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**Currency:** The Colombian currency is called the peso = 100 centavos. There are bills of \$1,000, \$2,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000 and \$50,000. Coin denominations are \$20, \$50, \$100, \$200 and \$500.

**Exchange Rates:** The U.S. dollar is the easiest to exchange at hotels, banks, exchange houses and travel agencies. It is recommended that you not exchange money in the street.

See peso exchange movement .

**Banking Hours:** Monday to Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., with a midday closure between 11:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Some bank offices offer extended hours from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., and some morning hours on Saturdays.

**Debit and Credit Cards:** All credit cards are accepted but it is suggested that you confirm acceptability with the company with which you have your credit card account.

## SHOPPING

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When you are out shopping in Cartagena you will be pleasantly surprised by the authenticity of the objects you find. Colombia is recognized worldwide for its mild top quality coffee, as well as its jewelry, contemporary art, in addition to antiques and handcrafts in cotton, wood and leather.

**COLOMBIAN EMERALDS** are also renowned worldwide and in Cartagena de Indias you will find jewelry stores with the finest samples of emeralds, together with other precious stones, along with excellent work in gold and silver.

### Walled City

#### **El Onix**

Calle del Porvenir  
Carrera 6 # 35-38  
Telephone: 660 0698

#### **Galería Cano**

Calle 33 # 4-11  
Telephone: 664 7078

#### **Nancy**

Calle de las Carretas, carrera 7 # 34-85  
Telephone: 664 6629

### El Laguito - Centro comercial Pierino Gallo

**Adriana's Jewelry**, local 1-1  
Telephones: 665 0969 - 665 4980

**Cesáreo**, local 1-14  
Telephone: 665 0290

**Emerald Center**, local 120  
Telephone: 665 0248

**Greenfire**, local 2-1  
Telephones: 665 0413 - 665 5217

**H. Stern**, local 1-5  
Telephone: 665 0865

### Bocagrande

#### **Big Ben's**

Carrera 2 # 10-175, Avenida San Martín  
Edificio Navarro, local 1  
Telephone: 665 8271

#### **Nancy**

Carrera 2 # 6-29, Avenida San Martín  
Telephone: 665 0345

For **LEATHER GOODS** you may visit the various shops and stores available in the city. Both nationally produced and imported leather of the highest quality and a variety of brands can be found.

### Walled City

#### **Amós Cueros**

Carrera 4 # 31-1, calle San Pedro Claver  
Telephone: 664 2577

#### **Gabi Arenas - Leather Shop**

Calle San Pedro Claver # 31-14  
Telephone: 664 2577

#### **Sport Cuero's**

Calle 36 # 7-16, calle de la Moneda  
Telephone: 664 9204

#### **Vélez**

Calle de las Carretas # 34-47, local 103C  
Telephone: 664 6694

### Bocagrande

#### **Bosi**

Avenida San Martín # 6-123, Edificio Costamar  
Telephone: 665 945

#### **Vélez**

Avenida San Martín # 6-164, local 13  
Telephone: 665 6837

### El Laguito

#### **Bag & Baggage Ltd**

Centro comercial Pierino Gallo, local 2-2  
Telephone: 665 0297

Cartagena de Indias also offers the visitor a number of **ANTIQUÉ SHOPS**, ranging from the rather informal to the quite exquisite, for all tastes. Here is a list of some of the more important and acknowledged dealers at the local, national and international level.

### Ciudad amurallada

#### **Comarca**

Calle Santo Domingo # 3-16  
Telephone: 664 9960

#### **El Pulguero**

Calle Ricaurte # 3-56  
Telephone: 664 3868

#### **Jalan Dhalan**

Calle Santo Domingo # 35-70  
Telephone: 664 0915

#### **La Ruta de las Indias**

Calle 35 # 3-16, Plaza Santo Domingo  
Telephones: 664 3389 - 664 9960

#### **Leticia Moreno**

Carrera 3 # 33-101, Plaza Santo Domingo  
Telephone: 665 2762

### San Diego

#### **El Arcón**

Calle 39 # 9-46, calle Campo Santo  
Telephone: 664 5304

Colombia is gaining force day by the day on **FASHION RUNWAYS** the world over, with designs that reflect the unique features of this country. In Cartagena de Indias, you will find stores that carry leading national and international brands.

