A PARTIAL Expansion of the 980 Division of the
Dewey Decimal Classification including
A Spanish Version of the Tables

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A PARTIAL EXPANSION OF THE 980 DIVISION OF THE
DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION INCLUDING
A SPANISH VERSION OF THE TABLES

THESIS

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By

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PREFACE

In addition to the advice of the professors whose signatures appear on this thesis, the following members of the staff of North Texas State Teachers College read and criticized the first draft: William Stanley Hoole, Ph. D., Librarian and Director of Library Service; Lucile Crutcher, A. B., Head Cataloguer; Anna Irion Powell, Ph. D., Professor of Hispanic American History; Henry Dommelley, Ph. D., Professor and Director of Foreign Languages; and James Carl Matthews, Ph. D., Professor of Education and Director of Teacher Training.
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INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study is (1) to expand the 980 division (designated by the term History: South America, Latin America, Spanish America) of the Dewey Decimal Classification for the history of Latin America as a whole and for national histories of several typical countries, and (2) to translate the expanded tables into Spanish.

Purpose of the Study

A need for the translation into Spanish of useful library tools, of which the expansion and translation of the 980 division of the Dewey Decimal Classification is a significant part, has developed out of the recent trend to adopt modern scientific library methods in Hispanic American libraries. In response to this need and in keeping with the recommendations of the Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America, A. L. A.,¹ the following expanded tables are developed.

Sources of Data and Outline of Procedure

The method of attacking the problem and the general

outline of procedure in developing this partial expansion of the 980 division was as follows.

Beginning during the summer of 1943, a survey was made to ascertain what efforts had, up until that time, been made to put the Dewey Decimal Classification or any part or abridgment of it into Spanish. Current literature in the fields of library service and inter-American relations was scanned, and the following key persons, institutions, and associations were contacted by letters of request for information on sources of any and all existing Spanish translations of the Dewey Decimal Classification and of any existing expansions of the 980 division of that system: (1) Robert Smith, Ph. D., Assistant Director, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; (2) Elizabeth F. Adkins, Special Assistant, Latin American Collection, Library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; (3) Nora E. Beust, Senior Specialist in Library Materials, Federal Security Agency, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; (4) Harry M. Lydenberg, Ph. D., Director Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin, Mexico, D. F.; (5) Janeiro Brooks, Assistant Librarian, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.; and (6) American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois.

Spanish versions of abridged Dewey Decimal Classification tables, minor expansions, and abbreviated tables of
the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium, where located in the following publications, which were purchased from abroad: (1) La clasificación decimal Dewey en la Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Biblioteca Nacional, 1943; (2) Juana Manrique de Lara, Manual de Bibliotecario, México, D. F., Secretaría de Educación Pública, Departamento de Bibliotecas, 1942; (3) Juan Vicéns, Como se organiza una biblioteca, México, D. F., Editorial Atlante, S. A., 1942. Several standard Spanish texts on library science and service were obtained from Spain and Mexico. Access was granted, also, to the expanded tables for Hispanic literature and history as worked out for the Library of the University of North Carolina by Elizabeth F. Adkins. All replies to the letters of inquiry indicated that no further expansions or translations into Spanish had so far been published. These abridgements and partial expansions were thoroughly examined.

The next step in the development of the problem was a careful survey of Latin American history and geography to determine the most logical and traditional historic time divisions and the most practical geographic divisions to be used in the expansion of the 980 division. The "Introduction" to Dewey's Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 14th Edition and other standard authorities on the classification of books were reviewed.

The third step was the process of expanding the existing Dewey table for the 980 division in accordance with the findings in step two: (1) an expansion for Latin America as
a whole, and (2) a detailed expansion for several individual
countries demonstrating typical schemes that might be adapted
to the remaining countries.

The fourth and final step was to write the expanded
tables in Spanish.

An Alternate Schedule

The following is the whole of the classification table
for South America as given in the fourteenth edition of
Decimal Classification and Relativ Index by Melvil Dewey:

960 SOUTH AMERICA LATIN AMERICA
  SPANISH AMERICA
  .1-.6 South American Indians Divide like
  370.1-.6

961 Brazil
962 Argentina Patagonia
963 Chile
964 Bolivia
965 Peru
966 U. S. of Colombia Panama New Granada
  Ecuador
967 Venezuela
968 Guiana
969 Paraguay Uruguay

In the United States and in other countries where the
Dewey Decimal Classification has been in wide use for a con-
siderable period of time, the original schedule (i. e.,
sequence) for the 960 division as given by Dewey will have
definite precedence over any alternate scheme by reason of
the facts that great amounts of actual materials are already
classified and by the fact that large numbers of people think already in terms of the schedule as it now stands. The present Dewey sequence for Latin America is, however, illogical and seriously lacking in system from the standpoint of history, of geography, and of the basic principles of classification. Therefore in Latin American countries and in others adopting the Dewey system for the first time, a new and more satisfactory variation of the original schedule might well be accepted and made standard. The alternate schedule in this thesis is offered as such a variation. In the expanded tables which follow, notations based on the alternate schedule are written first and followed by the standard Dewey notations in parentheses.

Some noticeable defects of the Dewey schedule. -- There is no apparent system or reason for the order assigned to the various countries of South America except a general clock-wise sequence, which is disregarded in the case of Paraguay and Uruguay. Furthermore, Paraguay and Uruguay have not much in common historically, geographically, or culturally, and it is unfitting to lump them together under one number.

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2 Ernest Cushing Richardson, Classification, Theoretical and Practical, third edition, p. 34.

(unless Argentina be included also), much less to subordi-
nate one of these countries to the other as is normally the
case when the existing table is expanded in standard fash-
ion. It is true that there is similarity in the sound of
the names "Paraguay" and "Uruguay." Both countries are
small; and at one time, both belonged to the diversified and
loosely bound Viceroyalty of La Plata, but so did Argentina,
from which these two countries are widely separated in the
classification schedule. Uruguay, or la Banda Oriental, as
it was called, was a much disputed region and was also at-
tached to Brazil in early colonial times and again between
1621 and 1628. The classification of Paraguay and Uruguay
together under 989 for any of the above similarities seems
either unjustified or inconsistent with the balance of the
schedule.

A much more serious fault is the separation of Middle
American history (i. e., the history of Mexico, Central
America, and the West Indies) from that of the rest of His-
panic and Latin America. As the sequence now runs (971:
Canada, British America; 972: Mexico, Central America,
West Indies; 973-979: United States; 980: South America),

4Letter from Elizabeth F. Adkins enclosing typed copy
of expansion of the Dewey Decimal Classification in the
fields of history and literature used in the Library of the
University of North Carolina: "History: 989 Paraguay,
989.5 Uruguay, . . . 989.9 Paraguayan literature, 989.96
Uruguayan literature"; Juan Vicena, Como se organiza una
biblioteca, "Tablas abreviadas de la clasificacion decimal
. . . Tablas de las subdivisiones de medio, de lugar, y de
raza," p. 54: "(89) Paraguay, (891) Uruguay."
the history of the United States is sandwiched between
the histories of Latin American countries. Conversely,
the history of Middle America stands in isolation from the
rest of Latin American history and between the histories
of two Anglo-American nations. Furthermore, some general
histories on Latin America, especially if they treat of
Mexico first, may be and have been in many instances classed
with Mexican history, while the main collection of Latin
American history in the same library remains under 980.
This is especially true among older books classified be-
fore the publication of the fourteenth edition of the Dewey
Classification, in which the term following the notation
980 was broadened to include Latin America and Spanish
America as well as the continent of South America.

Another point for consideration is the Dewey scheme
for classifying Indian history. After the heading "980
SOUTH AMERICA" we find the note "Divide like 970.1-.6,"
which signifies that history of Indians of South America
be handled the same as history of Indians of North America
in the 970 division where Indian history is classed sepa-
rate and apart from the regular political and social his-
tory of the countries. The subdivisions under 970 are:

.1 Indians, aborigines .2 Lives of Indians
.3 Special tribes .4 Special states .5 Govern-
ment relations and treatment .6 Special subjects;
character, civilization, agriculture, etc. May be
divided like the whole classification; e. g.
970.6738 Indian pottery. But when a special number
is provided elsewhere for a topic relating to Indians, prefer that number; e. g. 971.975 Education of Indians, 572.97 Indian ethnology, 497 Indian languages.5

This scheme seems weak and inadequate for Hispanic countries, particularly in subsections .2 and .6. It is obviously more suited to Indian conditions and history in the United States than in certain Hispanic countries where the Indian population and culture survived European conquest and colonization to become an important and even, in some cases, a dominant political and cultural force in modern times.

Bases for the alternate schedule for the 980 division as developed in this thesis. -- If the two major divisions of the classification for American history (970 and 980) are made to conform to the two major cultural areas -- Anglo-America and Latin America -- instead of representing, as the standard notations now do, the geographic areas of the two continents -- North and South America -- a more satisfactory arrangement will result. Since there are more than nine countries in Latin America, some countries must be grouped together in order to fit into the decimal scheme. In many ways the expansion of the 980 division can be modeled after the expansion of the 940 division (History: Europe).

5Melvil Dewey, Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 14th edition, 970 division.
Grouping may logically be based on historic similarity and geographic proximity, the two characteristics of classification being used in conjunction, with emphasis on the one or the other, whichever is most practical in the particular instance.

