

University Government of the UNSA, during the Aristocratic Republic. (1900-1919)

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ABSTRACT

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Studies on the first university in the city of Arequipa are very scarce, which is why we are interested in addressing this topic as a small contribution to the history of our alma mater. Our object of study is the National University of San Agustín (UNSA), particularly in the first two decades of the twentieth century, a period defined by Jorge Basadre as the Aristocratic Republic. Hypothetically, we propose to reflect on the rector's management during the period in question, in order to know how the most representative university educational institution in Arequipa was directed, and in this way contribute historiographically to the history of the university in Peru. By analyzing the rector's reports and books linked to the management of the authorities and the University Council, we reconstruct the management of each rector and institutional academic growth; The Constitutions and Regulations, which are currently called the University Statute, allowed us to approach the institutional organization and thus be able to study the changes and continuities that transformed the Arequipa university.

Keywords: Arequipa, university, government, economy, education

INTRODUCTION

To date, the history of the first university house of studies in the Arequipa region has not been written, so that gap in knowledge motivated us to address a specific topic, in a certain period such as the beginning and end of the Aristocratic Republic (1900-1919). There are some newspaper articles, which repeat the same data and there is only one book that compiles documents related to the foundation of a university by the religious orders, first the Dominican friars, then the Mercedarians and finally the documents related to the foundation of the university dedicated to one of the doctors of the Catholic Church (Barriga, 1954:293). In our research of documentary sources, the rector's reports are essential to reconstruct the institutional history; however, not all the rectors wrote and left a testimony of their management, and in other cases it is unknown if said authority did it or not. The Constitutions, Regulations or Statutes are studied, when analyzing them we show academic growth such as new faculties and specialties, implementation of new courses, the increase of teachers and students, as well as economic resources and institutional expenses. When reflecting on the institutional direction of the university, during the first two decades of the last century, studying the government actions carried out by the authorities and the management of the economy, based on budgets and economic items, we will have a clear vision of a fragment of the history of the National University of San Agustín and its educational contribution to Arequipa society.

1. Background of a university institution

From our study of colonial manuscripts, it is concluded that the first attempts to create a university for Arequipa youth date back to the eighteenth century. Initially, the Dominican friars negotiated with King Philip V, a royal decree that was issued on January 22, 1714, it was the license for their Royal and Pontifical University "Intra claustra" in their convent dedicated to Saint Paul, it was inaugurated in 1719, according to the Brief of Leo XI; however, shortly after due to lack of economic resources it was closed. A second attempt, was managed by the Mercedarian Order in

July 1765, they created a Royal College and following the educational model of the University of Alcalá de Henares, they tried to found a Pontifical University; however, the efforts were very slow and failed, leaving the project in oblivion.

It was not until the beginning of the second decade of the nineteenth century that the city of Arequipa would have a center of higher education, which did not become a university, but an intermediate institution, based on the decree issued by the Cortes of Cádiz, on July 8, 1813, which provided for the foundation of societies of friends of the country in all the provincial capitals. Dr. Evaristo Gómez Sánchez joined this initiative and with the support of the mayor Dr. Ignacio Novoa y Arteta, doctors Isidro Guillén, Manuel Antonio Ureta, and Mariano Llosa y Benavides, captains Buenaventura Berenguel and Francisco de Olazábal, lieutenant colonel Juan Bautista Arróspide, and councilors Manuel Calderón, Andrés Bellido, Juan Gualberto Anco, Manuel Calderón and Pedro José Barriga. At the juncture of the process of independence of Peru, on December 10, 1821, in the temple of the Jesuits, the institution was founded under the invocation of the Virgin of Loreto, called the Lauretana Academy of Sciences and Arts of Arequipa.

Four years later, Simón Bolívar from the city of Puno arranged a document written by his secretary Felipe Santiago Estenós, dated August 6, 1825, addressed to the prefect of the department of Arequipa, Don Antonio Gutiérrez de la Fuente, in which the Liberator ordered that a university be founded. The university project finally became a reality on November 11, 1828, the date on which the prefect founded the University of the Great Father San Agustín in the Department of Arequipa.

2. The University of Arequipa

Based on the aforementioned provisions, the people who formed the basis of the brand new university were: Mariano José Ballón, Manuel Barrera, Fray Manuel Bedoya, Fray Jerónimo Caverio, Jaime María Coll y Amil, Mateo Joaquín Conde, Mariano Cornejo, Manuel Córdova, José María Cuba, Manuel Chávez, José Feijoo, José Fernández Dávila, José Gavino Fernández Dávila, Ramón Escobedo, Pedro Flor, Juan José de la Fuente, Mariano Blas de la Fuente, Manuel Gandarillas, Mariano Gandarillas, Miguel Jerónimo García Paredes, Mariano Guerola, Mariano Larrea, Francisco Luque, Mariano Martínez, Manuel Menaut, Manuel Casimiro Morales, Mariano Navarro, Pedro María Ocharán, Santiago Ophelan, Toribio Prado, Cayetano Requena, Dámaso Enríquez, Mariano Salas, José María de la Torre Bueno, Manuel Antonio Ureta, Mariano José de Ureta, Ignacio Velarde, José Antonio Zavala and José Zegarra.

