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## THE POSSIBILITIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN HISTORY AND POLITICS AS A FIELD FOR RESEARCH.

The following valuable paper was read before the *American Political Science Association* at its annual meeting, Dec. 28, 1907, by Dr. HIRAM RINGHAM of Yale University, and is published by the Bureau as in accordance with its present policy of advancing the mutual literary interests of North and South America.

It is obviously for the best interests of the American people to cultivate a warm friendship with the Southern Republics, not only in the pursuit of commerce, but more particularly for the sake of international comity. Now an international friendship, in order to be permanent, must rest on a basis of intelligent appreciation. And to secure an intelligent appreciation of South America, we need to have in English many more trustworthy books on her history and politics. When the student of history and politics first begins to realize the need for such books he may naturally ask whether it is possible with the available resources to begin the production of scholarly works. Is the field ready for the worker? It is the aim of this paper to answer these questions, and to indicate roughly some of the work that needs to be done, the material there is to do it with, and where it may be undertaken most advantageously. No one realizes better than the writer the many shortcomings that must necessarily appear in attempting to do this. At best this paper can only be a guidepost, a mere indication of a few of the possibilities.

What is presented here is based on a card catalogue of South Americana, on which the writer has been engaged at intervals for some seven years. It is now accessible for use in the Yale Library, and although very far from approaching completion it contains about 25,000 cards and is continually growing. It contains cards for the

South American collections in the Harvard Library, the Library of Congress, the Princeton Library, and the Yale Library, and many cards for books not at present known to be available.<sup>a</sup> It is our hope to make it a subject catalogue for all material relating to Spanish-American history, politics, and geography, and so far as possible it will give the whereabouts of at least one copy of each book.

The most striking fact that results from a study of this catalogue is the scarcity of trustworthy, comprehensive works in English and of scholarly monographs in any language. There are, to be sure, many recent books in Spanish which are satisfactory from the point of view of some Spanish historians. When one realizes, however, that it was possible for an eminent military historian to spend all his life within 20 miles of the greatest battlefield in his country, and never see it except once as he was riding by (a battlefield, I may remark in passing, that offers unusual difficulties to the historical student), one gets some idea of the shortcomings of some of these works.

It is fair to say, without prejudice, that the number of trained scholarly writers on South American history and politics is extremely small. Notwithstanding the great amount of material and the hundreds of books that relate to these subjects, the need for the products of careful research is very great; which seems to indicate that the possibilities of these subjects as a field for research have been inadequately appreciated by American scholars.

One does not always remember that the first Spanish settlements in South America antedated the first English settlements in North America by nearly a hundred years, and that when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth there were already cities in South America that could boast of a longer history than Chicago can to-day. It may be useful in helping to realize the age of the civilization of Spanish America to turn for a moment to one feature of it, viz., the history of education in South America. When Harvard, our oldest university, was only an idea in the minds of a few English colonists, the University of San Marcos in Peru was a well-established institution already older than Cornell is to-day. When Cornell celebrates her hundredth anniversary, the University of San Marcos, still flourishing, will be getting ready to celebrate her four hundredth. When Yale was founded, this ancient University of Lima was already one hundred and thirty-one years old, or about the same age that Colombia is to-day.

Not only is the history of South America longer than ours and able to offer the advantages of a greater period of study, it also offers a greater variety. In both North and South America there are periods

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<sup>a</sup> Cards for books in the John Crerar and the Newberry libraries of Chicago and the Columbus Memorial Library are about to be added.

of discovery, colonization, growth of colonial institutions, development of individual colonies, Indian wars, revolutionary wars against the mother country, growth and development of individual states, civil war, constitutional and legal development, and commercial prosperity and depression. While some of these may not offer quite as much dramatic interest in South America as in North America, still it would be difficult to find anywhere more absorbing subjects for study and research than the lives of the Spanish conquistadores, or the campaigns of the Wars of Emancipation, or the evolution of a practical polity in the XIXth century:

The story of constitutional development offers a very attractive field. The attempt to take political institutions, which we inherited as the natural result of centuries of Teutonic racial development, and to graft these on to institutions with an extremely different ancestry, offers as many different aspects as there are Republics in South America, and must always be full of interest to the student of political science. So far as variety is concerned, it is difficult to compete with the rapid succession of diverse political forms which one finds in the Southern Republics.

Possibly the most attractive feature of South American history and politics as a field for research is the opportunity it presents to work in claims not already staked out or where the richest ore has not already been exhausted. There are innumerable problems yet to be solved, and the various political, administrative, and economic institutions offer a splendid opportunity for original investigation. As a matter of fact, there are so many opportunities for work on subjects that have been scarcely touched by properly trained investigators that one scarcely knows what to mention and what to leave out.

A few years ago it might have been replied with truth that, granting this splendid opportunity, the chance of getting anyone to read, much less to purchase, what one might publish as the fruit of such research was too slight to justify the risk. I believe that that is no longer the case. It is almost trite to speak of Secretary Root's visit to South America. Yet it is astonishing how much more interest the man-in-the-street takes in South American affairs than he did before the Secretary's visit brought South America vividly before his mind. Instances might be multiplied. This is hardly the place, however, to be obliged to demonstrate the increased interest in Latin-American affairs among educated people, for this very conference is, or ought to be, a sufficient answer in itself.<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> An idea of the amount of material that awaits the specialist may be gathered from these few bibliographies:

*Biblioteca Hispano-Americana 1493-1810*, by J. T. Medina. Santiago: 1898-1902.

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The greatest need at the present moment is for a comprehensive book to cover both the institutional and narrative history of the period between the Conquest and the Wars of Emancipation, roughly a period of 250 years from 1560 to 1810. Before such a comprehensive work can be written, however, a large number of monographs must be undertaken on various features of the period. Of course there are histories of individual countries which are available for filling up parts of the picture, but they leave much to be desired,

6 vols. (Harvard.) Indispensable in its particular field. Gives a vast amount of information regarding the literature of the colonial period.

*Estudios i Catálogo Completo i Razonado de la Biblioteca Americana Coleccionada por el Sr. Gregorio Beêche*, by B. Vicuña Mackenna. Valparaiso: 1879. (Yale.)

*Catálogo de la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Caracas Formado de Orden del Ilustre Americano, Regenerador y Presidente de los Estados de Venezuela General Guzman Blanco*. Caracas: 1875. (Yale.) Contains about 1,000 titles which relate to the political science and history of America.

*Catálogo de las obras hispano-americanas existentes en la Biblioteca Nacional de Bogotá*, 1897. 1 vol. (Yale.)

There have been compiled for the Pan-American Bureau a few partial bibliographies of some of the South American Republics which contain references not only to books but also to magazine articles and maps.

*Catalogue of books, pamphlets, periodicals and maps relating to the Republic of Bolivia in the Columbus Memorial Library*. Washington, 1905. (Yale.)

