

[REDACTED]  
Auburn, Alabama 36830  
March 31, 1993

Mr. Brian Lamb  
Book Notes  
C Span  
400 N. Capitol Street  
Washington, D.C. 20001

002594 APR 1993

Dear Mr. Lamb:

I don't know how you decide what books are discussed on Book Notes, but perhaps you would be interested in this cholarly work on Peru. I have risked my neck in various ways to go through the grant-publishing process on this in Peru and believe that the new information seen in [REDACTED] has real importance outside Peru for our understanding of the political situation in this country today.

A prospective article is also forwarded which deals with manipulation of the information on the Independence Movement in Peru which shows up as noted and, more importantly, by volume in the unpublished documents.

The role of the Consulado de Comercio de Lima, after the lessening of its powers over all of Spanish South America, it turns out, was yet the determinant for the course of the Independence Movement in Peru. And the importance of this pivotal institution to Peruvian history has been unknown until now. However, since there are people who consider the real Independence Movement for Peru is just now underweigh, there are those who are opposed to new Independence study, both here and in Peru.

I would be happy to send you a review copy of [REDACTED] if you think you would be interested in seeing it.

Thanks --

Sincerely, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Instituto Nacional de Cultura - Peru



POLITICAL CORRECTION FOR PERUVIAN HISTORY?

A QUESTION....

by

[REDACTED]

One of the most puzzling aspects of Peruvian history, the Independence Period, now has a pivotal body of new information available for its anlysis. This new information is introduced in the new Peruvian book [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Consejo de Ciencia y Tecnologia, Lima, Peru, 1991).

This book is the result of detailed study in the Consulado de Comercio Archives in Lima - one of the most significant document collections in the Hispanic world which has been neglected by researchers on Peruvian history. And one of the most important contributions of this new book [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is its direct contradiction of Timothy Anna's The Fall of the Royal Government in Peru (Lincoln, Nebraska, 1979) as

[REDACTED] goes through the unpublished documents held in the Peruvian archives.

Anna's Fall of the Royal Government in Peru also clashes on largely the same grounds with the published work of Michael T. Hamerly on Guayaquil in his Historia social y económica de la antigua provincia de Guayaquil 1763 - 1842 (Archivo Histórico de Guayas, Guayaquil, 1973), his El comercio del cacao de Guayaquil durante el período colonial: un estudio cuantitativa (Departamento de Historia de la Marina del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador, 1976) and his dissertation, "A Social and Economic History of the City and District of Guayaquil During the Late Colonial and Independence Periods" (University of Florida, 1970).

But Anna's research has so far escaped such comparisons of sources since so few of his points could be examined against available documentation



by outside authorities because almost none of the documents have been published. Also, the primary research by Peruvians and that represented by standard works in the field have been incorporated by Anna to one degree or another with the exception of Hamerly's two books in Spanish and his dissertation at the University of Florida (and Hamerly's articles).

And it happens that on two points, the question of Independence of Guayaquil and the question of Free Trade in 1821 in Lima, that these are either the subject of very clear, published, easily available, primary research or clearly seen in a readily accessible, published document. That is, that information is found for the independence of Guayaquil and the question of Free Trade in Hamerly's work (which also contains a number of supporting documents), and for the demand for Free Trade in 1821 in Lima in "Libro de Cabildos de Lima 45 - 1820, 1821" published in Fernando Gamio Palacio, La Municipalidad de Lima y la Emancipación 1821 (Lima, Peru, 1971).

On Guayaquil, Anna says,

Guayaquil—the second most important port on the Pacific—rebelled in October. The status of Lima's jurisdiction over Guayaquil was unclear at that time. A royal cédula of 23 June 1819 had returned Guayaquil to the jurisdiction of the audiencia of Quito in all criminal, civil, and treasury matters, but Peru remained responsible for its military defense.<sup>4</sup> Many citizens of Guayaquil thought of themselves as a part of Quito, whose capital was only eighty leagues away, rather than Peru, whose capital was three hundred leagues away, and others aspired to an altogether separate existence. <sup>4</sup>

Underlined, sic.

4. Minister of Grace and Justice to Secretary of Hacienda, Madrid, 29 May 1819, AGI, Lima 1471; Royal Cédula to Viceroy of Peru, Madrid, 23 June 1819, AGI, Lima 610.