The professors of the Colegio Independencia Americana, called to be professors of the university, were the doctors: José María Adiazola y Arbes, Manuel Amat y León, José Antonio Belaúnde, José María Corbacho, Tadeo Chávez, Cayetano Loyo, Andrés Martínez, Santiago Ophelan, Atanacio Trujillo, Juan Gualberto Valdivia.

From the Loreto Academy, the following were summoned to be founders and doctors of the university: José María Adiazola y Arbes, Manuel Amat y León, Rafael Barriga, Manuel Centeno, José María Corbacho, Manuel Cuadros, Tadeo Chávez, José Fernández Dávila, Andrés Eguíluz, Fernando Fierro, Manuel Fernández de Córdova, Juan José de la Fuente y Bustamante, Miguel Jerónimo García, Santiago García, José Luis Gómez Sánchez, Evaristo Gómez Sánchez, Antonio Gonzáles, fray Domingo López del Castillo, Mariano Llosa Benavides, Manuel Cayetano Loyo, Francisco Javier Luna Pizarro, José Maldonado, José Andrés Martínez, Ignacio Novoa, Francisco de Paula Vigil, fray Santiago Polar, Manuel Ezequiel Rey de Castro, fray Mariano Rivera, Agustín Rodríguez, Juan Manuel Somocurcio, Atanacio Trujillo, Manuel Antonio Ureta, Juan Gualberto Valdivia Cornejo, Juan Manuel Vargas, Ildefonso Zavala.

On the day of the foundation, the masters of ceremony placed the rector in the seat, to his right the chancellor of the university, Manuel de Menaut, master of the Cathedral, who received the oath of the rector. Later, Father Fernando Arce y Fierro, Fray Domingo López del Castillo, Fray Santiago Polar and Manuel Rivero graduated in Theology. In Laws and Canons: Tadeo Chávez, Manuel Amat y León, José Sebastián de la Barra and Mariano Luna; and, in Medicine and Surgery: Juan Manuel Vargas, José María Adiazola y Arbes, Luis Agustín Rodríguez and Juan Vera Rendón. The first Constitution of the university was conceived and drafted by Mariano Llosa Benavides, Manuel Amat y León, and Santiago Ophelan.

After the reading, the prefect went up to the rostrum and after coming to the authorities and the audience that was waiting in silence, he began his speech by saying: *"Gentlemen, in the name of the Nation and by virtue of the faculties granted to me by the Supreme Decrees you have heard me, I solemnly install the national university, with the title of University of the Great Father of San Agustín of the Department of Arequipa."*

The institution, from its foundation until the end of the Aristocratic Republic, was directed by twenty-one rectors, whose periods of government range from a few months to five administrations, some continuous, as we can see in the following table.

Order	Name and surname	Period(s)
01	Dr. José Fernández Dávila	11-11-1828 a 26-10-1833 22-10-1838 a 22-06-1839
02	Dr. Juan Gualberto Valdivia Cornejo	1833 he resigned on the date of his election. 03-07-1870 a 05-07-1874 05-07-1874 a 01-06-1876
03	Dr. Fernando Arce Fierro	26-10-1833 a 13-10-1836 05-12-1839 a 15-01-1843
04	Dr. Manuel Gregorio de Rivero	13-10-1836 a 15-08-1837
05	Dr. Santiago Ophelan y Recavarren	25-08-1837 a 22-10-1838
06	Dr. Rafael Barriga	15-01-1843 a 01-12-1844
07	Dr. Pedro José Gamio y Masías	01-12-1844 a 06-12-1846 06-12-1846 a 03-12-1848
08	Dr. Mariano Ezequiel Rey de Castro y Arce	03-12-1848 a 13-12-1850 13-12-1850 a 01-09-1852
09	Dr. Manuel Toribio Ureta	04-12-1852 a 01-12-1854
10	Dr. Manuel Cornejo Valdivia	01-12-1854 a 06-12-1863
11	Dr. José Hermógenes Cornejo y Moscoso	06-12-1863 a 10-12-1865
12	Dr. Manuel Marcelino Cornejo	10-12-1865 a 01-02-1868
13	Dr. Evaristo Vargas	01-02-1868 a 13-06-1869 01-12-1882 a 18-04-1883
14	Dr. José Luis Gamio Gutiérrez	13-07-1869 a 13-07-1870
15	Dr. Manuel María Pérez Aranibar	01-06-1876 a 04-06-1878
16	Dr. Nicanor Porcel	04-06-1878 a 01-12-1882
17	Dr. Mariano Ambrosio Cateriano	18-04-1883 a 01-12-1887
18	Dr. Carlos Rubén Polar	01-12-1887 a 01-12-1895
19	Dr. Jorge Polar Vargas	05-03-1895 a 09-02-1900 09-03-1900 a 05-04-1904 05-04-1904 a 20-03-1908 14-07-1916 a 06-03-1920 06-03-1920 a 28-06-1921
20	Dr. Antonio Belisario Calle	20-03-1908 a 29-11-1908
21	Dr. Víctor Morales	29-11-1908 a 05-03-1912 05-03-1912 a 14-06-1916

Source: Prepared by the author based on the Books of University Agreements and the General Secretariat.

