

# ELOY ALFARO

OF ECUADOR



PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1943

49506  
Barrett Library  
University of California  
WITHDRAWN

# ELOY ALFARO

"There is no redemption without sacrifices;  
these are the solid bases of progress."

—ELOY ALFARO



*ELOY ALFARO*

**E**LOY ALFARO, soldier, patriot, statesman, and martyr, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated on June 25, 1942, was a citizen not only of his native Ecuador; he was a citizen of America. The personal integrity, the unwavering defense of the principles of truth, justice, and friendship among nations, the self-control and self-sacrifice that marked his seventy years of unflagging service to his country and to America extended his sphere beyond the confines of his own country, awakened unbounded admiration in distant lands, and brought him unsought but richly deserved fame and honor in far places as well as at home. He was a rebel, a conspirator—but his rebellion and conspiracy were directed against hatred, injustice, discord, and tyranny. He was the leader of a generation fired with the hope and desire for political action for the welfare of their country.

Born in Montecristi in the Province of Manabí, Ecuador, on June 25, 1842, Eloy Alfaro was the son of Manuel Alfaro, a native of Rioja, Spain, and of Doña Natividad Delgado. His childhood and youth were spent under the parental roof in an atmosphere that inspired in him the love of liberty, the sense of honor, the diligence, and the clear-sightedness that were to be his guide throughout his life.

Following in his father's footsteps he entered upon a business career and, having left Ecuador because of political developments and taken up his residence in Panama, by the time he was twenty years old he was well established in a profitable business there. Although living in exile, his heart was in his homeland, and when he was twenty-

two years old he took part and acquitted himself with bravery in the insurrection organized at Manabí against the tyrannical government of Gabriel García Moreno. It was then that he founded the Liberal Party and became its leader. Circumstances forced him into exile again, but he continued his contacts with the Party and never ceased striving for the triumph of a lawful, orderly government in Ecuador. As the years went on, he took part in uprisings, he was imprisoned, he suffered exile again and again; but believing firmly that it was his destiny to help liberate his country, he sought to prepare himself more adequately for that task by undertaking a thorough study of military science. He possessed talent, energy, valor, perseverance, prudence, and clarity of mind, and by his constant study he made of himself an efficient military tactician. Finally in the years 1883-84, he assumed leadership of the revolutionists and won victories at Esmeraldas in January 1883 and at Guayaquil in July of the same year; and he personally was in command of the victorious naval battle of Jaramijó in 1884. Another period of exile followed these movements, but on June 5, 1895, he was called from exile and proclaimed supreme head of the Republic.

Eloy Alfaro's campaigns for his country's welfare did not end with his rise to public power. He had fought tenaciously and gravely for thirty years to direct Ecuador's course into new and enlightened channels. After his elevation to the position of president of the nation, he did not rest on his laurels, but continued his struggles for national progress and advancement. He served as president until August 1901, and in 1906 he was called again to the chief magistracy. On August 12, 1911, two weeks before his term was to expire, he resigned his high office because a revolt had broken out in the garrison at Quito and he hoped, by resigning, to avoid bloodshed and to favor the continuance of the Liberal regime. He again went into exile in Panama, where he remained until January 1912, when a new revolt broke out in the coastal provinces of Ecuador. Alfaro,

hoping there was a possibility of mediating in the conflict, accepted the urgent call to return to his native land, disembarking at Guayaquil on January 4, 1912. His conciliatory proposals failed to find approval with the two opposing factions, however, and despite guarantees of safety, the brave old warrior was detained in the Governor's palace in Guayaquil. The following day he was sent to Quito over the same railway he had built. There he was thrown into jail, and a few hours later, on January 28, 1912, he was cruelly and treacherously assassinated in his prison cell.

Alfaro's course of action as chief executive of Ecuador produced advances, improvements, and changes more than sufficient to immortalize his name. His self-imposed task was to uplift his country, to reconstruct it, to place it on the road to progress. He maintained compulsory public instruction; he established modern high schools, normal schools for men and women, and founded the military and naval academies. He established asylums, hospitals, urban transportation systems, public markets, and commissions for the purpose of planning national defense and studying frontier problems. A financier of high ability, he adjusted the foreign debt, formed a public credit company, adopted the gold standard, and instituted radical tax reforms. He raised the level of national diplomacy. He improved the status of women and admitted them to government service. He adopted measures to free the Indians from exploitation and inhuman treatment. His work in this respect and in bettering the condition of the masses of his country has been compared to that of Lincoln in the United States. He promulgated penal, commercial, banking, police, criminal procedure, and public education codes. He took an extraordinary interest in the building of the Transandean Railway from Guayaquil to Quito and brought its construction to a successful conclusion.

His system of political thought had far-reaching and enduring influences. In the turbulence of revolutionary plotting and war, as well as in the presidency, he subordi-

# TRIBUTES TO ELOY ALFARO in the following Republics

(Name of city, or cities, given under each republic)

## REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

At Rio de Janeiro, a Portuguese edition of the LIFE OF ALFARO by the historian, Santovenia, which has already appeared in Spanish and English, is in course of preparation.

## REPUBLIC OF CHILE

### *Valparaiso:*

1.—PRESIDENT ALFARO AVENUE. By Law No. 4214 of November 24, 1937, the National Congress of Chile authorized the City of Valparaiso to change the name of Palm Avenue to PRESIDENT ALFARO AVENUE.

2.—By authority of a resolution of the municipal government of this important Pacific port, a bust of General ELOY ALFARO was erected in 1938 on PRESIDENT ALFARO AVENUE.

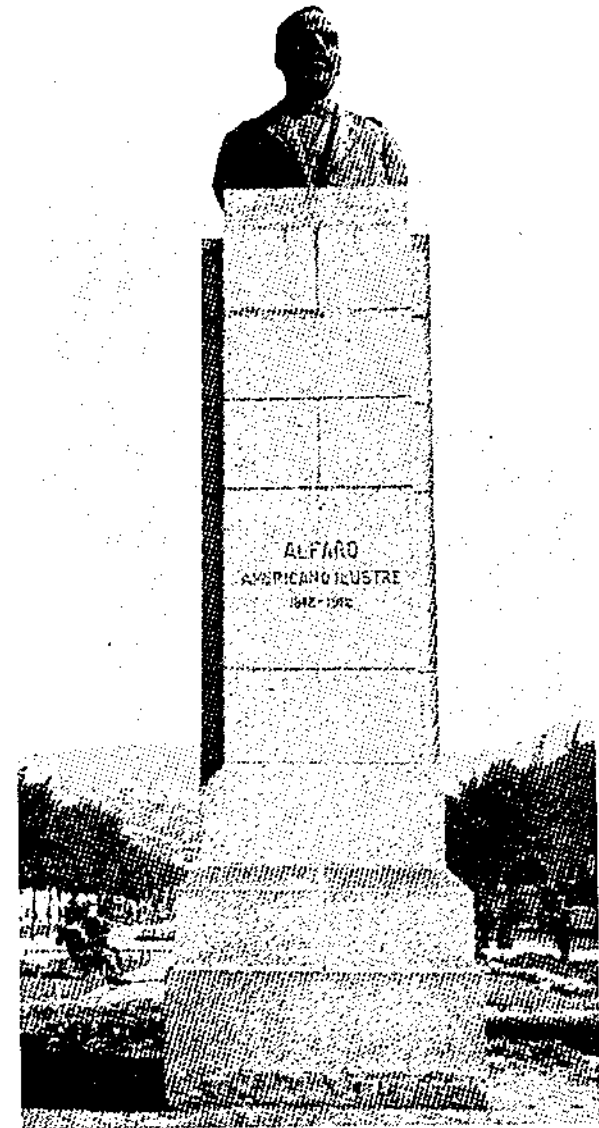
## REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

### *Bogotá:*

1.—ELOY ALFARO AVENUE. Authorized by Municipal Resolution No. 40, September 9, 1931. Opened October 12, 1931.