Timothy Anna, Royal Government in Peru, Chapter 7, "1821," 165; Notes, p. 260.

In this statement on Guayaquil, he follows Adam Szászdi who shows that republican historiography for Ecuador has some problems in "The Historiography of the Republic of Ecuador." HAHR, 44(1964), pp. 503 - 550 and who says in a review of La Revolución de Quito de 10 de Agosto de 1809 in the same HAHR volume, that Peruvian control of Guayaquil after 1803 continued to 1819, Ibid., pp. 103, 104; Leon Borja y Szászdi, "El



problema jurisdiccional de Guayaquil antes de la Independencia," Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología 21 (1971), pp. 13 - 146 and Michael Conniff, "Guayaquil Through Independence Urban Development in a Colonial System," The Americas, 33(1977). pp. 385 - 410 (Conniff points out that in this, he deals only with secondary sources; Conniff is probably best known for his Black Labor on a White Canal, Pittsburgh, 1985).

Hamerly, however, says that "between 1804 and 1820, Guayaquil and its province were part and parcel of the viceroyalty of Peru, including the Consulado de Comercio de Lima." June, 1992.

He also says in his Historia Social y Económica de la antigua provincia de Guayaquil 1763 - 1842 (1973)

\* Los comerciantes de Guayaquil estuvieron sujetos al Consulado de Comercio de Lima, desde la erección de éste en 1603, hasta 1820, a excepción de cuatro y medio años desde fines de 1799 y comienzos de 1804, cuando estuvieron bajo la jurisdicción del Consulado de Comercio de Cartagena, establecido en 1795: Hamerly, Historia Social y Económica de la antigua provincia de Guayaquil 1763-1842, 37-38, 128.

El comercio del cacao de Guayaquil durante el período colonial: un estudio cuantitativo, Quito, 1976, note, p. 5.

And what Hamerly found in Guayaquil is what "Kingdom to Republic in Peru" (Melzer, dissertation, Tulane University, 1978) found in Peru for the Independence movement. (Hamerly's work independently encountered in 1984.) See [REDACTED] Note 134, pp. 80 - 101.

That is, Hamerly shows that Guayaquil declared Independence on October 8, 1820 so as to have Free Trade which it had been denied because Guayaquil was dominated by the Lima consulado and by the viceroyalty of Peru as that viceroyalty and the consulado defended Crown control of Guayaquil-Peru against the onset of Free Trade.

Hamerly is very specific about this both in his dissertation and in his books: "A Social and Economic History of the City and District of Guayaquil During the Late Colonial and Independence Period," pp. 159 - 166



(1970), Historia Social y Económica de la antigua provincia de Guayaquil 1763 - 1842, second half of Chapter II (1973) and El comercio del cacao de Guayaquil durante el período colonial: un estudio cuantitativo, as noted here (1976).

In fact, in Hamerly's El comercio de cacao (1976), he shows that the history of Guayaquil from 1600 to 1820 was dominated by the demand to be free from imperial commercial limits on the market for cacao; that the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are characterized by petitions to be free of the Lima viceroyalty and the Consulado de Lima. He shows that these petitions finally met with success, particularly after 1774 and from 1798 to 1804. However, under Viceroy Abascal of Peru, Guayaquil and its governors were returned to Peruvian domination regardless of any administrative double-speak and it was resentment of Peruvian and Crown control up to October of 1820 that brought Independence in order to introduce Free Trade. See asterisk, "Los comerciantes...", pp. 39, 40 and note 93 below.

Particularly, from 1803 to 1819. he says. on pages 39, 40

En julio de 1805 y nuevamente el 18 de diciembre del mismo año y el 11 de enero siguiente, el Virrey del Perú José Fernández Abascal, restableció las antiguas tasas, aparentemente por su cuenta, y dispuso que Guayaquil se ajustase a ellas (Apéndice 4, f.6). El Virrey pudo haber estado en su derecho para dictar esa orden, ya que la Gobernación de Guayaquil había sido anexada a Lima por la Cédula Real de julio 7 de 1803, aplicada localmente en abril 1 de 1804; la cual no sería revocada hasta julio 23 de 1819. Estoy consciente que la agregación de Guayaquil a Lima entre 1804 y 1819 está sujeta a interpretaciones diversas, incluyendo al de que la subordinación se refería sólo a cuestiones militares. La verdad es que si bien fueron asuntos militares los aducidos para la orden, la resolución fue demasiado amplia y sea lo que fuese lo que la Corona tenía en mente (y no debe olvidarse que en febrero 10 de 1806 Carlos IV declaró que la agregación era absoluta), Abascal interpretó la Cédula de 1803, como dándole jurisdicción sobre Guayaquil. En todo caso el ejerció esa autoridad y los Gobernadores de Guayaquil, especialmente Bartolomé de Cuccalón y Villamayor, la aceptaron.\*

