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Hispanic Society of America

South American historical
documents relating chiefly to the
period of revolution...

2 vol.in 1.



SOUTH AMERICAN
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

RELATING CHIEFLY TO THE PERIOD OF
REVOLUTION

FROM THE COLLECTION OF
GEORGE M. CORBACHO

BY
Robert
WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY; MEMBER OF THE HIS-
PANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA



G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

1919



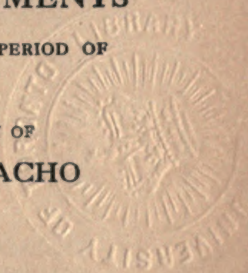
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Hispanic Society of America Publications, no. 111, 116

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[Pts. 1-2]



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The Knickerbocker Press, New York

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

I

SOUTH AMERICAN HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

In these days of rapid change, when old empires fall and new nations rise within a period of less than five years, it is hard to believe that Spain once ruled in America for three hundred. She held dominion then over the greatest realm that the world had ever known. At the time that our own country achieved its independence Spain was sovereign in a region that stretched from northwestern North America to the Straits of Magellan. Most of what is now the United States formed part of it. And, though her political sway has vanished long since, eighteen republics perpetuate her civilization. Nine of them, covering an area nearly a third again as large as the whole of the United States, are in South America alone.

Too often the nations of Spanish origin

HISPANIC NOTES

in the New World, together with Brazil, their huge neighbor of Portuguese stock, are looked upon wholly from the standpoint of the captain of industry. They have enormous natural resources which require development, it is true, and their population in proportion to the size of their territory is far too small. But, whatever the extent of their material needs and prospects, they possess treasures of another order, quite as important and certainly more interesting. If the South American republics are "lands of opportunity" in an economic sense, their attractiveness is equally strong to those who remember that to-day is the creation of yesterday, and cannot be understood without its background of the past. Their wealth in and under the soil is yet to be utilized in the measure of its worth. So is the wealth of their history.

The dominion of Spain in America, the revolutionary movement that brought it to a close and the career of the Spanish-American nations since their emancipation from the mother country are fields of study

long neglected. Not a treatise exists in any language which adequately describes the origin and development of the Spanish type of civilization in the New World from its inception to the present time. Certain periods, notably those associated with the work of discovery and conquest, have been dealt with quite systematically; but here the tendency has been to select for the purpose only certain episodes of a picturesque or romantic character. The voyages of Columbus, the marching, fighting, and shooting regularly associated with "conquistadores," buccaneering exploits and chronic revolutions appear to constitute the warp and woof of current notions about Spanish-American history. Prejudice, passion, or mere ignorance has execrated the deeds of the Spanish pioneers, condemned wholesale the colonial system of Spain without fair comparison with that of other European nations, and ridiculed the Spanish republics as feeble little countries having neither importance nor interest. If they succeeded in making what the world calls "progress," they must have done so

in spite of their origin; if they remained "backward," the fault must lie in their origin just the same. Again the factor of fair comparison has been lacking, and no account has been taken of the special circumstances of environment as well as of inheritance with which their national growth has been attended.

For all of these obstacles to a real understanding of the Spanish element in the history of America failure to study the sources is largely responsible. Until quite late in the nineteenth century the archives of Spain itself were not open to private investigators. The struggle for political stability and economic advancement in its former colonies that had become republics was too arduous to permit the necessary documents to be gathered, much less to be examined. War and civil commotions scattered, where they did not actually destroy, vast quantities of manuscript records. What survived, apparently, was a meager store of material, poorly kept, difficult of access, and rarely printed in critical editions. Such at least was the

common impression, strengthened only too often by the experience of investigators. If a student wanted to consult papers in government archives, he was apt to meet discouragement from bureaucrats who cared nothing about historical documents, except to wish that so much waste paper cluttering up the office could be thrown out. Public libraries, also, were few and their facilities did not invite serious work. Private archives, in the rare cases where they were known to exist, were beyond the reach of strangers, for the families who owned them had no desire to gratify anyone's curiosity on the matter.

Given such conditions it is not strange that the writing of the history of Spanish America based on genuine research should have been rendered almost impossible. Worse still, the situation created a state of mind altogether averse to investigation, and this has subsisted to a marked extent, despite the improvements of recent years in the preservation, arrangement, and publication of the sources. Lacking the real tools of their trade, the native historians

resorted to improvisations of one sort or another. They copied lavishly and carelessly the assertions of their predecessors. Moved by considerations of partisanship, in some degree temperamental, in some degree the result of political strife and personal rivalry, they singled out data favorable to their particular viewpoint, ignored or distorted whatever opposed it, and interpreted alleged facts with a supreme disregard for the eternal verities. Resident in lands where passion and ink were good friends, where political ideas were apt to have the force of religious creeds, history to the average Spanish-American historians of the time seemed to be present rather than past politics, a matter not to be written about or discussed, unless it could be employed to justify preconceived notions or promote the public fortunes of some individual or group. Indeed a sort of cult grew up about native historians, much as it did about national heroes. Because they declared that something was true, it must be true and none might question it.

Outside of Spanish America itself the relatively few writers who occupied themselves with its history long failed to determine the credibility of the materials they used. If they happened to choose the picturesque and romantic elements alone, they presented them with all the alluring glamour that gifted imaginations could conjure up, accepting the unchecked statement of early chroniclers as so much law and gospel. Often, also, these foreign historians utilized what they found as a means of stimulating prepossessions born of ancient grudges against Spain or of dislike for Spanish America. In any case they were prone to seek out the conventional and obvious "authority." Unaware of the circumstances under which the information had been assembled, they did little more than reproduce it in another language.

Since Spanish America does not belong as yet to the well-trodden domains of historical writing, a venture into it is a somewhat hazardous performance. Within its field of inquiry there is no such accumulation of reasonably authentic and well-

organized knowledge in English, French, and German, from which a prospective author can make needful selections, as in the commonly accepted divisions of history. Outside of certain narrow phases that have been examined, no mass of stock information in print exists in any language other than Spanish. Even here its reliability is apt to be questionable. For anyone, therefore, who is unfamiliar with Spanish to write a history of Spanish America would be about as sensible a procedure as it would be for a Chinaman to narrate the history of the United States on the basis of Chinese "authorities"! But an accurate knowledge of the language is not the only prerequisite. If the foreign historian is unacquainted with the characteristics of most of the Spanish-American writers, and with the circumstances under which they have assembled their data, his work cannot fail to reproduce the faults that they exemplify.

Though the history of Spanish America has suffered from neglect and misrepresentation alike, the fact does not lessen the

fascination that it possesses for all who enter upon a field of study so hidden from the common view. Because of its very obscurity it has all those elements of mystery which arouse and hold human interest. That it has been misunderstood and ill-interpreted is a greater inducement still for attempting a task of vindication with all the ardor and eagerness of the seeker after truth, who recks nought of consequences so long as he can attain his goal.

The story of Spanish rule in America, of the struggle for liberty from a foreign yoke, and of the rise and development of the eighteen republics that acknowledge the maternity of Spain suggests naturally a comparison in point of interest with the three similar phases in the evolution of the United States. No one who has sounded the depths of Spanish colonization can help feeling the intrinsic superiority of its attraction over the record of English activities. The latter seems drab and dull beside it. Not only were the personages, scenes, and circumstances so utterly different, but the actual conditions brought about by

the closeness of contact between the Spaniards and the native inhabitants of America, contrasted with the aloofness that characterized the relations of the English with the Indians, and the significance of this divergence in attitude and policy for later ages, render a study of Spanish achievements one of the most fascinating fields of inquiry imaginable. Above all, it is the persistence of the Spanish type of civilization, its ideas and institutions, its traditions and culture, its psychology, its customs and usages, in the face of the Anglo-Saxon type, which compels attention. What were its fundamentals? How did they develop? Wherein lies the secret of the strength of the Spanish spirit which prevails to the south of the United States, over against the powerful influences, mental and material, that emanate from the huge domains of Anglo-Saxonism in North America? These are questions that have never been adequately answered.

The Thirteen Colonies that severed their dependence upon Great Britain could all have been put into one of the smaller poli-

tical divisions of colonial Spanish America, into what is now the single republic of Colombia. Their population at the time was probably not a fifth of the number of inhabitants then subject to the rule of Spain. Their actual struggle for independence, carried on in a tiny area and under a single leader, lasted little more than six years, whereas the revolt of the Spanish colonies under many leaders and ranging over a vast territory endured for nearly twenty years. And if thrilling deeds of heroism and all that in war appeals to an imagination that blends romance with reality are what is desired, they abound beyond measure in the annals of the mighty conflict that caused the flag of Spain to be lowered forever on the western continents.

Then, when the former dominions in the New World given by Columbus to Castile and León entered upon their republican independence, a story begins which is one of the most interesting in human annals. Nowhere on earth is there gathered together such an array of states, politically separate and yet united in the essential

features of their civilization, as in Spanish America. Nowhere else can there be found such an extraordinary fusion of races with all that this signifies for the study of the share of each in molding national and popular character. It is the greatest sociological laboratory in existence. Moreover, the vicissitudes through which the republics have passed in adapting their inheritance to new conditions; the problems of every description that have arisen; the manifold experiments that they have tried, the ways in which they have struggled to win recognition from their fellow nations and the manner in which such recognition has been accorded; the contributions of their type of life and thought to the civilization of the world at large; the opportunities that they offer to men of enterprise from every land—these are themes that require an adequate knowledge of the past before present conditions can be understood.