In the two decades of the period in question, the university was led by three rectors. Five years before the twentieth century, Dr. Jorge Polar was already rector and later he was rector on four occasions as shown in the table, and with only one term Dr. Antonio Belisario Calle and later Dr. Víctor Morales. They occupied the positions of rectors, from nineteen to twenty-one.

3. University governance

The provisions of university governance from the foundation in 1828 until the end of the second decade of the twentieth century were five with different denominations and number of titles and chapters, as we can see in the following table.

01	1835	Constitution	17 titles, 118 articles
02	1862	Constitution	17 titles, 100 articles
03	1876	Constitution	15 chapters, 79 articles
04	1883	Regulation	23 chapters, 128 articles
05	1903	Regulation	18 chapters, 145 articles
06	1906	Regulation	23 chapters, 148 articles

Source: Prepared by the author based on the Books of University Agreements and the General Secretariat.

For the period under study, it is appropriate to analyze the 1903 Regulations, approved that year on May 11, made up of eighteen chapters and one hundred and forty-five articles. It established that higher education would be given, it would be governed by the national provisions in force, it recognized the Great Father Saint Augustine as patron saint and would celebrate his feast day with solemnity. Regarding the University Council, it would be organized in accordance with the 2nd paragraph of Article 300 of the Organic Law of Instruction, and its attributions would be:

- 1°. Provide at the beginning of each year, the number of questionnaires for doctoral degrees.
- 2°. To resolve the imposition of the penalty of expulsion for the students.
- 3°. To approve or disapprove the urgent measures dictated by the rector.
- 4°. To appoint professors due to the absence or impediment of the principal adjuncts.

In addition, the University Council, at the proposal of the rector, would appoint the following commissions: regulations, police, income and expenses, qualification, and special for cases that occur. Each one would be made up of three members, the first of whom would preside over it and the last would be the secretary. Each commission would be renewed at the beginning of the academic year, the Regulations Commission will be in charge of ruling on cases related to the application and provisions related to higher education. The police commission would be made up of the rector, treasurer and secretary, its attributions were to ensure the conservation and cleanliness of the establishment, the teaching supplies and equipment of the university, to ensure that the classrooms were equipped with the necessary furniture and supplies, and to propose reforms related to the material part of the establishment, such as the acquisition and repair of the utensils and supplies in general.

The attributions of the Income and Expenditure Commission were: to examine at the end of each month, the balance sheet presented to the reverse and to issue an opinion on the decimal income, which it is obliged to render to the same employee, to open an opinion on the draft budget that must be sanctioned annually and to take care of the good investment and increase of income and economy in expenditure. There would be so many qualifying commissions, according to the faculties and sections that are taught in the university, their attributions were to qualify and examine the files of the applicants for degrees, to see if they have kept all the records and formalities required by these Regulations and the Organic Law of Instruction.

Regarding the rector-elect, he will take possession of the position in public session, swearing before the departing rector, to comply with and enforce the laws and provisions relating to higher education, his attributions were in accordance with articles 283, 312 and 377 of the Organic Law of Instruction, to confer academic degrees, to preside over public assistance and literary performances, to attend the lectures of the professors, to process all the applications that are presented, to divide ties in the votes, to apply the penalties in accordance with these regulations, to exercise all other directive powers that are not reserved to the University Council, and that tend to the best internal order and morality of the students. He will only have a vote in elections and secret ballots. The powers of the Vice-Rector, such as those assigned in Articles 286 and 315 of the Organic Law on Instruction.

Regarding the professors, their duties were: to give their lessons subject to the respective programs, to attend official attendances, to preside over the end-of-year exams of their students, except in the case of verifiable illness, to report the absences that they may incur due to illness or other cause, so that the rector calls the adjunct, and to record the class movement daily in the Secretary's Office.

The secretary had to comply with remaining daily in the secretary's office, for at least one hour, during the time of enrollment, from twelve in the day to two in the afternoon, keep the following books of minutes, of enrollment, of examinations, of degrees, of faults of professors, of absences, of students, of conferences, copier of correspondence and decrees to the taking of reason that are necessary. To note in the respective books of absences of the professors, of the students, taking them from the daily ballots to the parts of the janitor, to draw up the salary budget monthly and pass it to the Treasury with the approval of the rector, to form files of the daily ballots, to present to the University Council the conclusions of the rector, Ten days before giving final exams, the general table of the absences of the students in their respective classes, form an index of all the documents will be supported and keep these documents, the corresponding files, provide the documents to the people who need them, so that they can be informed of them in the secretary's office. He will take up his position, he will receive under a notary the archive of the university, the apparatus and tools intended for teaching, the unjustified absences of the secretary, will be punished with a discount proportional to the number of them. He may not verify any act that accrues rights, except by virtue of the presentation of the corresponding receipt, which he shall keep in files, as proof.

The deputy secretary shall have the same qualifications as the secretary and shall replace him in cases of absence, without a request or absence. There will be an amanuensis, appointed by the rector and under the immediate orders of the secretary. The amanuensis will be in secretary at the same time as the secretary.