*A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. Books 1638-1903.*

*Maps 1599-1903*. Prepared by José Segundo Decoud, Washington, 1904. (Yale.)

*A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Chile*, prepared by P. Lee Phillips, Washington, 1903. (Yale.)

*A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil*, prepared by P. Lee Phillips, Washington, 1901. (Yale.)

Of those that relate to special parts of the continent there are quite a number:

*Anuario bibliográfico de la República Argentina (Críticas, Noticias, Catálogo)* . . . Director A. Navarro Viola, 1879-87. Buenos Aires, 1880-88. (Newberry.)

*Biblioteca Boliviana. Catálogo de la sección de libros i folletos* (por G. Rene-Moreno). Santiago de Chile: 1879. 5529 titles.

*Catálogo de la Biblioteca Chileno-Americana de Don Ramon Briseno, ex-director de la Biblioteca nacional de Santiago*. Santiago de Chile: 1889. 8982 titles.

*Catalogue des livres imprimés et manuscrits composant la bibliothèque de M. A. Charrette Des Fossés, ex-consul général de la France au Pérou*. Paris: 1842. 2,079 titles, chiefly Peruviana.

*Biblioteca Peruana. Apuntes para un Catálogo de Impresos. I. Libros y Folletos Peruanos de la Biblioteca del Instituto Nacional. II. Libros y Folletos Peruanos de la Biblioteca Nacional y Notas Bibliográficas*. Santiago: 1896. (Yale.) An excellent bibliographical aid.

*Anuario de la Prensa Chilena publicado por la Biblioteca Nacional*. Santiago de Chile: 1891-. In progress. (Yale.) An excellent work. Gives not only books printed in Chile but also those by Chilean authors and those about Chile printed abroad.

*Annaes da Imprensa Nacional do Rio de Janeiro de 1808-1822*, by Alfredo do Valle Cabrol. Rio de Janeiro: 1881. (Newberry Lib.) Important.

*Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional* . . . publicados sob a direcção do . . . B. F. Ramiz Galvão. Rio de Janeiro: 1876, etc. In progress. (Harvard.)

*Catálogo da Exposição Permanente dos Cimelios da Bibliotheca Nacional Publicado sob a direcção do Bibliothecario João de Saldanha da Gama*. Rio de Janeiro: 1885. (Yale.)

and in many cases the most that one gets is a wearisome amount of undigested detail.

For meeting this need the largest amount of manuscript source material is in Spain. Professor SHEPHERD'S recently published "*Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives*"<sup>a</sup> gives an excellent idea of the nature of these archives and their richness for part of North America. It goes without saying that they contain far more that is concerned with South America than with the United States.

There is also a large amount in London, Paris,<sup>b</sup> and in some of the South American cities, particularly Rio de Janeiro.<sup>c</sup>

And there are in this country quite a number of manuscripts relating to the colonial period.

The New York Public Library has the largest collection and it has been partly catalogued.<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives (Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional, and Seville)*, by William R. Shepherd. Washington: 1907. Mention is made of sources bearing on our early relations with South America on pp. 23, 46-51, 70-71.

<sup>b</sup> The *Catálogo Razonado de los Manuscritos Españoles Existentes en la Biblioteca Real de Paris, Seguido de un Suplemento que Contiene los de las Otras Tres Bibliotecas Publicas (del Arsenal, de Santa Genoveva y Mazarina)* por Eugenio de Ochoa, Paris: 1844 (Yale) mentions a few manuscripts in Paris that relate to Spanish America. Vid., pp. 76, 81, 84, 86, 139, 147, 188, 633, 639, 640.

See also *Bibliothèque Nationale, Département des Manuscrits, Catalogue des Manuscrits Espagnols et des Manuscrits Portugais* par M. Alfred Morel-Fatio. Paris: 1892. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> *Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Publicados sob a Direcção do Bibliothecario Dr. F. L. Bittencourt Sampaio*. vols. IV, V, X, XV. Rio de Janeiro: 1878-1892. Contain a *Catálogo dos Manuscritos da Biblioteca Nacional, Parte Primeira, Manuscritos Relativos do Brazil*. (Harvard.) The collection is very comprehensive. Its nucleus dates from the hegira of the king of Portugal to Brazil in 1807, and the papers he brought with him. In the printed calendar, evidently still incomplete, there are about 8,000 documents covering the seventy-five years, from 1650.

For MSS. in Santiago, Chile; see *Catálogo de los manuscritos relativos a los antiguos Jesuitas de Chile que se custodian en la Biblioteca nacional*. Santiago de Chile: 1891.

For Buenos Aires, see *Catálogo . . . de los manuscritos . . . Bib. Nac.* B. A. 1905 (L. C.)

<sup>d</sup> The Rich collection in the Lenox Branch contains a veritable treasure-house of manuscript source material. There are 142 volumes of manuscripts relating to Spanish America. They comprise much that was collected by Muñoz for his *Historia del Nuevo Mundo*, and was obtained by OBADIAH RICH from M. TERNAUX COMPANS, together with many other manuscripts on Spanish America that the latter had collected. Notice of the important single volumes and the particular groups of papers will be found in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for July, 1901. A large part are transcripts, but there are many originals. There are, besides the RICH collection, more than 40 other volumes and groups of papers relating to Spanish America.

According to the printed list, 63 volumes and groups of papers relate specifically to South America.

Among those not in the printed list are:

*Relacion de todo lo que sucedió en la jornada de Amagua y Dorado, que fué á descubrir el*

The Library of Congress has a goodly number which partly supplement the Lenox collection.<sup>a</sup>

*Gobernador Pedro de Ursua con poderes . . . etc.*, by Francisco Vazquez. 153 pp. Transcript from a volume of papers in the library of the Cathedral of Seville, 1784.

*Relacion instructiva del origen y conclusion del Tratado de Limites. Serie de todos los incidentes que ocurrieron y que dificultaron su execucion . . .* (including letters by Ricardo Wall, dated 1760). Transcript (?) 18th century. 41 ll.

*Descripcion y estado del virreinato de Santa Fee, Nuevo Reino de Granada, y relacion del gobierno y mando de D. Pedro Mesia de la Cerda Marques de la Vega de Arunjo, 1772*, by Francisco Antonio Moreno y Escandon. Transcript (?). 107 ll. Two copies, in good condition; rather blind hand; second copy more legible.

*Relacion hecha a Su Magd. del descubrimiento y conquista del Nuevo Reyno de Granada que hizo el Licenciado Gonzalo Ximenez . . . desde el 6 de Apr de 1536*, by Juan de San Martin and Antonio de Labrija. 14 ll. Transcript (18th century). Fine, clear MS.

*Relacion que escribio Fr. Gaspar de Carvajal del suceso del nuevo descubrimiento del famoso rio grande (Amazon) que descubrio por muy gran ventura el capitan Francisco de Orellano.* 1542 (cir.) Transcript (1780). 51 ll.