Whatever can be done, accordingly, to focus public attention on the necessity of striking at the roots of the history of countries representative of a civilization so

different from ours and whose destinies are linked so closely with our own, deserves the heartiest recognition. Such a service is rendered by the Corbacho Collection of South American Historical Manuscripts. Exhibited three years ago in connection with the International Historical Congress at Buenos Aires, and very recently under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, it is now shown for the first time in New York. The entire collection, housed in the residence of its owner at Lima, Peru, numbers upwards of three hundred thousand items. It is undoubtedly the largest and richest of its kind in private hands to be found anywhere in the Americas. Some two thousand of the rarest and most interesting documents are here exhibited.

Señor Jorge M. Corbacho, by whose courtesy extended through The Hispanic Society of America this wealth of historical material is made known to the public of New York, is a member of the Peruvian Congress. Grandson of one of the great leaders in the struggle for the independence

of his native land, he traces his ancestry back to the proudest lineages of colonial times. It was the intimacy of his relationship to families whose careers were often identical with the history of Peru as colony and republic which gave him the impulse toward the work of collection. Endowed, also, with an unusually ardent sense of appreciation for records of the past, he entered upon a tireless search for material that might reveal how close the union of his kin and country was in patriotic thought and deed. Even as a boy of fourteen, at a time when other lads make hobbies of more ephemeral things, he interested himself in picking up as best he could various old documents that told about the achievements of the men who laid the foundations of Spanish civilization in South America, and guided its evolution through the centuries that have elapsed since the days when Europeans first trod the shores of the southern continent. Beginning at home with the manuscripts that recorded the career of his own family and then of its relatives, immediate and remote, he gradu-

ally broadened his activities of research until he had traveled far and wide through Peru itself and into the adjoining republics of Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile. Undaunted by a thousand and one obstacles of ignorance, uncertainty, inertia, suspicion, reticence, and reluctance, with which his pathway of investigation was beset, he left no means of access untried and lost no chance, however unfavorable it might seem, of adding a single item more to his stock.

How Señor Corbacho uncovered the hiding-places of the manuscripts that he has brought together is a story that affords a glimpse into the quaint customs of colonial times which still survive in many parts of Peru. The chief sources of his collection are family archives and stray papers gathered up by the Indians. Among the five or six million people who live scattered over a region easily the size of seven of our largest western states, somewhat less than a fifth perhaps is of Spanish origin. It includes many a family whose ancestral tree branches off from the "conquistadores,"

others descended from ancestors of high rank and station in the colonial service of Spain, still others from the protagonists in the drama of national emancipation. Revering the glories of long ago and venerating the memories of the men who had brought them renown, these families have striven zealously to preserve everything that might recall the achievements of their forefathers. They may dwell amid obscurity and poverty, secluded in a remote village or small town or in the narrow alleys or neglected streets of a city, tenanted a mansion which, though its gateway may be surmounted by an ancient escutcheon, is little more than a crumbling semblance of bygone splendor; and yet they piously set apart a room in which to keep their precious heirlooms. To these relics, whatever their nature, whether documents, portraits, furniture, articles of dress and adornment and the like, they cling with a tenacity which only the pressure of absolute want can loosen. Seldom shown even to intimate friends and still less to the casual visitor, many an object that would gladden the

heart of the collector of the rare and curious in art, history, and literature lies secreted away in the homes of the once wealthy and powerful, who guard the treasures of their traditions even while they struggle to eke out the bare requirements of physical existence. Only to him who has a lineage comparable with their own is access permitted, and the possibility afforded of acquiring now and then some of these mementos of the past. It is from the archival repositories of the proud old families of Peru that Señor Corbacho has drawn many of the finest manuscripts in his collection.

Less fruitful was his search among the Indians in mountain, hamlets and villages, far removed from road or railway. In the days of their ancestors, long before strange, bearded men-at-arms scaled the Andes and planted the banner of Spain on their heights, there was no knowledge of paper or of written characters. What the word of mouth could not convey was transmitted by a bundle of knotted cords of various colors and lengths. Thus it was, when

anything in the shape of a manuscript fell into the hands of the natives, they regarded it with superstitious awe. Were they to destroy it, vengeance from on high would surely be visited upon them. Unable to read or write and rarely taught to do so, no matter how and whither the influence of the European might penetrate in other respects, the bulk of the native inhabitants never became altogether accustomed to the handiwork of the men from another continent, who covered some unknown substance with mysterious signs that had an equally mysterious meaning. When they served as soldiers in the colonial militia or revolutionary armies, for example, and happened to find a bit of paper with such characters on it, they stored it away in some nook or cranny of their huts and kept it religiously. Here Señor Corbacho unearthed many a priceless document, and secured it with infinitely less trouble than he had had in learning where it was, or in persuading the scions of ancient Spanish lineage to yield something out of their ancestral hoard.

For twenty-one years the still youthful collector has kept unremittingly at his task, and cherishes the hope that he may increase the total number of his manuscripts to a million. Though the materials assembled thus far relate very largely to Peru and Bolivia, along with much that concerns Chile, Paraguay, and Argentina, he seeks to have the scope expanded so as to include all of the countries in Spanish South America. Whether he succeeds in his quest or not, it is his purpose, in 1921, to present practically the entire collection as a memorial to his native land on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Peruvian independence. Out of it he will reserve only those portions which are valuable merely for the autographs they contain or which refer solely to neighboring states. By means of historical and archeological institutes, furthermore, which he proposes to create, and through the aid of the Society of Antiquaries which he has already founded, Señor Corbacho aims to carry the development of historical studies far beyond any point that has yet been reached in a

AND MONOGRAPHS

South American country through private initiative.

The measure of advantage that Peru may derive from a gift of this sort, and from the manifold uses to which it promises to be put, is not easy to estimate. A nation so rich, not in natural resources alone, but in monuments and memories of a past that ranges back into dim, prehistoric ages—so bestrewn with such relics in fact as to be a veritable “land of ruins”—cannot fail to possess a tremendous power of attraction for both archeologists and historians. Since its public archives were in large part scattered and destroyed during the disastrous war with Chile about forty years ago, the student finds among what it left comparatively little to interest him and the existing facilities for investigation too defective to warrant serious effort. Now, with the huge nucleus provided by the Corbacho Collection and the activities that are to proceed from it, the situation bids fair to undergo a vast improvement. Should the example thus set be followed by many other representatives of the ancient

families of the country who may see fit to part with their ancestral treasures in the interest of the advancement of science, Peru is assured of becoming a great center of organized research in Spanish America.

The two thousand items selected by Señor Corbacho for the purpose of the present exhibition may be divided chronologically into two classes: those having to do with the era of the "conquistadores" and with events or personages of a somewhat later period, and those relating to the origin and development of the wars of independence. The latter are far more numerous. Geographically the collection is centered mainly about Peru and Bolivia. In making this choice out of the hundreds of thousands of documents in his collection, Señor Corbacho had the probable interests of Americans immediately in mind. He knew the pride that they take in the classic work of Prescott, which was the first to depict with all the masterly coloring of the artist inspired by his theme the valorous deeds of the Spanish conquerors who









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[Hispanic Society of America
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[Pt. 2]



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G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
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LIBRARY

CATALOGUE

I

Francisco Pizarro, founder of Lima, 1535

(3 papers)

Martín Pizarro

Gonzalo Pizarro

Diego Pizarro

Pedro Pizarro

Documents
Auto-
graphed
by the
*Conquista-
dores*

Juan Ortiz de Zárate, Adelantado of Rio
de la Plata

Alvaro de Mendaña, Adelantado of the
(Solomon) Islands

Pedro Valdivia, founder of Santiago de
Chile

Sebastian de Belalcazar, founder of Quito

Lorenzo Aldana, founder of Pasto

Francisco Angulo, founder of Huancavelica

Martin de Loyola, founder of San Luis

Gomez Arias Dávila, founder of Huanuco

Manuel García de Carbajal, founder of Arequipa

Gil Ramirez Dávalos, founder of Cuenca, 1557, Balsa, 1559, Avila, Logroño and Archidona, 1561

Melchor Vasquez Dávalos, founder of Quijos, Avila and Alcalá del Rio, 1561

Juan Bohon, founder of La Serena.

Bruno Zavala, founder of Montevideo

CONTRACTS OF *CONQUISTADORES*

Juan Campos Redondo

Pedro de Candía

Santiago de Azoca

Juan Ortiz de Zárate

Juan Bohon

Francisco de Chávez

Pedro Anzures de Campo Redondo

Hernando Revete

Gerónimo Alderete, Adelantado of Arauco

Conquistadores

Sebastian Sanchez de Merlo

Gomez de Soliz

CATALOGUE

3

Gerónimo de Aliaga
 Juan Ruiz de Marchena
 Licenciado Rodrigo Niño
 Francisco Ampuero
 Alonzo de Cáceres
 Alonzo de Cardenas
 Antonio de Rivero
 Lorenzo Estupiñan
 Garcia Salcedo (Veedor 1535)
 Nicolas de Rivera (el viejo)
 Nicolas de Rivera (el joven)
 Juan de Cáceres (Tesorero 1535)
 Hernando Revete

Chroniclers
 etc.