The Spanish colonial viceregalities as represented in the period of their fullest development under the rule of the Bourbons furnish a basis for logical historic groupings. These viceregalities are, from north to south: (1) Viceroyalty of New Spain, established in 1535, included colonies of North and Central America, the West Indies, and at one time Venezuela; (2) Viceroyalty of New Granada, established in 1717, included what is now Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador; (3) Viceroyalty of Peru, established in 1542, included what is now Peru, Chile, and at one time Bolivia; (4) Viceroyalty of La Plata, established in 1776, included what is now Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay;

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6W. C. Berwick Sayers, An Introduction to Library Classification, fifth edition, p. 11: "Classification is a process of the mind by which things are arranged according to their degrees of likeness and separated by their degrees of unlikeness. . . . Likeness governs classification, and the likeness we choose we call characteristic of classification."

7Mary W. Williams, The People and Politics of South America, map of "Latin American Political Organizations in 1784," between pp. 160-161.


9Ibid.
(5) Portuguese Viceroyalty of Brazil, established in 1662, included Brazil and also at two different periods what is now Uruguay. Furthermore, these groups have roughly a certain natural geographic unity as well as historic unity, as is forcefully pointed out by Carlos Padia Malgrida, quoted by Rippy as follows:

The main contentions of the brilliant monograph of Padia are that there exists in Hispanic America strong supranational aspirations; that these are prevented from being realised by geographical absurdities in the present national boundaries, which furnish the motive for unnecessary squabbles regarding territory; that there are six geographical unities in Hispanic America -- the La Plata Confederation, embracing the present republics of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and a portion of Southern Bolivia; the Confederation of the Pacific, made up of the central portion of Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and southern Ecuador; the Colombian Confederation, composed of Colombia, most of Venezuela, and the northern part of Ecuador; the Brazilian Confederation with the present territory of Brazil, plus the northern portion of Bolivia, the eastern sector of Ecuador, some districts in the south of Venezuela, and the Antilles; and the Mexican Confederation . . .

Brazil was the scene of a many-sided colonial struggle between the Portuguese, the Spanish, the French, and the Dutch -- a struggle that lasted for over a century. Guiana is the remnant of the South American colonial empires of two of these participants and the English.

10Tbid.


12 Jones, Hispanic American History, p. 151.
From the above historical groupings and geographical progression is derived a sequence where each country is near the others most closely related to it in history or in geography or in both; i.e., Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Guiana. This sequence applied to the arrangement of books would result in a logical and harmonious modulation of subject matter.13

Middle America, including as it does the scene of discovery and the area first colonized by the Spaniards, is assigned the number 961. Next, progressing from north to south through the Hispanic nations, is the New Granada group: Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador. Significant political ties existed between these areas not only under the Viceroyalty of New Granada but also after the declarations of independence under the Republic of Great Colombia. Therefore, the countries of the New Granada group may reasonably be assigned one number in the classification schedule. The number assigned is 962. As the seat of government, both in the colonial viceroyalty of New Granada and also in the later Republic of Great

13 Margaret Mann, Introduction to Cataloging and the Classification of Books, second edition, p. 33: "If every book takes its relative location on the shelves, it will stand near others with which it can be correlated. In this way one subject merges into another, related topics bearing on a main class are brought into relief, and the reader is led from one subject to the next most closely related."
Colombia, was in Colombia at Bogota (seat also of the ancient Chibchan culture) and as that state retained the names of New Granada and Colombia, it is assigned the whole number 982. This number signifies the general history of the group as well as the history of Colombia in particular. Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador are assigned notations subordinate to 981 and in anticlockwise sequence, which is in keeping with the general progression throughout the schedule. In similar manner, the whole number 983 is assigned to Peru and Chile. Chile was a part of the Viceroyalty of Peru throughout its colonial history. The province of Upper Peru or Charcas (Bolivia) was also included at one time within the Viceroyalty of Peru, but it was later attached to the Viceroyalty of La Plata. The remaining republics of Latin America and Guiana are assigned individual whole numbers.

Patagonia (Land of the Big Feet) was a name applied by early explorers to that little-known region, "the southernmost portion of South America including all of Argentina south of Rio Negro together with adjacent parts of Chile."\(^\text{14}\) Like the term, "the great American desert," "Patagonia" no longer appears on modern official maps,\(^\text{15}\) and for this


\(^{15}\)Fred A. Carlson, Geography of Latin America, p. 158.
reason it is not given a specific notation in the table of
main geographic divisions for Latin America as a whole.
The Patagonian region of Argentina is assigned the first
place decimal 6 under the expansion for Argentina.

The term "U. S. of Colombia" is also dropped from the
table of main geographic divisions since that term is now
out of date. Under the present constitution of Colombia
promulgated in 1886, the official name became the Republic
of Colombia.\textsuperscript{16} "U. S. of Colombia" (The United States of
Colombia) had been the official name adopted under the con-
stitution of 1863.\textsuperscript{17} The shortened form, Colombia, is used
in the tables of this study in order to be uniform with
the other terms used: Chile, Argentina, etc. The official
name of each of the independent Latin American countries
contains the word "republic" or similar terms; e. g., La
Republica de Colombia, Republica de Chile, Estados Unidos
do Brasil, Republica Oriental del Uruguay, etc.\textsuperscript{18}; but
the countries are all commonly referred to by the short
forms of the names: Colombia, el Brasil, el Uruguay, etc.,
both in English and in Spanish.

In accordance with the foregoing considerations, the

\textsuperscript{16}\textit{The Statesman's Year-book, Statistical and Historical
Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1942}, edited
by H. Epstein, p. 797.

\textsuperscript{17}\textit{Ibid.}

\textsuperscript{18}\textit{Ibid.}
alternate schedule was developed as follows:

980  LATIN AMERICA  SPANISH AMERICA  SOUTH AMERICA
981  MEXICO
981.8 CENTRAL AMERICA
981.9 WEST INDIES
982  COLOMBIA
982.7 VENEZUELA
982.8 PANAMA
982.9 ECUADOR
983  PERU
983.4 CHILE
984  BOLIVIA
985  PARAGUAY
986  ARGENTINA
987  URUGUAY
988  BRAZIL
989  GUIANA

Detailed geographic expansion for all of Latin America
demonstrating the alternate schedule. --

980  LATIN AMERICA  SPANISH AMERICA  SOUTH AMERICA
981  MEXICO
   .1 Northern states
   .11 Tamaulipas
   .12 Nuevo Leon
   .13 Coahuila
   .14 Chihuahua
   .15 Sonora
   .16 Durango
961.2 Lower California and federal islands

.3 Central Pacific states
   .31 Sinaloa
   .32 Jalisco
   .33 Colima
   .34 Michoacan
   .35 Nayarit

.4 Interior states
   .41 Zacatecas
   .42 San Luis Potosi
   .43 Aguascalientes
   .44 Guanajuato
   .45 Queretaro
   .46 Hidalgo
   .47 Puebla
   .48 Tlaxcala
   .49 Morelos

.5 Mexico, State of
   .51 Federal District and Mexico City

.6 Southern Gulf states
   .61 Veracruz
   .62 Tabasco
   .63 Campeche
   .64 Yucatan
   .65 Quintana Roo, Territory of

.7 Southern Pacific states
   .71 Guerrero
   .72 Oaxaca
   .73 Tehuantepec, Isthmus of
   .74 Chiapas

961.8 CENTRAL AMERICA

.81 GUATEMALA

.82 BRITISH HONDURAS BELIZ

.83 HONDURAS

.84 SALVADOR

.85 NICARAGUA

.86 COSTA RICA
WEST INDIES

CUBA
JAMAICA
SANTO DOMINGO
HAITI
PUERTO RICO
BAHAMAS
LEEWARD ISLANDS
WINDWARD ISLANDS BARBADOS
BERMUDAS

COLOMBIA

Lower Magdalena River valley, adjacent coastal areas, and Caribbean islands

Magdalena
Atlantico
Bolivar
Goajira
San Andres and Providencia

Upper Magdalena River valley and surrounding areas

Cundinamarca
Tolima
Huila

Northwestern area
Antioquia
Choco

Southwestern area
Caldas
Valle del Cauca
Cauca
Narino
Putumayo

Eastern area
Caqueta
Amazonas
Vaupes
Meta
982.55  Vichada
   .56   Arauca
   .57   Boyaca

   .6   Santander area
   .61   Santander
   .62   Santander del Norte

982.7  VENEZUELA

   .71  Federal District and adjacent coastal highlands
   .711  Federal District
   .712  Miranda
   .713  Aragua
   .714  Carabobo

   .72  Maracaibo basin and surrounding Andean highlands
   .721  Yaracuy
   .722  Lara
   .723  Falcon
   .724  Zulia
   .725  Tachira
   .726  Merida
   .727  Trujillo

   .73  Orinoco basin
   .731  Cojedes
   .732  Portuguesa
   .733  Barinas
   .734  Apure
   .735  Guarico
   .736  Anzoatequi
   .737  Sucre
   .7375  Nueva Esparta
   .738  Monagas
   .739  Territories of Delta and Amacuro

   .74  Southwestern highlands
   .741  Bolivar
   .742  Territory of Amazonas

982.8  PANAMA

982.9  ECUADOR

   .91  Western provinces
   .911  Cne
   .912  Guayas
   .913  Rios
   .914  Manabi
   .915  Esmeraldas
Central provinces

Lababura
Carchi
Pinchincha
Cotopaxi
Tungurahua
Chimborazo
Bolivar
Canar
Azuay
Loja

Eastern provinces
Santiago Zamora
Napo Pastaza

Galapagos Islands

PERU

Western departments
Firu
Tumbes
Lambayeque
Libertad
Ancash
Lima
Callao
Ica
Arequipa
Moquegua
Tacna

Central departments
Puno
Cuzco
Apurimac
Ayacucho
Huancavelica
Junín
Huancayo
San Martín
Cajamarca
Amazonas

