

NAME: POFAYÁN

PAPERS

INCLUSIVE DATES: 1721 - 1898

Colombia,  
South America

Physical

Description: 28 boxes

History of acquisition:

These manuscripts were purchased in Popayán, Colombia, in January 1954, from the heirs of Dr. Miguel A. Arroyo Diez. The purchase was made by Mr. J. Leon Helguera, acting for the University of North Carolina Library, while Mr. Helguera was in Colombia doing research in connection with his graduate work at the University of North Carolina. Dr. Helguera's dissertation, "The First Mosquera Administration in New Granada 1845-1849" was filed at the University of North Carolina Library in 1958.

The manuscripts were transferred from the Associate Librarian to the Manuscripts Department in December 1957, mingled with printed materials and in no particular order. Dr. Helguera informs us that some of the materials came from other sources in Bogota, Colombia, but they have not been identified or segregated from the Popayán manuscripts.

In May 1959 the manuscripts were partially arranged and described.

History and description of contents:

The earliest manuscript in the main series is dated 1721 and the latest is 1898, but most of the papers are concentrated between about 1750 and 1860. The manuscripts consist of correspondence and other papers of succeeding generations of several interrelated aristocratic families, whose members were prominent in business, the Church, law, and government in Popayán, university town and capital of the province of Popayán in the department of Cauca, Colombia. The papers are concerned with family matters, religious institutions, mining, stockraising and farming, the production and marketing of quinine, legal transactions and cases, and political revolutions of the 19th century.

The letters are addressed to dozens of (perhaps a hundred) different persons, most of them members of the families of the Valencia, Perez, Arroyo, Varela, Arboleda, Hurtado, Cordova, Delgado, and Mosquera, and there are letters from, as well as letters to, most of these correspondents. There are also drafts of letters sent, bills and accounts, receipts, prayers and sermons, and legal documents concerning business transactions and church business, and production and labor records relating to livestock, farms, and mines.

Duke University Library has (in 1959) a copy of Arboleda, Gustavo, Diccionario biografico general del antiguo departamento del Cauca, Cali, Arboleda, Imprenta, 1926, which Dr. Helguera says would be helpful in identifying some of the persons who appear in these manuscripts.

Outstanding among the persons whose papers are included in the POPAYÁN PAPERS are:

Pedro Agustin de Valencia, son of Pedro de Valencia from the province of Raposo. Pedro Agustin de Valencia (1711-1787), was a rich and influential citizen in Popayán, capital of the province of Popayán in the department of Cauca, Colombia. In 1738 he was "Síndico Procurador General in Popayán. He established the mint at Popayan in 1748, and was Juez de Residencia del Gobernador Zalaya in 1777. He was responsible for the aqueducts of the town and the candle wax factory. By the time of his death, in 1787, he was engaged in establishing silver mining companies.

One of his brothers was Miguel Jose de Valencia, pároco y canónico presbitero at Popayán.

Andre Jose Peres de Arroyo, whose correspondence starts in 1763 and ends in 1803. This correspondence increases in 1797 and dwindles after 1799. He was nephew of the children of Captain Pedro de Valencia (the first correspondent of this collection) and husband of Francisca Antonia de Valencia. Part of his life was spent in Madrid where he received letters from his uncle Miguel, the presbitero y penitenciario. During this time his son Mariano Peres de Arroyo (y Valencia) was born, in 1771. He became Colector General de Dieznos in the 1790's.

Andre Marcelino Peres de Arroyo (y Valencia), whose correspondence starts in 1785 and ends in 1791, was son of Andres Peres de Arroyo and Francisca Antonia de Valencia. His brothers were: ~~Jose~~ Jose Antonio, Rafaela, Manuel Maria, Domingo, and Mariano (1771-1817), Conigo Presbitero y Cura de Guano. He took his Bachelor's degree in September of 1785 and became priest and professor of Divinity in the Colegio do N. Sra. del Rosario in Santa Fe. During the time that he was studying he received letters from his uncle Thomas Peres de Valencia who was in Madrid; the uncle sent him books from Europe, and advised Marcelino to finish his studies and help his father (who was without Marcelino's good mother).