*Extracto sucinto de los asuntos . . . exped . . . de la colonia del Sacramento* (R. d. P.) 18th century. 67 ll.

Papers relating to the exploration of Venezuela, etc. 1528–1549. In Spanish. Transcripts from the archives of Simancas and Seville. 39 ll. fol.

<sup>a</sup>Among them are—

Decrees and regulations issued by the Spanish Government. Petitions, 18th century. (About 92 pieces.)

Spanish copies of original documents of accounts of voyages, etc., of 16th and 17th centuries (9 pieces).

Copies of papers relating to the history of Spanish colonies in South America, including royal letters to Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, with papers concerning the Asiento and administration of royal estates in Chili (about 25 pieces).

Copies of letters relating to exploration and settlement of Mexico and South America, with instructions concerning Balboa, Cortez, letters from Mexican bishops, and descriptions of routes to the Philippines (10 pieces).

*Relacion diario del viage que se ha echo a las costas de el estrecho de Magellanes en el reced de enemigos de Europa*, by Antonio de Veá. 1676. 1 vol. 4º.

*Relacion Historica geografica del nuevo partido de Caupolican y Mission de Apolobamba.* 1809. 1 vol. fol.

*Documentos con que se ynstruye la Segunda cuenta de Receptoria ġral, de Real fisco dada p̄ Dn. Jph. Franco. de Morales comprehensiva desde primero de Enero de 1760 hasta 31 de Agosto de 1764.* 1 vol. fol.

*Historia ó Naracion de las cosas succedidas en este colleges del cuzco cabeza destos Reynos, del Peru desde su fundacion hasta oy Primero de Noviembre dia de todos sanctos Año de 1600*, by Antonio de Vega. 1600. 1 vol. fol.

*Coleccion de notas extractos Ytenerarios, derroteros y papeles sacados la mayor parte de la Guia Politicon, eclesiastica y milita del Virreynato del Peru.* By Joseph Hipolito. n. d. Collected by David Barry.

*Minerales del Peru. Tractado sobre el modo de laborear la Mina en el Peru y la utilidad que servirá à la Rl. Hazda. su estabecimiento, ano de 1784.* (Contains also: *El cero de*

The Harvard Library has a few that relate to this period.<sup>a</sup>

In the TICKNOR collection in the Boston Public Library there is a miscellaneous collection of manuscripts, relating mostly to the politics, finance, and commerce of Chile and Peru, 1737-98. Of the 45 manuscripts, 33 relate to the colonial history of Chile and 12 to that of Peru.<sup>b</sup>

Yale has a few for this period.<sup>c</sup>

*Gualgayoc con Ricas Pobres vetas de Plata descubierto en la Provincia de Caxamarca*, with several MS. maps.) 1784. 1 vol. 4<sup>o</sup>.

*Rapports van Brazil*. 1636-44. (Relating mainly to the Dutch trade.) 1 vol. fol.

*Resolution Raeckende Brazil beginuēn met den Yaere 1649 eijndingēn mettneēn jare daeraen vosgende*. 1649. 1 vol. fol.

Miscellaneous Dutch manuscripts relating to the West Indies Company, Portugal, Brazil, etc. 1649-55?

<sup>a</sup> *Relacion de la celebre, quanto festiva batalla de los Borbones, que dispuso, y executò el governador de la ciudad de Caracas D. Joseph Solano en las cercanias de dicha ciudad, etc.* [1766.] A neatly written MS. of 18 pages.

*Informação sobre as minas de S. Paulo e dos certoens da sua capitania desde o anno de 1597 até o prezente de 1772 com relação chronologica dos administradores dellas regimentos, e jurisdicção a elles conferida, á qual ficou rezidindo nos governadores, e capitaens generaes da mesma capitania.*

The catalogue attributes this to P. S. de Almeida Paes Leme. It is a memorial (?) of 252 pages.

<sup>b</sup> *Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the Portuguese Books Bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Public Library together with the Collection of Spanish and Portuguese Literature in the General Library* by James Lyman Whitney. Boston: 1879. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> *Libro de Cédulas, Autos acordados, y otros Instrumentos pertenecientes á los Indios, Anos de 1760-1769*. Two folio volumes of about 200 and 225 ll. respectively. In good condition. These documents relate to the civil and religious affairs of Spanish America, mainly Peru, in the 18th century. There is a brief table of contents at the end.

*Nuevo Gazofilacio real de el Peru. Ano de 1774*. A folio volume containing 130 ll. In good condition, written in a clear hand.

*Relación que hace el Ex<sup>mo</sup>. Señor Don Theodoro de Croix, Virrey que fue de estos R<sup>nos</sup>. del Peru y Chile a su sucesor . . . desde 4. de Abril de 1784 hasta 25. de Marzo de 1790*, by F. de Croix. A folio volume of about 300 ll., including large folding tables. In good condition.

*Memorias antiguas historiales del Peru, seguidas de los Anales del mismo Reyno*, by F. Montesinos. A folio volume of 589 pp. In good condition. Written in a clear hand.

*Relación del gobierno del Peru . . . hecha a su sucesor en el mando, en Novre de 1689*, by M. de Navarra y Rocaful, duque de la Palata. A folio of 269 ll. In good condition. Written in a clear Spanish hand. There is a brief table of contents at the end.

*Grandezas de Indias. Estado eclesiástico, político y civil de ellas, escrito por Don Gabriel de Villalobos, caballero del hábito de Santiago, Almirante de Flotas, Marques de Varinas*. A folio volume of about 250 ll., written in a clear hand. This copy was made by a Cuban in 1847, from the manuscript in the National Library of Madrid, which contains 568 pages. It contains a table of contents at the end.

*Monarquia del diablo, En la Gentilidad del Nuevo Mundo Americano derribada y destruida por la Cat<sup>s</sup>. Mon<sup>as</sup> de España: Triunfos de la Religion en los Dominios conquistados con la fe, valor, armas de los Españolas: con Reflexiones para confundir a los*

For the XIXth century the number of South American manuscripts in London, both at the British Museum and the Public Record Office, is much greater than one would suppose. At the Record Office, for instance, there are hundreds of volumes of manuscripts relating to South American history. The conditions of work there are so pleasant that when one adds the advantages of the printed books in the British Museum to the number of manuscripts, it makes London appeal very strongly to the student of South American affairs.

In South America itself conditions vary greatly. In Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chile one will find well-equipped libraries and abundant material. In most of the other places where one might expect a large body of material, the fortunes of war and the depredations of insects and other destructive agencies have done what they could to lessen the opportunities. Furthermore much has been printed.