Eastern departments
Loreto
Madre de Dios
983.4 CHILE

.5 Northern Chile
.51 Tarapaca
.52 Antofagasta
.53 Atacama

.6 North central Chile
.61 Coquimbo
.62 Aconcagua
.63 Valparaiso
.64 Santiago
.65 Colchagua
.66 O'Higgins
.67 Curico
.68 Talca

.7-8 South central Chile
.71 Maule
.72 Linares
.73 Ruble
.81 Concepcion
.82 Arauco
.83 Río Bio Bio
.84 Malleco
.85 Cautín
.86 Valdivia
.87 Osorno
.88 Llanquihue

.9 Southern Chile
.91 Chiloé
.92 Aysén
.93 Magallanes

984 BOLIVIA

985 PARAGUAY

986 ARGENTINA

.1 Pampas region
.11 Federal District of Buenos Aires
.12 Buenos Aires, Province of
.13 Santa Fe

.2 Mesopotamia
.21 Entre Ríos
.22 Corrientes
.23 Misiones

.3 Chaco region
.31 Formosa
.32 Chaco
.33 Santiago del Estero
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>States</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Central interior region</td>
<td>Cordoba, San Luis, Pampa</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>North Andean region</td>
<td>Mendoza, San Juan, Rioja</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Catamarca, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, Andes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Patagonian region</td>
<td>Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tierra del Fuego</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987</td>
<td>URUGUAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>988</td>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central eastern Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Federal District (Rio de Janeiro), Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Southern Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parana, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Northeastern Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, Piaui, Maranhao</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is in the history of the continent of South America (and of all Latin America, for that matter) a striking homogeneity and unity. Unlike North America, which was subdued and colonized by widely varying European governments, nationalities, and cultures, all of South America, with the exception of the Guianas, came into Iberian control; i.e., under the influence of the Spanish and the Portuguese, who are in themselves closely related parts of one broad nationality and culture.\(^{19}\) Furthermore, at one

\(^{19}\) Williams, *People and Politics*, p. 92: "Until near the close of the eleventh century Portugal's history was practically identical with that of the rest of the Iberian Peninsula. . . . Because of its comparative size and its nearness to Spain, Portugal has been likened to a child tucked under a nurse's arm, the nurse being Spain. The simile is apt, spiritually as well as physically; for during many centuries Portugal's territory was dominated by Spanish rulers, and its existence as an independent nation is due to foreign political influences and not physiographic ones. By means of outside aid the child escaped from the nurse's restraining arms."
period called the "Spanish Captivity," 1580-1640, when a Spanish king, Philip II, ruled over both Spain and Portugal and their respective colonies, the colonial government of Brazil was revised and remodeled after that of its Hispanic neighbors. This general pattern, with some lapses and irregularities, persisted until the end of the colonial period.

The Hispanic wars of independence were hemispheric in scope; the South American campaigns were continental. Where the revolting English colonies united to form one nation, the Spanish vicereoyalties disintegrated to form many. Therefore, much of the history of South America does not fall naturally into a pattern similar to the scheme worked out in 970 division of the Dewey Decimal Classification for the history of North America. Much of the history of the southern continent and of all Latin America is treated in books from a broad continental or hemispheric point of view.

For these reasons the classification for 980 division is here expanded and broken up into periods both for the history of Latin America as a whole as well as for the histories of the individual countries, and the general pattern was modeled after 940 division (History: Europe) as well as after the 970 division (History: North America) and 973 section (History: United States).

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Rippy, Historical Evolution, p. 75.
The use of period subsections for Latin America as a whole precludes the adoption of subsections for South American Indians identical with those used under 970 division for North American Indians. The number 990.1 is here used for history of Latin America before the coming of the Europeans and for Indian tribal histories subsequent to that time. Otherwise the Indian and his culture are not separated from the history and culture of the respective countries.

For tribal histories, notations have been assigned to the principal language or cultural Indian groups of Middle and South America. Grouping and classification used are based on the language groups and cultural areas as given by Williams, Mason, Church, Chamberlain, and Teja Zubre. The order taken in the classification of tribes and cultural groups follows roughly the general progression used in the alternate schedule of major geographic divisions for Latin America; i. e., north to south and anticlockwise from the northwest in South America. Thus the

21 Williams, People and Politics, p. 20.


23 George Earl Church, Aborigines of South America.


25 Alfonso Teja Zubre, Guide to the History of Mexico, pp. 57-98.
Nahcoas and Culecas of Mexico are designated by second place decimal 1, the Chibchas of Colombia by 2, the Quechua and Incas of Peru by 3, etc., which numbers correspond roughly to the characteristic digit assigned to the countries in which these peoples are indigenous. Where desirable, Indian histories may be classified under the countries where the tribes and cultures are indigenous, using the last or characteristic digits of the regular notation preceded by the notations for the precolonial history of the particular countries: I. e., Aztecs: 980.115 or 981.015; Chibchas: 980.12 or 982.012; Incas: 980.13 or 983.013; Aracanos: 980.14 or 983.4014, etc.

The decimal 5 was chosen for the contemporary period of Latin American history because it corresponds to the Dewey notation for the contemporary history of Europe, 940.5, and because, by taking a relatively small decimal, ample room is left for future periods and expansion. The year 1930 was taken as the beginning of the present period. In that year nearly all of the countries of South America, as well as other Hispanic countries in North America, witnessed revolutions favorable to nationalism and industrialization.26 The history of South America before 1930 was divided into four periods with divisions at the most significant dates. In general, these same period divisions,

with suitable variations: dates, etc., also apply to the histories of the individual countries. The colonial period is considered to begin with discovery and exploration.

Período Divisions

01 Pre-colonial period
   Indians, aborigines
02 Colonial period
03 Revolutionary period
   Period of revolution for national independence
04 Formative period
   Period of political instability, of national integrations and consolidations, and of the beginnings of the modern era
05 Contemporary period

Common Aspect Divisions

There is a strong trend at present to treat history from its various aspects or points of view, especially as regards diplomatic, social, and economic aspects. For certain broad subsections in large collections of Latin American history, it might be desirable to make further subdivisions by aspect rather than by period. In that case the following aspect divisions are suggested. These divisions are modeled after divisions under 940.3 and 973.3 in the Dewey Classification.

Aspect Divisions

01 Political history
02 Diplomatic history
C3 Military history (including naval history)
C4 Social history
C5 Economic history

Scope of the Expansions

Expansion has been made for the history of Latin America as a whole and for histories of several individual countries to demonstrate typical schemes that might be applied, with minor variations, to histories of the other remaining countries of the group. Expansions in this study have been carried into detail only so far as seems justified without a careful survey of existing book collections on the history of Latin America in the larger Latin American libraries and in view of the recent stress on the simplification of library book numbers. Special effort has been made to keep the notations short. Only in a few instances do the notations in the tables of this study exceed six digits. Simplicity and brevity of scheme and notation have been the goal. From hundreds of important dates, the attempt was made to select the most significant few and to make the period divisions as broad and comprehensive as could be justified. In a lesser degree, the same general principle was applied to the geographic divisions, fitting

as well as possible political boundaries of provinces and territories into broad natural geographic regions.
EXPANDED TABLES IN ENGLISH

LATIN AMERICA  SPANISH AMERICA  SOUTH AMERICA

Summary

Period Divisions

- Precolonial period  -1492
- Colonial period  1492-1810
- Revolutionary period  1810-1830
- Formative period  1830-1930
- Contemporary period  1930-

Geographic Divisions

981  (972)  Mexico¹
981.8  (972.8)  Central America
981.9  (972.9)  West Indies
982  (986)  Colombia
982.7  (987)  Venezuela
982.8  (986)  Panama
982.9  (986)  Ecuador
983  (985)  Peru

¹The notations in parentheses represent the original Dewey schedule as given in the fourteenth edition of Decimal Classification and Relativ Index. The other notations represent the alternate schedule proposed in this thesis.
983.4 (983) Chile
984 (984) Bolivia
985 (982) Paraguay
986 (982) Argentina
987 (985) Uruguay
988 (981) Brazil
989 (988) Guiana

Expanded Tables

Period Divisions

.1 Precolonial period
   Indians, aborigines\(^2\) - 1492

.11 Olmec-Mahoas
.111 Mayas
.112 Toltecas
.113 Mixteco-Zapotecas
.114 Tarascos
.115 Aztecas

.12 Chibchas

.13 Quechua Incas
.131 Chimú-Nasa cultures
.132 Tiahuanaco cultures
.133 Early Incas
.134 Inca empire

.14 Araucanos

.15 Kayes Onas (Fuegans)

.16 Tehuelches (Patagonians)

\(^2\)Where desirable, Indian histories may be classified under the countries where the tribes and cultures are indigenous, using the last or characteristic digits of the regular notations preceded by the notation for the precolonial history of the particular countries; e.g., Aztecas: 981.015; Chibchas: 982.012; Incas: 985.013; Araucanos: 983.4014; etc.
880.17 Pampas

.18 Tupi-Guaranís

.19 Caribes Arawaks

.2 Colonial period 1492-1810

.21 Period of discovery, exploration, and conquest 1492-1535

.22 Hapsburg colonial regime 1535-1700

.23 Bourbon colonial regime 1700-1810

.3 Revolutionary period 3 Period of revolution for national independence 1810-1830

Summary of 880.3

.31 Political history

.32 Diplomatic history

.33 Military history

.34 Individual countries

.35 Naval history

.36 Celebrations, anniversaries, commemorations

.37 Prisons, hospitals, etc.