Manuel Agustin Varela, business man whose correspondence starts in 1787 and lasts till 1837. He was husband of Lorenza Varela and father of Manuel Cipriano Varela and Gabriela Luna. His correspondence increases in volume from 1794 on; it stopped temporarily in 1836 and started again in 1837. Carlota Varela was wife of Manuel Cipriano Varela. No indication was found in these papers that the Varela family was related to the other families in the group.

Marcelino Hurtado, whose correspondence starts in 1806 and ends in 1843. At first he lived in Popayán; then Santa Fe, where he studied; and finally when he became Representative to the Congress in 1821, he lived in San Pablo. His cousins were Agustin Varela, Francisco Pombo and Manuel Maria Mosquera. He was nephew of Josefa Valencia and Gabriela Peres de Valencia. The greatest

part of his early correspondence came from his dear friend Bernardo Valdez.

Antonio Arroyo, son of Domingo Feres de Arroyo, and nephew of José Antonio Peres de Arroyo. (José Antonio and Domingo were children of Andre José Peres de Arroyo). Antonio Arroyo's son Marcelino Arroyo was in school in Colombia in 1852 and was continuing his studies in London during the time of the quinine business. José Antonio Arroyo was Lawyer of the Republic and Director of the Mint at Popayan.

Description of SeriesBoxes 1 - 17.

Main series of correspondence and other single papers, arranged chronologically by year, 1721-1898, and grouped to some extent by person within each year:

1721-1749	5 folders
1750-1759	4 folders
1760-1788	44 folders
	(1760-69 - 10 folders)
	(1770-79 - 19 folders)
	(1780-88 - 15 folders)
1789-1799	32 folders
1800-1839	108 folders
	(1800-1809 - 30 folders)
	(1810-1819 - 23 folders)
	(1820-1829 - 27 folders)
	(1830-1839 - 28 folders)
1840-1859	15 folders
1860-1898	4 folders
Undated	9 folders somewhat sorted as to period or person, and one o.d. box unsorted.

(See analysis of contents of main series, on pages following)

Box 18.

A portfolio containing manuscripts of prayers and religious services for special days, and sermons. Some are dated in the 1830's and a few have dates earlier and later, but most of them are not dated at all. Approximately 80 items.

Box 18.

Approximately 22 small batches of papers, varying in size from 3 items to 40 items each, filed as units because each batch relates to a single transaction or subject. These papers appear to be concerned chiefly with business and accounts and are of the same persons and dates that appear in the main series.

Box 19.

58 manuscript "volumes", 1734-1865, including 7 religious booklets, 6 volumes of church-related accounts, 14 volumes of farming and livestock accounts, 6 volumes of accounts of the mines, 13 miscellaneous account books, 10 volumes containing writings pertaining to the law or to certain legal proceedings, 1 arithmetic book, 1 narrative of a miraculous event.

Boxes 20 - 27.

Unsorted legal papers, varying in extent from one sheet to batches, two or three inches thick. Most of these items bear an official government or church seal, indicating the approximate date of the seal.

Box 28.

Thirty slim folders containing groups of 4 to 20 items each--letters, slight manuscript volumes, and legal papers and accounts, all similar to the materials in the main series.

These had been placed in new folders before the group came to the Manuscripts Department and are being left in that order until we can discover why they were segregated from the others, presumably by Dr. Leon Helguera.

Boxes 29 - 33.

Printed books, pamphlets, and broadsides which were received with the manuscripts. ~~These items are to be transferred to the main library after they have been examined to see whether they have any close connection with the manuscripts.~~ Transferred to the Main Library and to the Rare Book Collection in 1965 with no specific record made.