93 Para una discusión de este asunto y la evidencia disponible, ver Castillo, *Los gobernadores*, p. 5 y las notas 9-11, quien concuerda con el autor; Hamerly, *Historia social y económica*, 26, 36-39, 45, 46, 61, 164, y además notas; y León Borja y Szászdi, "El problema jurisdiccional de Guayaquil antes de la Independencia", *Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología*, 21:38 (1971), 13-146, quienes ahora aceptan también esta interpretación.

Hamerly does note that there is an effort to say that administrative



confusion brought discontent and Independence. To this, he says that there was no confusion over what power controlled Guayaquil trade from 1800 to October 1820 (1970, 1973) and that the Szászdi say now they are in agreement with him on this interpretation. (1976, above note 93.)

And as one reads the documented narrative on Guayaquil, the demand for Free Trade is self-evident and well warrants its treatment as a backdrop because of Hamerly's documentation and the Crown's well known problems in controlling trade on the north coast of Peru above Trujillo. On the other hand, Guayaquil Independence brings small comment when it is mentioned in Anna in terms of Peruvian Independence because of "administrative jurisdictional conflict." Yet, at the same time, the consulado's blocking of Free Trade in Peru has been directly denied and little or no outside critical attention has been applied to Anna's thesis that Viceroy Pezuela allowed Free Trade for Peru from 1819 until Independence. (Anna, Chapter 6, "Disintegration under Pezuela.") Moreover, "jurisdictional confusion" is simply stated as the basis for Independence for Peru's northern dependency of Guayaquil by Anna and Conniff in English.

Another point of importance surfacing when published sources and analysis overlapping Anna's work on Peru are applied, is that of Free Trade in Peru in 1821.

**Anna says**

On 16 January 1821 the cabildo discussed, and finally rejected, a suggestion that it throw itself on the mercy of the commander of the British flagship *Andromache*, requesting him to place Lima under British naval protection.<sup>12</sup>

**Underlined, sic.**

<sup>12</sup> BML, Actas de Cabildo, book 44, 28 February, 14 and 21 March, 15 July 1817.

Timothy Anna, Royal Government in Peru, Chapter 7, "1821," p. 169; Notes, p. 260.



Although the above passage says nothing about Free Trade in 1821, Anna has insisted that Viceroy Pezuela has already allowed Free Trade in 1819; in fact, has issued a "contract" for Free Trade with the English for Two Years (Chapter 6, "Disintegration under Pezuela," and Chapter 7, "1821"). Moreover, the negotiations for Anna's claim that Viceroy Pezuela opened the ports to Free Trade with the British were carried out by the English "Commander ... of the Andromache," who in 1821 is again seen here trying to negotiate the same agreement. (It is clear from the cabildo documents quoted below that no such accord is implied for the years 1808 to 1821.) And Anna's handling of the demand for Free Trade in 1821 is far more questionable than his (and Conniff's) elimination of Free Trade as causing Guayaquil's Independence. What Anna appears to have done is to use these documents below without mentioning the Free Trade issue. Like ignoring a mountain in drawing a map, it looks like Anna has deliberately ignored Free Trade in 1821 in the documents he used. An example of this may be seen in the short passage quoted above.

The document for the above passage is published and available in U.S. libraries. It is in the verbatim copy of "Libro de Cabildos 45, 1820, 1821," in Fernando Gamio Palacio, La Municipalidad de Lima y la Emancipación 1821 (Lima, Peru, 1971). And what Anna says is in the "Libro de Cabildos 45, 1820, 1821" minutes for January 16th, 1821, does not exist!