The functions of the treasurer were to keep the accounts by double entry, to keep the daily, general ledger and current account books, to make payments in accordance with the orders issued by the rector, observing up to three times those that are not in accordance with the budget items, to deduct prior order of the rector, the fines imposed on professors and employees, establishing the corresponding income item, presenting to the rector in the second half of November, a list of the economic movement of the year and the numerical tables that prove it, granting the students the corresponding stubbed receipts that prove the payment of the university fees paid by them, making an inventory of the furniture and furnishings of the university at the end of the rector's term, to present it to the newly appointed, to grant, before taking position in the treasury, a bond, mortgage or jointly in a public deed for the amount of three thousand soles to the satisfaction of the University Council, to which, in order to approve it, it will be to the income commission, and to remain daily one hour in the office.

It was established that there should be an archivist-librarian whose obligations were to provide a bond, joint or mortgage, which would be granted in a public deed, for the amount of five hundred soles, having to be approved by the University Council, after hearing the Revenue Commission, without taking possession of the position in the meantime; to receive under inventory the books of the library, the books and documents of the archive and the furnishings of the office, to draw up the library catalogue, by reason of subjects, and to complete it as new books are acquired, to form an index of all the books, files and inventory of the archive, to take care that the premises are kept clean and provided with the necessary tools, to make available in the library to the professors, students and the persons designated by the rector or professors the books they request, taking care that, for no reason, they leave the premises of the University, to add to the inventory the books, files and documents that are delivered to them, specifying the date on which they are received. The disappearance of any book or document will be sufficient reason for the University Council to dismiss the archivist librarian, without prejudice to his responsibility being enforced. Finally, a commission of one or more professors, appointed by the rector, will visit the library in detail, review the catalog and inventory, as well as the books and documents of the archive, verify the state of the library and the archive and present the respective report. The rector can visit the library at any time, and the schedule was every day – except holidays – from 8 to 10 am and from 12 pm to 3 pm.

The administrative staff of the institution would be made up of a janitor appointed by the rector, who would be in charge of staying at the university during class hours, taking care of the conservation of the belongings, and the cleanliness of the establishment, being present at the agreements and other university acts to receive the orders of the rector, complying with the orders of the rector, relating to the service of the University, to take care of order, reporting to the rector the faults committed by the students, to give daily report of the attendance of the professors to their classes, to take note and pass it on to the secretary of the students who do not attend public attendance, the faults committed by the janitor will be punished by the rector with a fine, suspension or dismissal, depending on the seriousness of the case.

There will be a sheet holder and porter, subject to the orders of the superiors and under the immediate supervision of the janitor, his duties of the porter were to open and close the classes, maintenance of the premises and cleanliness, summon the professors, serve as a document holder and comply with the orders given.

Regarding the sessions, it was established that the quorum of the University Council, the absolute majority of its members, the absolute majority of votes of the attendees is required, except in the case of votes of the attendees, if there is a tie, the rector will decide. Professors in number of two or more have the right to request that a session be convened, indicating the matters for which they request it. The sessions, both ordinary and extraordinary, will be chaired by the rector or by the vice-rector, in the absence of the former; In the absence of the Rector or Vice-Rector,

the most senior Professor among those present will preside over the session. The sessions shall be recorded in the corresponding minutes in the respective book, and shall proceed as follows: Once the session has been opened and the minutes have been read, the secretary shall report on the offices of which he owes. Once the dispatch is concluded and before moving on to the agenda, the professors will make the requests they deem appropriate. On the agenda, the matters to be resolved by the University Council will be discussed, without any professor being able to speak more than twice on the same matter, unless he is the author of the proposal or opinion, in which case he may answer the objections made to him. Make notifications to admit modifications. Once the debate is over, the rector will comment on whether the point is dissenting and resolved as it is, he will put it to a vote.

The vote will be roll-call in matters that deal with income to expenses or when requested by two or more members of the Council. In personal matters, it shall be secret, and in all others, in the ordinary manner. The reconsideration of the resolutions of the University Council may only be requested in the immediate session and before entering into the agenda, by the professors or by the interested parties, who must do so in writing, and requiring two-thirds of the votes to be admitted to dissent. They have the right to request a review of the agreements of the University Council, the professor who deems it appropriate or the interested parties. Half an hour after the one appointed to open the session, there is no quorum, it will not take place and the reason of the insistents will be taken into account, to make the sentences effective.

Some government provisions established that no review of the agreements relating to budget, enrollment, exams and degrees and their appointment would be granted, indicating the day on which the period should begin, so that they could attend to take possession of the position, in public session, before the University Council and with the assistance of the students. On the day appointed for the reception, after the appointment of the new Rector has been read by the secretary, the latter shall take the respective oath before the deceased, in this manner: *"You swear by God to faithfully and legally carry out the office of Rector that has been conferred on you?... Yes, I swear."* The new rector will take the respective oath from the vice-rector, give him possession of the position and have him recognized as such. The departing rector may, if he wishes, make a presentation of the state of the university, or read a report that makes known its progress and the improvements that can be introduced. The reception of the professors will be made in the general, before the University Council and with the attendance of the students, their appointments being read and recognized as the vice-rector.