Cieza de Leon
 Aúgustin de Zárate
 Juan de Betanzos
 José de Acosta
 Carrasco del Saz
 Leon Pinelo
 Pedro de Oña
 Escalona de Agüero
 Antonio Calancha
 Juan Solórzano Pereyra
 Pedro de Peralta
 Antonio de Ulloa

Pedro Pizarro
Jorge Juan
Diego Andrés Rocha
Pedro Frasso
Miguel Feijóo de Sosa
Alexandro Malaspina
Juan de Palafox y Mendoza

Autographed Document by Santo Toribio
Mogrobejo, 1590.

Autograph of Doña Beatriz, grand-daughter
of the Inca, Huayna Capac.

Personal letter of the Viceroy, Marques
Cañete, to the Licentiate Martinez, 1557.

Information concerning the Life and
Miracles of San Francisco Solano, 1629.

Chronicle of Lima by Don José de Muga-
buru from 1640 to 1690.

Letter of the American scholar, Don Euse-
bio Llano Zapata, the famous author of
"Memórias Histórico-Físicas, Crítico-
Apologéticas, de la América Meridional,"

addressed to Dr. Pedro José Bravo de Castilla, concerning his book and the publication of it in the near future, supported by the Minister of the Indias, Don Julian de Arriaga. The attached letter of the Minister relating to his work and a proof of the title page and index of said book. 1757.

Diary of a journey from Buenos Aires to Lima and Huancavelica, by Don Lázaro de Rivera, governor of Paraguay, with map of the Pilcomayo, 1803.

Book containing the title of nobility conferred on Losada and Saavedra, and family tree. 1720.

Book containing the title of Count of San Carlos, signed by Charles III, 1781.

Official dispatch of the corregidor Arriaga to the Visitador Areche, enumerating his services as governor of Tucumán, in connection with the war with Portugal and in the defense of Buenos Aires. Cuzco, July 22, 1780. Arriaga was the cause of the Revolution of Tupac-Amarú.

Revolution
of Tupac-
Amarú

Antequera	<p>Document executed before the celebrated Antequera, examining judge at Asunción, Paraguay, relative to the death of certain Indians, for which the Governor and Captain-General Diego de los Reyes Balmaceda were held responsible in the judgment of the residency which superseded him. 1721.</p> <p>Manuscript of verse relating the tragedy of Don José de Antequera, chief of the communists of Paraguay, and of other pitiful events which took place in Lima, on July 5, 1731.</p>
Documents relating to the Revolution of Tupac-Amaru, 1780	<p>Protest of Diego Cristobal Tupac-Amaru, demanding that the name Tupac-Amaru be dropped.</p> <p>Autographed documents by Diego Cristobal and Mariano Tupac-Amaru.</p> <p>Official report of the Visitador, Don José Antonio de Areche, relative to the revolution of Tupac-Amaru, 1781.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>Report by the Intendente of Huancavelica to the effect that the Indians of Ako-</p>

bamba were declaring that they would not be subjects of the King of Spain or the King of England, unless he should be a descendant of the Incas. 1798.

Judicial sentence pronounced in the execrable and horrible case against Gabriel Aguila, José Manuel Ubalde, Marcos Dongo, and other individuals because of rebellion and uprising against "our Catholic Monarchs." 1805. Signed by the President and Judges of the Royal Audiencia of Cuzco. (See the memorial of the viceroy, Gabriel de Aviles.)

Documents
Relating
to the
Conspiracy
of Cuzco,
1805

Autographs of

José Manuel Valdéz

Marcos Dongo

Marcos Palomino

Manuel Valverde

Coronel Mariano Campero

Coronel Pablo Astete

all of whom were implicated in the conspiracy.

Declaration of loyalty to the King, in favor of Coronel Mariano Campero,

British
Invasion
of Buenos
Aires, 1807

with ruling of the case against Aguilar and Ubalde.

Communication from the Town Council of Buenos Aires to the Municipalities of Peru, informing them of the invasion by the English and soliciting resources in arms and money to expel them. January 27, 1807.

Communication from the Town Council of Buenos Aires, thanking the Municipalities of Peru for their remittances of supplies. May 27, 1807.

Communication of the Town Council of Buenos Aires to the Municipalities of Peru, transmitting detailed report of the invasion of the English at Montevideo and of the capture and reconquest of Buenos Aires. Capitulary Chamber, Buenos Aires. July 10, 1807. Signed by Martin de Alzaga, Esteban Villanueva, Manuel Mansilla, Manuel Ortíz Basualdo, José Antonio Capdevila, Martin de Monasterio, Antonio Piran, Manuel Fernandez

de Agüero, Juan Bautista de Yriarte, and Benito de Iglesias. (The printed treaty between the Catholic Monarch and His Britannic Majesty, represented by their respective commanding generals, is enclosed.)

Official communication of Cornelio de Saavedra, Chief of the *Legion de Patricios* of Buenos Aires, enclosing an account of the condition of the forces of the Legion in the days of the invasion of the Capital by the enemy. July, 1807.

Summary of report by the Guayaquil government for improper and discordant expressions against the security or the state by Colonel Jacinto Bejarano. 1806. (Refers to the taking of Buenos Aires by the English.)

Legion of Patricians of Buenos Aires. Conditions encountered by the Legion during the days when the enemy invaded the capital in July, 1807, according to the *Revista* of the month of July of that year.

Circumstances which resulted in the distribution of the three battalions of the corps of Patricians in the siege and defense of Buenos Aires, when it was attacked by an English army of more than 10,000 men under command of Lieutenant-General John Whitelocke, July, 1807. (Printed folio.)

Legion of Patricians. Circumstances which manifested themselves among the members of the corps of Patricians: the dead, wounded, and slightly injured in the attack upon their position on the 3d to the 6th of the current month. Buenos Aires, November 27, 1807. (Printed folio.)

Circumstances which led to the order of the Cabildo of the capital, forming an auditorship, to raise funds by means of a new tax levy and contributions from the generous and loyal populace of the city and from the provinces of the viceroyalty, from August 12, 1806, when the reconquest of the capital was confirmed, to December 31, 1809. (Printed folio.)

Communication of the Cabildo of Buenos Aires, signed by Don Juan José Lesica, Manuel José de Ocampo, Jayme Nadal y Guarda, and Juan de Llano, remitting to the States General the increment of contributions collected. Buenos Aires, February 27, 1810.

Secret despatch of the Governor of Guayaquil to the Viceroy of Peru, accompanied by a copy of the letters which he had received from the Infanta Carlota of Spain, resident in Rio de Janeiro. Guayaquil, November 14, 1809.

Infanta
Carlota,
1808

Manifiesto addressed to the loyal vassals of His Majesty The Catholic King of Spain and the Indies by Her Royal Highness Carlota Joaquina, Infanta of Spain, Princess of Portugal and Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, August 19, 1808.

Information relative to the Revolution of La Paz—taken from the city of Puno, September 6, 1809.

Revolution
of La Paz,
1809

Communication of the Revolutionary Cabildo of La Paz to the governor, Don

Manuel Quimper, threatening to invade La Paz. September 15, 1809. (Copy accompanies these documents.)

Communication of the Cabildo of La Paz to the governor, Don Manuel Quimper, relative to the military equipment for the invasion of La Paz. September 13, 1809. (Copy of communications of Murillo accompany.)

Official decree of General José Manuel de Goyeneche, ordering the capture of those implicated in the Revolution of Murillo. General Headquarters, La Paz, December 31, 1809.

Communication of General Goyeneche to Governor Quimper sending him an account of the traitors who should be captured. December 31, 1809.

Manifesto of General Goyeneche to the inhabitants of La Paz after having executed the leaders of the Revolution of Murillo. It contains an official statement of the hanging of Murillo and his companions.

Information transmitted by the governor of Puno, Don Tadeo Zarate, regarding

certain persons implicated in the Revolution of Murillo. August 4, 1810.

Communication of Lázaro de Ribera, ex-governor of Paraguay, enclosing the proclamation of the Viceroy Abascal relative to the Revolution of Buenos Aires. July 21, 1810.

Revolution of the 25th of May, 1810

Proclamation of the Viceroy Don José Fernando de Abascal y Sosa with reference to the Revolution of Buenos Aires. Lima, July 13, 1810. (Printed.)

Proclamation of the Marquis of Casa Irujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty Ferdinand VII. to the Court of Brazil, addressed to the Spanish inhabitants of Latin America, relative to the Revolution of Buenos Aires. June 16, 1810.

Circular letter of the Marquis of Casa Irujo, suspending the previous proclamation. June 20, 1810. (Printed.)