.38 Personal narratives, secret service, propaganda

.39 Illustrative material

.311 Political history; causes, results

.3111 Causes

1 Historical, political, and diplomatic causes

2 Social and economic causes

.312 Results; treaties

.32 Diplomatic history; relations with outside nations

Divide like 940-999; e. g., 980.3244 Relations with France; 980.5273 Relations with the United States

3When desirable, histories of the revolutionary movement in specific countries may be classed under those countries rather than in 880.3. Due to its broad interstate movements, the history of the South American revolution can best be handled under 880.3; whereas the Mexican war of independence may well be classed under 881.03 except in special collections on the Hispanic wars of independence.
Military history

Revolution in northern South America
1 Francisco de Miranda and the American Confederation of Venezuela, 1810-1812
2 Campaigns of Simon Bolivar, 1813-1815
3 Campaigns of Simon Bolivar and Antonio Jose Sucre, 1816-1825

Revolution in southern South America
1 Campaigns of Manuel Belgrano, 1810-1813
2 Chilean revolt, 1810-1814
3 Jose de San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins in Cuyo Province, 1814-1816
4 Chilean campaign, 1817-1818
5 Peruvian campaign, 1820-1822

Mexican war of independence
1 Campaigns of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, 1810-1811
2 Campaigns of Jose Maria Morelos, 1810-1815
3 Expedition of Francisco Javier Mina and Servando de Teresa y Mier, 1817
4 Campaigns of Vicente Guerrero and strategy of Agustin de Iturbide, 1815-1821

Individual countries
Subdivide like 980-989; e.g., 980.3482 Revolution for national independence in New Granada. Under each country further subdivisions may be made with the following numbers if its part in the war is classed here instead of with the rest of its history:
01 Political history
02 Diplomatic history
03 Military history
04 Local provinces, cities
05 Aspects, economic and other
06 Celebrations, anniversaries, commemorations
07 Prisons, hospitals, etc.
08 Personal narratives, secret service, propaganda
09 Illustrative material

Naval history

Celebrations, anniversaries, commemorations

Prisons, hospitals, etc.

Personal narratives, secret service, propaganda

Illustrative material
980.4 Formative period
Period of political instability, of integrations and consolidations, and of the beginnings of the modern era. No distinct turning points are discernible in the history of the Latin American countries as a whole during this period. The formative period might be further divided by aspects if such divisions are needed:
01 Political history
02 Diplomatic history
03 Military history (including naval history)
04 Social history
05 Economic history

.5 Contemporary period
May be subdivided by aspects as given above under 980.4

981 (972) MEXICO

Period Divisions

.01 Precolonial period4 -1517
.011 Mayas
.012 Toltecas
.013 Mixteco-Zapotecs
.014 Tarascos
.015 Aztecas

.02 Colonial period 1517-1810
.021 Period of discovery, exploration, and conquest 1517-1535
.022 Hapsburg colonial regime 1535-1700
.023 Bourbon colonial regime 1700-1810

.03 War of independence and early period of national development 1810-1910
.031 War of independence5 1810-1821
Subdivide like 980.3. See summary of 980.3 and subdivisions of 980.33, pp. 30-31.

4Mexican Indian history may be classed under 980.1 if desired.

5Mexican wars of independence may be classed under 980.3 if desired.
Military history

Campaigns of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, 1810-1811
Campaigns of Jose Maria Morelos, 1810-1815
Expedition of Francisco Javier Mina and Servando de Teresa y Mier, 1817
Campaigns of Vicente Guerrero and the strategy of Agustin de Iturbide, 1815-1821

Empire of Iturbide 1822-1823
Age of Santa Anna 1824-1857
1 Government under the constitution of 1824 1824-1836
2 Return to centralized government, war with Texas, and war with the U. S. A.

Age of Juarez 1856-1857
1 War of reform 1857-1877
2 French intervention and Empire of Maximilian 1858-1861
3 Republican restoration and period of reconstruction 1862-1867

Age of Diaz 1867-1877
1877-1910

Revolution and period of social reforms 1910-1940
Revolution 1910-1917
Obregon-Calles-Cardenas era 1917-1940

Contemporary period 1940-

Geographic Divisions

Northern states
Tamaulipas
Nuevo Leon
Coahuila
Chihuahua
Sonora
Durango

Lower California and federal islands

Central Pacific states
Sinaloa
Jalisco
Colima
Michoacan
Nayarit

Interior states
Zacatecas
San Luis Potosi
Aguascalientes
961.44 Guanajuato
.45 Querétaro
.46 Hidalgo
.47 Puebla
.48 Tlaxcala
.49 Morelos

.5 Mexico, State of
.51 Federal District and Mexico City

.6 Southern Gulf states
.61 Veracruz
.62 Tabasco
.63 Campeche
.64 Yucatán
.65 Quintana Roo, Territory of

.7 Southern Pacific states
.71 Guerrero
.72 Oaxaca
.73 Tehuantepec, Isthmus of
.74 Chiapas

.............

982 (986) COLOMBIA

Period Divisions

.01 Prescolonial period - 1500

.02 Colonial period 1500-1810
.021 Period of discovery, exploration, and conquest 1500-1535
.022 Hapsburg colonial regime 1535-1700
.023 Bourbon colonial regime 1700-1810

.03 Revolution and early republican period 1810-1866
.031 War with Spain 1810-1819
.032 Republic of Great Colombia 1819-1830
.033 Republic of New Granada 1831-1858
.034 Granadine Confederation 1858-1865
.035 United States of Colombia 1863-1866

.04 Republic of Colombia, late nineteenth and early twentieth century period 1886-1930

.05 Contemporary period 1930-
Geographic Divisions

082.1 Lower Magdalena River valley, adjacent coastal areas, and Caribbean islands
   .11 Magdalena
   .12 Atlantico
   .13 Bolivar
   .14 Goajira
   .15 San Andres and Providencia

   .2 Upper Magdalena River valley and surrounding areas
      .21 Cundinamarca
      .22 Tolima
      .23 Huila

   .3 Northwestern area
      .31 Antioquia
      .32 Choco

   .4 Southwestern area
      .41 Caldas
      .42 Valle del Cauca
      .43 Cauca
      .44 Marino
      .45 Putumayo

   .5 Eastern area
      .51 Caqueta
      .52 Amazonas
      .53 Vaupes
      .54 Meta
      .55 Vichada
      .56 Arauca
      .57 Boyaca

   .6 Santander area
      .61 Santander
      .62 Santander del Norte


083.4 (083) CHILE

Period Divisions

   01 Precolonial period
   02 Colonial period
      022 Hapsburg colonial regime
      023 Bourbon colonial regime
   -1536
   1536-1810
   1536-1700
   1700-1810
Period of revolution and political instability

031 War with Spain
1 Chilean revolt
2 Army of the Andes and Chilean campaigns of 1817-1818
3 Operations in Peru and in Charcas
032 Period of political instability

04 Period of liberal reforms
05 Contemporary period

Geographic Divisions

5 Northern Chile
51 Tarapaca
52 Antofagasta
53 Atacama

6 North central Chile
61 Coquimbo
62 Aconcagua
63 Valparaiso
64 Santiago
65 Coquihua
66 O'Higgins
67 Curico
68 Talca

7-8 South central Chile
71 Maule
72 Linares
73 Ruble
81 Concepcion
82 Arauco
83 Bio Bio
84 Malleco
85 Cautin
86 Valdivia
87 Osorno
88 Llanique

9 Southern Chile
91 Chiloe
92 Aysen
93 Magallanes
ARGENTINA

Period Divisions

.01 Precolonial period -1516

.02 Colonial period 1516-1810
   .021 Period of discovery, exploration, and conquest 1516-1535
   .022 Hapsburg colonial regime 1535-1700
   .023 Bourbon colonial regime 1700-1810

.03 Revolution and early republican period 1810-1880
   .031 War with Spain 1810-1825
   .032 Struggle for confederation 1816-1880

.04 Late nineteenth and twentieth century period 1880-1930

.05 Contemporary period 1930-

Geographic Divisions

.1 Pampas region
   .11 Federal District of Buenos Aires
   .12 Buenos Aires, Province of
   .13 Santa Fe

.2 Mesopotamia
   .21 Entre Ríos
   .22 Corrientes
   .23 Misiones

.3 Chaco region
   .31 Formosa
   .32 Chaco
   .33 Santiago del Estero

.4 Central interior region
   .41 Cordoba
   .42 San Luis
   .43 Pampa

.5 North Andean region
   .51 Mendoza
   .52 San Juan
   .53 Rioja
   .54 Catamarca
   .55 Tucuman
   .56 Salta
   .57 Jujuy
   .58 Andes
| .01 | Pre-colonial period | -1500 |
| .02 | Colonial period | 1500-1822 |
| .021 | Period of discovery, exploration, and early settlement | 1500-1555 |
| .022 | Period of struggle for colonial supremacy | 1555-1654 |
|     | 1 Portuguese-French struggle | 1555-1567 |
|     | 2 "Spanish Captivity" | 1580-1640 |
|     | 3 Portuguese-Dutch struggle | 1624-1654 |
| .023 | Period of colonial development | 1654-1806 |
| .024 | Brazil as asylum of Portuguese royalty | 1808-1822 |
| .03 | Imperial period | 1822-1889 |
| .031 | Reign of Dom Pedro I | 1822-1831 |
| .032 | Regency | 1851-1840 |
| .033 | Reign of Dom Pedro II | 1840-1889 |
| .04 | Early republican period | 1889-1930 |
| .05 | Contemporary period | 1930- |

**Geographic Divisions**

1. Central eastern Brazil
2. Southern Brazil

11. Federal District (Rio de Janeiro)
12. Rio de Janeiro, Province of
13. Espirito Santo
14. Minas Gerais
15. Sao Paulo
21. Parana
22. Santa Catarina
23. Rio Grande do Sul
Northeastern Brazil

Future federal district

Amazon basin

Period Divisions

Pre-colonial period

Early colonial period

Spanish and Portuguese explorations, exploits of Dutch traders

English colonial regimes

Dutch colonial regimes

French colonial regimes

Nineteenth century

Early twentieth century

Contemporary period

The Guiana colonies are unique in South American history (1) in that they are still colonies, and (2) by the fact that through the strange perversity of history and diplomacy the original Dutch colonies on the Berbice and the Essequibo rivers are now British dependencies while Dutch Guiana was settled first by the English, the very first English colony being established in what is now French Guiana. Where close classification may be needed and justified, the numbers "2", "3," and "4" may be used mnemonically to represent the Dutch colonization of British Guiana by 988.2023, English colonization of Dutch Guiana by 988.3022, etc.
Geographic Divisions

988.2  BRITISH GUIANA

.3  DUTCH GUIANA  SURINAM

.4  FRENCH GUIANA
Las tablas de la siguiente página están desarrolladas en español.

