

was centralized in order that this great government in Spain could get full advantage of its colonies here and that no other nation could get any share of it. There were occasionally times when they would make an agreement with the British, say, that one ship a year could come to a certain area or some such thing. But in general the attempt was to keep this territory absolutely under the possession of the Spaniards and to have it be entirely for their benefit.

(record 7--starting with 6 1/2--previous part unclear)

Now we were speaking last time about the condition of Latin America during the 200 years of isolation, that is isolation to Spain and to Rome. It had of course no political connection with Rome but religiously it was very strictly under the control of Rome with absolutely no such thing as Protestant missions in the land during that period of really 300 years, but certainly the last 200 of the 300 years. The Spanish settlement began to get a bit uneasy over this situation and having to do all their trading with Lima; then Lima was the only part that had any connection with Spain and so about 1780 the Spanish government made a slight alleviation. They made another viceroy down here and another one up in the north in Columbia. So you have two others; but Lima was always the great viceroy. That was the headquarters of the Spanish control of S.A. And today, if you go anywhere in S.A. they will tell ^{that the best Sp. is spoken in} that's the place where L.& the viceroy was. That's where the representatives of Spain were, and it's very interesting if you're down here in Argentina where Calle means a street, and they will call it Calle (Cajja) and Cajja is the way they pronounce "ll", like a "j", but of course that's not correct Spanish. Correct Spanish is the way they pronounce it up at Lima. And then you go over here to Chile, and over here they call it "Caya", and you say, "how do you pronounce "Calla," and they say, "Oh, Caya." So you get the idea that when you get into Lima you get into the center of real Spanish culture, the best Spanish spoken ^{of} anywhere in S.A. and what a surprise you have (9)? because you get up to Lima and you find that Lima was where there was this little court of Spanish aristocrat through those 300 years that taught the elegant Kings Spanish; and of course they're all gone now, and probably 80c/o of the people of Peru really aren't Spanish-speaking at all. They've learned it after they were fairly well grown, and they are Indian speaking; and in Peru there's less knowledge of Spanish than in any of the other great nations of S.A. but that was just Spanish spoken as a carryover of the remembrance of the court of the viceroy that controlled all of these areas. Now they had these other viceroys established