What is in the minutes for January 15th and 16th is, for January 15th, that a petition was presented by the Síndico Dr. Don Tiburcio José de la Hermoza in which he said that because of the scarcity of food for the city and to relieve the impoverished state in which the city found itself that it be remembered that Captain Shirreff (Comandante General Scheriff) had come in his frigate the Andromache (Andromaca) under the terms of the treaty of January 14th, 1809 in which the English had aided the Spanish government which included that of these Americas, and instead of a public



monument like that erected by the Cortes, that they could give Captain Shirreff, in the name of his nation, another sign of their gratitude by opening their ports to Free Trade for two years with the British which was conceded to the governors of this America subject to the confirmation or disapproval of the Superior Government.

If this were allowed, Captain Shirreff, persuaded by the justice of the needs of Lima, would introduce sufficient foodstuffs to the Capital regardless of the blockade that this faithful city unjustly suffered or the blockade could be declared a transgression of the treaty of 1809.

Because of this, the cabildo should recommend the petition above to the viceroy so that His Excellency could formally write Comandante Shirreff of the Andromache on the points involved. Immediate examination through discussion of the petition was begun and because it was then past two in the afternoon, the matter was continued to the next day.

The next day, January 16th, Dr. de la Hermoza's petition was immediately taken up as the session began. Several gentlemen of the assembly took the position that the treaty of 1809 no longer existed between "our nation" and the British and since the British had manifested their neutrality in "our dissensions," Comandante General Shirreff couldn't do what the Síndico, Dr. de la Hermosa said in his presentation; that this Capital did not find itself in a state necessitating asking the British Nation for their protection because [the Capital] was not in imminent danger nor had the Superior Government abandoned it which from the beginning of the struggle had aided Lima on both land and sea and that the Viceroy had affirmed to the cabildo his resolve to defend the city in an official statement of the 16th of December last (a month before) and that the army was now campaigning and was far from any loss since it had been augmented by Brigadier Ricafort.

To introduce foodstuffs, it was not necessary to free the city's



commerce for two years exclusively with the British but rather this commerce should be opened to whatever neutral nation, by using the Royal Cédula of June 18, 1808 and extending it to the absolute exemption from duties for grain and other foodstuffs by sea carried in a Spanish or neutral ship or coming by land, and also to taxes on the payment (in "silver and fruits of the country") given to buy these goods and to pay their freight cost in accordance with the Cortes Generales y Extraordinarias de la Nación in its decrees of March 22nd and October 14th of 1811. And that being obliged to preserve decorum and national glory, the cabildo could only tighten its belt instead of petitioning the government to ask for foodstuffs by either of the two measures indicated.

The matter was discussed and then a vote was taken. Seven of the assemblage were of the opinion that the Viceroy should be asked to provision the city with foodstuffs but without sending on the petition that Free Trade be allowed through the Captain of the Andromache, three wanted the cabildo to make the same petition as that of the Síndico asking for Free Trade through the Captain of the Andromache and three other cabildo members wanted them to send on the Síndico's petition for Free Trade to the Viceroy so that he could make whatever use of it he found necessary (conveniente). Then by a 7 to 6 majority, the request that the Viceroy provide foodstuffs for the city was formally sent to the Viceroy while the petition for Free Trade for Two Years with the British through the Comandante General of the Andromache, Captain Shirreff, was tabled (or filed - se archivase). Libro de Cabildos 45, 1820, 1821 in Fernando Gamio Palacio, La Municipalidad de Lima y la Emancipacion 1821, pp. 147-150.

One sees in this document that Anna's statement above that the cabildo sessions were to deal with "a suggestion that it throw itself on the mercy of the commander of the British flagship Andromache requesting him to place Lima under British naval protection" is a complete misrepresentation of these documents. The topic of these cabildo meetings is Free Trade - not



protection! And this in a country that already had Free Trade ...?

The

point was again brought up in the Cabildo session of February 3rd (shortly after Viceroy Pezuela had been deposed) when an official note was sent to the new Viceroy asking that the scarcity of grain and other foodstuffs for the city be ended by allowing free trade with neutral carriers ("*comercio libre en buques neutrales*") ["*Libro de Cabildos 45*," 1971, pp. 148, 149].

The question was raised again on March 30th when a plea to the Viceroy was read into the minutes that special payments be made to bring supplies to the city in neutral ships ["*Libro de Cabildos 45*," 1971, p. 197].