Proclamation of the Viceroy Abascal to the inhabitants of Peru, condemning the revolutionists at Buenos Aires and announcing that at their own request the

provinces of the Audiencia of Charcas had remained annexed to the viceroyalty of Peru. July 13, 1810. •

Note of Colonel Saavedra, member of the revolutionary Junta of Buenos Aires to Colonel Domingo French, announcing a resolution of the Junta. Buenos Aires, July 23, 1810.

Insurrec-
tion of
Tacna,
1811

Documents in the handwriting of Francisco Antonio de Zela, who was the first to utter the cry of Independence in Peru in 1811, relating to the duties of the office which he filled in Tacna. 1802-1810.

Proceedings of a lawsuit prosecuting Francisco Antonio de Zela, revolutionary leader of the insurrection of Tacna, June 20, 1811.

Correspondence of the Intendente of Arequipa, Don Bartolome Maria de Salamanca, to the sub-delegate of Arica, relative to the insurrection of Don Francisco Antonio de Zela in Tacna on the 20th of June, 1811.

Decree of the Criminal Court of the Royal Audiencia of Lima, passing the sentence

against Don Francisco
and two of his com-
g the confiscation of
declaring various re-
acna included in the
812.

ers of the Royal Army
of General Don José
neche. General Head-
November 14, 1810 to
12. (With the "Visto
of General Goyeneche.)
-leather binding.)

n Potosí relative to the
age taken for the re-
of Buenos Aires. Sig-
ral Gonzales Balcarce
ine generals 1810-1812.

Castelli-
Goyeneche

cribing another communication addressed to the Governing Board of Buenos Aires. August 18, 1811.

Receipts signed by Manuel Perez, of Urudinea, afterwards General and President of Bolivia. May to June, 1811.

Official dispatch of Dr. Juan José Castelli, General-in-chief of the patriot army, to the sub-delegate of Poopo, after his defeat, ordering the requisition of abandoned arms for the scattered troops. General Headquarters, Oruro, July 5, 1811.

Invitation of the Marquis of Torre Tagle to the Thanksgiving Mass and Dedication to Santa Rosa of the banner captured from the insurgents of Buenos Aires, who were defeated by General Goyeneche. July 16, 1811.

Invitation of the Cabildo of Lima to a demonstration of rejoicing over the victory of General Goyeneche over the Argentine forces.

"The victory of the royal arms by Mr. Goyeneche in the Grand Desagudero."
Dedicated by the society of comedians

to the distinguished and most noble corps for the Spanish peace of Peru. July 29, 1811.

Petition of the celebrated guerilla warrior of Upper Peru, Don Carlos Bolaños, to the Junta of Cochabamba, requesting power to use his influence in their favor among the Indians of Sicasica, whom the infamous Pumacahua had seduced and won over to the royalist cause. 1811.

Commission of Captain, expedited in favor of Carlos de Bolaños by the celebrated revolutionary commander of Upper Peru, General Francisco Monroy, under authority from the General-in-chief of the Army of Buenos Aires. Headquarters, Jujuy, 1812.

Three personal letters of General Goyeneche to Don Manuel Quimper with news of his campaign against the Argentines. January 9-July 8-September 25, 1812.

Goy-
eneche-
Tristan

Proclamation of General Goyeneche relative to the military operations of the patriot general, Manuel Belgrano, Gen-

eral Headquarters at Potosí, August 16, 1812.

Communication of General Goyeneche, enclosing copy of a proclamation of the Argentine general, Manuel Belgrano. General Headquarters at Potosí, August 17, 1812.

Communication of General Goyeneche to the Intendente of Puno, enclosing reports of the victory of the Royal Army of Vanguardía to the command of General Pio de Tristán. Headquarters at Potosí, September 4, 1812.

Official dispatch of the royalist general, Don Domingo Tristán, enclosing the official report of General Goyeneche on the defeat of the patriot army in Jujuy. Headquarters at Potosí, October 21, 1812.

Official dispatch of the Minister of Affairs Overseas to the Intendente of Huan-cavelica, enclosing a copy of the proclamation of the Regency in Spain to the inhabitants of America, exhorting them not to separate from the mother country. Cadiz, August 30, 1812.

Note of the royalist general, Domingo Tristán, to Governor Quimper, transmitting to him reports of the campaign against the patriot army of the Argentines. La Paz, October 2, 1812.

Note "reservadisima" of General Tristán, reporting the defeat suffered by the Royal Army in Salta. La Paz, March 12, 1813.

Writs of the second insurrection at Tacna in 1813.

Communication of the Intendente of Arequipa, Don José Grabiél Moscoso, relative to the revolution of Arequipa under leadership of Manuel de Rivero. November 24, 1813.

"Battle of Vilcapugio—gloriously won on the first day of October, 1813, by the National Army of Peru under command of Field Marshal Don Joaquín de la Pezuela, against that of the insurgents of Buenos Aires under command of their chief, Don Manuel Belgrano." (Seal.)

Payllar-
delle-
Rivero

Battle of
Vilcapugio

Inscription and plan of the escutcheons made by order of the viceroy of Peru for award to the officials and soldiers who distinguished themselves in the battles of Vilcapugio and Wiluma. (The models accompany them.)

Revolution
of Cuzco,
1814

Autographs of the revolutionary leaders of Cuzco:

Angulo y
Pumaca-
hua

José, Vicente y Mariano Angulo,
Brigadier Mateo García Pumacahua,
Coronel José Gabriel Béjar,
Agustin Chacón Bezerra,
Juan Tomás Moscoso.

Note of Don Vicente Angulo to Don Pedro José Barriga, nominating him Secretary of War. Headquarters at Arequipa, November 14, 1814.

Official dispatch from the Intendente of La Paz to the viceroy Abascal, informing him of the state of his province by reason of the rebellion in Cuzco. Copies of notes received from revolutionary leaders are enclosed. August 31, 1814.

Authorization granted by the Revolutionary Junta of Arequipa to Dr. Jacinto Ferrandiz and Carlos Jara, resident in Buenos Aires, to celebrate with that government a treaty of union, peace, and alliance. Arequipa, December 1, 1814.

Official dispatch of the Governor of La Paz, the Marquis of Val de Hoyos, reporting the triumph of the royal arms in Pomabamba. La Paz, May 1, 1814.

Decree of the Cabildo of La Paz with reference to the communication received by Don José Angulo, revolutionary leader of Cuzco. August 19, 1814.

Proclamation of the Governor of La Paz, the Marquis of Val de Hoyos, making public the defeat of the patriots at Pomabamba. 1814.

Official dispatch of Juan Manuel Pinelo, one of the leaders of the revolution of Cuzco, to Don Ramón Echenique, requesting a commission as sergeant-major in the patriot army. Acora, September, 1814.

Communication which the royalist commander Allende sent to the Intendente of Cochabamba, giving account in detail of his victory over the insurgent leader, Gandarillas. Campamento de Vinto, April 15, 1815.

List of officials and troops who participated in the action against Gandarillas. Campamento de Vinto, April 15, 1815.

Military orders of the Curate, Don Ildefonso de las Muñecas, famous leader of the revolution of Cuzco in 1814 and that of Upper Peru in 1815.

Correspondence of guerilla patriots of the Province of Larecaja in Upper Peru, addressed to Pumacahua, Father Muñecas, and others. 1815.

Autographs of the royalist general, Don Juan Ramirez, who put down the revolution in Cuzco.

Proclamation of the viceroy of Peru, the Marquis de la Concordia, to the inhabitants of Buenos Aires, exhorting them to submit to the King. Lima, February 26, 1814.

“Announcements of the occurrences in Guayaquil upon the entrance of insurgent ships from Buenos Aires.” Anonymous report. Guayaquil. 1816.

Cruiser of
Admiral
Brown,
1816

Autograph of the governor of Guayaquil, Brigadier Don Bartolomé Cucalón, defender of Guayaquil.

Autograph of the Brigadier, Juan Manuel de Mendiburu, captured by Admiral Brown in Guayaquil, February 12, 1816.

Communication sent by General Pezuela to Colonel Francisco de Paula Gonzalez, transmitting copy of message received from Colonel Zenteno, describing his victories over forces under command of Camargo, who was killed in battle. General Headquarters, Santiago de Cotagaita, April 16, 1816.

Autograph of General Don Rafael Maroto, General-in-chief of the defeated royalist army at Chacabuco.

Battle of
Chacabuco

Diploma, authorized by General Pueyrredon, Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America (Argentine Republic), to Brigadier-General Don

Bernardo O'Higgins, awarding him a medal in gold for his conduct in the campaign of Chacabuco. February 12, 1817.

Battle of
Maipú

Autograph of Brigadier Mariano Osorio, Governor and Captain-General of Chile. Relations of the officials, sergeants and soldiers who participated in the battle of Maipú, April 5, 1818, with a view of Generals Martinez and Necochea.

Indictment of imprisonment against Captain Esteban Rodriguez for not having given quarter to the prisoners of Maipú, when he had orders to harass them but not to kill. It contains decrees and information of Generals Canterac, Garcia Camba, Rubin de Celis, and Morote.

Song dedicated to "the glorious hero of Chacabuco and Maipu, and to his valiant troops."