The students had to attend classes, conferences and public attendances punctually, leaving the greatest circumspection in them, they had to show moderate conduct, respecting the janitor and yielding to his instructions, refrain from any act that could cause deterioration or ruin in the useful teaching furniture and building of the university, compensate for the damages they cause, without prejudice to the penalty imposed on them in accordance with these Regulations, and to attend the public sessions of opening, closing, reception of the rector, vice-rector and professors and the feast of the Patron Saint.

The uniform of the students to attend public events was trousers, frock coat, waistcoat, tie, black gloves and high hat; On the left lapel of the frock coat, they had a ribbon 25 millimeters wide and 12 millimeters long in the color assigned to the faculty to which it belongs. It was forbidden for students to take the name of the university for their meetings and public demonstrations.

In the months of August, September and October, there will be weekly public conferences, in the order designated by the Rector. The conference will consist of the reading of a dissertation on a point that will be designated, three days before the defense, by a jury composed of three professors. The presentation will be presided over by the Rector and all professors and students of the respective section are obliged to attend them, by disposition and sanction established by the Regulations.

The exams will be on the days and times established by the University Council, starting on the first day of December. They will be taken individually by the students before the respective jury, and must not last less than 15 minutes for each student. Each jury will be made up of three professors appointed by the rector, the secretary of the university will also attend, in order to record said act. The rector will attend the exams when he deems it appropriate. When the secretary, because he is a professor, is part of a jury, the deputy secretary will be called to attest to the act. When a member of the Jury is absent without justified cause, the rector will appoint the one who must replace him or her and will apply to the absent person a fine equal to twice the salary that corresponds to him or her at the time. Once the exam of each student is finished, they will be graded. The grade will be secret and will be made by numbers from 1 to 20, inclusive, and the examinee who obtains an average lower than 7, will be declared failed, if the average is from 7 to 11 postponed, if from more than 11 to 16, good, and if from more than 16 to 20, outstanding.

The postponed exams will be held before the juries designated for the end-of-year exams and before the registration of the next year closes. They will be verified mainly on the days designated by the rector, which will be announced by one of the newspapers of the locality. In these exams, the maximum for each student will be 20 minutes in each course. Students who, due to illness, are unable to take the exam at the end of the year will appear, at the time of these exams, accompanied by a certificate from the Faculty so that they can be considered among those who have

been postponed if, due to the number of absences they have had, they have not missed the school year. The failed student is obliged to follow the course again. The secretary may observe the registration slips issued in favour of a failed student. The exams will be held at the times designated by the University Council.

Students can request leave for proven reasons, if it is due to illness they will accompany a doctor's certificate. Professors can grant leave to their students for up to eight days, the rector can grant it for thirty days, and the University Council for two months. Leave must be granted in such a way that all of them added together, they do not exceed three months. A student who is absent for more than three and a half months, even if he or she has obtained a three-month leave and proves illness or other justified cause, loses the school year. The rector may grant leave to professors and employees for up to one month. The University Council may grant it for up to three years in accordance with the General Regulations on Leave, in terms of salary, and for four years without pay, to full professors.

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Regarding the institutional budget, the University Council will approve at the end of each school year the draft budget for the following year. The following will be considered as income from the budget:

- 1°. The product that is calculated by tuition fees, examination fees, certified copies, degrees, collation of academic degrees and admission and graduation to the Academy of Forensic Practice.
- 2°. The amount that is voted on in the budget of the republic for the maintenance of the university.
- 3°. The proceeds of the fines imposed and the documents that are made.
- 4°. Interest on the bonds of the internal debt recognized to the University.
- 5°. The part that includes the university in the tax on foreign flour.
- 6°. Other items that may be made as extraordinary income and everything that may be acquired or to which the University has the option.

The following shall be considered in the list of expenditures:

- 1°. The salaries assigned to the Rector, professors, Secretary, Treasurer and employees of the university.
- 2°. The amount needed for the expenses of the desk, part of the post, printing, police and lighting of the University.
- 3°. Those that require the repair and repair of the establishment's tools and the conservation and expansion of the library.
- 4°. The amount that must be invested in the feast of the patron saint.
- 5°. The one that demands the maintenance and improvement of the cabinet and laboratory.
- 6°. The amount proportionate to the extraordinary expenses that may take place during the year.

The university will award prizes at the end of the school year. The prizes that the university can award are: academic degree contests, exemption from examination and tuition fees, honors diploma and honorable mentions. The University Council was not obliged to award prizes.

The University Council may not award more than two academic degrees annually, one Doctor and one Baccalaureate. The degree of Doctor will be awarded only on the date of the feast of the Patron Saint. The Bachelor's degree may be completed at any time of the year.

For the award of the degree of Doctor, it is required that the recipient has not incurred, during the year, five absences from attendance, that he has observed impeccable conduct, and that he has been rated outstanding by twenty points in one or more of his final exams. In order to be awarded the degree of Bachelor, it is required that the conditions established in the first two paragraphs of the previous article have been fulfilled and that they have been approved in all the exams by more than fourteen points. A student who has not incurred in ten absences and has been graded as outstanding in one of his exams may be exempted from the payment of examination fees for the following year. If it is rated outstanding with more than one exam and has fewer than ten absences. Honorary diplomas will be awarded to students who obtain the qualification of outstanding for more than eighteen points in one or more of their classes. Students, who are rated outstanding by eighteen points or more, will be awarded with an honorable mention.

