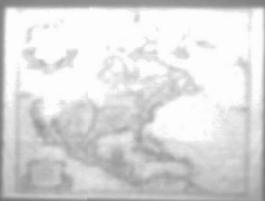


HFirst & Second Tongue:
One Spanish-Speaking People in America



PRINCETON
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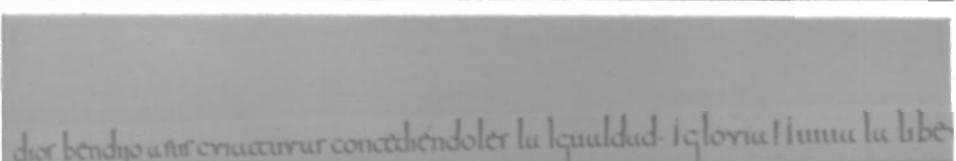
consultar considerable información. Muchas de las personas migran

HFirst & Second Tongue
One Spanish-Speaking People in America

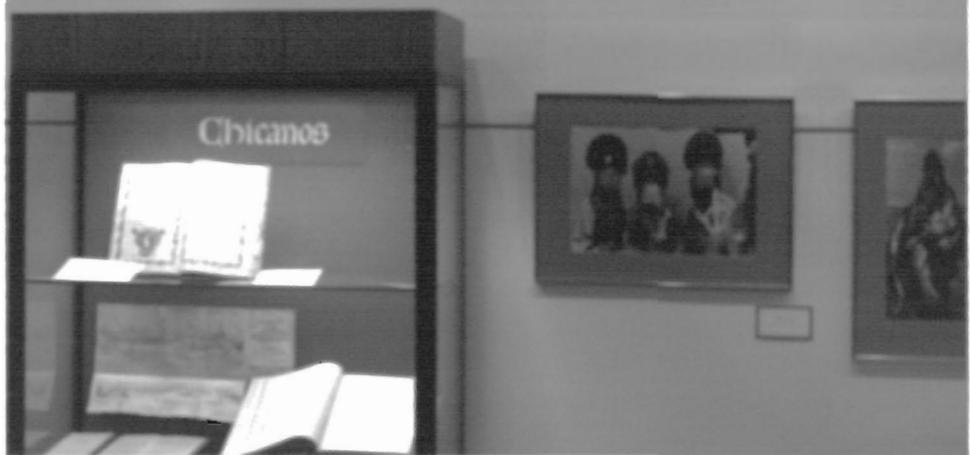
Hispanos



Genízaros

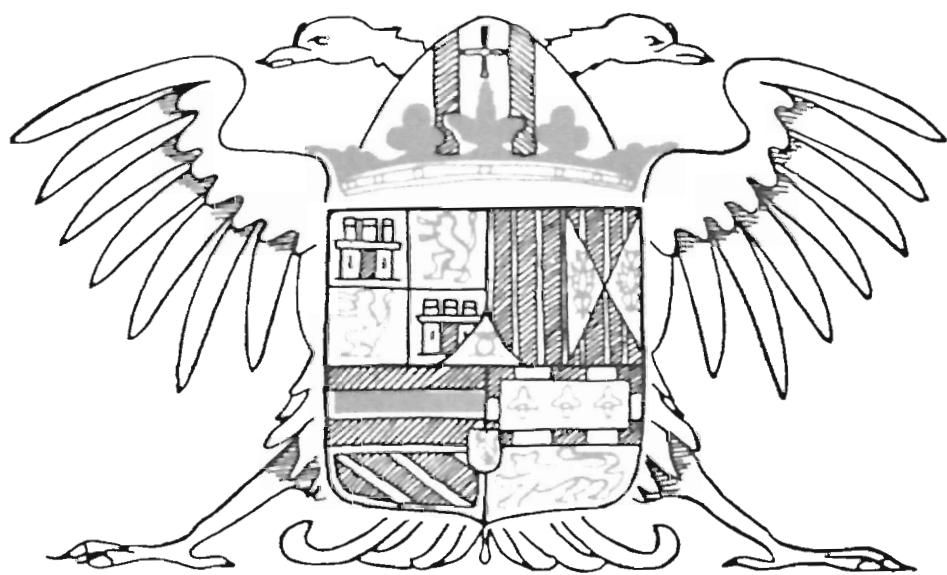


... la unión para siempre / una proclamada ateniendo pyre



Americana.