2.—Homage of the Senate of Colombia. Act No. 101, of October 13, 1931, whereby it joined in the homage rendered by the City to General ELOY ALFARO by giving his name to one of the avenues of the city.

3.—Monument to ELOY ALFARO. Unveiled March 13, 1932, opposite Centenary Park, at the corner of ELOY ALFARO AVENUE and Republic Avenue.



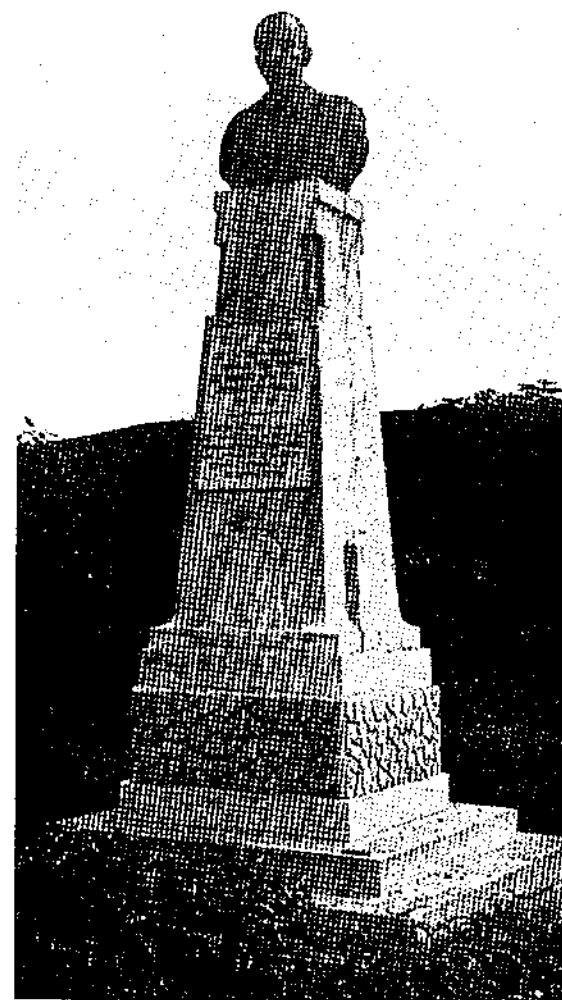
*VALPARAISO, CHILE. Monument to  
Eloy Alfaro on Presidente Alfaro Avenue*

4.—Homage of the Board of Directors of the Liberal Party of Colombia. Resolution of March 12, 1932, whereby it joined in the tribute rendered General ELOY ALFARO in the unveiling of the monument.

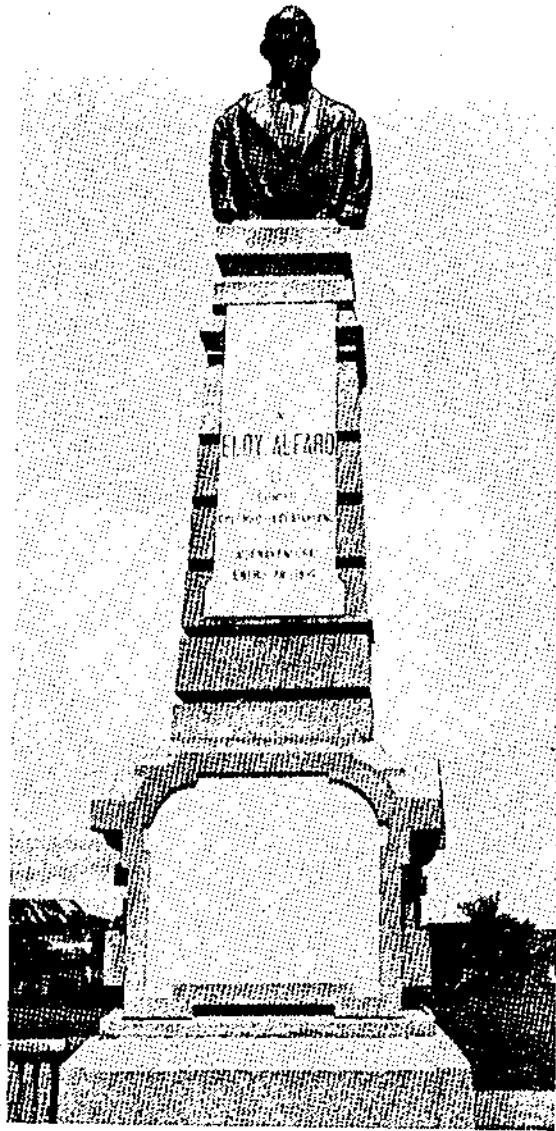
5.—Order No. 294 of the Municipal Street Railway Company of Bogotá, dated March 11, 1932, in accordance with which the streetcars of the company operating on ALFARO AVENUE carry the name of the avenue on their signs.



*BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA. Monument to Eloy Alfaro  
in Eloy Alfaro Street*



*CALI, COLOMBIA. Monument to Eloy Alfaro*



*BUENAVENTURA, COLOMBIA  
Monument to Eloy Alfaro*

6.—Publication in Bogotá in 1935 of the book, *ELOY ALFARO Y EL DERECHO PÚBLICO AMERICANO* (ELOY ALFARO and American International Law).

*Cali:*

1.—*ELOY ALFARO SQUARE*. Municipal Resolution No. 29, of October 9, 1931, gave this name to the square situated in the Barrio Obrero (Workers' Section), the formal opening having been held October 12, 1931.

2.—By Municipal Resolution No. 18, of June 14, 1932, the Colombian-Ecuadoran *ELOY ALFARO* Commission was authorized to erect a monument to General *ELOY ALFARO* in the square named for that illustrious republican. The monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in 1937.

Book of the famous writer, J. M. Vargas Vila, a companion of *ELOY ALFARO* in his days of struggle: *LA MUERTE DEL CONDOR* (The Death of the Condor).

*Buenaventura:*

On January 28, 1935, a Colombian-Ecuadoran Commission was organized for the erection of a monument to General *ELOY ALFARO*. This monument was installed opposite the Government Building in 1937.

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

*Alajuela:*

1.—A resolution of August 24, 1930, gave the name of *ELOY ALFARO* to the auditorium of Boys' School No. 2.

2.—Monument to *ELOY ALFARO* in Las Palmas Park, unveiled in 1939.

3.—Portrait of *ELOY ALFARO* in the auditorium of the "Ascensión Esquivel" School.

4.—Portrait of General *ALFARO* placed in the Masonic lodge room.

5.—On the Monument to *ALFARO* in Las Palmas Park, a commemorative plaque was placed expressing in the name of the



*HABANA, CUBA. Monument to Eloy Alfaro  
in the Eloy Alfaro Plaza*

of History of Habana, Dr. Emeterio S. Santovenia y Echaide, ELOY ALFARO AND CUBA, published in 1929.