A month later, on April 25th, when a proposal that paper and copper currency be issued for 500,000 pesos to meet the

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*The Accounting Historians Journal, Spring, 1988.*

Viceroy's need for money, the plan was formally hedged by another request for "*comercio libre*" (free trade). That is, if the paper money measure did not work, free trade with neutral states be allowed because Cabildo members said that such free trade had already been allowed in Spain according to what they had read in the *Gaceta de Madrid* (Madrid Gazette) ["*Libro de Cabildos 45*," 1971, p. 211].

██████████ "Free Trade," in "The Rise in the Price of Wheat for the 'Bakery in the Street of the Fishmarket' in the City of Lima 1812 - 1821" *The Accounting Historians Journal*, 15(1988), pp. 113, 114. Underlined sic.

The rest of Anna's commentary on 1821 deliberately and at length avoids all mention of Free Trade as directly cited in the "*Libro de Cabildos 45, 1820, 1821*" although he uses this manuscript book as detailed substantiation for royal abuses in requisitioning supplies from the haciendas around Lima to provision the city by force. However, Anna does not mention the Free Trade issue clearly set out in the minutes of the cabildo for the last six months before Independence in Peru.

There is also the matter of Shirreff here in 1821 being the same English officer who was instrumental in Anna's assertions for Free Trade in Peru in 1818. ("Commander ... of the Andromache" is the only identification Anna gives. Anna, Chapter 6, "Disintegration under Pezuela," pp. 141, 145; Chapter 7, "1821," pp. 164, 169.)



Could the reason for these scholarly peculiarities be that using the direct and repeated requests for Free Trade by the cabildo is not convenient for a narrative maintaining that there is no Free Trade issue for Peruvian Independence because Anna says Viceroy Pezuela allowed Free Trade and the issue no longer existed before Independence? ("... independent by default," Anna, Chapter 7, "1821," p. 163.)

This is, of course, politically correct for Peruvian interpretation of their own history in today's context. But is it manufactured history for Peru?

Put another way, would continual demand for Free Trade in the six months before Independence "confuse" the issue; be in fact not politically correct for Peruvian history ...?



MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS  
OF THE CABILDO DE LIMA FOR  
JANUARY 16TH & 17TH  
1821

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ACTA DE LA SESION DEL CABILDO DEL QUINCE DE ENERO

En la muy noble, insigne y muy leal Ciudad de los Reyes del Perú en quince de enero de mil ochocientos veinte y uno se congregó a Cabildo el Excelentísimo Concejo, Justicia y Regimiento de ella compuesto de los Señores Alcaldes Constitucionales Conde de San Isidro y el Doctor Don José María Galdiano, y los Señores Regidores Don Francisco Zárate, Don Simón Rávago del Orden de Santiago, el Conde de la Vega del Ren del propio Orden, Don Francisco Vallés, Don José Manuel Malo de Molina, Don Francisco de Paula Mendoza, Don Mariano Vásquez, el Doctor Don Manuel María del Valle, Don Miguel Vértiz, Don Manuel Alvarado y Don Juan de Echevarría y Ulloa, a que también asistieron los Señores Síndicos Procuradores Doctor Don Tiburcio de la Hermoza y Doctor Don Antonio Padilla, para tratar y conferir todo lo concerniente al servicio de ambas Majestades, bien y utilidad del público; y lo que por ante mí el presente Secretario se acordó y resolvió es lo siguiente.

En este Ayuntamiento se leyó una representación hecha por el Señor Síndico Doctor Don Tiburcio José de la Hermoza, en la que hace presente la necesidad y escasez de viveres en que se halla esta benemérita Ciudad y que para subvenir a esta penuria se recordase al Comandante General Scheriff destinado con su fragata Andromaca a proteger el comercio inglés en estas mares, el cumplimiento del tratado de 14 de enero de 1809 para el que su Nación se prestó con generosidad a auxiliar las provincias peninsulares de que son parte estas Américas. Y que en lugar del monumento público que le erigieron las Cortes podemos significarle a Scheriff a nombre de su Nación otro signo de gratitud franqueándole libertad para el comercio en nuestros puertos por el término de dos años que concede el derecho a los Gobernadores de América para que subsistan sus órdenes dependientes de la confirmación o reprobación del Go-

Underlined,  
sic .