The line drawings and initials in this invitation are adapted from the Grabhorn Press edition of *The Journey of Francisco Vazquez de Coronado*, San Francisco, 1933, from the Miles Standish Library, 1909 Grabhorn Press Collection, the gift of Isabel Shaw Stokum. The Princeton Collections of Western Americana.





La Asociación de Amigos de la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Princeton
se complacen en invitar a usted a la inauguración de

PRIMERA Y SEGUNDA LENGUA: Nueve grupos
hispanohablantes en los Estados Unidos

The Council of the Friends of the Princeton University Library
takes pleasure in inviting you to the opening of

EFIRST AND SECOND TONGUE: Nine Spanish-Speaking
Peoples in America

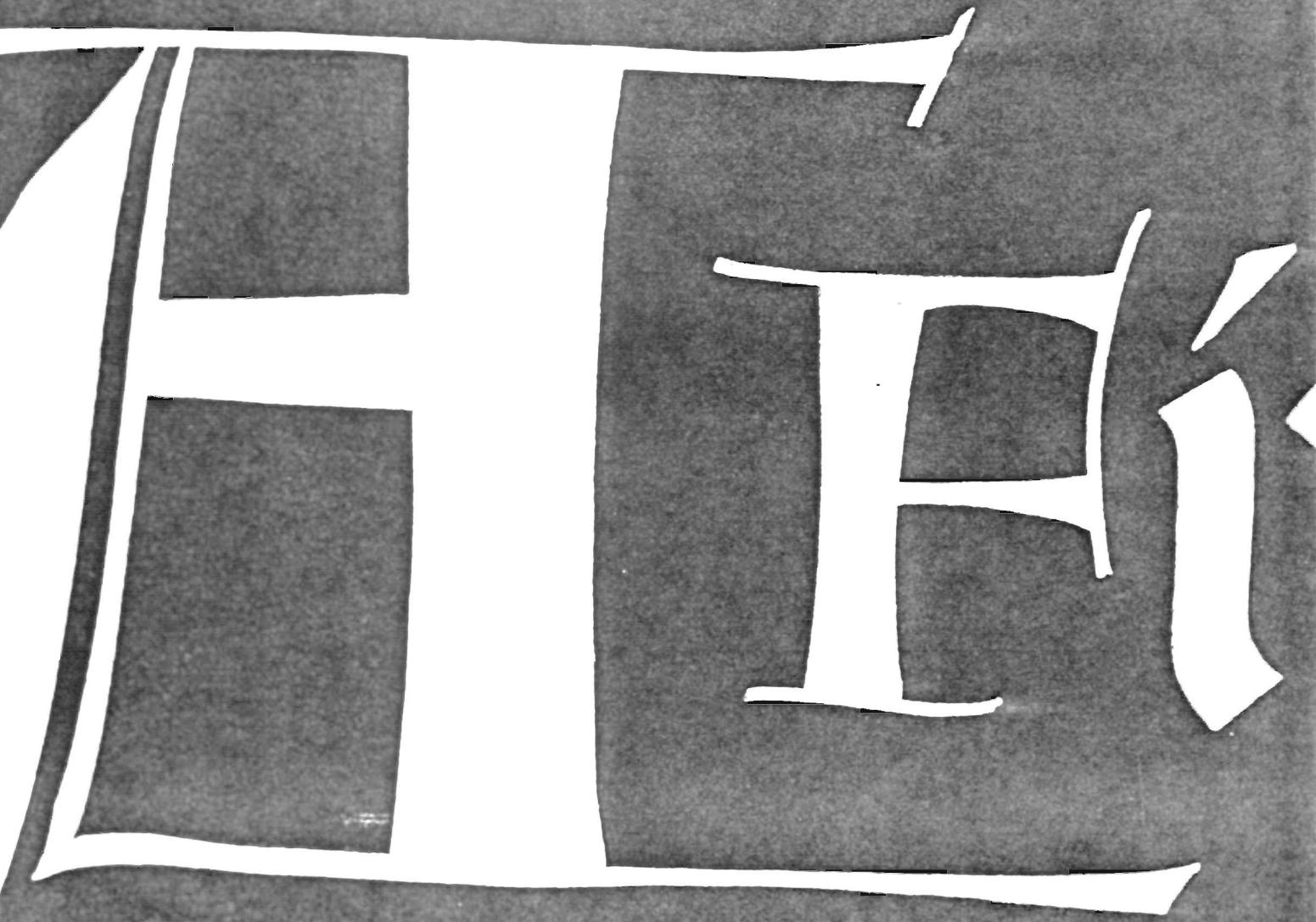
The Exhibition Gallery. The Princeton University Library
Friday evening, January 14th, 1983. Eight until eleven o'clock