4.—The name ELOY ALFARO was given to a school in the city of Habana in 1942.

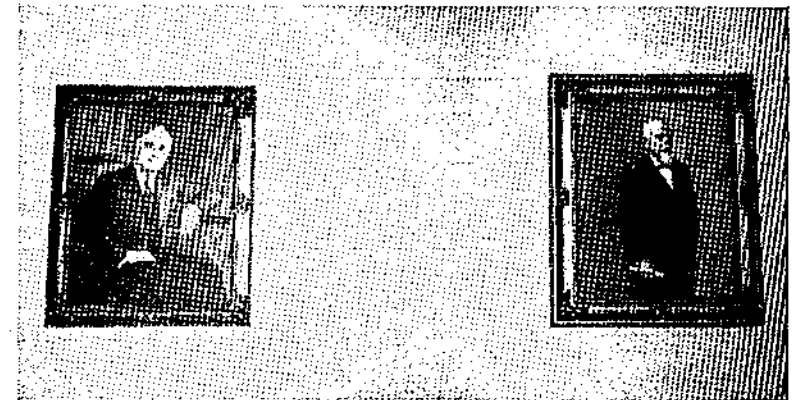
5.—A portrait of ELOY ALFARO was placed in the Ecuador School in Habana in 1942.

6.—By Resolution of the National Congress a portrait of ELOY ALFARO was placed in the Senate Chamber in the capitol at Habana.

7.—By executive decree a postage stamp bearing the effigy of ELOY ALFARO was issued in commemoration of the first centenary of his birth, June 1942.

8.—Santovenia, the historian and Secretary of State of Cuba, in 1942 on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of ALFARO, published a new book, VIDA DE ALFARO (Life of ALFARO), one of the most complete biographies of that citizen of America.

9.—On June 25, 1942, the Cuban Academy of History dedicated a formal session to the memory of ELOY ALFARO.



*HABANA, CUBA. Portrait of Eloy Alfaro in the Hall of Fame  
in the Capitol alongside that of President F. D. Roosevelt*



PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI. *Eloy Alfaro Street*

10.—In 1933 the book, HOMENAJES A FLOY ALFARO (Tributes to FLOY ALFARO), was published in Habana, listing all tributes which to that date had been rendered in America and in Spain to the memory of the hero.

11.—The book, GRÁFICAS DE HOMENAJES A FLOY ALFARO, a selection of photographs of tributes to FLOY ALFARO, was published in Habana in 1934.

#### REPUBLIC OF HAITI

##### *Port-au-Prince:*

1.—By resolution of the city council of Port-au-Prince, on August 10, 1938, the name FLOY ALFARO was given to a street of the capital city.

2.—The French edition of LIFE OF ALFARO, by Dr. Emeterio Santovenia, Senator of the Republic of Cuba, is in preparation.

#### REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

##### *Mexico City:*

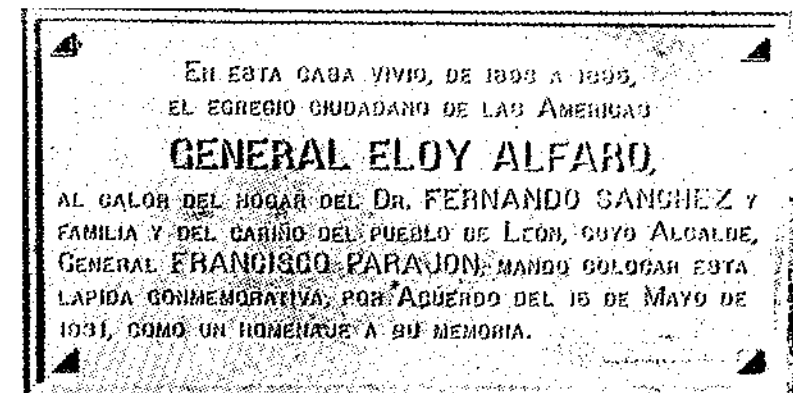
A former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, His Excellency Genaro Estrada, distinguished internationalist and writer, published a volume of the Mexican Diplomatic Archives on the Inter-American Congress convened by the President of Ecuador, General FLOY ALFARO, which met at Mexico City on August 10, 1896. In this manner the Mexican Government offered a token of admiration to the man whose life found a parallel in the high civic virtues of the great Benito Juárez.

#### REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

##### *Managua:*

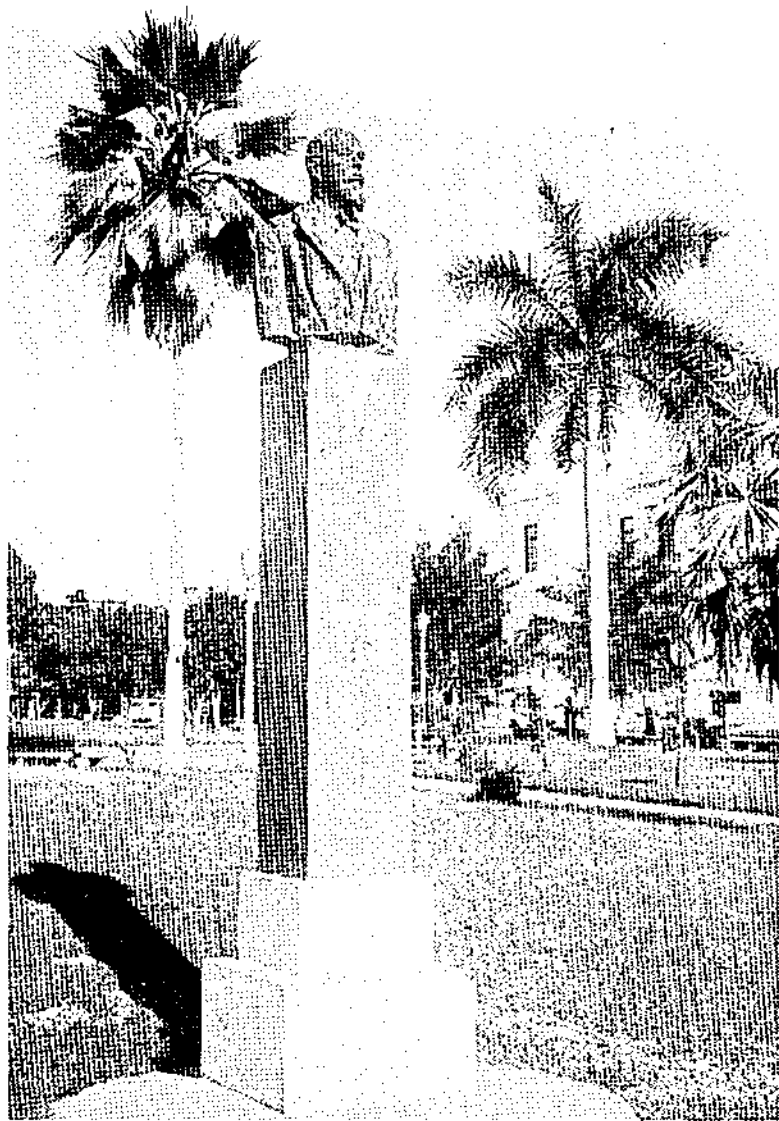
1.—The National Legislative Assembly of Nicaragua by a decree of January 12, 1895, conferred on FLOY ALFARO the rank of Major General in the Army of the Republic.