Lord
Cochrane,
1819

Petition of the Archbishop and Ecclesiastical Council of Lima addressed to the King of Spain, requesting the continuation in command of the viceroy Pezuela,

seconded by Generals La Mar, Llano, and others, for his meritorious conduct in resisting the attacks of Cochrane against Callao, March 27, 1820. Among the signatures are those of Bartolome de las Heras, José Manuel Bermudez (the author), Jorge de Benavente (afterward archbishop), Javier de Luna Pizarro (President of the first Peruvian Congress in 1821).

Autograph of Lord Cochrane.

Relation of what the viceroy, Don Valentin Rodriguez, performed in the attack of Lord Cochrane upon the frigate "Esmeralda."

Expense book of the frigate "Esmeralda." Aboard the "Esmeralda" in Talcaguano. February 27, 1818. (With the approval of the commandant, Luis de Coiy.)

Autograph of Colonel Don Gregorio Escobedo, author of the revolution of Guayaquil.

Revolution of Guayaquil, 1820

Autograph of the poet and patriot, Don José Joaquin de Olmedo, President of the Governing Junta of Guayaquil.

Private instructions given by Don José de Olmedo to Don Nicolas Aguilar, April 14, 1821.

Communication of General Antonio José de Sucre to General San Martín, reporting upon the reaction from the gunboats in Guayaquil in favor of the King. General Headquarters, Guayaquil, July 20, 1821.

Note of Don José de Olmedo to Don Nicolas Aguilar relative to the insurrection of the gunboats.

Note of Don José de Olmedo to General San Martín, announcing the triumph of Carabobo, and other notes of the campaign. Guayaquil, September 5, 1821.

Note of General Sucre to General San Martín, announcing the capture of Caracas by the patriot army and the evacuation of the plaza at La Guayra. General Headquarters, Guayaquil, July 29, 1821.

Note of Don José de Olmedo to General San Martín, outlining military operations. Guayaquil, July 20, 1821.

Communication of Don Pedro J. Roca, member of the Junta of the Government of Guayaquil, to General Guido regarding military preparations. January 24, 1821.

File of papers bearing on the flight of Commander Brown (brother of Admiral Brown) of the brig *Maipu* and his refuge on board the British warship *Tyril*. Contains an interesting controversy between the viceroy Pezuela and Commander Gordon Falcon of the warship, and information regarding the Commandant of Marines at Callao. May 12, to June 2, 1820.

Communication of General Don Juan Antonio Alvarez de Arenales to the Ecclesiastical Cabildo, threatening those who had not participated in the oath of Independence, and enjoining them to take the oath or to ask for their passports. Huamanga, November 5, 1820.

Proclamation autographed by General Arenales, calling a meeting of the populace of the Intendencia of Tarma to take

Campaigns
of General
Arenales,
1821-1822

the oath of Independence. November 28, 1820.

Proclamation autographed by Don Mariano Ricafort, Brigadier of the National Army and General commanding the Division of the Reserve of the inhabitants of the district of Cangayo, previous to sacking and burning it, requesting them to submit to the King. He says to them: "I will return with my division, I will destroy all the villages and dwellings, I will despoil everything, I will put to the sword everybody I meet, without respect to age or sex."

Communication of the Cabildo of Huancavelica to General Arenales relative to his campaign. June 30, 1821.

"Liberating Army of Peru. General state of affairs, armament and munitions, with an expression of the condition of uniform and equipment." Signed by the Chilean general, Francisco Antonio Pinto, with O.K. by General Alvarado. Lima, July 15, 1822.

Watchwords and countersigns of the Liberating Army.

“Las limeñas—todas quieren—ser patriotas.”—Lima, March 21, 1822.

“Los enemigos—es menester buscarlos—y los batiremos.”—Lima, March 30, 1822.

“Las mujeres pocas—que no son—patriotas—lo son ya.”—Lima, March 30, 1822.

“Nuestra virtuosa—constancia es el escollo—de los enemigos.” Pinto. Lima, February 19, 1822.

“Los enemigos huirán—al momento que se presenten—los soldados—de la patria.” Pinto. Lima, May 8, 1822.

“Dios—protege—la causa—de America.” Pinto. Lima, May 16, 1822.

“El día de mañana—es uno—de los mas favorables a la America.” Pinto. May 24, 1822.

“El Peru recibe—con docilidad—todo lo bueno—y lo util.” Pinto. May 23, 1822.

Report of the victory of Pichincha transmitted by General Santa Cruz to General Tomas Guido. General Headquarters, Quito, May 28, 1822.

Battle of Pichincha, May 24, 1822

Communication of General Santa Cruz to General Guido, enclosing the document of capitulation of Pichincha. General Headquarters, Quito, June 7, 1822.

Autograph of General Don Melchor Aymerich, General-in-chief of the Royal Army, which surrendered in Pichincha.

Reports made by General Santa Cruz of the events which characterized most particularly the battle of Pichincha. Quito, May 28, 1822.

Note of General Don Andres Santa Cruz to General Santa Cruz, announcing military operations at Piura, August 23, 1822.

Correspondence of the Chairman of the Governing Board of Guayaquil, Olmedo, of General Sucre, Commander-in-chief of the Colombian Army, and of General La Mar, with General San Martín and the Supreme Delegate, concerning the occurrences of Guayaquil and the campaign of Pichincha. 1821-1822.

Battle of
Junin,
August 6,
1824

Autographed document of Colonel Isidoro Suarez, hero of the battle of Junin.

Report transmitted by the viceroy, Don José de La Serna, falsifying the victory of the patriots in the battle of Junin. Andahuaylos, August 11, 1824.

Letter of the noted Dean Funes of Buenos Aires to General Juan Salazar, congratulating him over the battle of Junin. Buenos Aires, October 2, 1824.

Note of General Arenales to General Salazar, congratulating him over the battle of Junin. Salta, October 20, 1824.

Note of the Minister of State of Buenos Aires, Don Manuel J. García, to General Salazar, with congratulations over his victory of Junin. Buenos Aires, October 2, 1824.

First report of the battle of Ayacucho transmitted by General Sucre to the Liberator Bolívar. December 9, 1824.

Battle of Ayacucho, December 9, 1824

Second report of the battle of Ayacucho, transmitted by General Sucre to the Liberator Bolívar. (Unpublished.) General Headquarters, Ayacucho, December 10, 1824. (Archives of General Otero, Argentina.)

Treaty of capitulation of Ayacucho, signed by General Sucre, General-in-chief of the Army of Liberation, and by the royalist general, Don José Canterac. Ayacucho, December 9, 1824.

Printed copy of the treaty of capitulation of Ayacucho. December 9, 1824.

Report of the Curate of Jauricocha to the Governor of Paucarbamba, announcing the victory of Ayacucho, and the pass of Colonel Medina to Lima, with the reports of the battle and orders of General Canterac for the surrender of the stronghold of Callao. December 11, 1824.

Reports of the authorities, announcing the triumph of the army of the patriots in Ayacucho. December 9, 1824.

Communication of Don Antonio Gálvez to Governor Cháves, recounting the occurrence of the assassination of the bearer of the reports of the battle of Ayacucho. Huancavelica, December 13, 1824.

Communication of the Governor of Huancavelica, Don Francisco Cháves, to General Santa Cruz, announcing the assassi-

nation of Colonel Medina, bearer of the reports of the battle of Ayacucho, and the loss of these documents. Huanca-velica, December 13, 1824.

List of the chiefs and officials of the Spanish Army who capitulated in Ayacucho, made by Don José María Corbacho. Arequipa, 1824.

Instructions from General Sucre to General Don Francisco de Paula Otero to complete the details of surrender in Arequipa specified by the capitulation of Ayacucho. Guamanga, December 12, 1824.

Official dispatch of the royalist general, Don José Canterac, to General Sucre, relative to the treaty of Ayacucho. December 17, 1824.

Communications of General Cantarac to the Intendente of Puno ordering him to comply with the treaty of Ayacucho. Huamanga, December 11, 1824. Cuzco, December 17, 1824.

Letter of the royalist general, Don Pio de Tristán, to General Otero, announcing that he had resigned his command under

the viceroy, and had given orders to the commandants, Arana and Aballe, to recognize and comply with the treaties of Ayacucho and Arequipa. December 30, 1824.

Official dispatch of the royalist general, Don Pio Tristán, to the Liberator Bolívar, announcing that he had been appointed viceroy by the Audiencia and Corporations of Cuzco as a consequence of the imprisonment of the governor, La Serna, in the battle of Ayacucho. He congratulates him upon his victories and says: "If a transaction which does not compromise my honor before the nation which I have served and before an impartial world reduces me to the point of not having use of the resources of defense which even these backward provinces provide, your Excellency, ordering it, will elevate your name to the highest degree of glory, and I shall be able to flatter myself as having contributed without dishonor to the peace and prosperity of my country. . . ." Arequipa, December 24, 1824.

Official dispatch of the royalist general, Brigadier Juan B. de Lavalle, to General Otero, relative to complying with the treaty of capitulation of Ayacucho. Arequipa, December 30, 1824.