The penalties that the university can impose are: expulsion, loss of the school year, cancellation of diplomas, reprimand in public and reprimand in private. Expulsion will be imposed on the student who incurs in a very serious offense of insubordination or immorality. The penalty of expulsion will be imposed by the University Council, which in this case, will need a quorum of two-thirds of its members and a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The school year is lost due to fifty absences, if the class is daily, twenty-five if it is interday, and seventeen if it is biweekly. In the calculation of absences of each student, those of public attendance will be taken into account, which will be equivalent

to three of class attendance and those of conferences that will be equivalent to two in the students of the class who are not lecturers or replicants, six in the lecturer and four in the replicants. The reprimand will be decreed by the University Council in public, it will be imposed by the Rector in the presence of all the students, to anyone who incurs in a serious fault of insubordination or immorality. The reprimand in private will be made by the professor when the fault has been committed in the class and if it is in class, by the rector. The loss or cancellation of diplomas will be imposed on the student who, without proven cause, does not attend to receive them on the designated day. The following rules must be observed for the calculation of faults:

1°. It is a lack of attendance not to attend the class time or until fifteen minutes after it begins.

2°. It is a misconduct not to comply with any of the obligations prescribed to students in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 56.

In the book of absences, the name of each student will appear as many times as there are classes in which he or she was enrolled at the beginning of the school year.

On the day designated for the collation of the degree, once the session has begun and the minutes of the previous one have been approved, the secretary will read the decree of the rector, issued in accordance with article 107, and occupying the respective assistants to the President and the candidate, he will read the thesis and will be examined in relation to the subject he has dealt with. by two members of the jury, starting with the least senior in the position of professor. If the Vice-Rector is one of the examiners, he will be the last to hold the position. Each member of the jury will examine for at least fifteen minutes and it is mandatory that all three do so, so that all the professors perform the position of members of the jury, the rector and the secretary will draw up a schedule, which will be strictly observed.

Once the exam is concluded, the secret vote will be verified by the jury, and once the scrutiny has been carried out by the rector, its result will be published by the janitor, who will use this formula: *"D.N.N. has been approved (unanimously or by majority) in its previous years to opt for the degree of Bachelor in the faculty of ..."*. Then, the secretary will call the approved candidate and kneeling down he will swear before the rector the following: *"I swear to God to use the knowledge I have acquired to support religion, the Constitution and the Laws of the State and to seek by all means within my power the dissemination of public instruction and the progress of the University, and obey its regulations and decisions."* The Rector will answer: *"If you do so, God will reward you, and if not, He and the Homeland will demand it of you."* Then the rector of the confession of the degree making use of the following formula: *"By virtue of the national authority that I enjoy in this part, I confer on you the degree of Bachelor in the Faculty of ..., by the imposition of this insignia"*, and will place the corresponding medal on it.

If the candidate is not approved, the result of the vote shall not be published, and in this case he may not be conferred on the grade until six months have been transmitted, he shall be subjected to new preliminary and paid for half of the corresponding decrees to be made, and without being able to demand the return of those which he previously satisfied. If the degree is of grace, it shall also be paid in the second part of the duties.

Once the degree has been conferred, the secretary will add the thesis to the file and put in it the certificate of having carried out the actions referred to in the previous articles, and then the rector will place a decree ordering that the graduate be enrolled in the respective enrollment, which is extended to the corresponding diploma and that the file be filed in the secretary's office. For the collation of the degree of Doctor, the same formalities were required for the Baccalaureate, with the modifications expressed in the following articles.

In the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, the candidate will make a report of a file, and the professors may examine and present the respective draft resolution or sentence to the candidate of any of the subjects covered by the faculty. The oath of Doctor of Jurisprudence will be as follows: *"I swear by God to fulfill the obligations that the laws of the Republic will impose on lawyers!"*

When a graduate of a foreign or free university requests to join the University of Arequipa, the respective diploma shall be attached to his request, which shall be sent by the Rector to a commission of three professors to issue his opinion on said document.

When the candidate for degrees in one Faculty is a Doctor in another, or when he has held important positions or rendered notable services to the country, in the opinion of the Rector, he may read his thesis in the chair, without it being necessary to appoint presidents of the thesis. In the sessions for the collation of the Bachelor's degree, the rector or the one who replaces him, the president of the thesis and the members of the jury, must attend with their respective insignia. For the degree of Doctor, the rector, the president and all the professors who have part in the action are obliged to wear them. The rector will take care that, both in the replies and in the examinations, the strictest circumspection is observed, and must regularize the discussion when those who take part in it deviate from the controversial point.

The Academy of Forensic Practice, established at the University, in observance of the last paragraph of Article 348 of the Organic Law of Instruction, shall be subject to the regulations for that purpose by the University Council, and which shall be considered as an integral part thereof.

In order for the Regulations to be modified, it would be necessary for the additions or modifications to be approved in two ordinary sessions of the University Council and by the Supreme Council of Instruction. These Regulations shall come into force immediately after approval by the University Council, without prejudice to their submission to the Higher Council of Instruction.