2.—A portrait of FLOY ALFARO was hung in 1940 in the Gallery of Illustrious Men of the National Library in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.



LEON, NICARAGUA. *Plaque in the house in which Eloy Alfaro lived while in exile*





*PANAMA CITY, PANAMA. Monument to Eloy Alfaro  
in Cervantes Park*

*León:*

A plaque was placed in the house in which ELOY ALFARO lived, authorized by an ordinance of the mayor of the city of León, May 15, 1931.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

*Panamá:*

A monument was erected to ELOY ALFARO on Ecuador Avenue by authority of Resolution No. 9 of the municipal council, dated February 1, 1927. Unveiled January 9, 1929.

SPAIN

*Cervera del Río Alhama:*

1.—ELOY ALFARO STREET. A resolution of the city council dated May 28, 1906, gave this name to the city's main thoroughfare, formerly known as Carretera Street.



*CERVERA DEL RÍO ALHAMA, SPAIN. Eloy Alfaro Street*

2.—MONTECRISTI SQUARE. A resolution of September 2, 1932, named this square in honor of the people of Montecristi, Ecuador, birthplace of the patriot, and as a joint remembrance in memory of General ELOY ALFARO.

#### UNITED STATES

1.—The book, ELOY ALFARO, an English translation of "ELOY ALFARO Y CUBA," by Dr. Santovenia, with an introduction by the famous internationalist, Dr. James Brown Scott, was published at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1935.

2.—In connection with the centenary of the birth of ELOY ALFARO, numerous articles in homage to the great American appeared in the press of the United States.

3.—An English edition of the notable work, LIFE OF ALFARO, by Dr. Emeterio Santovenia, Secretary of State of Cuba, is ready to go to press (1943).

4.—The booklet, ELOY ALFARO, was published in Washington in 1943 by the Pan American Union.

5.—Tributes to ELOY ALFARO rendered by the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States, during his visit to Ecuador in April, 1943.

6.—"ELOY ALFARO, APOSTLE OF PAN AMERICANISM," a volume by Alan W. Hazelton, to be published in 1943.

7.—"GENERAL ELOY ALFARO," by John Crane, Booklet No. 22 in the American Patriot Series, to be published in 1943.

#### REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

##### *Montevideo:*

Tribute was rendered in appropriate ceremonies to the memory of ELOY ALFARO on January 28, 1932, twentieth anniversary of his death.

#### REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

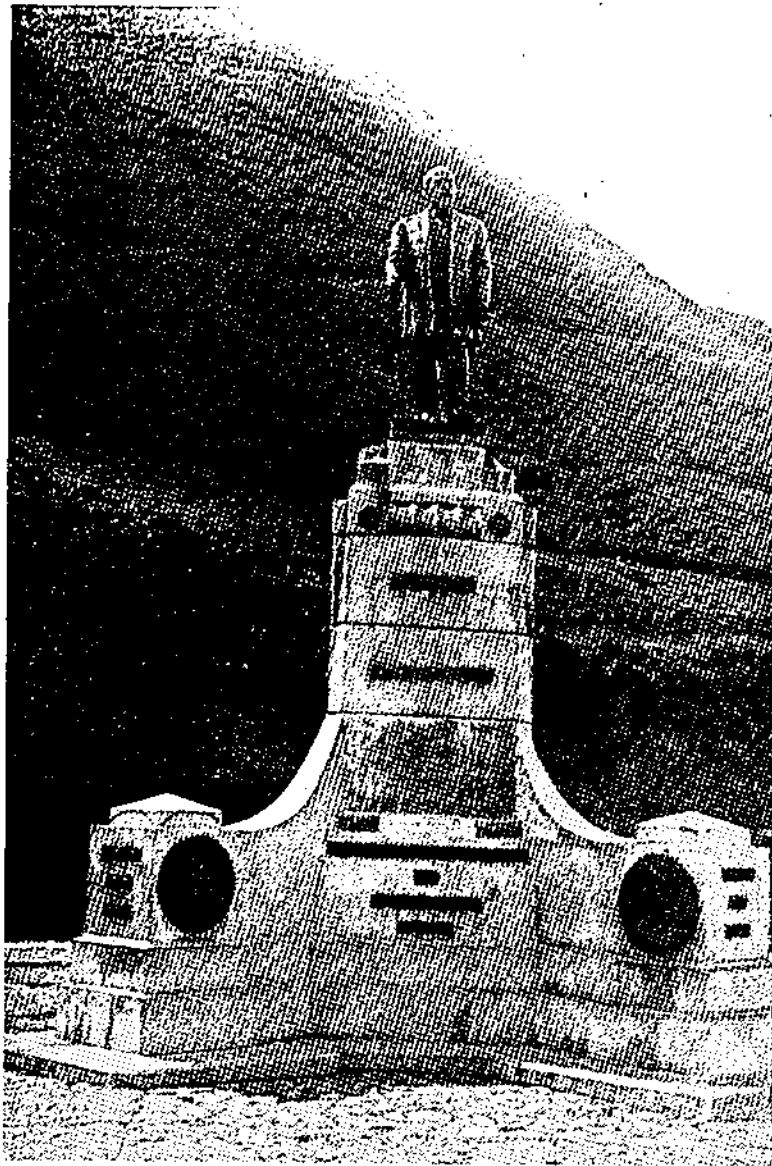
Triumphal entry of ELOY ALFARO into Caracas, capital city of Venezuela, in the year 1888, where he was received with unwonted ceremony and popular acclaim.

#### REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

1.—On November 16, 1938, the National Congress approved a resolution declaring Twenty-eighth of January of each year a



MONTECRISTI, ECUADOR. Plaque in the ancestral home of Eloy Alfaro



*HUIGRA, ECUADOR. Statue of Eloy Alfaro*

DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING, in memory of ELOY ALFARO and his Aides, who were assassinated on that date in the year 1912.

2.—By Executive Decree No. 778, of August 9, 1935, the name PRESIDENTE ALFARO (President ALFARO) was given to the training ship of the National Navy.

3.—By Executive Decree No. 261, of April 23, 1940, the President of the Republic, Dr. Andres Córdova, gave the name ELOY ALFARO to the leading school of military instruction in the Republic. It is called the "Colegio Militar ELOY ALFARO."

4.—By Executive Decree No. 259, of April 22, 1940, the ELOY ALFARO Prize was instituted for debates between the students of the "Mejía" High School, founded by ALFARO, and the students of the "Colegio Militar ELOY ALFARO."

5.—On June 5, 1940, the cornerstone was laid for the monument which the aforementioned military academy has erected in homage to its founder. The monument was unveiled by the President of the Republic, Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Río, on June 25, 1942.

6.—By Executive Decree No. 349, of March 16, 1942, a prize was established for the best biographical work on General ELOY ALFARO, on the occasion of the centenary of his birth.

7.—The National Congress, under date of October 8, 1941, resolved, among other things in connection with the celebration of the centenary of the birth of ELOY ALFARO, to declare the Twenty-fifth of June, 1942, a national holiday, and to suggest to the municipalities of the Republic that they contribute their share toward the erection of a monument to General ELOY ALFARO in the capital city of the Republic, to express the sentiment of gratitude to that illustrious statesman and republican.