Letter of the royalist general, Gerónimo Valdéz, to General Francisco de Paula Otero, announcing the compliance with the treaty of capitulation of Ayacucho, and his return to Spain. Comaná, December 31, 1824.

"Calculation of property belonging to a Brigadier Chief, officials, and surrendering troops, who returned to Europe on half pay." March 29, 1825.

List of chiefs, officials, and surrendering troops, who returned to Europe at the command of Brigadier Don Antonio Tur and embarked in the frigate, Portia. Pisco, March 29, 1825.

Correspondence of participants of the capitulating Spanish Army in Ayacucho. Ica, May 18, 1825.

Documents relative to the organization and preparation of the victory and march on Ayacucho, which terminated Spanish

domination in South America. September to December, 1824. (Contains 151 communications of General Sucre and 31 of Generals La Fuente, Santa Cruz, and Soler.)

Rodil:
Siege of
Callao—
1826

Proclamation of the general commanding the stronghold of Callao, Brigadier Don José Ramón Rodil, relative to the coinage of money with the bust of the King and prohibiting the circulation of revolutionist money. Real Felipe del Callao, May 6, 1824. (Pamphlet.)

Patent of mercantile navigation, awarded by Brigadier Rodil. Fortress of Real Felipe del Callao, January 1, 1825.

Proclamation of Don Bartolomé Salom, Venezuelan general-in-chief of the Coast, to the besieging troops. General Headquarters before Callao, April 12, 1825.

Proclamation of Brigadier Rodil to the defenders of Callao. Real Felipe del Callao, May 30, 1825.

Official dispatch of Brigadier Rodil to General Salom, proposing the appointment of an official who, in company with

another named by him, would meet to agree upon the terms of an honorable capitulation. Real Felipe del Callao, January 11, 1826.

Treaty of capitulation of Callao, with the following autographed sentences:

“Ratified by my previous capitulation. Real Felipe del Callao, January 22, 1826. Two o'clock in the afternoon. José Ramon Rodil.”

“Ratified likewise by my previous capitulation at 1:45 P.M. General Headquarters, Bellavista, January 22, 1826. Bartolomé Salom.”

Letter of General Salom to General Don Juan Salazar, relative to the transportation of the surrendering troops to Europe. Bellavista, January 22, 1826.

Official dispatch of Brigadier Rodil to General Salom, formulating a protest after capitulation, against the appropriation of Spanish credit by the Government of Peru. British frigate *Briton*, in the Bay of Callao, February 10, 1826.

General Order, granting awards to the besieging troops of Callao, signed by

General Miguel E. Figueredo, with O.K. of General Salom. Headquarters, Bellavista, Feb. 15, 1826.

Diploma awarded by the Council of Government of Peru, granting a medal to the besiegers of Callao. Signed by the members of the Council: Hipolito Unánue, José de Larrea y Loredó, Juan Salazar. Palace of the Supreme Government of Peru, Lima, February 10, 1826.

Resistance
of Quintanilla
Chiloé,
1826

Autograph of the royalist brigadier, Don Antonio de Quintanilla, who held out heroically in Chiloé in 1826, in which he demands payment of his income from the viceroy.

Patent granted by Brigadier Quintanilla, placing in command of the armed sloop of war "Real Felipe," Commander Villa, to execute a commission on the coasts of Peru. February 17, 1825.

Passport granted by Brigadier Quintanilla to his aid, Don Antonio Mas, employed to carry dispatches for the royalist general, Olañeta. February 17, 1825.

Instructions of Brigadier Quintanilla to Commander Juan Villa, of the sloop "Real Felipe," charging him to take as a passenger a messenger with communications for the royalist general, Olañeta. San Carlos de Chiloé, February 18, 1825.

Official dispatch of Brigadier Quintanilla to General Olañeta, stating that he would submit to his authority provided he persisted in sustaining the cause of the King. He comments upon the royalist disaster of Ayacucho, announces his military operations, and requests instructions and assistance in continuing his resistance or orders to negotiate with the patriot government of Chile. (This dispatch was taken away from the aid, Don Antonio Mas, by the patriots. Resisting the surrender of the dispatch, he tore it and ate the signature.)

Proclamations of General José de San Martín to the inhabitants of Peru and to the soldiers of the Liberating Army

San Martín

upon landing on the coasts of Peru. General Headquarters of the Army of Liberation, Pisco, September 8, 1820. First day of the Liberty of Peru. (Press of the Liberating Army.)

Proclamations of General San Martín to the Peruvians, to the inhabitants of the free departments, to the Peruvian nobility, to the soldiers of the Army of the Viceroy of Peru, to the Spanish resident in Peru, and to the citizens of Lima.

Bulletin of the United Army of Liberation. No. 1, October 5. No. 2, October 22, 1820. General Headquarters, Pisco, Press of the Army of Liberation.

Reports made to the Viceroy Pezuela by several Royalists concerning the landing of General San Martín in Pisco. September 7, 1820.

Manifiesto made by General San Martín to the people of Peru over the result of the negotiations to which he was invited by the Viceroy. Pisco, October 13, 1820. (Press of the Army of Liberation.)

Manifiesto of the sessions held among the people of Miraflores for the transactions entered upon with General San Martín and documents presented by the commissioners. Lima, Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos, 1820.

Account, with documents, of the expenses incurred for the reception in Miraflores, of the deputies of San Martín. 1820.

Letter of General San Martín to Don Clemente Merino. Retes, January 6, 1821.

Official dispatch of General San Martín to General Otero regarding matters of the campaign. Huaura, January 27, 1821.

Provisional statute enacted by the Protector of Peru for the better government of the free departments. Lima, Imprenta de Rio, 1821.

Passport granted by General San Martín. General Headquarters, Huaura, February 9, 1821.

Paper with the seal and signature of General San Martín and the Secretary of the

- Government, García del Río. 1821.
(The value of the first stamp for the years 1821, 1822 was three pesos.)
- Autographed decree regarding military classes executed by General San Martín. General Headquarters, Huaura, May 17, 1821. Signatures of San Martín, and the Secretary of War, Don Bernardo Monteagudo.
- Record book of the daily proceedings and of the assistance of the Magistrates of the Criminal Section of the National Tribunal of Lima, containing interesting data concerning the entrance of General San Martín in Lima. 1821.
- Passport signed by General San Martín. Lima, July 27, 1821.
- Patriotic ode written and dated at Lima on the same day as the official Declaration of Independence, July 28, 1821.
- Patriotic songs sung in Lima on the 28th of July, 1821.
- Official dispatch of General San Martín, ordering the striking of more medals commemorating the Oath of Independence. Lima, August 1, 1821.

Private letter of General San Martín to Colonel Fco de Paula Otero. Lima, December 22, 1821.

Letter of naturalization granted by General San Martín. Lima, 1821.

Diploma awarded by General San Martín, granting a medal to the Guerrillas. Lima, December 27, 1821.

Official dispatch of General San Martín to the Commandant Telles, giving him a military order. Lima, May, 1822.

Official dispatch of General San Martín to the Curate of Chacapalca, announcing his military operations. Lima, July, 1822.

Proclamation of General San Martín to the soldiers of the Army of Liberation. Lima, September 22, 1822.

Proclamation of General San Martín upon his retirement from Peru. Pueblo Libre, September 20, 1822.

Landing at Pisco. Campaign south of Lima. Royalist documents. 1820.

Landing at Ancón. Campaign against Lima. Official royalist documents.

Expedition of General San Martín

Archives of
General
San Martín

Private correspondence addressed to Lima and intercepted by the patriots. Information given to the Viceroy of Lima relative to the landing of General San Martín in Pisco and his military operations. 1820.

Circular of the Tribunal of the Consulate of Lima relative to the forced government loan of 300,000 pesos, levied by the Viceroy Pezuela, by reason of the landing of San Martín. A bill for 100 pesos accompanies the circular. Lima, September 13, 1820

Correspondence of the Intendente of the Army and the Commissary of War of Chile. (23 documents.)

Schedule of review of the Army of the Andes in Mendoza. November, 1819.

Schedule of review of the United Army of Liberty in Peru. 1820.

Documents belonging to the Division of the Army of the Andes in the year 1819.

Correspondence addressed to General San Martín by Generals Las Heras, Arenales, Otero, Zela, O'Higgins, Luzuriaga, Alva-

rado, Sucre, Santa Cruz, Admiral Guise, Colonel Monteagudo, Dupuy, Villar, the poet Olmedo, and others, between 1820 and 1822. (470 communications.)
 Rough drafts of official decrees, proclamations, etc. of General San Martín. 1820-1821. (125 papers.)
 Copy book of correspondence of General San Martín. Headquarters, Huaura, January to December, 1820.

Institution of the Order of the Sun, sanctioned by the Protector of Perú, General José de San Martín. Lima, October 8, 1821. (Lima, Imprenta del Rio.)

Coat of arms of the Order of the Sun: gold with enamel of red and white. Motto: "Peru to her Liberators."

Diploma of the founder of the Order of the Sun authorized by General San Martín to General Bernardo O'Higgins, Captain-General and Supreme Director of the State of Chile. December 10, 1821.