In Caracas there is a large collection of manuscripts relating to BOLIVAR kept very carefully in the National Museum, where they are opened once a year in the presence of certain dignitaries. It is said that they have all been printed in the well-known collections of documents relating to the wars of independence, which may be consulted at several of our large libraries.<sup>a</sup>

Apart from this there appears to be little manuscript material in Caracas, and the National Library is not quite as well equipped for

*Anti-Catolicos mordaces emula de la Nación Española benemerita de todas las Naciones del Orbe en Conquista tan gloriosa. Historia interesante á la Religion, y Monarquía.* Compuesta por D<sup>a</sup> Antonio Julian Presbitero, ex-Jesuita. A small quarto volume containing 274 pp. In good condition.

*Estado del Perv, piedad de Sv Exelencia defensa de principe, lealtad de la America al real trono de Espana. Defensa del honor y zelo caritativo del Ilmo Sr. Dr. Dn Juan Manuel de Moscoso y Peralta digno obispo del Cusco,* by Jose R. Sauaraura Tito Ataucchi. Cusco: 1784. 86 pp. folio. Very interesting and curious, with numerous annotations.

*In Diciembre de 1772, Licencia y Pasaporte para embarcarse como soltero y con motivo justo para el Reyno de Nueva España D<sup>n</sup> Juan Antonio Martinez Valdés Fé de Bautismo y Testimonio en forma autentica de la legitimidad, notoria Hidalguia, y nobleza del mismo D<sup>n</sup> Juan Antonio, que nació el día 10 de octubre de 1758, en la Villa de Gixón, Obispado, de Oviedo, del Principado de Asturias.* An original license to go to America, with illuminated coats of arms on vellum. folio. 12 ll.

*Nuevo Systema de Gobierno Economico para la America: Con los males, y daños que le causa el que hoy tiene, de los que participa copiosamente España. Y remedios universales para que la primera tenga considerables ventaldas, y la segunda mayores intereses.* A small quarto in two parts of 110 and 116 ll. respectively. In good condition.

<sup>a</sup> *Memorias del general O'Leary publicadas por su hijo, S. B. O'Leary, por orden del gobierno de Venezuela . . .* Caracas, 1879-82. 31 vols. (Yale.)

*Documentos para la historia de la vida pública del libertador de Colombia, Perú y Bolivia . . . Puestos por orden cronológico, y con adiciones y notas que la ilustran, por el general José Félix Blanco . . .* Caracas, 1875-78. 14 vols. (Yale.)

the study of Venezuelan history and politics as is the Library of Yale University; for, although it contains more Government documents, it does not contain so many valuable secondary works nor so many early periodicals. There is, in fact, quite a little material relating to Venezuela, both manuscript and printed, at Yale, that is not available, so far as I know, in Venezuela.

In Colombia there is considerable interest in historical work, and the National Academy of History at Bogota has published some excellent volumes.<sup>a</sup>

There are also in Bogota a large number of valuable manuscripts, including the papers of General SANTANDER, which are accessible nowhere else.

The largest collection in Argentina is probably in Buenos Aires, where the valuable manuscripts collected by the late historian, General MITRE, and which he used in his well-known works <sup>b</sup> on Belgrano and San Martin, are deposited.

Fortunately, however, one is not obliged to go abroad to indulge in South American research. The most advantageous place in this country is the city of Washington. In the State Department diplomatic and consular archives, there are 786 bound volumes of dispatches from South America, 459 volumes of dispatches sent by diplomatic agents, and 327 sent by consular agents. Among the earlier volumes are many valuable historical documents. Nearly all relate to the XIXth century.<sup>c</sup>

In the Naval War Records Office there are in the collections relating to the Brazil Squadron and the Pacific and South Pacific Squadrons over 50 volumes of letters, many of which relate to political

<sup>a</sup> Such as: *Vida de Herrán. Biografía, escrita por Eduardo Posada y Pedro M. Ibáñez y premiada en el concurso del centenario.* Bogotá: 1903. (Yale.)

*El Precursor. Documentos sobre la vida pública y privada del General Antonio Nariño.* Bogotá: 1903. (Yale.)

<sup>b</sup> *Estudios históricos sobre la revolución argentina: Belgrano y Güemes,* par Bartolomé Mitre. Buenos Aires, 1864. (Yale.)

*Historia de San Martín y de la emancipación sud-americana,* por Bartolomé Mitre . . . 2. ed. cor . . . Buenos-Aires, 1890. 4 vols. (Yale.)

*Historia de Belgrano y de la independencia argentina,* por Bartolomé Mitre. 4. y definitiva ed., corr. y aum. Buenos-Aires, 1887. 3 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> Reference to the diplomatic archives and to some of the special material will be found in Van Tyne and Leland's *Guide to the Archives of the Government*, particularly in the new edition, which has already gone to the printers.

The South American dispatches are divided as follows: Argentina, 69 volumes, beginning October 1, 1807; Bolivia, 20 volumes, beginning June 9, 1848; Brazil, 150 volumes, beginning March 12, 1817; Chile, 75 volumes, beginning June 30, 1818; Colombia, 133 volumes, beginning August 19, 1822; Ecuador, 30 volumes, beginning February 16, 1826; Paraguay (and Uruguay), 50 volumes, beginning March 19, 1821; Peru, 90 volumes, beginning May 1, 1823; Venezuela, 111 volumes, beginning July 10, 1810; British Guiana, 21 volumes, beginning October 10, 1827; Dutch Guiana, 7 volumes, beginning April 7, 1799.

affairs in South America and the relations of the United States with Spanish America. Many of the letters from and to officers of ships of war concern political refugees and the constitutional development of South America.

For the Wars of Emancipation, that fascinating first quarter of the XIXth century in which SAN MARTIN, BOLIVAR, SANTANDER, BELGRANO, O'HIGGINS and SUCRE flourished, there is no satisfactory comprehensive book. There are good chapters in various recent English books that might be mentioned, and there are, to be sure, various longer works about which something might be said, but there is no good comprehensive book written from a scholarly point of view, and the need for such a book in English is painfully apparent. There is a splendid opportunity in this period for work to be done on readable biographies of these interesting characters. There is no end of material, there is considerable dramatic interest in their lives, and there are many manuscript sources available.

The Yale Library possesses an excellent collection of manuscripts relating to this period. It consists for the most part of some 3,100 original letters and about 200 transcripts, not only official but also personal correspondence. Some idea of its extent may be gathered from the following brief description. There are:

(1) *The Sucre Papers*, which consist of over 2,200 letters written mostly to Gen. A. J. SUCRE, in the years 1821-1829. By far the larger part of these letters were written during the course of his campaigns in southern Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> Among the more important sections of the Sucre Papers may be mentioned:

35 letters of José d'Espinar, of which 23 are to Sucre, 2 to Ignacio Alcazar (?) Sr Prefecto del Dep<sup>tos</sup> de Huaylas, and 4 to Sr Intend<sup>te</sup> de Guayaquil. (Pativilca, Trujillo, etc., Dec. 5, 1821-Aug. 15, 1829.)