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bierno Supremo. En cuyo caso dicho Comandante persuadido de la justicia de la reclamación de auxilios introducirá viveres suficientes en esta Capital sin respeto al bloqueo que injustamente sufre esta fidelísima ciudad o se declararía por la trasgresión del tratado. Y que así se recomendase al Excelentísimo Señor Virrey por este Ayuntamiento dicha representación para que Su Excelencia oficiase al Comandante Scheriff sobre los puntos que contiene: se procedió inmediatamente a su examen con la gravedad y circunspección que demandaba su importancia y no habiéndose concluido la discusión dadas las dos de la tarde se suspendió su resolución para el Cabildo inmediato.



En este Cabildo se recibió una carta escrita por el Señor Doctor Don Antonio Moya Diputado Suplente por el Perú, en la que se ofrece a este Excelentísimo Ayuntamiento y suplica que a la posible brevedad se remitan por esta Capital los propietarios diputados. y se ha mandado dar traslado a los Señores Síndicos.

— Con lo que se concluyó el Congreso. y firmaron los Señores de que certifico.

El Conde de San Isidro.— José María Galdiano.— Francisco de Zárate.— Simón Rávago.— El Conde de la Vega del Ren.— Francisco Vallés.— José Manuel Malo de Molina.— Francisco de Mendoza Ríos y Caballero.— Mariano Vásquez y Larriva.— Manuel Alvarado.— Juan de Echevarría y Ulloa.— Miguel Antonio de Vértiz.— Manuel del Valle y García.— Doctor Manuel Muelle, Secretario.

#### ACTA DE LA SESION DEL CABILDO DEL DIECISEIS DE ENERO

En la muy noble, insigne y muy leal Ciudad de los Reyes del Perú en diez y seis de enero de mil ochocientos veinte y uno se congregó a Cabildo el Excelentísimo Concejo, Justicia y Regimiento de ella compuesto de los Señores Alcaldes Constitucionales Conde de San Isidro y el Doctor Don José María Galdiano, y los Señores Regidores Don Francisco Zárate, Don Simón Rávago del Orden de Santiago, el Conde de la Vega del Ren del propio Orden, Don Francisco Vallés, Don José Manuel Malo de Molina, Don Francisco de Paula Mendoza, el Doctor Don Manuel Pérez de Tudela, el Doctor Don Manuel María del Valle, Don Miguel Vértiz, Don Manuel Alvarado y Don Juan de Echevarría y Ulloa, a que también asistió el Señor Síndico Procurador Doctor Don Antonio Padilla, para tratar y conferir todo lo concerniente al servicio de ambas Majestades, bien y utilidad del público; y lo que por ante mí el presente Secretario se acordó y resolvió es lo siguiente.

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Se abrió el Congreso con la discusión del papel del Señor Síndico Doctor de la Hermoza. Varios Señores hicieron presente que el tratado de 14 de enero de 1809 ya no existía entre nuestra Nación y la Británica y que ésta se manifestaba neutral en nuestras disensiones domésticas por lo que no se podía exigir al Comandante General del Andromaca su cumplimiento según exponía el Señor Síndico. que esta Capital no se hallaba en estado de pedir a dicha Nación Británica su protección por no estar en peligro inminente; ni abandono de su Gobierno Supremo el que desde el principio de la actual lucha los había auxiliado con fuerzas de mar y tierra, y el Excelentísimo Señor Virrey había protestado a este Ayuntamiento defenderla con sus brazos en oficio de diez y seis de diciembre último; que efectivamente se hallaba nuestro ejército en campaña y lejos de haber sufrido alguna pérdida desde esa fecha se había aumentado con el refuerzo conducido por el Señor Brigadier Don Mariano Ricafort. Que para la provisión de víveres que ya escaseaba en esta Capital no era necesario franquear ese comercio exclusivo a la Nación Británica por el término de dos años, sino declarar libre su introducción a cualquiera nación neutral en uso de la Real Cédula de 18 de junio de 1800, exten-



diéndose a la exención absoluta de derechos no solo a los granos y demás víveres que se introdujesen por mar o tierra en buque español o neutral, sino también a la plata y frutos del país que se diesen en retorno según habían acordado las Cortes Generales y Extraordinarias de la Nación por los decretos de 22 de marzo y 19 de octubre de 1811. Y que estando obligados a conservar el decoro y gloria nacional solo debía ceñirse el Ayuntamiento a pedir al Gobierno la provisión de víveres por alguno de los dos medios indicados. Discutida así la materia se procedió a la votación: siete fueron de dictamen que se pidiera al Excelentísimo Señor Virrey la provisión de víveres pero sin dirigir el pedimento del Señor Síndico; tres que se dirigiera haciendo igual súplica, y tres que se elevase a Su Excelencia para que hiciese de ella el uso que tuviese por conveniente, y por mayoría de sufragios se acordó se remitiese al Excelentísimo Señor Virrey el oficio correspondiente sobre la producción de víveres, y que se archivase la representación del Señor Síndico.