8.—By order of the General Staff of the Army, September 1932, the name ELOY ALFARO was given to Infantry Battalion No. 7, now in garrison at Portoviejo.

9.—By decree No. 349 of March 6, 1942, President Arroyo del Río decreed that a competition be held and a prize awarded for



*MONTECRISTI, ECUADOR. Monument to Eloy Alfaro  
erected on the site of his birthplace*

the best biography on ELOY ALFARO to be written by a member of the armed forces of the Republic. The prize was awarded to Captain Ricardo Darquea.

10.—The Government issued a special series of postage stamps to commemorate the centenary of the birth of ELOY ALFARO.

In addition to the foregoing tributes accorded to ALFARO by the Executive or by the National Congress on behalf of the Ecuadorean nation as a whole, the following tributes have been rendered by the various provinces of Ecuador.

#### PROVINCE OF ESMERALDAS

The name ELOY ALFARO was given to a new district of the province by an act of the Senate of the Republic on October 4, 1941.

##### *Esmeraldas:*

- 1.—General ELOY ALFARO Center.
- 2.—General ELOY ALFARO School.
- 3.—A section of the Concepción-Ibarra Highway was named ELOY ALFARO AVENUE.

##### *Montalvo:*

- ELOY ALFARO School.

#### PROVINCE OF MANABÍ

##### *Montecristi:*

- 1.—ELOY ALFARO STREET was named and a plaque was placed in the ancestral home by resolution of April 5, 1883.
- 2.—A monument, erected by order of the municipality on the lot where ELOY ALFARO'S birthplace stood, was unveiled on June 5, 1921.
- 3.—A marble plaque was placed by the teachers of Manabí on the same site on March 12, 1923.
- 4.—By resolution of the Municipal Council, June 5, 1932, the plot of ground on which the house stood where ELOY ALFARO

4.—The Board of Public Welfare of Guayaquil granted a plot of ground in the General Cemetery on which to build a mausoleum to keep the earthly remains of the old warrior.

5.—The cornerstone of the mausoleum was laid by the Governor of Guayas Province on June 5, 1930, and dedication ceremonies were held December 6, 1942.

6.—ELOY ALFARO Academy (High School) No. 1.

7.—ELOY ALFARO Popular Library, in Centenary Park.

8.—The National Army proposes to erect an arch to commemorate the victories achieved by its forces under the leadership of ELOY ALFARO.

9.—A bust was placed in the auditorium of the Municipal Building at Guayaquil.

10.—Tribute of the Federation of University Students of Guayaquil. June 5, 1943.

#### *Yaguachi:*

1.—ELOY ALFARO STREET.

2.—In June 1933 a portrait of ELOY ALFARO was placed in the Hall of Honor of the municipal council.

3.—ELOY ALFARO PARK.

4.—In February 1938 the municipal government ordered the creation of a committee to take charge of the erection of a monument to ELOY ALFARO in the park bearing his name.

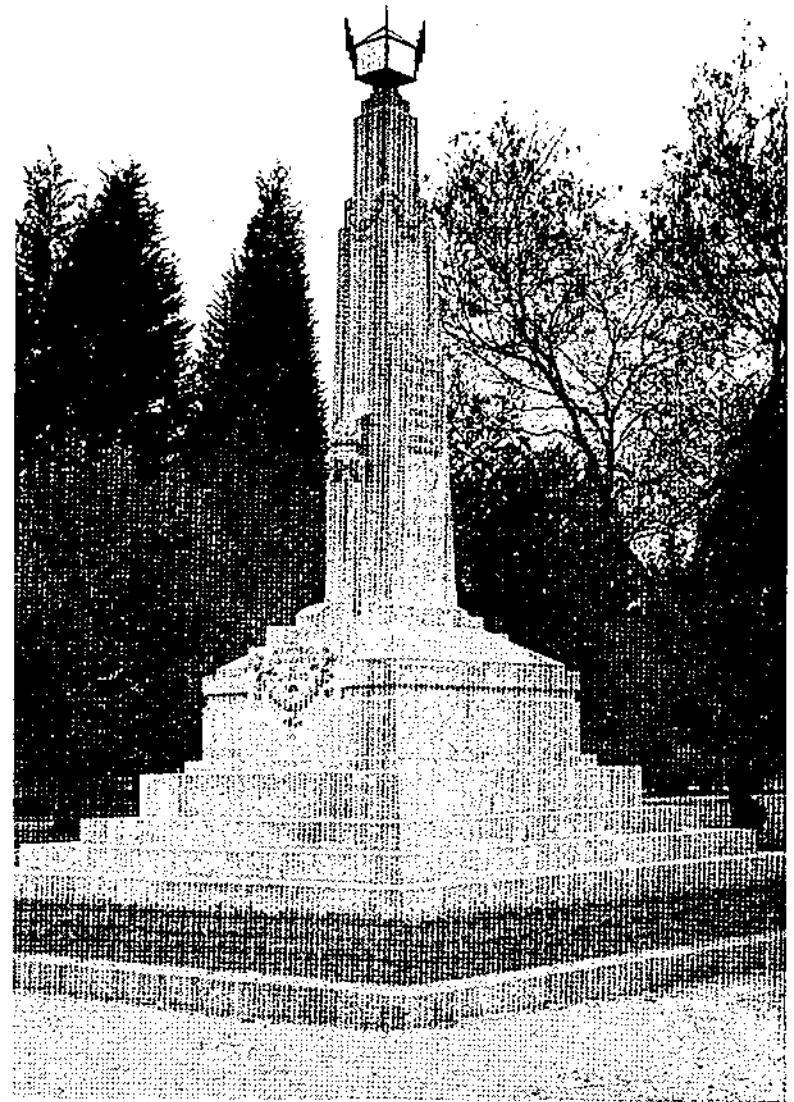
#### *Ancón:*

In the park of the Miners' Camp of Ancón, Santa Elena, a bust of ELOY ALFARO was erected.

#### *Daule:*

1.—ELOY ALFARO Public School No. 24.

2.—The General Committee of Teachers, with the support of



“MARTYRDOM AND GLORIFICATION OF ALFARO”  
QUITO, ECUADOR. Monument to Eloy Alfaro in May Park,  
on the spot where his life was sacrificed

the district council, agreed to erect a bust of ELOY ALFARO in Piedrahita Park in this capital of the district.

3.—The name ALFARO was given in 1942 to the suburb previously known as Banife in this city.

*Balzar:*

A portrait of ELOY ALFARO was placed in the council room of the city hall.

*Puerto Libertad*

ELOY ALFARO SQUARE.

*Santa Lucía:*

1.—ELOY ALFARO Public Park.

PARA PERPETUA MEMORIA

“PROCEDIENDO CON HONRADEZ NADA IMPORTAN CALUMNIAS.  
DON MIEDO NUNCA FUE BUEN CONSEJERO.  
CON FRACASO FERROCARRIL MAS COSTARIA UNA NUEVA GUERRA  
QUE EL PAGO DE DEUDA EXTERNA.  
PUEBLO NECESITA TRABAJO, PAIS, PROSPERIDAD.  
EL DECORO NACIONAL NO CONSIENTE UN PASO ATRAS.”

(ALFARO A CARBO 1897.)