The exhibition will remain on view through April 10, 1983.
Mondays through Saturdays, 9 AM to 5 PM, Sundays, 2 PM to 5 PM





Díne Spanyol



Érte

danish Sp

frisco

peakíng P

nóton

pplesín

maguey.

America

Moonrise over Hernandez

by Ansel Adams

Hernandez is not only typical of
the rural Spanish communities in New
Mexico today, but also virtually unchanged
from the Hispano villages of the area in
the 17th century.



Case 1

The first European language spoken in America, of which we have any certainty, was Spanish. And the accelerating size of the Spanish-surnamed population in the United States has made it unquestionably the second language of the nation today. This exhibition hopes to suggest the rich diversity of the Spanish peoples who make up that bi-lingual portion of the country. It outlines their complex and varied historical roots and the infinite differences of the cultures and Spanish-speaking peoples these histories have produced.

Above all it suggests that no Spanish speaker in the United States can be easily categorized. Spanish America is unpredictable. The first printed collection of Spanish voyages of discovery to the new world, the Paesi novamente retrovat printed in Vincenza in 1507, (and shown here on loan from the Scheide Library) presents its story in Latin. The first Spanish spoken deep in the interior of what is now the United States was spoken not by a native Spaniard, but by a North African "Moor" -- whether African or Arab we can only guess -- the Estevonico who had accompanied Cabeza de Vaca across the Southwest in 1538 to 1536 and who met his death at Zuni in New Mexico in 1539. The French map of 1792 shown here catches all the Spanish chimera; the "Island of California", the New Mexico of the seven cities of Cibola, the vast Spanish province of Florida, the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico -- all of them still today is home for Spanish speaking Americans of great diversity.

The photographs by Douglas Kent Hall were taken during a Matachines Dance at the Hispano village of Alcalde, half way between Santa Fe and Taos, New Mexico in December of last year. The ritual folk dance, akin to Morris dances in Great Britain and the Perchten in Austria, depicts the opposing forces of good and evil in the guise of Moors and Christians. It incorporates aspects of the village religious ritual, comedy in the antics of the abuelo (grandfather) and the toro (bull), and a dramatic enactment of the triumph of good over evil.

AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE Divisée en Ses Principales Parties.

A. AMSTERDAM.

Chés IAN B^T ELWE.

MDCCXCII.

TERRE DE LESSON
Togo

MER DE LESSO

APACHES DE NAVAJO

APACHES DE XILA



H
8

NORTH AMERICA

"Amérique Septentrionale, Divisée en Ses Principales Parties"

1792

1:18,000,000

Jan Barend Elwe, pub.

F.P.A.