En este Ayuntamiento prestó el juramento de estilo el Alcalde de Barrio Don Benito Dorca.

Se recibió un oficio del Excelentísimo Señor Virrey contraído a que este Ayuntamiento se esforzase a reunir ciento ochenta buenos caballos para el servicio de la caballería del ejército y que tomase cuantas medidas creyese necesarias para proporcionarlos dentro de tres días, y se contestó inmediatamente a Su Excelencia que respecto a las requisiciones que en esta Capital habían hecho el Señor Marqués de Valleumbroso, el Ayudante de Plaza Don José Manuel Vigil y los Alcaldes de Barrio, habían agotado los caballos y que así el Ayuntamiento no encontraba arbitrio para proporcionar los ciento ochenta que se piden por el oficio de

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Su Excelencia a pesar del deseo que le anima para el mejor servicio del Estado.

Con lo que se concluyó el Congreso y firmaron los Señores de que certifico.

El Conde de San Isidro.— José María Galdiano.— Francisco de Zárate.— Simón Rávago.— El Conde de la Vega del Ren.— Francisco Vallés.— José Manuel Malo de Molina.— Francisco de Mendoza Ríos y Caballero.— Manuel Tudela.— Manuel Alvarado.— Juan de Echevarría y Ulloa.— Manuel del Valle y García.— Miguel Antonio de Vértiz.— Doctor Manuel Muelle, Secretario.\*

\*"Libro de Cabildos de Lima 45 - 1820, 1821," in Fernando Gamio Palacio, La Municipalidad de Lima y la Emancipación 1821, (Lima, Peru, 1971), pp. 147-150. Underlined, sic.



Bastion of Commerce in the City of Kings  
The Consulado de Comercio de Lima 1593-1877.

Published in  
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Peruvian  
Grant

Bastion de Comercio en la Ciudad de los Reyes  
El Consulado de Comercio de Lima 1593-1877;

Bastion des Handels in der Stadt der Könige  
Das Handelskonsulat von Lima 1593-1877.

Published in Perú by Peruvians under a grant from the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, here we have the basis for new discoveries in Peruvian history as derived from this unstudied monolith of Spanish control: the Consulado de Lima; the Universidad de Mercaderes for Spanish South America.

In fact, nobody knew what the basic sequence of events was for this giant of Spanish colonial administration until 1948 when Robert Sidney Smith wrote the pioneering article in Spanish which laid the groundwork for a more complete survey now; and nobody yet knows what sitting down with the documentation for this institutional behemoth will reveal particularly because nobody has synthesized the research nor brought the larger part of the documentation to light until now.

This is the first book on the mighty Consulado de Lima in English. Moreover, it is the first survey in detail for the institution in any language. It's full of new information. For instance, in it we see themes coming to the fore such as that of the long-term conflict between the consulado and cabildo as corporate bodies under the viceroy, the effect of the consulado courts' private jurisdiction in terms of the civil courts of the viceroyalty and the result of the consulado's fight during the independence period to stop the use of free trade as a war measure in Perú. And these are only a few of the topics which develop as the consulado's documents are surveyed from Lima.



Its power over bankruptcy, the immense strength the institution's tax collecting ability gave it under the Crown, the membership for the institution, the institution's function as a source of gigantic gifts for the Crown treasury and its absolute control over all merchants from peddlers to importing ship owners are themes also touched in working the documents for the Lima Institution.



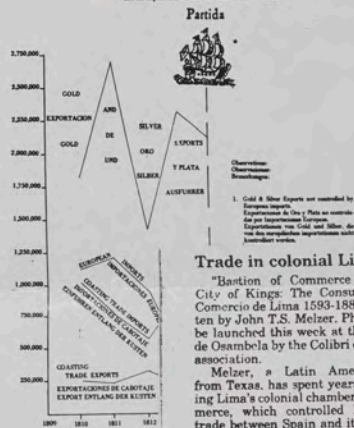
Latinamericanist John Melzer speaks at the launching of his book "Bastion of Commerce in the City of Kings, The Consulado de Comercio de Lima." The presentation took place, appropriately, at the Casa de Osambela, the 17th century residence of merchant and shipowner Osambela who was a prominent member of the iron-grip trade group. With Melzer are Carlos del Rio, former president of the science and technology council, Concytec, who supported Melzer's project, and Rosario Monroe, curator of the restored Osambela house in downtown Lima.