Analysis of contents of main series1721-1749 - 5 folders

Family correspondence, about family matters, constitutes the main bulk of the correspondence of this period. There are also papers about church and mining (silver and gold); receipts, accounts and legal documents; also a few documents and papers of Bodin family, involving the Valencias,

The letters are mainly addressed to Manuel de Valencia, son of Captain Pedro de Valencia, from the Province of Raposo and owner of Negroes and mines, and to Manuel's brothers; Andres de Valencia, Clerigo Presbitero and teacher at the Cathedral of Popayan; and Jose Agustin de Valencia.

Among the correspondents are: M. Rodrigues, Francisco Delgado, Thomas Valencia, Andres Cobo, Marquez de Maenza, Henrique de Costa Correa (brother-in-law of Miguel Valencia) and Jose de Valencia (son of Pedro de Valencia).

1750-1759 - 4 folders

Business papers relating to merchandise purchased from Quito and Sevilla, to the minting of gold at Popayan, and correspondence mentioning copper mines. Official letters received by Joaquin Fernandez de Cordoba, as Alcalde Ordinario from 1754 onwards.

The correspondence in this period is mainly of Joaquin Fernandez de Cordoba (business, official and family); Manuel Valencia; and Pedro Agustin de Valencia, treasurer of the Royal Mint at Popayan, founded in 1748.

Other recipients: Melchor de Valencia, brother of Pedro Agustin de Valencia, who received his doctorate in 1758; Miguel Jose de Valencia, brother of Pedro Agustin de Valencia--annual receipts for amount paid as a student at the Theological seminary at Popayan. The first item relating to Miguel is in 1751.

Among the correspondents are: Juan Gimenez, Antonio M. de la Vega, Jose de Villanueva, Francisco del Campo, Francisco Motta, Pablo Sanchez del Cana, Francisco Xavier A., and Jose de Valencia, brother of Pedro Agustin De Valencia.

1760-1788 - 44 folders

The correspondence of this period, 1760-1788, concerns family matters, the mines owned by the most prominent families in Popayan, church business, and the official business of Pedro Augustin de Valencia, who became "sindico procurador general de Popayan" in 1738 and "Juez de Residencia del Gobernador" in 1777. There are itemized bills for merchandise purchased, receipts, a nine-page prayer booklet (1770), and a study of physics and mathematics partially in Latin.

These items are mainly the papers of:

Miguel Jose de Valencia, canonico de su diocese y obispado de Dominguillo and owner of Negroes and mines at Dominguillo.

Pedro Agustin de Valencia (as in previous years.)

Joaquin Fernandez de Cordoba (as in previous years).

Andres Jose Perez de Arroyo, nephew of Melchor de Valencia. His papers start in 1763 and diminish by 1787, increasing again from that date on.

Analysis continued.

Andre Marcelino Peres de Valencia y Arroyo, son of Andres José Peres de Arroyo. He received his bachelor's degree in September 1785 and became priest and professor of Divinity in the Colegio de N. Sra. del Rosario in Santa Fe. His correspondence first appears in 1785. His mother was dead by the time he was studying. He was receiving books from his uncle Thomas Peres de Valencia in Madrid. Manuel Agustin Varela, whose correspondence appears in 1787.

This section also includes to a lesser extent the papers of:

Melchor de Valencia  
 José Tacot, who in the 1770's was superintendent of the Mint at Popayán.  
 Joaquin Valencia  
 Santiago Saenz, at Madrid  
 José Maria Mosquera  
 Don Matheo Escarpeta, Juez Ordinario del Pueblo de Taco  
 Jacinto and Domingo Peres de Arroyo, at Cali

Among the correspondents in the 1760's and 1770's are:

Melchor de Valencia  
 Antonio de Valencia, nephew of Pedro Agustin de Valencia and Miguel José de Valencia.  
 Mathias del Rio  
 Vicente Palacios  
 José de Villanueva  
 Manuel Camacho  
 Pedro de Zumiga, chaplain  
 Manuel del Piño y Jurado  
 Ramon Barrera  
 Francisco Hurtado  
 José Fernando de Cordoba  
 Antonio José de la Torre Velasco  
 Felipe Hurtado  
 Juan del Real  
 Francisco Romero  
 Manuel Valencia  
 Pedro de la Vega y Gutierrez

Correspondents appearing for the first time in the 1770's include:

Luis Antonio Xaramillo  
 Geronimo Bonilla Hurtado (who addresses Pedro Agustin de Valencia as "brother")  
 Juan Gutierrez de Ximenes  
 José Garcia (who addresses Miguel Jose de Valencia as "brother")

Analysis continued.

Among the correspondents in the 1780's are:

Ildephonso Gil de Terrada  
 Captain Santiago de Soto y Zorilla  
 Vicente Hurtado, cousin of Pedro Agustin de Valencia  
 Ignacio Delgado  
 Luiz Bezerra  
 Antonio de la Torre y Velasco  
 Francisco Henteria  
 Santiago Sanchez  
 Gaspar de Valencia, nephew to Miguel de Valencia  
 Thomas Peres de Valencia, at Madrid, uncle of Andres Marcelino  
 Peres de Arroyo y Valencia.  
 Manuel Antonio Rubianes  
 Antonio de Valencia, nephew of Miguel and Pedro Agustin de Valencia  
 Ignacia and Maria Josepha de Valencia (letters from them to their  
 nephews Domingo and Jacinto Peres de Arroyo at Cali, in 1787)  
 Patricio Batallas, mentioning illness of Pedro Agustin de Valencia  
 Thomas Figueroa de Valencia, brother of Antonio (and nephew of  
 Miguel, Melchor, and Marieta Valencia, and cousin of Joaquin)  
 Santiago Saenz, at Madrid, mentioning church business in Spain  
 to Miguel José de Valencia. He, Santiago Saenz, also mentioned,  
 in 1788, the death of Pedro Agustin de Valencia.

1789-1799 - 32 folders

In this period the church, family and mining business are still the subjects of the papers. There are also: a legal document concerning Josepha Saenz de Cordoba; a prayer in Latin for Melchor de Valencia, dated 1790; receipts; documents concerning the Mint at Popayan of which Joaquin de Valencia was the treasurer after the death of Pedro Agustin de Valencia; the beginning of a series of documents in which debts of a number of priests are pardoned or paid; receipts for contributions given by Andre José Peres de Arroyo.

The letters are mainly addressed to Manuel Agustin de Varela; Miguel José de Valencia, whose correspondence ends in 1797; Andre Marcelino Peres de Valencia y Arroyo, his last letter being in 1791; Andres José Peres de Arroyo, Colector General de Diezmos, around 1790, whose correspondence increases during this period because of his new job and the quantity of letters from his sons--Mariano, Jacinto, Domingo and José Maria Peres de Arroyo; Manuel Agustin Varela, whose correspondence increases from 1794 on.

Correspondence is also addressed to:

The six brothers Jacinto, Domingo, Mariano, Manuel, José Maria, and Santiago Peres de Arroyo y Valencia, sons of Andres José Peres de Arroyo and nephews of Ignacia de Valencia. In 1797 Santiago, the last brother, starts his business correspondence with his father, and the correspondence of Domingo increases.



Analysis continued.