In the period studied, the rector who governed the institution on five occasions was Jorge Polar Vargas (Arequipa, 21-04-1856; 06-06-1932), son of Dr. Juan Manuel Polar - member of the Supreme Court - and of Doña Manuela Vargas y Maldonado. His training began at the National Institute of Santiago de Chile, then at the Colegio de la Independencia Americana and concluded at the Colegio San Francisco; later, at the San Agustín University at the age of eighteen he obtained the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1874, then he graduated as a lawyer and finally at the National University of San Marcos he graduated as a Doctor in History, Philosophy and Letters in 1899. In his hometown, he taught at the San Francisco and Independencia Americana schools, teaching the course of History of Peru and at the same time he was appointed professor of the Faculty of Letters of the San Agustín University, where he taught Ancient Literature, History of Peru, Modern and Contemporary Philosophy, and History of Art and Aesthetics.

When he was elected as rector of the university, he began his government on March 5, 1895 and lasted until February 9, 1900; in that period, he led a transformation characterized by liberal thought, modernized the Municipal Library of the city and that of the university, and came to donate several books of his property. He continued with a second term of government until April 5, 1904 and then for the third time until March 20, 1908; during that period, he ordered that an academic events hall be built on the first floor of the Augustinian cloisters, it was built and called "El Paraninfo Arequipa".

Of that century, is the following institutional presupposition:

Statement of income:

I. Tax subsidy. For the amount that the general budget of the republic allocates item No. 287 of the 3rd ordinary list for the maintenance of the university, per year, Lp 9,000.

II. Quota of mills, for the part of this municipal income that corresponds to the University in accordance with the law of December 4, 1895. A year, 6,000.

III. Municipal subsidy. For the amount that the Provincial Council of the Cercado, appropriates in item 118 of its budget for Physics and Chemistry classes, 240.

IV. Flour tax. For the part that corresponds to the University in this divisible arbitration by half of the College of Independence, 950.

V. University fees, for the probable product of tuition fees, exams, academic degrees and certificates, calculated on the performance of this branch in this year in previous years, 1,500.

VI. Bond interest. For the interest in respect of 1% per year, of the S/12,200 that the university has in internal debt bonds, 122

Total, revenue per year: 17,792

Expenditure list.

I. Salaries.

For the rector at the rate of 100 soles per month, per year 1,200.

For 15 professors at a rate of 80 soles per month, per year 14,400

For the secretary at the rate of 35 soles per month, per year 420.

For the treasurer at the rate of 35 soles per month, per year 420.

For the amanuensis at the rate of 20 soles per month, per year 240.

For the janitor in this regard, 15 soles, per year, 180.

For the porter at the rate of 10 soles per month, per year, 120

II. Desk and printing press. For books and stationery for the secretariat and treasury and for printing, 100.

III. Lighting and police. For the lighting and police of the premises, 30

IV. Laboratory and Cabinet. For reagents and other supplies of the Physics and Chemistry classes, per year, 240

V. Library, 40

VI. Feast of the Patron Saint. For the celebration of the feast of St. Augustine, Patron Saint of the University, in the year 60.

VII. Reparations and replacements, 120.

VIII. General expenses. For the construction of chairs, stamps, stamps, and the like, 60.

IX. Extraordinary expenses. For those of this genre and the improvised, 120 per year.

Total discharges per year, 17,792

As can be seen, the total income generated by the government, municipal, mills and university payments was spent on the fees of the professors and administrative staff, maintenance and the patron saint's party.

In those years, the Jurisprudence project came into force, which established:

1° Applicants for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence and the title of Lawyer, must take a private examination of all the subjects corresponding to the first three years of studies of said Faculty. This exam will be received by a jury of three members appointed by the rector and will last at least one hour.

2° Those who have passed the previous exam will take, before another jury of three members appointed by the rector, an examination of the subjects corresponding to the 4th and 5th years of the Faculty of Jurisprudence. This examination will last at least one hour and must begin with the report, ruling and critical judgment of a process, which will be administered by the secretariat three days in advance.

3° Between the two exams, there may be as much time as the graduate believes is sufficient to prepare.

4° Voting in these exams will be numerical, in accordance with Article No. 134 of the internal regulations.

5° The graduate who has been approved in the two exams indicated above, will take his public preliminaries in accordance with the provisions of Article 379 of the Instruction Law.

On March 20, 1908, Dr. Antonio Belisario Calle (Arequipa, 13-06-1847; 24-11-1908) was elected as rector, a lawyer who died on November 24 of that year due to a serious health condition, governing only four months and days.

The next authority was Dr. Víctor N. Morales (Arequipa, 28-07-1859; 05-07-1916), legitimate son of Dr. Baltazar Morales Alpaca and Doña Dominga Salas. He graduated as a lawyer on October 28, 1881, and served as a prosecutor and member of the Superior Court of Justice. He was elected on November 29, 1908 and governed the university until March 5, 1912 and then until June 14, 1916, a month later, he died on July 5.

On April 21, 1908, the academic year was inaugurated with the speech of Professor Dr. Juan Manuel Arévalo, with: "Education, forming the feeling of love for justice, is the first, principal, if not the only basis of order and social welfare". On June 19, the following degrees were approved: Doctor of Jurisprudence: Francisco Choquehuanca Ayulo, Luis Bejarano, Jacinto Zúñiga Béjar, Eduardo Gutiérrez Ballón, Félix Benigno Olazábal, José Antonio Valdés, Oswaldo Aguirre Morales. Bachelor of Jurisprudence: Juan Guillermo Zaragoza, Moisés Mariscal Quezada. Faculty of Letters, Juan Manuel Encinas, in Political Sciences, Antonio Valdés, in Natural Sciences Francisco Arenas.