1059

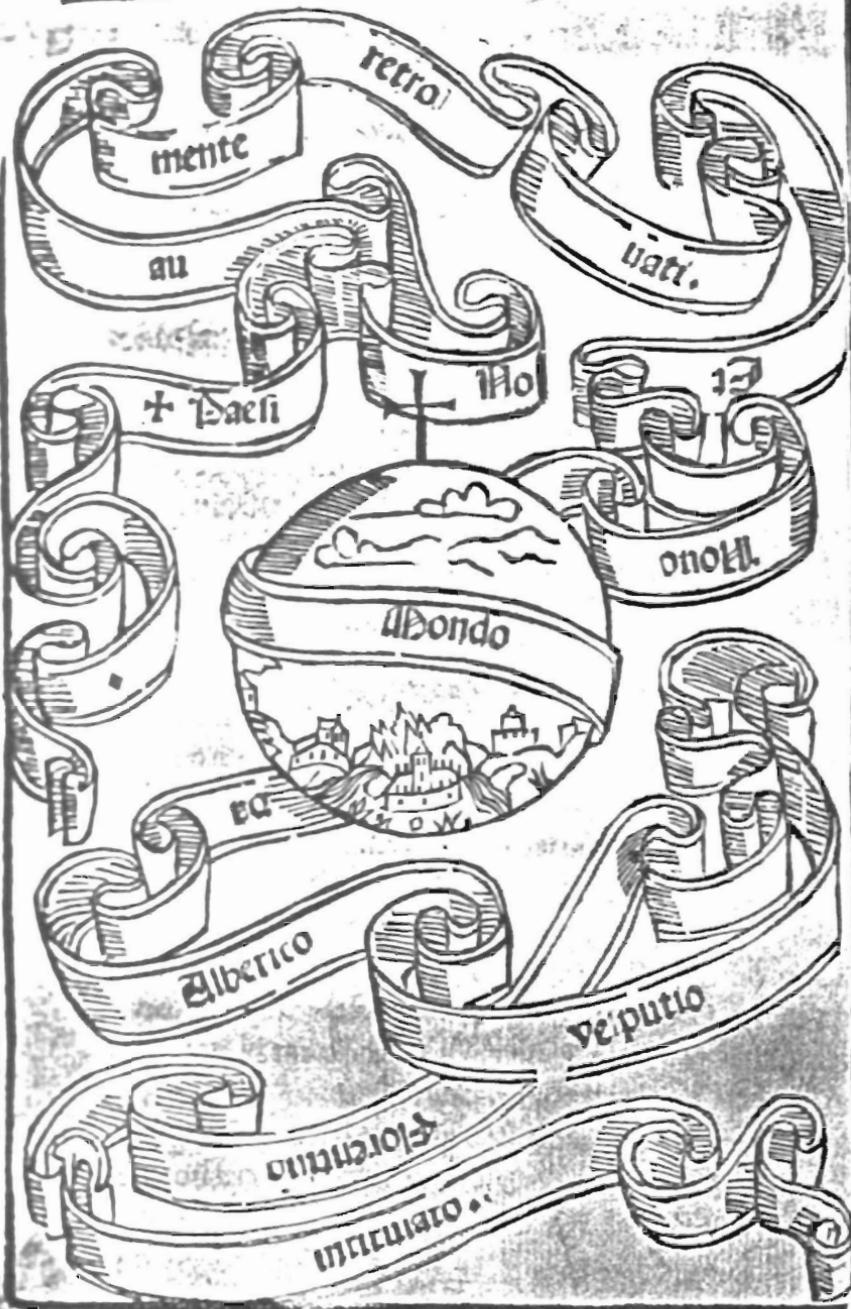
317

42

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Map Division

CAMPAGNE



S. 2.14



Case 2



HISPANOS are descendants of the first European colonizers in the United States. They live, as their ancestors have since the 16th century, in New Mexico and Southern Colorado. Their roots reach much deeper in time than Plymouth and Jamestown: to the explorations of Estevanico and Marcos de Niza in 1539, to Coronado's ambitious entrada of 1540, to the original colonization of Don Juan de Oñate in 1598. When the Hispanos were forced to flee by the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, most of the same families returned as part of the reconquest of 1683 under Don Diego de Vargas. The population descends from the 16th century Spanish soldiers, the "Espanoles Mexicanos" -- 67 Spanish families from the valley and city of Mexico, families from Zacatecas and New Mexicans from Guadualpe del Paso, some of whom intermarried with local Indian women after they reached the northern settlements. Angelico Chavez writes "Although we were truly Hispanic in blood, language, religion and customs, we were no longer Spaniards . . . Nor were we really Mexicans, as our North-European-derived neighbors chose to call us. The differences were all a matter of cultural and linguistic development from a parting of the ways with both Hispanic Europe and Hispanic Middle America down three centuries and a half."