### Tablas breves

#### Divisiones de tiempo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nivel</th>
<th>Período</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
<th>Fecha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.1</td>
<td>Período precolonial</td>
<td>- 1492</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.2</td>
<td>Período colonial</td>
<td>1492 - 1810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.3</td>
<td>Período independiente</td>
<td>1810 - 1830</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.4</td>
<td>Período formativo</td>
<td>1830 - 1930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.5</td>
<td>Período contemporáneo</td>
<td>1930 -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Divisiones geográficas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nivel</th>
<th>Código</th>
<th>Descripción</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>981</td>
<td>(972)</td>
<td>México¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>981.3</td>
<td>(972.3)</td>
<td>América Central</td>
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<td>981.9</td>
<td>(972.9)</td>
<td>Antillas</td>
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<tr>
<td>982</td>
<td>(982)</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982.7</td>
<td>(987)</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
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<td>982.8</td>
<td>(986)</td>
<td>Panamá</td>
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<td>982.9</td>
<td>(986)</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>983</td>
<td>(985)</td>
<td>Perú</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Las notaciones entre paréntesis representan el orden original de Melvil Dewey según la edición catorce de *Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 1942*. Las primeras notaciones representan el orden alternativo de sucesión que se propone en este tesis.
Tablas desarrolladas

Divisiones de tiempo

.1 Período precolonial
Índios, indígenas

.11 Olmecos-Nahua
.111 Mayas
.112 Toltecas
.113 Mixtecos-Zapotecs
.114 Tarascos
.115 Aztecas

.12 Chibchas

.13 Quechua
.131 Culturas chimu-nazcas
.132 Culturas de Tiahuanaco
.133 Incas primitivos
.134 Imperio de los incas

.14 Araucanos

.15 Fueguenses Onas Hayes

---

Si es más conveniente o más oportuno, las historias de los índios pueden ser clasificadas con historias de los países en que los tribus y las culturas indias son indígenas añadiendo los dígitos últimos o característicos de las siguientes notaciones regulares a las notaciones del periodo precolonial de los países particulares. Por ejemplo --

Aztecas: 983.015; Chibchas: 982.012; Incas: 983.013; Araucanos: 983.4014; etcétera.
980.16 Aborígenes patagones Tehuelches
.17 Pampas
.18 Tupi-Guaranís
.19 Caribes Arawaks

.2 Período colonial 1492 - 1810
.21 Período de descubrimiento, de exploración,
y de conquista 1492 - 1535
.22 Período del régimen colonial de los Habsburgos 1535 - 1700
.23 Período del régimen colonial de los Borbones 1700 - 1810

.3 Período independiente3 1810 - 1830
Período de revolución para independencia nacional

Tabla breve para la sección 980.3

.31 Historia política
.32 Historia diplomática
.33 Historia militar
.34 Países particulares
.35 Historia naval
.36 Celebraciones, fiestas, aniversarios,
comemoraciones, etcétera
.37 Prisiones, hospitales, etcétera
.38 Historias personales, espionaje, propaganda
.39 Materiales ilustrados

3Se permite que las historias de la independencia de los países particulares se clasifiquen respectivamente con las subdivisiones para las historias separadas de los varios países. A causa del carácter continental y de la extensión de los movimientos independientes en la América del Sur, las guerras sudamericanas pueden ser clasificadas convenientemente en la sección 980.3; mientras que la independencia mexicana podría ser clasificada mejor en la sección 981.05 con el resto de la historia mexicana, menos en bibliotecas o en colecciones especiales de la historia de las guerras de independencia hispanoamericana.
980.31 Historia política: causas, resultados
   311 Causas
      1 Causas históricas, políticas, y diplomáticas
      2 Causas sociales y económicas
   312 Resultados, pactos, tratados

   32 Historia diplomática; relaciones con países extranjeros
      Se divide 980.32 semejante a 940-999; por ejemplo, 980.3244: relaciones con Francia; 980.3273: relaciones con los estados Unidos.

   33 Historia militar
   331 Guerras de independencia en el norte de la América del Sur
      1 Francisco de Miranda y la Confederación Americana de Venezuela, 1810-1812
      2 Campañas de Simón Bolívar, 1813-1815
      3 Campañas de Simón Bolívar y de Antonio José Sucre, 1816-1825

   332 Guerras de independencia en el sur de la América del Sur
      1 Campañas de Miguel Belgrano, 1810-1813
      2 Revolución chilena, 1810-1814
      3 José de San Martín y Bernardo O’Higgins en la Provincia de Cuyo, 1814-1816
      4 Campañas chilenas, 1817-1818
      5 Campañas peruanas, 1826-1822

   333 Guerra de independencia en México
      1 Campañas de Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, 1810-1811
      2 Campañas de José María Morelos, 1810-1815
      3 Expedición militar de Francisco Javier Mina y de Servando de Teresa y Mier, 1817
      4 Campañas de Vicente Guerrero y el estratagema de Agustín de Iturbide, 1815-1821

   34 Países particulares
      Se divide 980.34 semejante a 980-989; por ejemplo: 980.3401: la independencia en México; 980.3482: la independencia en Nueva Granada. Subdivisiones adicionales son posibles para cada país según los numerales siguientes si la independencia de los países particulares está clasificada aquí y no está en la sección propia de cada país.
      01 Historia política
      02 Historia diplomática
      03 Historia militar
      04 Provincias, ciudades, y localidades
      05 Aspectos (aspecto económico, etcétera)
      06 Celebraciones, fiestas, aniversarios, etcétera
Historia naval

Celebraciones, festejos, aniversarios, conmemoraciones, etcétera

Prisiones, hospitales, etcétera

Historias personales, espionaje, propaganda

Materiales ilustrados

Período Formativo

Período de inestabilidad política, período del desarrollo de integración y de consolidación nacional, período en que se inició el industrialismo

No se perciben puntos o fechas distintas por los cuales puede dividirse el período formativo de la historia de Latinoamérica entera. Si es necesario o oportuno, es posible que se usen subdivisiones de punto de vista o de aspecto:

1 Historia política
2 Historia diplomática
3 Historia militar (encluyendo la historia naval)
4 Historia social
5 Historia económica

Período contemporáneo

Es posible que este período también se divida según los aspectos susodichos.

MÉXICO

Divisiones de tiempo

Periodo precolonial 4
Indios, indígenas - 1517

4 En caso de que sea más conveniente o más oportuno, es posible que la historia de los indios de México se clasifique en la sección 980.1
931.011 Mayas
.012 Toltecas
.013 Mixteco-Zapotecas
.014 Tarascos
.015 Aztecas

.02 Período colonial 1517 - 1810
.021 Período de descubrimiento, de exploración, y de conquista 1517 - 1535
.022 Período del régimen colonial de los Hapsburgos 1535 - 1700
.023 Período del régimen colonial de los Borbones 1700 - 1810

.03 Período temprano de la independencia 1810 - 1910
.031 Guerra de Independencia 1810 - 1821

Se divide 931.031 semejante a 930.3. Véase tabla breve en página 43 y las divisiones de 930.333:

3 Historia militar
31 Campañas de Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, 1810-1811
32 Campañas de José María Morelos, 1810-1815
33 Expedición militar de Francisco Javier Mina y de Servando de Teresa y Mier, 1817
34 Campañas de Vicente Guerrero y el estratagema de Agustín de Iturbide, 1815-1821

.032 Imperio de Iturbide 1822 - 1823
.033 Época de Santa Anna 1824 - 1857
1 Época de la constitución de 1824 1824 - 1836
2 Vuelta del centralismo, la guerra de Texas, y la guerra con los Estados Unidos 1836 - 1857

.034 Época de Juárez 1857 - 1877
1 Guerra de reforma 1858 - 1861
2 Intervención francesa y el imperio de Maximiliano 1862 - 1867
3 Restauración republicana y el período de reconstrucción 1867 - 1877

.035 Época de Díaz 1877 - 1910

.04 Período de reformas socialistas 1910 - 1940
.041 Revolución 1910 - 1917

5 La guerra de independencia mexicana se clasifica en la sección 930.5 en colecciones especiales de la independencia latinoamericana o en otros casos en que sea propio.
931.042  Época de Obregón, de Calles, y de Cárdenas  1917 - 1940

.05  Período contemporáneo  1940 -

Divisiones geográficas

.1  Estados del norte
   .11  Tamaulipas
   .12  Nuevo León
   .13  Coahuila
   .14  Chihuahua
   .15  Sonora
   .16  Durango