### Ciudad amurallada

#### **Silvia Tcherassi**

Carrera 3 # 31-11  
Telephone: 664 9410

#### **Beatriz Camacho**

Calle de la Inquisición # 3-04  
Telephone: 664 9610

#### **Ketty Tinoco**

Calle 38 # 5-17  
Telephone: 664 0453

### Bocagrande

#### **Chevignon**

Calle 7 # 2-50 L.2  
Telephone: 665 8169

#### **Tommy Hilfiger**

Carrera 2 # 6-33 Av. San Martín  
Telephone: 665 5180

**Hours:** Monday to Saturday 9:00 a.m. 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

## GASTRONOMICS

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Cartagena offers a wide variety of restaurants. Some recommendations:

### Walled City

#### **El mar de Juan**

Plaza San Diego # 8-12  
Telephone: 664 5868.

#### **La Crêperie Galería Café Restaurant**

Plaza Simón Bolívar # 3-110  
Telephone: movil 315 721 9978

#### **San Pedro**

Plaza de San Pedro Claver  
Telephones 664 6342 / 664 5121 / 664 5997

#### **La Vitrola**

Calle Baloco No 33-2-01  
Telephones: 664 8243- 660 0711

#### **Portón de Santo Domingo**

Carrera 3 # 33-66, Calle Santo Domingo  
Telephone: 664 8897

### El Cabrero

#### **Restaurante La Fragata**

Carrera 2 # 41-15,  
Calle Real del Cabrero  
Telephone 664 8734 664 8735

### Manga

#### **Club de Pesca**

Fuerte del Pastelillo  
Telephone 660 4594

### Bocagrande

#### **Restaurante Árabe**

Carrera 3 # 8-83  
Telephone: 665 4365

#### **La Olla Cartagenera**

Avenida San Martín # 5-100  
Telephone: 665 3861

**DIRECTORY OF GUEST COUNTRY CONSULATES  
IN CARTAGENA OR BOGOTÁ**

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**Argentina**

**Ambassador**

Martín Antonio Balza  
Avenida 40 # 13-09, p. 16  
Telephone (57 1) 288 0900  
Fax (57 1) 288 8868  
Bogotá

**Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**

**Ambassador**

Carlos Rodolfo Santiago Ramírez  
Carrera 11 # 87-57, p. 5  
Telephone (57 1) 640 1213  
Fax (57 1) 640 1242  
Bogotá

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Fernando García la Cruz  
Carrera 3 # 8-129, p. 14  
Telephone (57 5) 665 0382  
Fax (57 5) 666 0353  
Cartagena

**Bolivia**

**Ambassador**

Herman Antelo Laughlin  
Transversal 14 # 118A-26  
Telephone (57 1) 629 8252  
Fax (57 1) 619 4940  
Bogotá

**Brazil**

**Ambassadress**

María Celina De Rodríguez  
Calle 93 #14-20, p. 8  
Telephone (57 1) 218 0800

Fax (57 1) 218 8393

Bogotá

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

José Aníbal Cuervo Fitho  
Carrera 13 # 5-60  
Teléfono (57 5) 665 9164

**Canada**

**Ambassador**

Jean Marc Duval  
Carrera 7 #115-33, p. 14  
Telephone (57 1) 657 9800  
Fax (57 1) 657 9912  
Bogotá

**Cuba**

**Ambassador**

Luis Hernández Ojeda  
Carrera 9 # 92-54  
Telephone (57 1) 621 7054  
Fax (57 1) 611 4382  
Bogotá

**Chile**

**Ambassador**

Agusto Bermúdez  
Calle 100 # 11B-44  
Telephone (57 1) 214 7990  
Fax (57 1) 619 3863  
Bogotá

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Guillermo Torres Perilla  
Edificio Andian, of. 705, Plaza de la Aduna  
Telephone (57 5) 664 5811  
Cartagena

**Costa Rica**

**Ambassador**

Melvin Alfredo Sáenz  
Carrera 8 # 95-48  
Telephone (57 1) 623 0205  
Fax (57 1) 691 8558  
Bogotá

**Ecuador**

**Ambassador**

Wilson Torres Zapata  
Calle 72 # 6-30, p. 7  
Telephone (57 1) 212 6512  
Fax (57 1) 257 9799  
Bogotá

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Adalberto Romero Morante  
Edificio Marlyn,  
Bocagrande,  
Calle 7  
Telephone (5) 3 643690  
Fax (5) 3 641832  
Cartagena