HOMENAJE

DE LA COMPAÑIA DEL FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL A QUITO

A

**ELOY ALFARO**

EN EL PRIMER CENTENARIO DE SU NACIMIENTO

1842 - 1942

*Plaque to Eloy Alfaro in the station of the Guayaquil-  
Quito Railway in the town of Eloy Alfaro*

PARA PERPETUA MEMORIA

AQUI EN BUCAY SE INICIO EL TRABAJO DEL FERROCARRIL  
DE GUAYAQUIL A QUITO.

“EN TODAS LAS GRANDES EMPRESAS. LO MAS DIFICIL ES  
DAR CONVENIENTEMENTE EL PRIMER PASO.  
NO TREPIDEMOS POR LO TANTO EN AFRONTAR  
LA GRANDIOSA OBRA DEL FERROCARRIL TRASANDINO....  
PROCEDAMOS CON FE, RECTITUD Y ENERGIA, Y  
LA POSTERIDAD SABRA HACERNOS JUSTICIA.”

(ALFARO A LA ASAMBLEA DE 1897.)

HOMENAJE

DE LA COMPAÑIA DEL FERROCARRIL

A

**ELOY ALFARO**

EN EL PRIMER CENTENARIO DE SU NACIMIENTO

1842 - 1942.

*Plaque to Eloy Alfaro in the station of the Guaya-  
quil-Quito Railway at Bucay*

2.—An ELOY ALFARO Committee was organized in December 1932 to place a bust of the apostle of democracy in the park that bears his name.

3.—A company of the Fire Department was named in honor of ELOY ALFARO.

*Milagro:*

ELOY ALFARO STREET.

*Eloy Alfaro (formerly Durán):*

A plaque commemorating the centenary of the birth of ELOY ALFARO was placed in the station of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway.

*Bucay:*

In memory of ELOY ALFARO a plaque was dedicated on the first centenary of his birth. In this city work was begun on the construction of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway.

PROVINCE OF LOS RÍOS

*Vinces:*

1.—ELOY ALFARO DRIVE. By municipal resolution of October 8, 1921, the principal drive along the river was named ELOY ALFARO.

2.—In December 1936 it was ordered that a portrait of ELOY ALFARO be placed in the meeting room of the city hall.

PROVINCE OF BOLÍVAR

*Guaranda:*

Portrait of ELOY ALFARO placed in the meeting room of the municipal council in 1921.

*San Lorenzo:*

General ELOY ALFARO STREET.

*Simiatug:*

General ELOY ALFARO STREET.

PROVINCE OF CARCHI

*Tulcán:*

A portrait of ELOY ALFARO was placed in the meeting room of the municipal council.

PROVINCE OF IMBABURA

*Ibarra:*

ELOY ALFARO AVENUE. By municipal resolution of July 8,

1931, the name of Esmeraldas Avenue was changed to ELOY ALFARO.

*Cotacachi:*

The dedication of a portrait of ELOY ALFARO in the meeting room of the municipal council took place on June 5, 1928, in compliance with a municipal resolution of June 2, 1928.

*Urcuqui:*

ELOY ALFARO School.

PROVINCE OF PICHINCHA

*Quito:*

1.—By municipal resolution of June 25, 1908, the name of the suburb formerly known as Chimbacalle was changed to ALFARO.

2.—A bust of ELOY ALFARO was placed at ALFARO Station, the capital terminus of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway.

3.—A plaque was dedicated at the railroad terminal in Quito in memory of ELOY ALFARO, builder of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway, on the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

4.—Homage of the Mejía Institute. At the formal session of June 5, 1931, in the school, a memorial lecture was given in honor of General ELOY ALFARO, founder of the school, and a resolution was passed calling for the placing of a bust in the Institute's main patio.

5.—Resolution of the municipal council expressing gratitude to General ELOY ALFARO for the opening of the railway. June 22, 1908.

6.—At the general meeting of the Supreme Council of the Liberal-Radical Party, June 5, 1932, the ELOY ALFARO Committee was organized to have charge of the erection of a monument in the capital city of the Republic to the leader of Ecuadorian liberalism.

7.—In December 1933, it was decided to erect a monument in May Park, on the spot where ELOY ALFARO's life was sacrificed.

*Azogues:*

General ELOY ALFARO STREET.

PROVINCE OF AZUAY

*Cuenca:*

1.—General ELOY ALFARO STREET.

2.—Portrait in the Municipal Gallery of Illustrious Personages.

PROVINCE OF LOJA

*Cariamanga:*

General ELOY ALFARO STREET.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY  
of the works and life of  
ELOY ALFARO

in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union

Books by  
ELOY ALFARO

- ALFARO, ELOY, *Pres. Ecuador*, 1842-1912. Circular [sobre el archipiélago de Colón]. Quito, á 16 de enero de 1911. 6 numbered leaves. (Photostatic copy.)
- — — — — "DEUDA GORDIANA," por ELOY ALFARO. 2 ed., corr. y aumen. por el autor. Quito, Imprenta nacional, 1896. 84 p. 8°.
- — — — — ECUADOR. LA REGENERACION Y LA RESTAURACION . . . Panama, Imprenta del "Star & Herald," 1884. 2 v. in 1. 20½ cm.
- . . . . . HISTORIA DEL FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL A QUITO; páginas de verdad escritas por el General Eloy Alfaro, gestor de la magna obra. Quito, Publicada por Editorial Nariz del Diablo, 1931. 96, [2] p. incl. plates, ports. 19 cm. Plates printed on both sides. *Cover-title:* Historia del ferrocarril del sur.
- — — — — LA REVOLUCIÓN. Campaña de 1884.
- — — — — NARRACIONES HISTÓRICAS.
- — — — — UN FRAGMENTO DE LA HISTORIA DEL FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL A QUITO. *In:* Educación, Quito, June, 1942, p. 16-20.

Books and magazine articles about  
ELOY ALFARO

- Aillón Tamayo, Carlos. UNA OBRA TRASCENDENTAL DE DON ELOY ALFARO; síntesis histórica del normal "Juan Montalvo". *In:* Educación, Quito, June, 1942, p. 52-86.
- ALBUM "ALFARO". 1884-6 de diciembre de 1934. Guayaquil, Mercurio, 1934. [60] p.
- Alfaro, Colón Eloy, *comp.* ELOY ALFARO Y EL DERECHO PÚBLICO DE AMÉRICA. Bogotá, Imprenta de J. V. Baron, 1935. 69 p. ports. 24 cm.
- Barrera, Angel T. ALFARO, EL GARIBALDI AMERICANO; boceto histórico, por su antiguo secretario. Guayaquil, Imprenta de "El Tiempo", 1916. 108 p.
- ALFARO, ELOY, EXPRESIDENTE. *In:* Revue Diplomatique. Paris, February 2, 1908.
- — — — — PORTRAIT AND SKETCH. *In:* Arte y Letras. Mexico. August 20, 1911.
- — — — — PORTRAIT AND NOTE ON HIS DEATH. *In:* Bulletin of the Pan American Union 34:801. June, 1912. Spanish edition, 35:82. July, 1912.
- Alfaro, Olmedo. EL ASESINATO DEL SR. GENERAL DN. ELOY ALFARO . . . Panamá, Tip. Moderna, 1912. 3 v. in 1. illus., ports. 20 cm. Contents.—[Primera parte]