.2  Baja California y las islas federales

.3  Estados centrales en el Pacífico
   .31  Sinaloa
   .32  Jalisco
   .33  Colima
   .34  Michoacán
   .35  Nayarit

.4  Estados interiores
   .41  Zacatecas
   .42  San Luis Potosí
   .43  Aguascalientes
   .44  Guanajuato
   .45  Querétaro
   .46  Hidalgo
   .47  Puebla
   .48  Tlaxcala
   .49  Morelos

.5  México, Estado de
   .51  Distrito Federal y la Ciudad de México

.6  Estados del sur en el Golfo
   .61  Veracruz
   .62  Tabasco
   .63  Campeche
   .64  Yucatán
   .65  Quintana Roo, Territorio de

.7  Estados del sur en el Pacífico
   .71  Guerrero
   .72  Oaxaca
   .73  Tehuantepec, Istmo de
   .74  Chiapas
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   42  Valle del Cauca
   43  Cauca
   44  Nariño
   45  Putumayo

   5  Areas orientales
   51  Caquetá
   52  Amazonas
   53  Vaupés
   54  Meta
   55  Vichada
   56  Arauca
   57  Boyacá

   6  Región santandereana
   61  Santander
   62  Santander del Norte

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983-4  (983)  CHILE

Divisiones de tiempo

  01  Período precolonial     - 1536

  02  Período colonial
  022  Período del régimen colonial de los Habsburgos  1536 - 1700
  023  Período del régimen colonial de los Borbones  1700 - 1810

  03  Período de revolución y de instabilidad política
  031  Guerra de independencia
  0311  Revolución chilena  1810 - 1825
   1  Revolución chilena  1810 - 1814
   2  Ejército de los Andes y las campañas chilenas  1814 - 1818
    3  Campañas perúvianas y las en Charcas
  032  Período de instabilidad política  1818 - 1833

  04  Período de reformas liberales  1833 - 1931

  05  Período contemporáneo  1931
983.5 Región del norte
   51 Tarapacá
   52 Antofagasta
   53 Atacama

   6 Parte septentrional del región central
   61 Coquimbo
   62 Aconcagua
   63 Valparaíso
   64 Santiago
   65 Colchagua
   66 O'Higgins
   67 Curicó
   68 Talca

   7-8 Parte meridional del región central
   71 Maule
   72 Linares
   73 Ñuble
   81 Concepción
   82 Arauco
   83 Bio Bio
   84 Valdivia
   86 Osorno
   88 Llanquihue

   9 Región del sur
   91 Chiloé
   92 Aysén
   93 Magallanes

986 (982) ARGENTINA

Divisiones de tiempo

   01 Período precolonial - 1516
   02 Período colonial 1516 - 1810
   021 Período de descubrimiento, de exploración, y de conquista 1516 - 1535
   022 Período del régimen colonial de los Habsburgos 1535 - 1700
   023 Período del régimen colonial de los Borbones 1700 - 1810
Revolución argentina y el período temprano de la independencia 1810 - 1880
Guerras de independencia 1810 - 1825
Luchas para confederación y para consolidación nacional 1816 - 1880
Período temprano de la época moderna 1880 - 1930
Período contemporáneo 1930 -

Divisiones geográficas

Región central o la Pampa
Buenos Aires, Distrito Federal
Buenos Aires, Provincia de Santa Fè

Mesopotamia
Entre Ríos
Corrientes
Misiones

Región del Gran Chaco
Formosa
Chaco
Santiago del Estero

Parte central de la región interior
Córdoba
San Luis
Pampa

Parte septentrional de la región andina
Mendoza
San Juan
Córdoba
Catamarca
Tucumán
Salta
Jujuy
Andes

Región de Patagonia
Neuquén
Río Negro
Chubut
Santa Cruz

Tierra del Fuego
## Divisiones de tiempo

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## Divisiones geográficas

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988.35 Parahyba
.36 Rio Grande do Norte
.37 Ceará
.38 Piauí
.39 Maranhão

.4 Meseta brasileña
.41 Distrito Federal del provenir
.42 Goiás
.43 Mato Grosso

.5 Cuenca del Amazonas
.51 Pará
.52 Amazonas
.53 Territorio de Acre

989 (989) GUAYANA

Divisiones de tiempo

.01 Período precoloniaal - 1496

.02 Período colonial temprano 1496 - 1800

.021 Período de las exploraciones tempranas de los españoles, de los portugueses, y de los holandeses 1498 - 1613

.022 Regímenes coloniales de los ingleses6 1604 - 1800

.023 Regímenes coloniales de los holandeses 1613 - 1800

.024 Regímenes coloniales de los franceses 1613 - 1800

.03 Siglo XIX 1800 - 1900

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6 Las Guayanas son ejemplo singular en la historia sudamericana (1.º) por ser colonias actuales y (2.º) porque las primeras colonias de los holandeses en el Río Berbice y en el Río Essequibo, por la perversidad de historia y de diplomacia, son actualmente colonias de los ingleses; mientras que la Guayana Holandesa fue poblada temprano por los ingleses y la primera colonia de los ingleses fue fundada en la región que ahora pertenece a los franceses. Cuando se necesita clasificación manuda, los dígitos mnemotécnicos "2" y "3" y "4" pueden ser usados para representar la colonización holandesa en la Guayana Inglesa por el número 988.2026, la colonización inglesa en la Guayana Holandesa por el número 988.3022, etcétera.
939.04 Período temprano del siglo XX
1900 - 1930

.05 Período contemporáneo
1930 -

Divisiones geográficas

.02 GUAYANA INGLESA

.03 GUAYANA HOLANDESA SURINAM

.04 GUAYANA FRANCESA
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The study shows that available Spanish versions of the Dewey Decimal Classification are few and brief, and that the present schedule or sequence of countries in the history class for Latin American countries is illogical and seriously lacking in system from the standpoint of history, of geography, and of the basic principles of classification.

The survey of current library literature reveals an urgent need for a Spanish translation of the Dewey tables with adequate expansions and modifications to meet the needs of Hispanic American libraries as well as the larger Latin American collections in this country.

This study bears directly on the expansions and modifications needed in the history class for Latin American countries. Two major ideas are presented. They are:
(1) the use of five major period divisions (precolonial, colonial, revolutionary, formative, and contemporary periods, respectively) for expansions in the 980 division; and
(2) the use of an alternate schedule or sequence of countries based on historic similarity and geographic proximity of the countries and including Middle America in the 980 division along with the other Latin American countries.
The expanded tables in this thesis demonstrate the application of these two major ideas and show that such a scheme is practical, simple, and logical.
APPENDIX I

A KEY TO DATES USED IN THE PERIOD DIVISIONS

References following the statement in each entry are taken from the following books, which are indicated in the citations by the abbreviations Americana, Britannica, and Lerner for the three encyclopedias, by authors' surnames only for the other books, and by titles of magazines only for articles.

Books


**Articles**

*Commonweal*, "The Inauguration of Avila Camacho," XXXIII (December 13, 1940), 195-196.

*Newsweek*, "Avila Camacho's Day," XVI (December 9, 1940), 13.
Dates Used in the Period Divisions for the History of South America as a Whole

1492 - October 12, Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, Keller, II, 1.


1700 - Death of Charles II, last of the Hapsburgs, Rippy, p. 94; Jones, p. 234.

1701 - Philip V, a French Bourbon prince ascended the Spanish throne, Rippy, p. 94.

1810 - Independence movements began in Mexico, Venezuela, and Argentina, Americas, Latin America, Political History," XVII, 466.

Citizens of Caracas deposed the Spanish governor and formed an independent junta in favor of Ferdinand VII, an act considered by many authorities as the initial outbreak of the revolution against Spain, Keller, II, 731; Jones, p. 264; Williams, p. 294.

1811 - January 17, Hidalgo's forces were defeated near Guadalajara, Jones, p. 282; Teja Zabre, p. 35.

1812 - July 25, Capitulation of Francisco de Miranda, Keller, II, 752; Jones, p. 265.

1813 - May 15, Simon Bolivar with liberating army from Colombia started for Venezuela, Keller, II, 732; Rippy, p. 146.

Manuel Belgrano's army was routed by the royalists on the plains of Ayohua, Keller, II, 639; Levene, p. 285.

1813 - 1814, Chilean revolts under the leadership of Bernardo O'Higgins, Jones, p. 275; Rippy, p. 148.

1814 - O'Higgins was forced out of Chile by the royalists; he fled across the Andes to the province of Cuyo, Jones, p. 275; Rippy, p. 148.

August 10, Jose de San Martin was appointed Governor Intendent of the province of Cuyo, where from 1814 to 1821 he organized and trained the Army of the Andes, Keller, II, 639; Levene, p. 303.
1815 - May 9, Bolivar suffering reverses retired to Jamaica, Henao, p. 268; Williams, p. 298.
Jose Maria Morelos, escorting the congress toward Tehuacan, was overtaken, defeated, and captured by the royalists, Keller, II, 520; Teja Zabre, p. 36.

1816 - December 21, Bolivar returned from the West Indies to resume the struggle in Venezuela, Jones, p. 268; Rippy, p. 146; Williams, p. 300.

1817 - January 18, San Martin's army began the march over the Andes to free Chile, Keller, II, 640; Jones, pp. 275-276; Rippy, p. 154.
February 12, Battle of Chacabuco, Keller, II, 674; Levene, p. 309; Rippy, p. 154.
April 15, Francisco Javier Mina lands on Mexican coast near Soto la Marina, Teja Zabre, p. 36.