**France**

**Ambassador**

Camille Rohou  
Carrera 11 93-12  
Telephone (57 1) 638 1400  
Fax (57 1) 638 1430  
Bogotá

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Zaida Salas  
Teléfono (57 5) 660 0167

**Germany**

**Ambassador**

Matei Hoffmann  
Carrera 69 # 43B-44, p. 7  
Telephone (57 1) 423 2600  
Fax (57 1) 426 2627  
Bogotá

**Guatemala**

**Ambassador**

Fernando Cecena Olivero  
Calle 87 # 20-27, of. 302  
Telephone (57 1) 636 1724  
Fax (57 1) 636 1724  
Bogotá

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Rafael Cepeda Faciolince  
Edificio Comercios La Matuna,  
of. 312  
Telephone (57 5) 664 0120  
Fax (57 5) 664 2760  
Cartagena

**Honduras**

**Ambassador**

Vicente Machado Valle  
Calle 121 # 13A-59  
Fax (57 1) 637 0686  
Panamá

**Italy**

**Ambassador**

Francesco Peano  
Calle 93B # 9-92  
Teléfono (57 1) 218 7206  
Fax (57 1) 610 3886  
Bogotá

**México**

**Ambassador**

Mario Chacón  
Calle 114 # 9-01,  
Torre A, of. 204  
Telephone (57 1) 629 4989  
Bogotá

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Roberto Serrano  
Manga 3 Avenida 21 # 205,  
Casa Covo  
Telephone (57 5) 660 5742  
Cartagena

**Nicaragua**

**Ambassador**

Donald Castillo  
Calle 108 A # 25-44  
Telephone (57 1) 619 8911  
Fax (57 1) 619 6050  
Bogotá

**Netherlands**

**Ambassador**

Frans B. A. M. Von Haren  
Carrera 13 # 93-40, p. 5  
Telephone 638 4200  
Fax 623 3020  
Bogotá

**Paraguay**

**Ambassador**

Felipe Robertti  
Carrera 7 # 72-28, of. 302  
Telephone (57 1) 347 0322  
Bogotá

**Perú**

**Ambassador**

José Luis Pérez Sánchez-Cerro  
Calle 80 A # 6-50  
Telephone (57 5) 257 0505  
Fax (57 5) 249 8581

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Jorge Dávila-Pestana Vergara  
Avenida San Martín  
Carrera 2 # 5-107,  
p. 2, Bocagrande  
Telephone (57 5) 665 8719  
Cartagena

**Philippines**

**Honorary Consul**

Consuelo Acosta Cleves  
Avenida 15 # 119-24, p 2  
Teléfono (57 1) 215 5533  
Bogotá

**Portugal**

**Ambassador**

José Ferreira Da Fonseca  
Carrera 12 # 93-37, of. 302  
Telephone (57 1) 622 1334  
Fax (57 1) 622 1134  
Bogotá

**República Dominicana**

**Ambassador**

Raúl Barriento Lara  
Calle 100 #19-61, of. 402  
Teléfono (57 1) 635 3627  
Fax (57 1) 635 3884  
Bogotá

**Salvador**

**Ambassador**

Joaquín Alexander Meza Mortelli  
Carrera 9 # 80-15, of. 503,  
Edificio Nogal  
Telephone (57 1) 349 6771  
Fax (57 1) 349 6770

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Adalberto Romero Morante  
Bocagrande, calle 7,  
Edificio Marlyni  
Telephone (57 5) 664 3690  
Fax (57 5) 664 6549

**Spain**

**Ambassador**

Carlos Gómez-Mugica Sanz  
Calle 92 # 12-68  
Telephone (57 1) 622 0090  
Fax (57 1) 621 0809  
Bogotá

**Honorary Consul in Cartagena**

Rosario Rodríguez Quesada  
Calle Don Sancho # 36-79,  
centro.  
Telephone and fax (57 5) 664 1644  
Cartagena

**Switzerland**

Ambassador  
Thomas Kupfer  
Carrera 9 # 74-08, of. 1101  
Telephone 3497230  
Fax 3497195  
Bogotá

**United States of America**

**Ambassador**  
William Wood  
Calle 22D Bis # 47-51

Telephone (57 1) 315 0811  
Fax (57 1) 315 2197  
Bogotá

**Uruguay**

**Ambassador**  
Eduardo Añón Noceti  
Carrera 9 # 80-15,  
p. 11  
Telephone (57 1) 235 2968  
Fax (57 1) 248 3734  
Bogotá