- Manifiesto a la opinión pública. Segunda [parte] El gobierno del Ecuador. Tercera [parte] Documentos y comentarios.
- Andrade Coello, Alejandro. CONMEMORACIÓN NACIONAL. Magna obra de progreso, en el 25 aniversario del arribo del ferrocarril del sur desde Guayaquil á Quito. *In: Boletín del Instituto nacional Mejía*, Quito, número extraordinario, June, 1933, p. 78-89.
- ELOY ALFARO, EPINICIO HISTÓRICO . . . Primer centenario del nacimiento del héroe americano. Quito, 1942. Cover-title, 56 p. plates, ports., 22 cm.
- Andrade, Roberto, 1851-1938. . . ! SANGRE ! ¿QUIÉN LA DERRAMÓ? (Historia de los últimos crímenes cometidos en la nación del Ecuador) Quito, Impr. antigua de "El Quiteño Libre", 1912. 219 p., 1 l. port. 21 cm.
- . . . VIDA Y MUERTE DE ELOY ALFARO; (memorias). Nueva York, York printing co., 1916. 3 p. l., 492 p. front. (port.), plates, ports. 23 cm.
- Arroyo del Río, Carlos Alberto. DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL SEÑOR DOCTOR DON CARLOS ALBERTO ARROYO DEL RÍO . . . el 6 de diciembre de 1935, en el Salón de actos del Ilustre Concejo cantonal de Quito, al entregar, a dicho municipio, en nombre de todas las municipalidades de la república, el retrato del Señor General Don Eloy Alfaro. Guayaquil, Imp. Janer, [1935] 19 p.
- Barrera, Angel T. . . ELOY ALFARO Y LA GRAN COLOMBIA. Guayaquil, Imp. Mercantil, Monteverde & Velarde, 1921. 45 p., 1 l. illus. (coat of arms) pl., port. 20½ cm.
- [Bueno, E. E. ] EL MES TRÁGICO; compilación de documentos para la historia ecuatoriana. Quito, Impreso por Francisco E. Valdez, 1916. 309 p.
- Centro escolar no. 1 "Eloy Alfaro". *Quito*. . . REVISTA INFANTIL; HOMENAJE A ELOY ALFARO, CON MOTIVO DE LA CELEBRACIÓN DEL CINCO DE JUNIO. Quito, Talleres gráficos de educación, 1938. 27 p. 21 cm. ("Algunas de las composiciones . . . en . . . testimonia . . . a la memoria del gran luchador . . ."—p. [3]).
- Chiriboga N . . . , Angel Isaac. ALFARO, CIUDADANO DE AMÉRICA. [Editorial.] *In: El Ejército nacional*, Quito, año XI, núm. 65, 1932, p. 535-539.
- Comité "Eloy Alfaro". A LOS ECUATORIANOS. [Carta, fechada 6 de febrero de 1929] *In: Nariz del diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 123-124.
- Córdova, Federico de, 1878- . . . ELOY ALFARO (1842-1911). Discurso leído por el académico de número dr. Federico de Córdova, en la sesión solemne celebrada el 25 de junio de 1942, en conmemoración del primer centenario del nacimiento de Eloy Alfaro. La Habana, Imp. "El Siglo XX", 1942. 30, [3] p. front. (port.) 24 cm.
- Cornejo, Justino. . . HOMENAJE A ELOY ALFARO. Quito, Ecuador, Talleres gráficos de educación, 1938. 1 p. l., 11 p. 1 l. 22 cm.
- Crane, John. GENERAL ELOY ALFARO. [Baltimore, Monumental printing co.] [c. 1943?] (Pamphlet in preparation. Booklet no. 22 of the American patriot series.)
- Crespo Ordoñez, Roberto. . . HISTORIA DEL FERROCARRIL DEL SUR. Quito, Imprenta nacional, 1933. 1 p. l., v-xvi, 273, ii p. plates, ports. 23 cm.
- Darquea, Ricardo. . . ELOY ALFARO . . . Quito, Talleres gráficos de educación, 1942. 244 p.
- DOCUMENTOS. ESTATUA DEL GENERAL ELOY ALFARO. [Notas cambiadas 1926-1929; erección de una estatua por los empleados de "The Guayaquil and Quito railway company"]. *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 129-162.
- DOCUMENTOS IMPORTANTES ACERCA DEL FERROCARRIL DEL SUR: Primeros pasos al iniciar la obra del ferrocarril trasandino.—Vía crucis del ferrocarril trasandino. *In: Boletín del Instituto nacional Mejía*, Quito, número extraordinario, June, 1933, p. 65-77.
- Ecuador. Comité "Eloy Alfaro". BIOGRAFÍA SINTÉTICA DEL ILUSTRE GENERAL ECUATORIANO DON ELOY ALFARO. Quito, Talleres gráficos de educación, 1942. 49 p. 21½ cm.
- EL CENTENARIO DE ELOY ALFARO, Editorial. *In: Educación*, Quito, June, 1942, p. 3-6.
- EL ECUADOR, PAÍS DE TURISMO; los encantos de la línea del ferrocarril trasandino [de Guayaquil a Quito]. *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 12-27; illus.
- EL VIAJE A HUIGRA. EXALTACIÓN PATRIÓTICA; HOMENAJE AL VIEJO LUCHADOR.—RECONOCIMIENTO A LOS PROMOTORES DE LA ESTATUA.—EL ARRIBO AL SITIO HISTÓRICO.—SE DESCUBRE LA OBRA QUE SIMBOLIZA LA GRATITUD DE UN PUEBLO.—EL RETORNO. *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 53-93; illus. (Addresses made at the erection of the monument to General Alfaro, and to the Guayaquil-Quito railroad, in Huigra, February, 1929.)
- Endara, Carlos H. ELOY ALFARO. *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 4-9.
- Escala, Victor H.: ELOY ALFARO, CAMPÉON DE LA DEMOCRACIA. (Conferencia dictada en la Radiodifusora "Victor" de la ciudad de Colón, R. de P.). Panamá, (Estrella de Panamá), 1943. 20 p.
- Estrada, Genaro, 1887-1937, ed. . . LA DOCTRINA DE MONROE Y EL FRACASO DE UNA CONFERENCIA PANAMERICANA EN MEXICO; investigación y prólogo por Genaro Estrada. México, Antigua librería Robredo, de J. Porrúa e hijos, 1937. xvii, 98, 2 p. 23½ cm. (Biblioteca histórica mexicana de obras inéditas. 6).
- Gallegos, Luis Benigno. ALGO DE HISTORIA CONTEMPORÁNEA (dedicado a los hijos del Sr. Gral. D. Eloy Alfaro) 2 ed. Riobamba, Imp. y encuadernación Los Andes, 1921. 17 p.
- GRÁFICOS DE HOMENAJES A ELOY ALFARO. [Quito?, 1933] 18 l. 25 cm. (A compilation of photos of homage accorded to Alfaro in several countries.)
- Harman, Archer. LAS PERIPECIAS HERÓICAS DEL FERROCARRIL; BELLA CARTA HISTÓRICA . . . [AL GEN. ALFARO]. *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 10-11.
- Hazelton, Alan W. ELOY ALFARO, APOSTLE OF PAN AMERICANISM. La Canada, Calif., 1943. (Pamphlet in preparation.)
- HOMENAJES Á ELOY ALFARO. La Habana, Tipos. Molina y cía., 1933. 151 p. pl. (port.) 17 cm.