31 letters of Greg<sup>o</sup> Fernandez, of which 30 are to Sucre and one to José Albarino. (Caxamarca, Potosi, Paz, and Paz de Ayacucho, Jan. 2, 1824-Apr. 30, 1828.)

18 letters of Gregorio Funes to Sucre. (Buenos Aires, Aug. 18, 1825-Nov. 27, 1829.)  
35 letters of L. Galindo, of which 34 are to Sucre and one to Luis Urdaneta. (Pachas, Potosi, Aguamiro, etc., Jan. 6, 1824-Feb. 19, 1829.)

38 letters and 1 statistical table of Tomás de Heres, of which 25 letters are to Sucre and two to José Cardenas. (Lima, Cuenca, Guayaquil, etc., Aug. 23, 1821-Sept. 16, 1829.)

21 letters of D. Ibarra, of which 7 are to Sucre. (Guayaquil, Oña, etc., Nov. 8, 1821-Mar. 29, 1824 (?).)

65 letters of Juan Illingrot, of which 44 (?) are to Sucre, and two to Morales. (Guayaquil, San Borondon, Babahoyo, etc., Apr. 15, 1821-Mar. 19, 1829.)

42 letters of Jacinto Lara to Sucre. (Cajabamba, Arequipa, etc., Dec. 9th, 1823-Oct. 27, 1826.)

30 letters of José de la Mar, of which 29 are to Sucre. (Guayaquil, etc., Jan. 11, 1822-June 17, 1829 (?).)

29 letters of William Miller to Sucre. (Caraveli, Potosi, etc., Aug. 13, 1823-Aug. 17, 1826.)

35 letters of A. Morales, of which 18 are to Sucre. (Guayaquil, Sanborondon, Machala, etc., May 1, 1821-Oct. 30, 1824.)

Very few of them have ever been printed, and they present an excellent opportunity for writing an intelligent life of this great general and his campaigns.

(2) *The Henry Hill letters.* This collection consists of about 1,100 letters to and from HENRY HILL, a young New York Yankee, who went out to Chile with a consignment of arms and ammunition from Baltimore, in the early days of the South American Wars of Emancipation, and later became our first consul to Valparaiso. HENRY HILL left New York about the middle of December, 1816, going to Baltimore, whence he embarked as supercargo on the brig *Savage* January 5, 1817, with a cargo of warlike stores, bound for South America. Finding it impossible to sell these in Buenos Aires, the ship sailed through the Straits of Magellan and reached Chile in May, where, before long, HILL got in touch with SAN MARTIN and finally disposed of his cargo. He lived in Valparaiso from 1817 to 1821, leaving there in March, 1821, and going to New York by way of Argentina and Brazil.<sup>a</sup>

There are 929 letters from ESTANISLAO LYNCH to HENRY HILL, written mostly in a clear Spanish hand; 840 from Santiago, covering the period from July 8, 1817, to September 9, 1821, and Feb-

(Footnote—Continued.)

19 letters of Daniel Florencio O'Leary, of which 15 are to Sucre. (Bogotá, Guayaquil, etc., Feb. 8, 1822–July 29, 1829.)

41 letters of José de Olmedo, of which 28 are to Sucre and two to Bart<sup>me</sup> Salgado. (Guayaquil, May 5, 1821–Mar. 7, 1822.)

21 letters of J<sup>ph</sup> Ant<sup>o</sup> Ponton, of which 18 are to Sucre and two to Morales. (Alausi, San Pablo, etc., Sept. 20, 1821–Apr. 4, 1822.)

22 letters of Bartolome Salom, of which 21 are to Sucre. (Pasto, Bella Vista, etc., Aug. 31, 1820–Dec. 19, 1828.)

35 letters of Andres Sc<sup>ta</sup>ruz, of which 32 are to Sucre. (Piura, Paz, Plata, etc., Dec. 22, 1821–Feb. 26, 1827.)

19 letters of Francisco de Paula Santander, of which 12 are to Sucre. (Bogota, etc., Jan. 3, 1820–Jan. 20 1829.)

47 letters of Luis Urdaneta, of which 39 are to Sucre. (Cañas, Huaras, Loxa, etc., Jan. 17, 1821–June 11, 1829(?).)

10 letters of Wm. White, of which eight are to Sucre. (Puerto de Espana, Caracas, etc., Sept. 4, 1818–Mar. 26, 1830.)

<sup>a</sup>He is addressed during 1822 care of Palmer and Hamilton, New York, and lived occasionally in New York, New Haven, Saybrook, and Catskill. In 1823 he seems to have gone to Boston, where he lived until 1884. cf. *Recollections of an Octogenarian* by Henry Hill, Boston, 1884. (Harvard.)

There are among the letters two interesting bills of lading for Spanish and Peruvian milled dollars, shipped from Peru to Baltimore.

In the letters written by Henry Hill there are 171 letters written from South America during 1817 and 1818. Most of these were written from Valparaiso or Santiago de Chile from June, 1817, to December 31, 1818, and many of them are to Estanislao Lynch. Nearly all are in English. There are practically no originals. A few of the copies were made by a patent copying press and are very much faded, but most of them are autograph transcripts.

ruary 26, 1824, to January 4, 1825, and 83 letters from Lima, October 8, 1821–June 16, 1829. The letters are of great value for a history of the Wars of Emancipation in Chile and Peru. They will also be of use in estimating the amount of assistance which the South American patriots received from this country, and in throwing new light on the character of SAN MARTIN. None of these letters has ever been printed, so far as I know.

(3) *The Bolívar Papers*, a collection of about 100 MS. letters, papers, and documents relating to BOLIVAR and his friends, including *Hoja de servicios del coronel Felipe Esteves*, a folio volume of much interest.

(4) *Lettres américaines sur les révolutions du Nouveau Monde, ou correspondance de plusieurs français résidant au Mexique, au Pérou, à Buenos-Ayres et autres lieux . . . suivis de l'honneur français . . .* [etc.], par. P. Colau. 1819. 124 pp.<sup>a</sup>

(5) *Batallas de Vargas i Boyaca, 25 de julio de 1819–7 de agosto de 1819*, by Elias Prieto Villate. 1893. 49 pp. fol. With a map of the Battle of Pantano de Vargas. An interesting manuscript by a local antiquary. The result of a lifetime of patient research.

In the earlier volumes of the consular archives in the State Department are many valuable documents relating to this period, including a large number of letters from HENRY HILL, and there are besides several reports from special agents who were sent out to investigate the actual conditions of the incipient republics.<sup>b</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> Of interest in this connection are the following MSS. in the Library of Congress:

A general history of South American Independence, with a few finance and military tables. (In French.) Also: *Relation au détail de mes opérations militaires sur la Province de Guatémala et des motifs qui les ont déterminées par Luis Aury*. 1820. 1 vol. 4<sup>o</sup>.