In 1970, the last census to make the distinction, 826,550 Hispanos were counted.

A relation of the reuerend father Frier Marco de Niça, touching his discouery of the kingdome of Ceuola or Cibola, situate about 30 degrees of latitude, to the North of Nhuha Espanna.

Chap. I. In the beginning of the year 1539. Frier Marco de Niça departed from Saint Michael in the Province of Culiacan, in 24. degrees of Northerly Latitude : and comming to the Towne of Pecatlan received many courtesies of the Indians there. Departing from thence, he had information of many Islands, and of a great countrey inhabited with ciuil people; he commeth to Vaca, where during his aboad, he heard newes of Ceuola, and of the state of the 7. Cities, and other prouinces, & of the rich Islands of perles, which extend northward vpon the coast.



Frier Marco de Niça of the order of S. Francis, for the execution of the instruction of the right honourable lord Don Antonio de Mendoza, Viceroy and captaine Generall for the Emperors Maiestie in New Spaine, departed from the towne of S. Michael in the province of Culiacan on Friday the 7. of March, in the yeare 1539. hauing for my companion Frier Honorato, carrying with me Stephan a Negro, belonging to Andrew Dorante, certaine of those Indians which the sayde lord Vice-roy had made free, bought for this purpose: whonr Francis Vazquez de Coronado gouernour of Nueva Galicia liuered me, and with many other Indians of Pecatlan, and of the towne called Cuchillo, which is some 50. leagues from Pecatlan, who came to the valley of Culiacan, shewing themselves exceeding glad, because they were certified by the Indians which had bin set free, whonr the gouernour had sent before to aduertise them of their libertie, that none of them from thenceforth should be made slaves, and that no man should inuade them, nor use them badly; signifying unto them, that the Emperors Maiesty had willed and commanded that it should be so. With the said company I went on my voyage vntill I came to the towne of Pecatlan, finding all thinge great ientertainment, and prouision of victuals, with roses, flowres, and other such things, and boweres which they made for me of chalke and booughs platted together in all places wherethere were no houses. In this towne of Pecatlan I rested 3. dayes, because my companion Honorato fell so sick, that I was constrained to leave him there behinde.

Then, according to my said instruction, I followed my journey as the holy Ghost did, without any merit of mine, hauing in my company the said Stephan the Negro of Dorante, certaine of the Indians which had bin set at liberty, and many of the people of the countrey, who gave me great ientertainment and welcome in all places where I came, and made me poure trees, giving me such victuals as they had, although they were but small: because (as the Indiens had not rained there in 3. yeres, and because the Indiens of this countrey sought me amuch to hide themselves, then to lowe coyne, for feare of the Christians of the towne of S. Michael) were wont to make in-roades enen to that place, and to warre upon them, and to carry them captives. In all this way, which may be about 25. or 30. leagues from that part of Pecatlan, nothing worthy the noting, save that there came to seeke me certaine Indians from the Island where Fernando Cortez the Marques of the valley had bin, of whom I was informed that there was an Island, & not firme land, as some suppose it to be. They came to yfirme land vpon certaine Islands of wood: and from the maine to the island is but halfe a league by sea, little more or lesse. There certaine Indians of another island greater then this came to visit me, which island is farther off, whom I was informed that there were 30. other small islands, which were inhabited, but had no store of victuals, saving 2. which haue Haiz or coyne of the country. These Indians had about their necks many great shels which were mother of Pearle. I shewed them pearles which I had with me for a shew, and they told me that there were in the Islands great stoe of them, but very great: howbeit I saw none of them. I followed my voyage through a desert of 4. dayes journey, hauing in my company both the Indians of the islands, & those of the mountaines which I had passed, and at the end of this desert I found other Indians which maruelled to see me, because they had no knowledge of any Christians, hauing no traffike nor conuersation with those which I had passed, in regard of the great desert which was between them. These Indians entred me exceeding courteously, & gaue me great stoe of victuals, & sought to touch my garment, and called me Hayota, which in their language signifieth A man come from heauen. These Indians I aduertised by my interpreter, according to my instructions, in the knowledge of our Lord God in heaven, & of the Emperoz. In these countries & in all places els by all wyes