1818 - February 12, Chilean independence was proclaimed on the first anniversary of the Battle of Chacabuco, Keller, II, 674; Galdames, p. 197; Rippy, p. 154.
April 5, Battle of Maipu, Galdames, p. 199; Keller, II, 674.

1820 - August 20, Expedition commanded by San Martin sailed from Valparaiso in a squadron commanded by Lord Cockran for the liberation of Peru, Keller, II, 674; Galdames, p. 213; Rippy, p. 154.

1821 - January 10, Agustin de Iturbide conferred with Guerrero, proposed agreement on plan for independence, Keller, II, 520; Jones, p. 282; Teja Zabre, p. 37.
February 25, The Plan de Iguala, signed by Iturbide and Guerrero, was proclaimed, Teja Zabre, p. 37; Williams, p. 315.
September 27, Iturbide entered Mexico City, independence was looked upon as achieved, Teja Zabre, p. 37; Williams, p. 315.

1822 - July 28, Meeting of San Martin and Bolivar at Guayaquil, Keller, II, 714; Galdames, pp. 214-215; Jones, p. 276.

1824 - August, Battle of Junin, Henao, p. 374; Jones, p. 274.
December, Battle of Ayacucho, Keller, II, 714; Henao, p. 375.

1825 - Suarez's mopping-up campaign in Charcas (Bolivia), Battle of Tumusa, Keller, II, 714; Jones, p. 274.
Declaration of Bolivian independence, Keller, II, 714; Williams, p. 311.
1826 - Spanish troops evacuated the port of Callao, leaving South America completely free from Spain, Jones, p. 274; Rippy, p. 159.

1830 - Declarations of independence from Colombia by Quito (Ecuador) and Venezuela, Keller, II, 734, 696; Henao, pp. 409-415; Jones, p. 355.


"Following the World War of 1914-18 and especially since 1930, when nearly all of the countries of Latin America witnessed revolutions favorable to nationalism, there seems to have been initiated a third period marked by resistance to foreign domination and building up of national economy by diversifying crops and enlarging industrialization," from Samuel Guy Inman, "Latin America, History," Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. XVII (1942).

Dates Used in the Period Divisions for the History of Mexico

1517 - March, Francisco Hernandes de Cordoba's expedition landed at Cape Catoche, Keller, II, 513; Teja Zabre, p. 24; Vasconcelos, p. 43.

1519 - March, Hernan Cortes landed in Mexico, Keller, II, 513; Prescott, p. 164; Teja Zabre, p. 25.

1521 - August 13, Cuauhtemoc, emperor of the Aztecs, is taken prisoner and the city of Mexico, Tenochtitlan, surrenders, Teja Zabre, p. 26; Prescott, p. 604.

1535 - April 17, Antonio de Mendoza was appointed first viceroy of New Spain and president of the Audiencia, Keller, II, 515; Teja Zabre, p. 27; Vasconcelos, pp. 220-221.

June, the first printing press was imported into Mexico, Keller, II, 515; Teja Zabre, p. 192.

1700 - Death of Charles II, the last of the Hapsburgs, Rippy, p. 94; Jones, p. 254.

1810 - September 16, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, parish priest of Dolores, began the revolt of Mexico against the Spanish government, Keller, II, 519; Teja Zabre, p. 239; Williams, p. 313.
1811 - January 17, Hidalgo's forces were defeated near Guadalajara, Jones, p. 282; Teja Zabre, p. 35.

1815 - Jose Maria Morelos, escorting the congress toward Tehuacan, was overtaken, defeated, and captured by the royalists, Keller, II, 520; Teja Zabre, p. 36.

1817 - April 15, Francisco Javier Mina lands on the Mexican coast near Soto la Marina, Teja Zabre, p. 36. October 27, Mina was captured by the royalists at Guanajuato, Keller, II, 520; Jones, p. 282; Teja Zabre, p. 37.

1821 - January 10, Agustin de Iturbide conferred with Guerrero, proposed agreement on plan for independence, Keller, II, 520; Jones, p. 282; Teja Zabre, p. 37. February 25, The Plan de Iguala, signed by Iturbide and Guerrero, was proclaimed, Teja Zabre, p. 37; Williams, p. 315. September 27, Iturbide entered Mexico City, independence was looked upon as achieved, Teja Zabre, p. 37; Williams, p. 315.

1822 - July 25, Iturbide was crowned emperor as Agustin I, Keller, II, 521; Jones, p. 284; Williams, p. 316.

1823 - March 19, Iturbide abdicated, Keller, II, 521; Jones, p. 370; Teja Zabre, p. 38.

1824 - The federal constitution of 1824 was adopted, Keller, II, 521; Teja Zabre, p. 38.

1835 - October, Congress decreed to abolish the federal system and establish a centralized government, Keller, II, 523; Teja Zabre, p. 40.


1846 - April 25, Hostilities began between the U. S. and Mexico, Keller, II, 525; Teja Zabre, p. 41.

1848 - February 2, Treaty signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war with the U. S., Keller, II, 525; Jones, p. 374; Teja Zabre, p. 42.

1854 - March 1, The Plan de Ayutla was proclaimed, Teja Zabre, p. 43; Williams, p. 456.
1855 - August 9, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna went into exile, Keller, II, 526; Teja Zabre, p. 43.

1857 - February 5, A new federal constitution was promulgated to become effective September 16, Keller, II, 527; Jones, p. 375; Teja Zabre, p. 44.

1858 - January 11, An uprising in Mexico City proclaimed General Zuloaga president, precipitating the fierce struggle later known as the War of Reform, Teja Zabre, p. 44; Williams, p. 461; Jones, p. 376.

1861 - January 11, President Benito Juarez entered the capital, ending the War of Reform, Keller, II, 528; Teja Zabre, p. 46.

1862 - January 7, French and English soldiers arrived at Veracruz, Keller, II, 528; Jones, p. 377.
May 5, French troops were defeated by General Zaragoza at Puebla, Teja Zabre, p. 46.
May 31, Juarez left capital to establish his government at San Luis Potosi, Keller, II, 529; Teja Zabre, p. 46.
June 7, The French army entered Mexico City, Teja Zabre, p. 46.

1863 - December 23, Juarez moved to Saltillo, Keller, II, 529; Teja Zabre, p. 47.

1864 - April 10, Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, formally accepted the crown of Mexico, Keller, II, 530; Teja Zabre, p. 47.

1867 - March 11, French soldiers evacuated Mexico, Jones, p. 376; Teja Zabre, p. 47.
May 15, Fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian, Teja Zabre, p. 47.

1877 - May 2, Congress declared Porfirio Diaz elected president; he was installed May 5, Keller, II, 534; Jones, p. 360; Teja Zabre, p. 48.

1910 - October, Francisco Madero proclaimed the Plan de San Luis Potosi, Keller, II, 539; Jones, p. 515.
November, Revolution broke out in Puebla and Chihuahua, Teja Zabre, p. 51.
1917 - Constitutional convention at Queretaro adopted a new constitution which was promulgated February 5 to become effective May 1. Keller, II, 546; Teja Zabre, p. 53.

1940 - December 1, Avila Camacho was inaugurated president, succeeding Lazaro Cardenas, and initiated a "middle of the road" policy. Commonweal, XXXIII (Dec. 13, 1940), 185-196; Newsweek, XVI (Dec. 9, 1940), 15.

Dates Used in the Period Divisions for the History of Colombia

1500 - Alonso de Ojeda discovered the easternmost coast of Colombia (La Goajira), Henao, p. 5; Jones, p. 67.


1700 - Death of Charles II, last of the Hapsburgs, Rippy, p. 94; Jones, p. 254.

1810 - July 20, Cabildo de Santa Fe de Bogota established a junta declaring allegiance to Ferdinand VII, Henao, p. 202; Rippy, p. 147.

1819 - August 7, Battle of Boyaca, Henao, p. 322; Keller, II, 686; Rippy, p. 156; Williams, p. 301.

1830 - Venezuela and Quito (Ecuador) secede from Colombia, Henao, pp. 405-415; 423; Keller, II, 734, 696; Jones, p. 355; Williams, pp. 496-498.

1851 - November 17, Convention of Bogota announced that the central provinces constituted a state which adopted the title of the Republic of New Granada, Henao, p. 431; Keller, II, 687.

1858 - May 22, a new constitution was promulgated under which the title of the republic became the Confederacion Granadina, Henao, p. 476; Keller, II, 688.

1863 - May 8, Under the constitution of May 8, 1863, the republic became officially the United States of Colombia, Henao, p. 485; Keller, II, 688.
1886 - August 4, a new constitution was adopted which abolished federal union and established a unitary form of government; states became departments and the official name became the Republic of Colombia, Henao, p. 485; Keller, II, 688.

1830 - August 7, the liberal party won the presidential election and a fundamental change in executive power took place, Henao, p. 543; Rippy, p. 319.

Dates Used in the Period Divisions for the History of Chile

1536 - May, Diego de Almagro arrived in Chile from across the Andes, Galdames, p. 15; Keller, II, 668.

September, Juan de Sazvedra named the Bay of Valparaiso, Galdames, pp. 26-29; Keller, II, 688.

1700 - Death of Charles II, the last of the Hapsburg, Jones, p. 254; Rippy, p. 94.

1810 - September 18, Open cabildo of Santiago, Captain-General Garcia Cerrasco was deposed and a junta was set up in favor of Ferdinand VII, Galdames, pp. 150-151; Rippy, p. 148.

1814 - O’Higgins was forced out of Chile by the royalists; he fled across the Andes to the province of Cuyo, Jones, p. 275; Rippy, 148.