Privezac (French Secret Agent): *Rapport sur l'état et la situation exacte des Colonies espagnoles de l'Amérique a la fin de 1817; Rapport sur la situation de l'Amérique au commencement de 1818; Rapport sur la situation de l'Amérique; Rapport sur la situation de l'Amérique Espagnole; Rapport sur la situation Politique de l'Amérique Espagnole*. 1818. 1 vol. fol. Includes all of the important countries of South America.

<sup>b</sup> Such are (1) the letters of W. G. D. Worthington, special U. S. agent to Buenos Aires, Chile and Peru, 1817–1820. (cf. Van Tyne and Leland's *Guide to the Archives of the Govt.*, new edition).

(2) "Report made Sept. 25, 1819" by Baptis Irvine (special agent of the U. S. Government to Venezuela), 230 pp. fol. An interesting sketch of Venezuelan history up to 1819.

(3) *Orinoco River exploration 1819*. MS. Journal of U. S. S. "Nonesuch" to Angostura.

(4) *Letters* May 1–June, 1823, by J. B. Prevost, "Lima," vol. i.

(5) *Prevost, J. B. Account of his death and correspondence relating thereto*, "Lima," vol. i.

(6) *Letters to the Secretary of State*, Apr. 1, 1824–June 19, 1827, by Wm. Tudor. "Lima," vol. i. Very full and interesting, especially as they are strongly pro Spanish. Wm. Tudor was with the Spaniards at Callao and got the Spanish aspect of the war and of Bolivar. Particularly *W. Tudor to Secretary of State*, May 3, 1824. *From on board U. S. S. Franklin at Callao*. A long letter describing situation of Bolivar at

The Spanish Americans have appreciated the value of printing the sources for their history, and one finds an unexpected abundance of this kind of material. In countries where tropical insects and dampness allow few books and papers to reach a ripe old age, it is extremely fortunate that so many of the documents have been printed. Furthermore the Republics all print annually, as a rule, the official reports of the various Ministries and Government Departments. These *Folletos Oficiales* constitute the main body of printed sources for the history and politics of the XIXth century.<sup>a</sup> There are many other well-known publications that might be mentioned, such as: The Memoirs of the Viceroys of Peru, 6 volumes;<sup>b</sup> Calvo's great collection of Latin-American treaties, 16 volumes;<sup>c</sup> Pedro de Angelis's collection of documents, 6 volumes;<sup>d</sup> the documents relating to Bolivar, the liberator, 14 volumes;<sup>e</sup> the O'Leary memoirs, 33 volumes;<sup>e</sup> the collections of *documentos inéditos*, 55

Canteras, says: "The Colombians are excessively disturbed by the Peruvians and their chief [Bolivar] is especially an object of hatred and dread."

(7) *Letter to John Quincy Adams*, Columbiana, Brazil, May, 1821, by Henry Hill. "The particulars of the Revolution at Bahia, etc." 4to. 106 pp. "Rio," vol. 1.

(8) "A short sketch (27 pp. fol.) of occurrences in Buenos Ayres within the last year (1820)" by J. M. Forbes. "Buenos Ayres," vol. 1.

<sup>a</sup> Take Venezuela for an example. As soon as she was independent of the neighboring State of Colombia, Venezuela began publishing the *Folletos Oficiales* in 1830. For thirty years these consisted of four pamphlets annually, reports of the ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Treasury and War and Navy. In the early eighties the number of departments was increased to thirteen. In 1862, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1879, and 1900 and 1901 the state of the country did not warrant the publication of the official documents. Most of the reports since 1865 are in the Yale Library.

An even more important source for the study of Venezuelan jurisprudence are the files of government newspapers. From 1808 to 1820 was published the *Gaceta de Caracas*; from 1821 to 1826 it was known as the *Gaceta de Colombia*; from 1827 to 1857, as the *Gaceta de Gobierno*; from 1858 to 1861 as the *Gaceta Oficial*; then for two years as the *Registro Oficial*; from 1863 to 1867, as the *Recopilación Oficial*; from 1868 to 1871, as the *Gaceta Federal*; from 1872 to the present day as the *Gaceta Oficial*. The Yale Library has 25 volumes of the last-named periodical and a few of the others.

<sup>b</sup> *Memorias de los vireyes que han gobernado el Perú, durante el tiempo del coloniaje español. Impresas de orden suprema.* Lima: 1859. 6 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> *Recueil complet des traités, conventions, etc., et autres actes diplomatiques de tous les États de l'Amérique Latine compris entre le golfe du Mexique et le cap de Horn, depuis 1493 jusqu'à nos jours*, by C. Calvo. Paris, 1862-69. 16 vols. (Yale.)

In vol. x, pp. 256-383, is a *Repertorio de manuscritos inéditos*, which gives reference to MSS. in the British Museum, Biblioteca Imperial of Paris, Archives of the Indies in Seville, and the Library of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid.

<sup>d</sup> *Colección de obras y documentos relativos á la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata. Ilustrados con notas y disertaciones*, by Pedro de Angelis. Buenos Aires, 1836-37. 6 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>e</sup> See Note <sup>a</sup> p. 8.

volumes;<sup>a</sup> the documents relating to Chile, 63 volumes,<sup>b</sup> and the documents relating to Venezuela, 12 volumes.<sup>c</sup>

In these eight sets alone are 205 volumes of sources awaiting the specialist.<sup>d</sup> All of these sets are in the Yale Library, and most of them are also in the Harvard Library.

For general history and politics, in addition to the material already mentioned, there are many publications and periodicals<sup>e</sup> which are

<sup>a</sup> *Colección de documentos inéditos, relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de América y Oceanía, sacados de los archivos del reino, y muy especialmente del de Indias*. Madrid, 1864-84. 42 vols. (Yale.), and *Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de Ultramar (segunda serie), publicada por la Real Academia de la Historia*. Madrid, 1885-1898. 13 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>b</sup> *Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de Chile desde el viaje de Magallanes hasta la batalla de Maipo, 1518-1818*. Colectados y publicados por J. T. Medina. vols. 1-30. Santiago, 1888-1902. (Harvard), and the *Colección de historiadores de Chile y documentos relativos á la historia nacional, publicados con notas, etc., por D. B. Arana y J. T. Medina*. vols. I-XXXIII. Santiago, 1861-1900. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> *Documentos para los anales de Venezuela desde el movimiento separatista de la Unión colombiana hasta nuestros días. 1º período*. Caracas, 1889-91. 7 vols.

Same. 2º período. Caracas, 1891-92. 5 vols. (Yale.)

<sup>d</sup> Other important sets that might be mentioned are:

*Mercurio Peruano, de historia, literatura y noticias públicas que da á luz la Sociedad Académica de Amantes de Lima, y en su nombre J. Calero y Moreira*. Lima, 1791-95. 12 vols. (Yale.)