Invitation to the members of the Order of the Sun to a banquet in celebration of the first anniversary of the founda-

Order of
the Sun

tion of the Order, and the second of the landing of the patriot army in Pisco. Signature of General Tomás Guido. Lima, September 8, 1822.

Proposals submitted to the First Constitutional Congress by twenty-nine deputies for the purpose of abolishing the Order of the Sun as being opposed to the Constitution, March 8, 1825.

Proceedings concerning the extinction of the Order of the Sun, 1825.

Proposal of Deputy Paredes to the First Constitutional Congress in order that the Liberator fix the compensation to be given to persons injured by the Order of the Sun. March 9, 1825.

Bolívar

Official dispatch of the Liberator Bolívar to Vice-Admiral Guise of the Peruvian Squadron, giving him instructions. General Headquarters, Trujillo, December 25, 1823.

Noted letter of the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, to his teacher, Don Simón Rodríguez, in which he reminds him of the oath which they took in Monte Aventino,

Rome, to accomplish the independence of America, with these words:

“Do you remember when we were together at the Holy Mount in Rome to swear upon that sacred earth the liberty of our country? Certainly you have not forgotten that day of our eternal glory.”

Reverse side of the envelope of the letter of the Liberator Bolívar to his teacher, Don Simón Rodríguez, on which the following is written:

“I do not save this letter for the honor which it does me, but for that which it does to Bolívar. To admit that he owed me any ideas which so distinguished him would be to prove that nothing is lost because it is known, because his pride was his love of justice.”

Communication of Dr. don José de Larrea y Loreda, Minister of Peru to Chile, to the Liberator Bolívar, referring to his diplomatic mission. March, 1824.

Official dispatch of Vice-Admiral Guise to the Liberator Bolívar, communicating his

naval operations. Frigate, "Protector" in Samanco, April 18, 1824.

Decree autographed by Bolívar, declaring persons resident in the plaza of Callao not included in the capitulation of Ayacucho.

Palacio Dictatorial de Lima, January 5, 1825. Fourth year of the Republic.

Diploma signed by the Liberator Bolívar, awarding a medal to the conquerors in Ayacucho. Cuzco, June 5, 1825.

Diploma with bust of the Liberator granted by the Council of Government. Lima, October 10, 1825.

Communication of the Council of Government of Peru to the Liberator Bolívar, announcing that he had been appointed Life President and congratulating him. Done in the Palace of the Supreme Government in the Capital of Lima, the 13th of December, 1826. Signatures of General Andrés Santa Cruz, General Tomas de Heres, Dr. José de Larrea y Loredo, and Dr. José María Pardo.

Proclamation of the Liberator Bolívar to the Peruvians upon retiring from Peru. Lima, September 3, 1826.

Commission of Brigadier of the Armies of the United Provinces of South America, conferred by the Supreme Director, Don Juan Martín de Pueyrredon upon General Don Bernardo O'Higgins. Given in the fortress of Buenos Aires, April 14, 1817.

O'Higgins

Official dispatch of the Supreme Director of the Provinces of La Plata, Don Martín de Pueyrredon, to the Supreme Director of the State of Chile, Don Bernardo O'Higgins, announcing the conferring the title of Brigadier for his distinguished services in the Wars of Independence of America. Buenos Aires, April 16, 1817.

Diploma of the Grand Official of the Legion of Merit of Chile, conferred by the Council of the Legion, upon Don Bernardo O'Higgins, Brigadier General of the Armies of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata and of Chile, and Supreme Director of his state. Given in the Council Chamber of the Legion of Chile on the 2d of November, 1818. Signed by General José de San Martín, Vice-President of the Legion, General Juan

Gregorio de las Heras, General Ramón Freire (the second president of Chile), General Manuel Escalada, General Enrique Martínez, José Ignacio Zenteno (the Chilean admiral), General Cirilo Correa, General Mariano Necochea, General Diego Paroisien, General Manuel Guerrero, Colonel Pedro Conde, Colonel Antonio Arcos, secretary.

Dispatch of an official of the marine signed by General O'Higgins and by the Secretary of War, Admiral Ignacio Zenteno. Given in Santiago, 29th of July, 1819.

Dispatch of Captain-General of the Armies of the Republic, conferred by the Senate of Chile upon General Don Bernardo O'Higgins. Done in the Senate Chamber in Santiago de Chile, August 30, 1820. José Ignacio Cienfuego, President. José María Villareal, Secretary.

Official dispatch of General O'Higgins to General San Martín congratulating him upon his entrance into the capital of Peru. Dictatorial palace in Santiago de Chile, 6th of September, 1821.

Commission of Captain-General of the Army, conferred by General San Martín, Protector of the Liberty of Peru, upon General O'Higgins, Supreme Director of Chile. Done in Lima, November 12, 1821. "Cumplase y tome razon en el estado mayor del exercito—Juan Gregorio de las Heras." In the margin: Lima, November 13, 1821. "Anotado en el estado mayor del exercito libertador—R. Alvarado."

Official dispatch of General Don Ramón Freire, President of Chile, to General O'Higgins, lamenting his wish to absent himself from the country. Santiago de Chile, July 2, 1823. Signatures of Freire, and Mariano de Egaña, Minister of State.

Passport given to Captain-General O'Higgins by the President of Peru, Don José Bernardo Tagle. Done in Lima, 23rd of December, 1823.

Diploma awarding the medal of the bust of the Liberator authorized by the Council of Government of Peru, to Don Bernardo O'Higgins. Done in the Palace of Government of Lima, October 10, 1825.

Appeal of Captain-General Don Bernardo O'Higgins, requesting permission to carry on board the English sloop *Fifeshire* about a hundred bushels of corn and beans, as ballast in the guise of stone. The provisions were produced on the *hacienda* presented him by Peru, and were for the cause of Independence. April 6, 1827.

Olañeta

Official dispatch of General Sucre to General Agustín Gamarra, announcing the defeat of General Olañeta, with these concluding words:

"I am able to assure you that the war of independence is concluded forever."
General Headquarters, Potosí, March 29, 1825.

Manifiesto of General Pedro Antonio de Olañeta to the inhabitants of Peru.

Official dispatch of General Don Juan Santana to the Argentine General Otero, giving him instructions to let fall into the hands of the royalist General Olañeta the dispatch which he enclosed of the Liberator Bolívar, which says:

"This message is of such importance that its delivery means the liberty of Peru."
General Headquarters, Carás, May 23, 1824.

Communication of the Liberator Bolívar to the royalist general, Don Pedro Antonio de Olañeta. He criticizes the government and the constitution of Spain, and invites him to join in the cause of South American Independence. General Headquarters, Carás, May 24, 1824. (This communication does not seem to have been sent to General Olañeta, on account of the enormous distance encountered, and was found in the envelope, sealed and stamped with the seal of General Bolívar.)

Envelope which contained the communication of General Bolívar to General Olañeta and on which a notary public of the city of Lima, Peru, has placed his seal, with the following statement: "I certify that this envelope was found sealed and stamped with the same seal and signature. Lima, July 20, 1909." Signature and seal of the notary public, with witnesses.

Miscellaneous Documents of the Wars for Independence

Autograph of the royalist general, Don Pedro Antonio de Olañeta.

Note of General Sucre to the Colombian general, Don José Maria de Córdoba, reporting the defeat and death of the royalist general, Olañeta. General Headquarters, Potosí, April 3, 1825.

Declaration of the Independence of the Province of Upper Peru. (Pamphlet signed by the Secretary and Deputy for La Paz.) August 6, 1825.

Autographs of General Artigas, hero of the Wars for Independence in Uruguay. 1813.

Official dispatch of Admiral Zenteno to General San Martín, informing him of the defeat and capture of the royalist leader, Vicente Benavides. Santiago, December 6, 1820.

Message sent to General Freyre by General Prieto, describing his military operations against the Royalists of Chiloe. Chillan, December 26, 1820.

Explanation of the expenses incurred in the proclamation of independence in Tru-

jillo, by order of the Marquis Torre Tagle, and certificate expedited by General Borgoño, admitting that he had distributed a thousand pesos among the troops for the cause of independence. January, 1821.

Diploma awarding a medal to the officers and soldiers of the battalion "Numancia," signed by the Supreme Delegate, the Marquis of Torre Tagle. Lima, April 13, 1822.

Diploma awarding a medal to the soldiers of the Army of Liberation. Lima, June 25, 1822. Signature of the Marquis of Torre Tagle.

Official letter of the captain of the sloop *Limeña* and later Chilean Admiral, Garcia del Postigo, to the Secretary of the Government, stating that he had left the ex-minister Monteagudo in Panama. Callao, November 16, 1822.

Edict of Colonel Don Isidoro Villar, Argentine general in command in the Sierra, dictating instructions to detachments of guerrillas. Chacapalca, March 25, 1823.

Official dispatch of the Governor of Tucuman, Don Javier Lopez, to General Salazar, delegate of Peru, offering reinforcements to the Argentine army of the frontier of Upper Peru, in order to aid the cause of Peruvian independence. Tucuman, March 29, 1824.