Francisco Lopes Hurtado  
 Gabriela de Valencia, daughter of A. Jose Peres de Arroyo  
 José Joaquin Camacho  
 Ignacia de Valencia  
 Pedro José Peres de Valencia y Arroyo, whose correspondence starts  
 in 1796  
 José Ignacio Gusman  
 Nicolás Gutierrez  
 Vicente Hurtado

Among the letter writers are:

Gabriela de Valencia  
 Santiago, Domingo, Jacinto, José Maria, Mariano, and Manuel José  
 Peres de Arroyo y Valencia  
 Ignacia de Valencia  
 Mariano del Campo  
 Antonio Terrada  
 Simon Saenz  
 José Ignacio Carvallal  
 José Ignacio Varela  
 Martín Hurtado, cousin to Andres Peres de Arroyo  
 Nicola del Campo y Valencia, uncle to Miguel José de Valencia  
 Thomas de Fitueroa  
 José Patricio Batallas  
 Santiago Saenz  
 Dr. Luiz Antonio Xaramillo  
 Thomas Peres de Arroyo  
 Francisco de Valencia  
 Francisco Geronimo Mazorra  
 Luzano Antonio de Herreira  
 Ramon Garay from Cadiz  
 Joaquin Francisco de Cordoba  
 Manuel Nunos de Aparicio  
 Marcus Polanco  
 Geronimo Lopes Quintero  
 Ramon de San Francisco Delgado  
 Antonio Terrada  
 Pedro Lopes Carvales  
 Manuel Garcia del Rio

1800-1839 - 108 folders

The papers of this period concern the church, the mining and refining of precious metals, livestock, farm produce and expenses, the business of the Mint at Popayán, and taxes. These papers include correspondence, accounts, slave records, bills and receipts, lists of furniture and other merchandise purchased, and "autos" and other legal documents of church and state.

Among the papers of 1810-1819 are:

(23 folders)

Form letter from the widow of Pedro de Gariboy in Spain telling that her brother-in-law has succeeded her late husband in office or

Analysis continued.

business, addressed to D. Mariano Perez de Valencia in Popayan.

A prayer.

Inventory of the mines "de las Mercedes" and "de Zumangui".

Document of the Political and Military Government concerning Dr. Silvestre Delgado.

Among the papers for 1820-1829 are:

(27 folders)

Papers addressed to the post master at Micay concerning gold bars and other things being transmitted.

Letters addressed to "The Administrator of Tobacco of Canton del Raposo" and to "The Commander of the Armanents of Buenaventura".

A notification about the enlisting of the Governor's son.

A note-book containing names of people in political and administrative jobs, for the year of 1822.

A poem called: "Song of Liberty".

Documents of Francisca Hurtado, sister of Santiago and Marcelino, and signed by the Treasurer of the Department of Cauca, José Cornelio Valencia.

Among the papers for 1830-1839 are:

Description of a convent with all the measurements listed.

List of cheese made in 1832 in Balados.

List of wheat from a mill, in the year 1832.

The letters of this period, 1800-1839, are mainly addressed to:

Manuel Agustin de Varela, who became Parochial Judge of Popayán around 1820. He was the husband of Lorenza Varela. The last year of his correspondence is 1837.

Santiago Peres de Valencia y Arroyo, nephew of Joaquin de Valencia. Pedro Varela.

Marcelino Hurtado, who became Representative to the Congress in 1821 and lived in San Pablo. He was husband of Maria Ignacia, and brother of Maria Tereza; his cousins included Francisco Pombo and Manuel Maria Mosquera; and his uncles were Joaquin de Valencia and Gabriela Peres. At first he lived and studied at Santa Fe and his correspondence dates from 1806. In the early period he received many letters from his friend Bernardo Vaca.

José Antonio Peres de Valencia y Arroyo, brother of Santiago, Domingo, Andres Marcelino, Manuel Maria, Rafaela, Mariano, Jacinto, José Maria, and Sebastian.

José Maria Mosquera )

Thomas de la Pena )

Juan Mazas de Supia )

in the first decade of the century

Mariano Peres de Valencia, who died in 1817. He studied divinity and became "Canonico Presbitero y Cura de Guano." He was nephew of Maria Josepha and Ignacia Valencia. His parents were Andres José Peres de Arroyo and D. Francisca Antonia de Valencia. He was born in Madrid on February 12, 1771.