- HOMENAJES RENDIDOS AL GENERAL ELOY ALFARO [Columbier, Cuba, Spain, Panama, Chile, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Ecuador. Decrees authorizing commemoration of Alfaro, monuments erected, etc.] *In: El Ejército nacional*, Quito, año XI, núm. 65, 1932, p. 540-582. illus.
- Idobro, María Angélica. ELOY ALFARO Y EL NORMAL "MANUELA CAÑIZARES". *In: Educación*, Quito, June, 1942, p. 87-91. plates.
- [INAUGURATION OF QUITO RAILWAY, AND PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF GENL. ELOY ALFARO.] Special edition, "El Tiempo", Quito, June 25, 1908.
- Instituto nacional Mejía. *Quito*. [Institute publishes various articles on its founder, Gen. ELOY ALFARO, in issues of the "Boletín". Special issues in honor of him are: Boletín del Instituto nacional Mejía, Quito, 2. ser.—Año I—No. 4—Junio, 1933; VII ser.—Año II—Nos. 27-29—Mayo-Julio, 1935.]
- Jaramillo Alvarado, Pio. EL GENERAL DON ELOY ALFARO. Ensayo biográfico. *In: Revista de la sociedad "Jurídico-Literaria"*, Quito, July-Dec., 1928, p. 353-418.
- — — — EL GENERAL DN. ELOY ALFARO. *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 37-52.
- Junta Eloy Alfaro. *Quito*. VIGESIMO QUINTO ANIVERSARIO DE LA LLEGADA DEL FERROCARRIL DEL SUR A QUITO, LABORES DE LA JUNTA "ELOY ALFARO" para conmemorar este triunfo del progreso . . . Quito, Impreso por Luis Barba Viteri, 1934. 188 p.
- Lamar Schwyer, Alberto. CANOVAS Y EL "INDIO ALFARO". *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 113-115.
- Lamus G., Ramón. PÁGINAS DE VERDAD; LA ÚLTIMA GUERRA ECUATORIANA (Reproducción del folleto del Sr. Ramón Lamus G., Secretario privado del Gral. Falvio E. Alfaro, con un apéndice que contiene documentos sobre la revolución de diciembre y los sucesos de enero). Quito, Imprenta y encuadernación nacionales, 1912. 329 p.
- López, Carlos Enrique. ELOY ALFARO Y LA HERMANDAD FERROVIARIA DEL FERROCARRIL DEL SUR. *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 28-29.
- — — — GLORIFICACIÓN DEL SR. GENERAL DN. ELOY ALFARO. *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 30-35.
- — — — UNA INICIATIVA LAUDABLE. EN LA MONEDA NACIONAL DEBE IR LA EFIGIE DEL GENERAL ALFARO. [Carta a la H. Asamblea nacional.] *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 35-36.
- Moncayo, Hugo. LA TRANSFORMACIÓN LIBERAL EN EL ECUADOR. [Political situation in 1895 when Alfaro became president.] *In: Boletín del Instituto nacional Mejía*, Quito, número extraordinario, June, 1933, p. 2-23.
- Montalvo, Juan. ELOY ALFARO. *In his* PÁGINAS DESCONOCIDAS (tomo I) [Habana] Cultural, S. A. [1937?] 24 cm. p. 415-420. (Original publication: Quito, Dec. 31, 1878, Imprenta del Dr. Roberto Arias, por J. Mora.)
- — — — ELOY ALFARO. *In: Educación*, Quito, June, 1942, p. 7-10.
- — — — LOS GRILLOS PERPETUOS. *In: Educación*, Quito, June, 1942, p. 11-15.

- Montalvo, Juan. LOS GRILLOS PERPETUOS. *In his* Páginas desconocidas (tomo I) [Habana] Cultural, S. A. [1937?] 24 cm. p. 437-442. (Original publication: Ambato, 18 Jan. 1879. Quito, Imprenta del Dr. Roberto Arias, por J. Mora.)
- Mora Bowen, Alfonso. ELOY ALFARO EN LA DEMOCRACIA ECUATORIANA; conferencia sustentada por el Sr. Alfonso Mora Bowen, el 24 de marzo de 1933, en el salón máximo de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito, Talleres tipográficos nacionales, 1933. 66 p. pl. (port.). 18½ cm.
- NARIZ DEL DIABLO, Quito, Año IV No. 22-5 de junio de 1929; Año XII No. 88—junio de 1933. [Special issues of the monthly magazine published by the employees of the Ferrocarril de Guayaquil a Quito, in honor of the statue to GEN. ELOY ALFARO unveiled in Huigra in 1929, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the railroad in 1933.]
- Ochoa, Octavio A. 5 DE JUNIO! [HONOR A ELOY ALFARO]. *In: Boletín del Colegio militar "Eloy Alfaro"*, Quito, June 5, 1942, p. 4-8.
- Panama (city) *Legis.* GLORIFICACION DE ELOY ALFARO EN EL EXTRANJERO. Acuerdo n. 9 de 1927 (1 de febrero) por el cual se dispone la colocación de varios bustos en la Avenida Ecuador. [Alfaro, Montalvo, Rocafuerte & Mejía Lequerica.] *In: Nariz del Diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 104. (illus. of the bust on p. 103.)
- Partido conservador (Ecuador) . . . EL PARTIDO CONSERVADOR SINDICA A LOS ASESINOS DE ALFARO Y COMPAÑEROS . . . [Quito? 1913?] 72 p. At head of title: Ecuador.
- Pérez Concha, Jorge. . . ELOY ALFARO, SU VIDA Y SU OBRA . . . Quito, Talleres gráficos de educación, 1942. 432 p.
- — — — ELOY ALFARO, SU VIDA Y SU OBRA. [Capítulo de la obra premiada.] *In: Educación*, Quito, June, 1942, p. 92-111.
- [Photos, speeches and editorial comment at the unveiling of the monument in honor of the naval battle of Jaramijó, December 6, 1884.] Guayaquil gráfico, Guayaquil, Nov.-Dec., 1934, cover, and p. [3, 7-13, 19-26, & 35.] illus., ports.
- PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL ELOY ALFARO. *In: "El Propagandista"* (special edition), Quito, June 25, 1908.
- Reyes, Oscar Efrén. LA LUCHA Y EL DRAMA DE ELOY ALFARO. [Capítulo de la obra Breve historia general del Ecuador.] *In: Educación*, Quito, June, 1942, p. 21-28.
- Rivas B., Leopoldo. BREVES APUNTES SOBRE LA HISTORIA DEL FERROCARRIL [Guayaquil-Quito]. *In: Nariz del diablo*, Quito, número extraordinario, June 5, 1929, p. 94-102.
- Sánchez Núñez, César. . . DEL ECUADOR. FUEGO Y SANGRE. Revoluciones—11 de agosto de 1911 a 6 de marzo de 1912—Asesinatos de enero—Julio Andrade—Documentos adicionales. Bogotá, Imprenta eléctrica, 1913. xi, 226, p. 2 plates (ports.).
- Santovenia y Echaide, Emeterio Santiago, 1889— . . . ELOY ALFARO (translation of "ELOY ALFARO Y CUBA") by Emeterio S. Santovenia . . . [n. p.] 1935. 1 p. l, iv, [5] 197 p. 2 port. 19½ cm.