*Colección de documentos literarios del Perú*. Colectados y arreglados por M. Odriozola. Tomo I-XI. Lima, 1863-1878.

*Documentos para la historia de Cartagena*. Cartagena, 1887-91. 7 vols. (Yale.)

*Collecção de Noticias para a Historia e Geographia das Nações Ultramarinas, que vivem nos domínios Portuguezes, ou lhes são visinhas: Publicada pela Academia Real das Sciencias*. Lisboa: 1812-56. 7 vols. (Harvard.)

*Collecção das Leis do Imperio do Brasil, de 1860 a 1878 inclus*. 27 vols. *Collecção das decisões do Governo do Imperio do Brazil, de 1860 a 1878 inclus*. 19 vols. Rio de Janeiro: 1860, etc.

*Documentos para a historia da conquista e colonisacao da costa de leste-oeste do Brazil*. Rio de Janeiro: 1905. (L. C.)

*Guerra del Pacifico*. Recopilacion completa de todos los documentos oficiales, correspondencias i demas publicaciones referentes a la guerra que ha dado a luz la prensa de Chile, Peru i Bolivia, conteniendo documentos inéditos de importancia. P. Ahumada Moreno. Valparaiso: 1887-91. 8 tom. (Yale.)

*Recopilacion de los Leyes y Decretos de Venezuela*. 1874, etc. In progress. 28 vols. (Yale.)

*Diario de las discusiones y actas de las Cortes*. Cadiz: 1811-1813. 23 vols.

*Coleccion de los decretos y ordenes que han expedido las Cortes generales y extraordinarias*. Cadiz: 1811-1813. 4 vols.

<sup>e</sup> *Revista sud-americana*. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly. (Harvard.)

*The South American Journal and Brazil and River Plate Mail*. London. Now in its 44th year. (A few volumes in Yale.) It is chiefly financial.

*Revue Sud-Américaine, publication bi-mensuelle politique, économique, financière et commerciale des pays latins de l'Amérique*. Paris: 1882, etc. (Yale.)

*Revista Critica de Historia y Litteratura Españolas, Portuguesas e Hispano-Americanas Publicade bajo la direccion de Rafael Altamira y Antonio Elias de Monliús*. Madrid, 1895, etc. B. M. Contains monthly or bimonthly list of books published in Spain and South America of a literary, critical, or historical nature.

*Revista de Archivos y Bibliotecas Nacionales—Epoca colonial—Guerra de Independencia*. . . Lima: 1899-1900. 5 vols. (Yale.)

likely sources of good material, and it is possible to follow the course of current legislation through the files of the official journals.<sup>a</sup>

Several of the more important universities issue annual publications of varying importance.<sup>b</sup>

One is more likely to find contributions to the theory of political science than historical monographs, although the latter are not infrequent. Some of the publications are devoted almost exclusively to history and political science. Such, for instance, is the *Revista de Buenos Ayres*. One scarcely realizes how much can be found in these long sets until one has had occasion to use them.

<sup>a</sup> *Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina*. Daily.

*El Estado*. La Paz. Daily. (*Diario Oficial*.)

*Diario Oficial*. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.

*Diario Oficial de la República de Chile*. Santiago. Daily.

*Diario Oficial*. Bogotá. Daily.

*Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador*. Quito. Daily.

*Diario Oficial*. Asunción. Daily.

*El Peruano*. (*Diario Oficial*.) Lima. Daily.

*Gaceta Oficial*. Caracas. Daily.

Files of these, more or less complete, are in the Columbus Memorial Library.

<sup>b</sup> *Anales universitarios del Perú* . . . Lima, 1879-92. Continued under the title: *Anales de la Universidad Mayor de San Marcos de Lima*. Lima, 1903-04. Succeeded in 1906 by the *Revista Universitaria*. Lima, Peru. Universidad Mayor de San Marcos. (Yale.)

\**Anales de la Universidad de Chile*: Santiago, 1846-1906. (117 vols.) (Yale.) *Apéndice* . . . *Índice alfabético y analítico de los trabajos publicados 1843-1887*. Por E. Valenzuela y Guzman. Santiago: 1890.

In the *Apéndice* one gets some idea of the class of material that may be encountered in the *Anales*. In the forty-four years covered by the index, there are mentioned 136 articles referring to civil law, 6 articles on natural law, 8 articles on international law, 15 articles on political economy, 16 articles on constitutional and administrative law, and 12 articles on commercial law. There are also 43 articles classified as history, and 64 classified as biography. Classified under the science of medicine there are 278 articles. As the character of the publication has not changed materially since the index was issued in 1887, one may reasonably expect to find the same proportion during the past twenty years.

*Estadística bibliográfica de la literatura Chilena (desde la introducción de la imprenta en Chile, en 1812, hasta el fin del . . . año de 59)*, etc. By Ramon Briseno. Published by Universidad de Chile. Santiago de Chile, 1862. 4° (B. M.)

*El Código Civil ante la Universidad, ó sus comentarios por los abogados mas célebres del Foro Chileno*, etc. [A collection of Theses.] Recopilados por . . . [Luis Cisternas Moraga.] Published by Universidad de Chile. Santiago, 1871, etc. 8° In progress. (B. M.)

*Anales de la Universidad*. Bogotá. 10 vols. 1868-1879. (Yale.)

*Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela*. Caracas, 1902, etc. (Harvard.)

*Anuario de la Universidad de Los Andes en los Estados Unidos de Venezuela*. Merida, 1893, etc.

I have placed in the notes a list of some of the more important Argentine material of this nature, with some indication of where it may be found.<sup>a</sup> Similar lists might be prepared for the other Republics. The publications of a scientific nature are much more accessible than those relating to history and political science. There has been no attempt made to make this list complete. It is intended merely to be suggestive.

It is possible to find in the larger American libraries many of the printed sources, and in a few cases good working collections which offer opportunities for research.

The Library of Congress has a continually increasing collection of books on South America. It has recently acquired a collection of the laws and decrees of Brazil, numbering about 300 volumes.

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<sup>a</sup> *La Biblioteca. Revista mensual dirigida por P. Groussac.* Buenos Aires: 1896, etc. In progress. (Brit. Mus.)

*Anales de la Biblioteca. Publicación de documentos relativos al Rio de la Plata con introducciones y notas por P. Groussac.* Buenos Aires: 1900, etc. 3 vols. (Harvard.)

*Anales del Museo de La Plata.* La Plata: 1890, etc. In progress. (Harvard.)

*Revista del Museo de La Plata.* La Plata: 1890, etc. In progress. (Yale.)

*Revista del Archivo general de Buenos Aires fundada bajo la proteccion del gobierno de la provincia por Manuel Ricardo Trelles.* Buenos Aires: 1869-72. 4 vols. (L. C.)

*Revista de la Biblioteca publica . . .* 4 vols. Buenos Aires 1879-82. (L. C.)