Dr. Luciano Bedoya, Professor of Chemistry, after more than thirty years of service, obtained his retirement with a resolution of August 29, in which he was granted the pension of 144.00 pounds per year, the payment was ordered to be made by the treasury. The university received a collection of fossils and minerals that Dr. Lauro A. Curletti, professor of the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lima, gave away in five drawers; various apparatus for the study of radiant matter were acquired from Mr. Tito Costa, and in addition said gentleman has given a device that serves to determine the radioactivity of sediments and gases of water, and an electrometer from Curié. For the Library, 152 volumes of selected works from Spain have been acquired, as well as subscriptions to magazines such as: *Filosófica*, *Nuestro Tiempo*, *La Lectura*, and *la España Moderna*; the president of the Supreme Court, sent as a gift the *Judicial Annals* of 1910.

It was agreed to place in the Library, the portraits of the Peruvian aviator Jorge Chávez, as well as the former rector Dr. A. Belisario Calle, and Dr. Juan Gualberto Valdivia. The institution was visited and praised by Mr. Edward Ewig Brandon, Vice President of the University of Oxford in the United States of America, commissioned by the Pan American North American Union, to report on the state of higher education in Latin American countries.

The Academy of Forensic Practice operated under the successive direction of Mr. Lucio Fuentes Aragón, Mr. Juan Manuel Arévalo, Mr. E. Adolfo Chávez and Mr. Antenor Vargas Taylor. Although the Bar Association was created in Arequipa, one of whose obligations is to direct forensic practice, as Article 348 of the Organic Law of Instruction is not repealed, the University has not closed, nor can it close its Academy.

examined: In Jurisprudence: 61, Political and Administrative Sciences: 13, Philosophy and Letters: 46, Natural Sciences: 19, total, 139.

Enrolled in 1911		Examined	
Jurisprudence	89	Jurisprudence	61
Political and Administrative Science	29	Political and Administrative Science	13
Philosophy and Letters	66	Philosophy and Letters	46
Natural sciences	33	Natural sciences	19
Total	217		139

The students had formed the "University Association", they broke up and created the "University Circle", later it was grouped in the "University Center", for the cultivation of science.

Faculties	Enrolled students	Approved students
Jurisprudence	107	69
Political and Economic Science	16	03
Philosophy, History and Letters	43	33
Physical and Natural Sciences	53	40
Total	219	145

Year of 1913	Enrolled	Degrees conferred	
Jurisprudence	102	Doctors of Jurisprudence	10
Political science	26	Bachelors in Jurisprudence	17
Lyrics	60	PhDs in Political Science	1
Natural sciences	52	Bachelor's Degrees in Political Science	1
		Bachelors of Arts	4
		Bachelors in Natural Sciences	2
Total	240	Total	35

For the first time, in 1913, a student, Miss María Mercedes Ponce, had entered the Faculty of Natural Sciences. At the end of that academic year, for his merits of study, he received the qualification of outstanding in all courses. The following year he received the same distinction and in 1915 he changed to the Faculty of Letters and the following year he graduated from the faculty.

There were few students who entered the institution, some abandoned their studies for various reasons and of the few graduates, a low percentage graduated, as evidenced by the following table.

Degrees conferred in 1916	
Doctors of Jurisprudence	14
Bachelors in Jurisprudence	24
PhDs in Political Science	2
Bachelor's Degrees in Political Science	2
Bachelors of Arts	
Bachelors in Natural Sciences	4
Total	46

FINAL CONCLUSIONS OR CONSIDERATIONS

Since the seventeenth century, there was a project among the religious to found a university, which on two occasions was tried to put into operation, but the economic circumstances and lack of interest of the Arequipeños, did not consolidate the university ideal until the third decade of the nineteenth century. It was only at the end of the third decade of the nineteenth century, a few years after the process of independence of Peru, that the Liberator Bolívar was the one who welcomed the university project to consolidate it into an institution under the spiritual protection of one of the doctors of Christianity.

Authorities such as professors and members of the different commissions, with the Constitutions, Regulations and provisions of the central government, shaped the academic life of the first university of Arequipa, such as the regulations of 1903.

The absence of primary documentary sources has not allowed more than a small approach to the university government in the first two decades of the last century, the actions of the rectors throughout their mandate, the numbers of students during their studies in their given faculty and the graduates.

It has been possible to identify Miss María Mercedes Ponce, as the first lady to enter the institution, excelling in her studies in Natural Sciences and later in Letters, graduating from that faculty and later teaching Spanish Literature.

The National University of San Agustín de Arequipa is the most emblematic university institution in the Arequipa Region, since, since its foundation to date, numerous professionals have been trained who have contributed knowledge in various areas of knowledge. From the period studied, the Aristocratic Republic, the institution was governed from the 1903 regulation, a budget of those years was shown, in which the income and expenditures are shown, being invested in its entirety the income received.

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