LIMA TIMES.

Dr. Melzer is Investigador Ad Honorem for the Peruvian Instituto Nacional de Cultura. In addition to having taught in colleges and universities in the United States, he has lived in several other parts of the world, has years of research experience in Perú and has more than twenty professional publications. He is listed in Who's Who in Editors, Writers and Poets and is also holder of an honorary diploma from the Universidad Nacional Villarreal, one of Perú's largest state universities.



Group of Book-Titles for European Trade, Counting Trade and Gold and Silver Exports for 1815 Through 1818 by Value in Pesos. Courtesy of the Archivo del Consulado de Comercio de Lima y de la Plaza desde 1815 hasta 1818 a Instituto de Peruvianistas. Dependencia del Instituto de Estudios, Etnohistoria y Arqueología, del Consulado de Comercio de Lima.



Trade in colonial Lima

"Bastion of Commerce in the City of Kings: The Consulado de Comercio de Lima 1593-1877" written by John T.S. Melzer, Ph.D. is to be launched this week at the Casa de Osambela by the Colibri cultural association.

Melzer, a Latin Americanist from Texas, has spent years studying Lima's colonial chamber of commerce, which controlled licensed trade between Spain and its South American colonies, wielding massive power over ship owners, wholesalers and traders through its private court system. The book, written in English, Spanish and German, was published with a grant from the science and education council, CONCYTEC, and will be on sale at The Lima Times.

More briefs on page 2

El Comercio

CULTURAL

Presentan libro 'Comercio en la Ciudad de los Reyes'

Luego de varios años de investigaciones, el historiador norteamericano John Melzer presentará esta noche su libro 'Bastion de Comercio en la Ciudad de los Reyes'. El autor, especialista en historia económica peruana, investigó en nuestra capital sobre el 'Consulado de Comercio' una institución nacida en el virreinato.

Presentada en edición trilingüe (alemán, español e inglés) la obra ha sido auspiciada por Concytec y traducida al español por Doris Román Ricci. Hay que agregar que el historiador norteamericano ha sido apoyado por el Instituto Nacional de Cultura y el carácter de sus investigaciones han sido ad-honorem.

También se ha hecho un esfuerzo para

incluir en el trabajo, una discusión sobre cuál fue el papel del consulado en relación con el Consejo de Indias y la Casa de Contratación. Se podrá leer cómo la Corona necesitó del poder judicial del Consulado de Lima y de los impuestos que recaudaba, aquellos que posteriormente beneficiaron a la república del Perú.

La institución en cuestión fue excepcionalmente poderosa y poco conocida, a pesar del importante control que ejerció en el control del comercio. Bien hace el autor en llamarla la Universidad de los Mercaderes para toda Sudamérica Española.

El libro será presentado en la Casa de Osambela (Conde de Superunda, 290 - Lima), a las 7 p.m.

Provides researchers with a valuable source of information and it is a welcome addition to the Library.

Dr. Gutierrez-Witt, Head Librarian, Benson Latin American Collection, The University of Texas at Austin.

BASTION OF COMMERCE

is illustrated with unpublished drawings and other detail taken directly from the various archives in Perú. Notable among these illustrations are... from Spain and Perú and the shipping marks for crates, boxes and bales used to identify the owners' goods on ships and in packtrains.



Bastion of Commerce in the City of Kings; Bastion de Comercio en la Ciudad de los Reyes; Bastion des Handels en der Stadt der Könige is 17 cm by 15 cm, is printed on 80 gram, bond paper with a three-color, folkote, caliber 12 cover. It is published by the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, Editorial Concytec Perú, Avda. Paseo de la República, N° 3505, San Isidro, Apartado Postal N° 1934, Lima 100, Perú.



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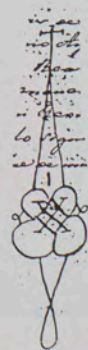
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