*La revista de Buenos Aires. Historia americana, literatura, derecho y variedades. Periódico destinado á la Republica Argentina, la oriental del Uruguay y la del Paraguay.* Buenos Aires: 1863-71. 25 vols. (Yale has vols. 1-12.)

*Nueva Revista de Buenos Aires.* Buenos Aires: 1881-85. 13 vols. (Brit. Mus.)

*Revista del Rio de la Plata, periódico mensual de historia y literatura de América.* Buenos Aires. 13 vols.

*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras.* Buenos Aires. Now in its tenth year. (Col. Mem. Lib.)

*El Museo Histórico. Publicación trimestral, ilustrada y descriptiva.* Buenos Aires: 1892-95. (Brit. Mus.)

*Bulletin mensuel de Statistique municipale de la Ville de Buenos Aires.* [Buenos Ayres]: 1891-94. Continued as: *Monthly Return of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Aires.* Buenos Aires 1894-97. Continued as: *Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Aires.* Buenos Aires 1897, etc. In progress. (Harvard.)

*Comercio exterior argentino.* Quarterly. (L. C.)

*Anuario.* Dirección general de estadística. Buenos Aires. (L. C.)

*Anuario estadístico.* Dirección general de estadística, Buenos Aires (province). (L. C.)

*Boletin oficial de la República Argentina.* Buenos Aires. Monthly. (Patent Office, Washington.)

*Registro oficial del Gobierno de Buenos Aires.* Buenos Aires, 1835-73. (Brit. Mus.)

*Revista de Lejislacion y Jurisprudencia, publicada bajo la direccion de J. M. Moreno, C. Araujo, A. E. Malaver, J. J. Montes de Oca.* Tom. 1-8. Buenos Aires: 1869, etc. (Brit. Mus.)

*Boletín.* Instituto geográfico argentino, Buenos Aires. Monthly. (L. C.)

The Pan-American Bureau, which is soon to be housed in such attractive and commodious quarters, contains the archives of the International American Conferences, and publishes numerous handbooks and maps, besides a MONTHLY BULLETIN, which contains useful bibliographical notes. Under the direction of the Bureau is the Columbus Memorial Library, which possesses a large collection of books relating to all the American Republics and is constantly increasing in importance. Its files of South American newspapers alone give it a unique position for the student of modern South American politics and social conditions. It has recently published a list of its books on the history and geography of Latin America.<sup>a</sup>

When one adds the Government archives to the material offered by these two libraries, it is readily seen that the opportunities for prosecuting South American research in Washington are so good as to place that city easily first.<sup>b</sup>

After Washington comes New Haven, for it is probably true that the Yale Library has the best single collection of South American material in the country. Besides about 3,400 manuscripts already mentioned, this collection includes over 7,000 volumes of printed sources, official documents, laws, codes and decrees, periodicals and newspapers, political pamphlets, and secondary works. Among these are 300 volumes of Spanish-American newspapers and journals—official, ecclesiastical, political, and literary. There are several complete sets of the characteristic ephemeral periodicals in which the Spaniard delights to express himself. Some of the official newspapers, notably the "*Diario Oficial*," of Columbia (80 volumes), and the "*Gaceta Oficial*," of Venezuela (25 volumes), offer an unusual opportunity for monographs in political science. Of interest in this connection are some 500 volumes of the official publications of Colombia and Venezuela. The laws, codes, and commentaries of those countries are represented by some 350 volumes and an interesting collection of manuscript volumes, illustrative of the process of codifying the laws of Colombia. The number of minor printed sources and secondary works is unusually large. This is due chiefly to the collection of South Americana made by Don JORGE POMBO, of Bogota, an indefatigable collector for over twenty years, 2,000 of whose books have recently been acquired by the library.

The Harvard Library possesses an excellent working collection of South Americana numbering about 2,300 volumes. It includes a quantity of material relating to boundary disputes.

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<sup>a</sup> List of Latin American History and Description in the Columbus Memorial Library. International Bureau of the American Republics. Washington: 1907. (Yale.)

<sup>b</sup> The South American periodicals available in Washington are in: *A Union List of Periodicals, Transactions and Allied Publications Currently Received in the Principal Libraries of the District of Columbia, Compiled under the Direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division of Bibliography* [Library of Congress]. Washington: 1901. (Yale.)

The history of Brazil is well represented in the library of Cornell University. Cornell purchased in 1896 the library of the late H. H. SMITH, the author of a well-known book on Brazil.<sup>a</sup>

The University of Pennsylvania has recently acquired a set of the public documents of Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, and also a great number of reprints of historical documents contained in the archives of those countries.

The Bar Association of New York has complete sets of the codes and commentaries of all the South American Republics.

The Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library has a good collection of early printed books relating to the colonial period.

The John Carter Brown Library is also strong in this same field; one of their interesting items is a collection of rare Peruvian pamphlets, 1800-1830.

The John Crerar Library in Chicago is well equipped, particularly with the scientific periodicals of South America.<sup>b</sup>

The Newberry Library of Chicago has a MS. of 1,477 sheets, entitled the "Decline and Fall of the Spanish Empire," by (the late) Robt. H. Vickers. Its collection of South American material is rapidly increasing.

The University of California is very strong for northern Spanish America, and has a good working collection of South Americana.

In the Ticknor collection of the Boston Public Library are some manuscripts and many useful books.<sup>c</sup>

And so this list might be prolonged, but perhaps enough has been said to show that there is far more material available in this country for South American research than is generally supposed, and that the opportunity for scholarly work in the field of South American history and politics is an uncommonly good one.<sup>d</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> *Brazil, the Amazons and the Coast*. New York, 1879. 644 pp. Mr. Smith went to Brazil in 1870, returning in 1874 with the idea of collecting Amazonian animals. He spent about three years and a half in making explorations, and collected a large mass of notes and over a hundred thousand specimens, principally entomological. He made two other trips to South America, writing articles for Scribner's. His library consisted of several volumes of MS. notes and transcripts, 20 cases of newspaper clippings, and 1,500 books relating chiefly to Brazil.

<sup>b</sup> For the available periodicals see: *A List of Serials in Public Libraries of Chicago and Evanston, Corrected to January, 1901*. Compiled by the Chicago Library Club. Chicago: 1901, and supplements. (Yale.)

<sup>c</sup> Vid. also *A List of Periodicals, Newspapers, Transactions, and Other Serial Publications Currently Received in the Principal Libraries of Boston and Vicinity*. Boston: 1897. (Yale.)

<sup>d</sup> For information in regard to the material in various libraries I am indebted to many different persons. Particular thanks are due to the officials of the Library of Congress, the Columbus Memorial Library, the John Crerar Library, the Newberry Library, and the libraries of Cornell, Harvard, and Yale. I regret that lack of space forbids further mention of these and many others who have given generous assistance.



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