Analysis continued.

Marcelino Peres de Valencia, teacher, son of Andres José Peres de Valencia. His correspondence disappears in the 1820's.

D. Silvestre Delgado, Commander of the Arms of the town of Buga, under the Royal Service.

Santiago Hurtado, brother of Nicola (or brother-in-law)

Lorenza Varela

There are no letters to the Varelas during the year 1836, but they appear again in 1837.

Letters are also addressed to:

1800's

Andre José Peres de Arroyo

Domingo Peres de Valencia, nephew of Joaquin de Valencia.

Dr. Manuel Carvajal

Gaspar de Valencia

Manuel Vicente de Varela, from Popayán

Mariano Valdez y Bonilla

Ramon Martínez

Thomas de la Fenna

Nicolas de Terrada y A.

Ildephonso Gil de Terrada

Antonio Toledo

1810's

José Geronimo

Domingo Peres Vega de Supia

Manuel Cipriano Varela, husband of Carlota Varela and son of Manuel Agustin de Varela

José Thomas de Valencia

Thomas José de Valencia

Domingo Peres De Valencia

1820's

Juan Gomes

José Ignacio Varela

José Ignacio Carvajal

Ignacio Barrona

Francisco Antonio de Valencia

Maria Gabriela Peres de Valencia

Thomas José de Valencia

Carlota Varela

Maria Francisca Hurtado

Fernando Cuero

Geronimo Quintero

Joaquin Betancur

Manuel Maria Peres de Valencia

Manuel José Valdez

Analysis continued.

José Manuel Valdez  
 Inocencia Valdez  
 Manuel Maria Mosquera  
 Maria Manuela Valencia  
 Paula Valencia  
 Maria Josepha Caiado  
 Enrique Viana  
 Cipriano Varela

1830's

José Antonio Arroyo  
 Manuel José Mosquera  
 Francisco Antonio Valencia, uncle of José Mariano Lemos  
 Carlos Ortiz  
 Manuel Maria Sierra  
 José Joaquín Varela, nephew of José Geronimo Quinteros  
 Thomas José Valencia  
 Sra. Josefa de Palacios  
 Andres Castro  
 Miguel Arroyo  
 Letters to the Governor of the Province of Popayán about Santiago  
 de Arroyo.  
 Continuation of a letter of the deceased Andres Castro  
 Enrique Arroyo  
 Jaime Arroyo  
 Francisca Hurtado  
 Thomas Cipriano Mosquera  
 Ramon Pombo  
 Antonio Arroyo, nephew of Rafaela Peres de Valencia y Arroyo and  
 son of Domingo Peres de Valencia y Arroyo  
 Juana Ramirez

Among the letter writers are:

1800's

Francisco Antonio Bonilla, Juan Francisco de Casares, José  
 Guerrero, Santiago Arroyo, Ignacio Hurtado, Simon Saenz, José Fran-  
 cisco Martins, José Ignacio Garcia, Joaquin de Valencia, Manuel José  
 Barrona, Antonio Terrada, José Ignacio Carvajal, Mariano del Campo,  
 Ignacio del Campo y Valencia, Manuel Agustin Varela, Maria de Ribera,  
 Antonio Varela, Manuel José Peres de Valencia, Domingo Peres de  
 Valencia, Ignacia de Valencia, Antonio Toledo, Ramon Slasar, Juan  
 Maria de la Cruz.

1810's

Francisco Saenz de Valencia, Domongo Valencia, José Pablo de Saenz,  
 Manuel Maria Hurtado, Francisco José de Arboleda, José Albanez,

Analysis continued.

Manuel Humberto Guerrero, José Vicente Varela, Juan Ventura de Otanola, Manuel José Barrona, Ramon Zuniga, Maria Ignacia de Valencia, José Bezerra, Domingo Peres de Valencia, Doroteo Armero, Domingo Belizario Gomes.