August 10, Jose de San Martin was appointed Governor Intendent of the province of Cuyo, where from 1814 to 1821 he organized and trained the Army of the Andes, Keller, II, p. 639; Levene, p. 303.

1817 - January 18, San Martin’s army began the march over the Andes to free Chile, Keller, II, 640; Jones, pp. 275-276; Rippy, p. 154.

February 12, Battle of Chacabuco, Keller, II, 674; Levene, p. 309; Rippy, p. 154.

1818 - April 5, Battle of Maipu, Galdames, p. 199; Keller, II, 674.

1825 - General Sucre commanding forces including Chilean and Argentine troops from the Army of the Andes completed a mopping-up campaign in Charcas (Bolivia), Keller, II, 714; Jones, p. 274; Williams, p. 311.
1833 - The constitution of General Prieto dated May 22 was adopted, Keller, II, 675; Galdames, p. 255.

1920 - December 23, Arturo Alessandri became the first middle class president of Chile, Galdames, p. 371; Jones, p. 475; Rippy, p. 277.

1931 - July 23, Revolution and reaction against the military dictatorship of General Carlos Ibáñez, a reaction resulting in a measure from financial and economic crisis, Galdames, p. 384; Jones, p. 476; Rippy, pp. 334-335.

Dates Used in the Period Divisions of the History of Argentina

1516 - Juan Díaz de Solis exploring the eastern coast of South America in search of a passage to the west reached the estuary of Río de la Plata, Levene, p. 5; Williams, p. 124.


1700 - Death of Charles II, the last of the Hapsburgs, Jones, p. 234; Rippy, p. 94.


1816 - July 9, The Congress of Tucuman declared the United Provinces of Río de la Plata independent of Spain, and on October 26 a manifesto of the congress declared the assembly removed from Tucuman to Buenos Aires, Keller, II, 640; Levene, p. 235.

1825 - General Sucre commanding forces including troops from the Army of the Andes recruited and trained by San Martin in Cuyo completed a mopping-up campaign in Charcas (Bolivia), Keller, II, 714; Jones, p. 274; Williams, p. 311.

1880 - July 22, The Portenos called an armistice and accepted the terms of the National Government. September 21, the National Congress divided the city of Buenos Aires from the province of the same name.
and made it the capital of the republic as a federal district, Keller, II, 643; Jones, p. 317; Levene, pp. 235-236; Williams, p. 672.

1930 - September, Revolution led by General Uriburu against the Irigoyen administration, a reaction given impetus by the world-wide depression, Jones, pp. 440-441; Levene, p. 520; Rippy, p. 321

Dates Used in the Period Divisions for the History of Brazil

1500 - April 22, Pedro Alvarez Cabral sighted the coast of Brazil, anchored in the present Bay of Santa Cruz, taking formal possession at Puerto Seguro for Portugal, Calogeras, pp. 1, 4; Keller, II, 655; Jones, pp. 146-147.

1549 - Thome de Souza was appointed the first captain-general of Brazil, Calogeras, p. 10; Williams, p. 146.

1555 - French Huguenots founded a settlement on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro in a serious effort to colonize Brazil, Keller, II, 656; Jones, p. 151; Williams, pp. 144-145.

1567 - January 20, The French were driven from the Rio settlement by Men de Sa, and a new settlement founded by the Portuguese named Sao Sebastiao do Rio de Janeiro was established, Keller, II, 656; Jones, p. 152; Rippy, p. 75.

1580 - 1640, Period of the "Spanish Captivity" when Portuguese and her colonies were under the control of Spanish royalty, Calogeras, pp. 11, 14; Jones, pp. 152-153; Rippy, p. 75; Williams, p. 147.

1624 - May 8, A Dutch fleet attacked and captured Bahia, Calogeras, p. 13; Keller, II, 657; Jones, p. 153; Rippy, p. 117.

1634 - Capitulation of the Dutch in Pernambuco and surrender of all fortified places to the Portuguese ended the Dutch occupation, Calogeras, p. 14; Jones, p. 154; Keller, II, 657; Rippy, p. 117.

1808 - January 23, Dom Jose, regent of Portugal, arrived at Bahia after fleeing from Portugal, Calogeras, p. 17; Keller, II, 659; Rippy, p. 166.
1822 - September 7, Dom Pedro I gave the Grito de Ypiranga, declaring the independence of Brazil from Portugal, Calogerases, p. 81; Keller, II, 659; Jones, p. 323; Rippy, p. 162.

1831 - April 7, Dom Pedro I abdicated in favor of his five-year-old son, Dom Pedro de Alcantara, and a provisional regency took over the government, Calogerases, p. 117; Jones, p. 325; Keller, II, 659; Rippy, pp. 259-260; Williams, p. 694.

1840 - July 23, Dom Pedro II was proclaimed constitutional emperor of Brazil, Calogerases, p. 140; Jones, p. 327; Keller, II, 659; Rippy, p. 260; Williams, p. 697.

1889 - November 15, Revolution of Rio de Janeiro by which the emperor was deposed and the republic was proclaimed, Calogerases, p. 270; Keller, II, 659; Rippy, p. 263; Williams, p. 709.

1930 - October, Revolution resulting from the world-wide depression and other factors, Calogerases, pp. 337-338, 340; Jones, pp. 460-461; Rippy, p. 321.

Dates Used in the Period Divisions for the History of the Guianas


APPENDIX II

On the next page is a copy of the letter to Robert C. Smith mentioned in the introduction of this study. Letters of similar content were written to Nora E. Beust, Harry M. Lydenberg, Janeiro Brooks, and the American Library Association. On following pages are copies of all replies received in answer to these letters of inquiry. No answer was received from the American Library Association or from Janeiro Brooks. Also included is a copy of a letter to Elizabeth Adkins along with a copy of her answer.
(Copy)

NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
Denton, Texas

June 24, 1943

Library Service Department

Dr. Robert Smith
Director Hispanic Foundation
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Dr. Marjorie C. Johnson of the U. S. Office of Education here recently on the program of the Conference on Inter-American Relations refers me to you in regard to the following question:

Where can I secure a Spanish translation of the Dewey Decimal Classification and Relativ Index (or a translation of the Abridged Decimal Classification by Dewey) which has full and detailed expansion of the 980 class comparable to the 970 expansion in the regular English edition?

Most sincerely yours,

(Sgd) VIRGINIA CLARKE

Virginia Clarke
Box 5465
Teachers College Station
Denton, Texas
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Reference Department
Washington 25

The Hispanic Foundation

July 2, 1943

Miss Virginia Clarke
Box 5465
Teachers' College Station
Denton, Texas

Dear Miss Clarke:

In reply to your letter of June 24, 1943, I take pleasure in sending you the following information on Spanish translations of the Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index. As yet there is no complete translation into Spanish of the system. The following partial translations, however, have been made:


If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) ROBERT C. SMITH

Robert C. Smith
Assistant Director
Miss Virginia Clarke
Box 5465
Teachers College Station
Denton, Texas

July 15, 1943

Dear Miss Clarke:

I have your letter requesting information concerning Spanish translation of the Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index (or a translation of the Abridged Decimal Classification by Dewey) with a full and detailed explanation of the 930 class comparable to the 970 explanation in the regular English edition. I have not been able to locate this in Washington, but Mr. Milczewski told me that he secured a translation of an Abridged Dewey Decimal Classification from the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin, Paseo de la Reforma 34, Mexico, D. F. I suggest that you write to them as I'm sure they will be glad to help you and send you any material they have available.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) NORA FEUST

Nora E. Feust
Sr. Specialist in Library Materials
MISS VIRGINIA CLARKE
TEACHERS COLLEGE STATION, BOX 5465
DENTON, TEXAS

DEAR MISS CLARKE:

Fortunately we happen to have in the city at the moment Mr. Rudolf H. Gjelsness, of the University of Michigan library school, and we're glad to pass on to you the word he gives us in answer to your query.

He says that Miss Janeiro Brooks, assistant librarian of the Pan American Union in Washington, worked on an expansion of the history section of the Dewey for Latin American countries some years ago. He thinks the list is still in manuscript. So far as he knows it has not been adopted by any library. A note to Miss Brooks in Washington would undoubtedly bring speedy reply as to the details and as to the possibility of borrowing.

For abridged tables of the Dewey classification in Spanish he suggests the two titles:


If you feel we can be of further help pray be sure to call on us.

Truly yours,

(Sgd.) H. M. LYDENBERG

H. M. Lydenberg,
Director-Librarian
NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
Denton, Texas

Library Service Department

June 24, 1943

Miss Elizabeth F. Adkins  
University of North Carolina Library  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Miss Adkins:

As I am doing special research in the field of Latin American materials, I was both interested and pleased to see your article in the Library Journal for June 1, 1943.

I noted in particular that an expansion of the Dewey system had been used in organizing your collection of Latin American materials. How could I obtain a copy of this expansion? Any information that you may give me in this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) VIRGINIA CLARKE

Virginia Clarke  
Box 5465  
Teachers College Station  
Denton, Texas
Miss Virginia Clarke
Box 5465
Teachers College Station
Denton, Texas

Dear Miss Clarke:

I am enclosing a copy of the expansion of the Dewey Decimal System which we have adopted in the fields of history and literature, our two main specialties.

We will probably make some minor changes in the history division sometime in the future.

In subjects other than history and literature, we use the country divisions whenever possible to separate Latin American material from other material.

I hope that this answers your question. Let me know if I can be of any other assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) ELIZABETH F. ADKINS

Elizabeth F. Adkins
Assistant in Charge of Latin American Materials
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