Official dispatch of General Don José Antonio Sucre, Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho, to General Don Rudecindo Alvarado, recommending subscription to the newspaper, "El Sol de Cuzco." General Headquarters, January 12, 1825. Copies of the paper accompany the letter.

Books of poems of the royalist officer, Colonel Manuel Calleja, Adjutant of the Royal Army. Contains a map in colors of the battle of Ayacucho and an account in verse of the entire campaign of Independence in Peru. 1825.

Communication of General Sucre to General Otero, explaining his conduct in executing the Spanish Brigadier Echevarria. The close of the letter reads as follows: "It seems to me that my conduct in Peru, which has been kind,

considerate, and generous with the conquered, does not require this explanation to show that sentence of death has been in accordance with the fulfilment of my duties; and that furthermore, taking into consideration our terrible and disastrous war, during which three of my brothers were shot in cold blood by the enemy, Echevarria is the first Spaniard whom I have condemned to death, notwithstanding that I had under my orders from Pichincha to Potosí, twenty-eight generals and 1300 Spanish officials who owe their lives to the clemency I have shown them, and it will be seen that the execution of the unfortunate Echeverria was unavoidable and justified."

Letter of Don Manuel Maria Alvarez, the royalist brigadier, to the Argentine general, Don Francisco de Paula Otero, requesting pardon for Brigadier Echeverria, and reminding him of the pardon extended to the Alcalde of Jauja, condemned to death as a spy. Arequipa, April 18, 1825. (Portraits of Echeverria and his wife.)

Autographs of Brigadier Don Pablo de Echeverria and his wife, Doña Lorenza Casanova.

Official dispatches of General Sucre to Generals Gamara and Alvarado, saying: "The people of Chuquisaca, the cradle of liberty, have sworn Independence, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have the honor among us of being the first people who swore emancipation sixteen years ago." Headquarters, La Paz, March 4, 1825.

Miscellaneous
Royalist
Documents

Document with the stamp of Don Baldomero Espartero, an officer of the Regiment of *Cazadores*, afterward Duke of Victoria and Regent of Spain. Eisco, February, 1816. Oruro, December 31, 1819.

Communications addressed to the Intendente of Puno by General La Serna, concerning the military operation carried out against the patriot chiefs in Upper Peru, among them Quinteros, Mercado, Vargas, Lira, Moreno, Fajardo, Gandarillas, Miranda, and Fernandez. 1818.

Letter of the merchant, Don Lucas de la Costera, to the viceroy, La Serna, proposing clothing for uniforms for the army. Acceptance of the proposal. (Samples accompany the letter.) General Headquarters, Tupiza, April 22, 1819.

Correspondence in cipher addressed to the viceroy by his spies in Chile. 1820.

Certificate that the royalist general, Don Rafael Maroto executed to verify the oath of the Constitution, sanctioned by the Cortes of Cadiz, for the forces of the province under his command. La Plata, November 12, 1820.

Letter with the stamp of the Archbishop of Lima, Dr. don Bartolomé María de las Heras to his sister, Doña Bárbara de las Heras, in Spain, giving her news of the military operations of the patriot army. Lima, February 10, 1821. (This letter was intercepted by the patriots.)

Proclamation of the viceroy, La Serna, to the inhabitants of Peru after the failure of negotiations with General San Martín and the evacuation of the city. Lima, July 4, 1821.

Official dispatch of the viceroy, La Serna, transcribing it for the Marquis of Montemira, advising him that the Government was obliged to abandon Lima. Lima, July 5, 1821.

Proclamation of the viceroy, La Serna, to the Indians of Lower Peru. Lurin, June 8, 1821. (Printed.)

Summary information brought up against Marcos García Lorenzo Abalos, Isidoro Abalos, José Manuel Aguirre, and Carlos Gutierrez, accused of attempted treason. Plaza de Lima, 1821.

Suit brought by the royalist authorities of Cochabamba against the insurgent chief, Apolinar Rosales, with military orders issued by the famous chiefs, Mercado, Vargas, and Guzman. 1821.

Proclamation of the viceroy, La Serna, to the inhabitants of Peru, announcing his departure from Lima and exhorting them not to adhere to San Martín and his army of Liberation. (Copy signed by General Canterac.)

Proclamation issued by General José Carratalá to the inhabitants of Lucanas and

- Parinacochas, urging them to surrender under threat. General Headquarters, Soras, November 15, 1821.
- Proclamation of the royalist general, Don Juan Ramírez de Orosco, giving him instructions. Signed by Brigadier Don Pablo de Sierra. Tacna, November 27, 1821.
- Proclamation of the viceroy, Don José de la Serna, to the Peruvians, by reason of the capitulation of Callao. Guamanga, November 28, 1821.
- Proclamation of the Spanish general, Don Gerónimo Valdés, commander of the Division of the North of Arequipa, to the inhabitants of Caraveli, exhorting them to render obedience to the royal authority. Caraveli, February 20, 1822.
(Shows signs of having been posted in a public place.)
- Proclamation of General Don José Canterac, authorizing the creation of the Royal Mountaineers. General Headquarters, Huanacayo, May 18, 1822.
(Signed by General Canterac.)
- Proclamation of the royalist brigadier,

Don José Ramón Rodil, to the people of Yauyos, Peru, exhorting them to remain loyal to the cause of the King. Chupamarca, August 6, 1822.

Military instructions given to the royalist commander Chávez by the chief of the Division of the Center, Brigadier Rodil. General Headquarters, August 18, 1822.

Official dispatch of Brigadier Rodil to the commander-in-chief of the enemy troops on the southern coast, proposing an exchange of prisoners. Headquarters, Humay, November 3, 1822.

Official dispatch of the viceroy, La Serna, to the commandant at Puno, enclosing copy of his proclamation to the inhabitants of Peru, in which he announces the latest expedition of the Revolutionists to the coast of Arequipa and his resolution to conquer them. Cuzco, November 8, 1822.

Copy book containing correspondence of Viceroy, La Serna, with the Governor of Cuzco. It contains interesting data concerning the War of Independence. January to December, 1823.

Copy book containing correspondence addressed by Viceroy La Serna to Brigadier Loriga, General commanding the Royalist troops of the Center. 1823.

Autographed proclamation of Brigadier Don Joaquin Rubin de Selis to the populace, then fugitives in the *punas*, ordering them to surrender and submit to the King. Chupaca, February 18, 1823.

Official dispatch of the Viceroy La Serna to the Intendente Gárate, transcribing the report of the battle of Zepita which the royalist General Valdés had transmitted to him. General Headquarters, Comata, August 28, 1823.

Copy book containing correspondence of the Viceroy La Serna with the generals and chiefs of the Royalist Army of the North. 1824.

Proclamation of the royalist brigadier, Don Valentin Ferráz, regarding matters of the campaign. Moquegua, January 12, 1824.

Autograph of General Manuel Ruiz de Castilla, captured and shot by the Revolutionists, December 11, 1811.

Campaigns
of New
Granada

Newspaper of Popayán from October 29, 1810.

Autograph of the royalist general, Don Toribio Montes, who suppressed the revolution of Quito. November 3, 1812.

Information received at the instance of Don Mariano Cucalón, captain of the Royal Regiment of Lima, regarding the conduct of the battle of Palo. The commander-in-chief of the Royal Army was Lieutenant-Colonel Don Aparicio Vidaurrazaga. 1815-1816.

Note of Brigadier Don Juan de Sámano, commander of the third division, to Colonel Ortega, giving him instructions. Santa Fé, April 28, 1817.

Note of Brigadier Don Sebastian de la Calzada to the Viceroy of Peru, giving him a report of his operations. Popayan, March 20, 1820.

Note of Brigadier Don Sebastian de la Calzada to the Viceroy of Peru, giving him a report of his military operations. Mercaderes, July 22, 1820.

Dispatch authorized by Don Juan de la Cruz Murgeon, Captain General of the

Dominion of New Granada. Headquarters, Quito, February 10, 1822.

Trunk used in his campaigns by Don José Manuel de Goyeneche, General-in-Chief of the Royal Army of Upper Peru, who violated the armistice agreed upon with Dr. Don Juan José Castelli, General-in-Chief of the Argentine Army and defeated him at Huaqui, on the frontier between Peru and Bolivia, on June 20, 1811. By this act Spanish dominion in America was prolonged and lasted fifteen years more, and General Goyeneche, a native of Arequipa, was created Count of Huaqui and Grandee of the Kingdom of Spain, a title still used by his grandson, Don José Manuel de Goyeneche, Minister of Peru to the Holy See. The trunk contains an iron plate inlaid with bronze, with the words:

Souvenirs
of the Wars
of Independence

“Ejército Real del Alto Perú, al mando del muy ilustre Señor General Don José Manuel de Goyeneche.”

Seal with the coat of arms of Peru, used by General José de San Martín in his official acts. 1821.

Bill of two reals printed for General San Martín in Lima in 1822, and which caused, as a consequence of the revolution against the minister Monteagudo, his deposition and safe conduct to Panamá.

Bullets taken from the battle field of Ayacucho, the battle which assured to the patriots the Independence of South America. December 9, 1824.





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