1820's

Mariano Barajas, José Maria de la Calle, Manuel Agustin Varela, Nicola Hurtado, Felipe del Pino, Agustin Velasco, Francisco Pombo, Francisco Hortiz, Gabriela Peres, Domingo Peres de Valencia, Joaquin de la Pena, Joaquin B. y Duran, Geronimo Quintero, Maria Tereza Hurtado, Joaquin de la Pena, Juan Jos, Manuel Cruz Valencia, José de Vivanco, Francisco Xavier Cruz, Antonio Peres de Valencia y Arroyo, Manuel dos Santos Escobar.

1830's

Fortunato de Gamba y Valencia, Vicente Lucio Cabalos, Manuel Solante, Dionisio Aguado, Domingo Arroyo, Lorenza Varela, Manuel José Mosquera, José Maria Ayala, Domingo Belisario Gomes, Estanislao Zamoras, Maria Manuela Mosquera y Arboleda, sister to José Maria Mosquera, Gabriel Mosquera, Antonio Garcia, Josefa Ortiz.

1840-1859 - 15 folders

The papers of this period concern the quinine industry, family matters, routine religious matters, mining (especially salt mining and the Navajo silver mine in 1840), farming and livestock, and the business of the Mint; also Negro slaves, charitable contributions, cases in course, processing of silver, and horse trading.

These papers include letters, bills, and receipts; also legal documents which in the late 1850's were headed: Confederation Granadina - Estado Soberano del Cauca.

From the letters written by Isabel Hernandez to Miguel Arroyo in the 1850's we learn that the quinine business became the chief interest of the most important families of Popayán. Miguel Arroyo (temporarily in Paris), Marcus Hernandez (temporarily in Panama), and Henrique Arroyo, in Popayán, were engaged in exporting quinine, selling it through Seaycraft & Company, New York. Pedro Merino in New York was involved in the negotiations between the Hernandez-Arroyo interests and the Seaycraft company. Isabel Hernandez, cousin of Miguel Arroyo and wife of Marcus Hernandez, was in London with her children, Manuelita, Dolores, Clemencia, and Delfina and with her nephew Marcelino Hurtado, a university student, who served as translator for his uncle Miguel Arroyo. Among the other papers concerning the quinine business are: accounts of the expenses of quinine in Agua-Blanca, letters from G. Samuel in London to Manuel Restrego in Buenaventura in 1855, and receipts.

Among the papers for 1840-1843 is a record of working days in the building of some houses.

Analysis continued.

Among the papers for 1844-1853 are:

- Letters mentioning general Cipriano de Mosquera.
- Document concerning a donation to the hospital from Jaime Arroyo in 1849.
- Papers concerning José Antonio Arroyo's service in connection with the mines; and Vicente Hurtado's share in the mine of Navajo (owned principally by Antonio Arroyo)
- Reports, 1852, of Marcelino Arroyo, pupil at the Collegio Privado de San Francisco, of which Ignacio Lopes was director.

Among the papers for 1854-1859 are:

- Receipt for gold delivered by Fernando Zaranuce to Manuel Maria Lemos, in Valencia.
- Printed invitation for the procession of Corpus Cristi.
- Request for contribution to a school for girls, in Popayán, 1857.
- Letter from the Presidence of Cabildo announcing that Vicent Arboleda and Antonio Arroyo have been chosen for positions in connection with the Patriotismo en Calibío.
- Certificate showing that Miguel Arroyo visited Niagara Falls in 1858.
- Invitation for the funeral of Juan Francisco Garcia in 1859.

The Correspondence of this period is addressed mainly to:

- Santiago Arroyo
- José Antonio Arroyo, Lawyer of the Republic and Director of the Mint at Popayan.
- Domingo Arroyo, brother of José Antonio Arroyo.
- Antonio Arroyo, nephew of Maria Tereza Hurtado and of Domingo Arroyo and of José Antonio Arroyo.
- Miguel Arroyo, whose correspondence started in 1846.
- Jaime Arroyo, whose correspondence started in 1849.
- Marcelino Arroyo, son of Antonio Arroyo, nephew of Miguel Arroyo.
- Henrique Arroyo from Popayán, brother of Miguel Arroyo.

Among the other recipients of letters are:

1840-1843

- Marcelino Hurtado, whose correspondence stops at 1843.
- Manuel Cipriano Varela
- Gabriela Luna, daughter of Manuel A. Varela
- Epifanio Lemos
- Ignacio Gonzales
- Francisca Hurtado
- Manuel Arroyo
- Pedro Chiari

Analysis continued.

Andre Arroyo  
 Nicolaza Coz y Billas de Valencia, cousin of Domingo Arroyo  
 José Maria Lemos  
 Antonio Olano

1844-1853

José Antonio Mendonza  
 José Luna Segovia  
 Antonio Velasco  
 José Ignacio Navajo  
 Francisco Solarte  
 Manuel Maria Lemos  
 Maria Jesus Arroyo  
 Manuel Pombo in Bogotá  
 Manuel M. Castro  
 Manuel Maria Lemos

1854-1859

Lisandro Caldas who at this time was in Kingston  
 Manuel Restrego from Popayan  
 Letter to the Dean y Cabildo of Popayan  
 Manuel Fernandez Ayala  
 Marcus Fernandez at the time in Panama  
 Francisco de Paula Virutia  
 Letter to the President of the House of Representatives

Among the letter writers are:

1840-1843

Mathias Gutierrez  
 Antiago Arroyo  
 Manuel Agustin de Varela  
 Manuel de la Pena  
 Domingo Arroyo  
 Ramon de Herrera  
 Josefa Arboleda  
 Ignacio Gonzales  
 Daniel Varela, cousin of José Maria Lemos  
 Justo Jordan

1844-1853

Miguel Valencia  
 Maria Tereza Hurtado  
 José Antonio Castro  
 José Lima Segovia  
 Jose Delgado

Analysis continued.

Fernando Antonio Zuniga  
 José Antonio Caetano  
 Francisco Valdez  
 Antonio Arroyo

1854-1859

Juliana Caldas, mother of Lisandro Caldas  
 Nicolas Balenza  
 Miguel Reboleda  
 G. Samuel writing from London  
 Andres Arroyo  
 Dionisio Candia "compadre" of Carmelita Arroyo  
 Ramon Valencia who writes from Madrid.  
 Marcus Fernandez who writes from London

1860-1898 - 4 folders

The papers of this period consist chiefly of family correspondence and scattered legal documents, bills, and receipts of the Arroyo family, during three decades of political upheaval.

The letters are concerned with the political situation and the personal problems that arose during the times when the conservative party was out of favor.

The persons who are chiefly concerned in these papers are: Miguel Arroyo, Margarida Arroyo, his wife, Marcelino Hurtado, and Henrique Arroyo (Miguel's brother).

Among the items of this period are:

- 1870's and 1880's - Letters of Margarida to her husband and others, written from Quito and elsewhere, during the time of the revolution.
- 1860 - Receipt for funeral expenses of Manuel Cribo Hurtado, husband to Maria Francisca Arboleda, signed by Antonio Arroyo.
- 1861 - Paper relating to the forthcoming election of representatives.
- Letter in the 1860's to Miguel Arroyo from Marcelino, in San José de Costa Rica, about his idea of dissolving the partnership with his uncle Henrique Arroyo.
- 1868 - Accounts of the mine of Domingullo
- 1869 - Letters to Miguel Arroyo from the merchant Luiz de Leon about accounts due.
- 1872 - Letters to the President of the State Convention.
- 1873 - Miguel Arroyo was elected Tercero Suplente de los Diputados a la Legislatura del Estado.
- 1898 - The latest item in the collection is a telegram to Santiago Arroyo from Muñoz C.