Pereson a
towne.

Christians
Sea: 1539.

3 great Islands,
and 30. smal
islands, which
seeme to be the
new Islands of
California full
in pearls.

A desert for
dayes four.

palid, I saugh
and understandin
dex they tolde me
mountaines, ther
great townes,
I carayd with me
of Golde and colde
carayd certaine
they haue certaine
the walls of their
sets. And because
the Coast, I
wghd doe it moare
Thus I trave
where I was re
fable lignelle,
Lore of good victu
is for the leagues d
days before Pas
of the Landes, &
to the Sea by the
Sea-coast and of t
Seephan Dorante
Lore of threescore
which we sought
peopled and rich
ould returne in p
ected upon, to tr
the handfull long;
Country greater
Said Seephan dep
the messengers
brought me word
people which gaue
the company, wh
sa. This Indian
was, unto the first
there are scut gr
of Lyne and Stor
some of two and
that all of them so
but there are m
the plentie: also
exit at other p[er]c
gave credite to his
for to my departing
and also to ar
comes into me vpon
of two of the Island
of victuals, as I ha
peoples upon their
intended time of fo
it in the Sea-co
one with the
Indians of t
which were so l
of age of the sa
we force them,

73. 1600.

THE THIRD AND LAST VOLVME OF THE VOY-

AGES, NAVIGATIONS, TRA
fiques, and Discoueries of the *English Nation*, and in
some few places, where they haue not beene, of strangers, per
formed within and before the time of these hundred yeeres, to all
parts of the *Newfound world of America, or the West Indies*, from 73.
degrees of Northerly to 57. of Southerly latitudes:

As naniely to *Engronland*, *Meta Incognita*, *Estoriland*,
Tierra de Labrador, *Newfoundland*, vp *The grand bay*, the gulfes of *S. Lawrence*, and the Riuier of *Canada* to *Hochelaga* and *Saguenay*, along the coast of *Arambee*, to the shores and maines of *Virginia* and *Floride*, and on the Welt or backside of them
both, to the rich and pleasant countries of *Nueva Biscaya*, *Cibola*, *Tigues*, *Cicnic*,
Quinira, to the 15. prouinces of the kingdome of *New Mexico*, to the
bottome of the gulfes of *California*, and vp the
Riuier of *Buena Guia*:

And likewise to all the yles both small and great lying before the
cape of *Florida*, *The bay of Mexico*, and *Tierra firma*, to the coasts and Inlands
of *Newe Spaine*, *Tierra firma*, and *Guiana*, vp the mighty Riuers of *Orenoque*,
Desecheo, and *Maramon*, to every part of the coast of *Brasil*, to the Riuer of *Plate*,
through the Streights of *Magellan* forward and backward, and to the
South of the said Streights as farre as 57. degrees;

And from thence on the backside of *America*, along the coastes, harbours,
and capes of *Chili*, *Pera*, *Nicaragua*, *Nueva Espanya*, *Nueva Galicia*, *Culiacan*,
California, *Nova Albion*, and more Northerly as farre as 43. degrees;

Together with the two renowned, and prosperous voyages of *Sir Francis Drake*
and *M. Thomas Carew* round about the circumference of the whole earth, and
diuers other voyages intended and set forth for that course.

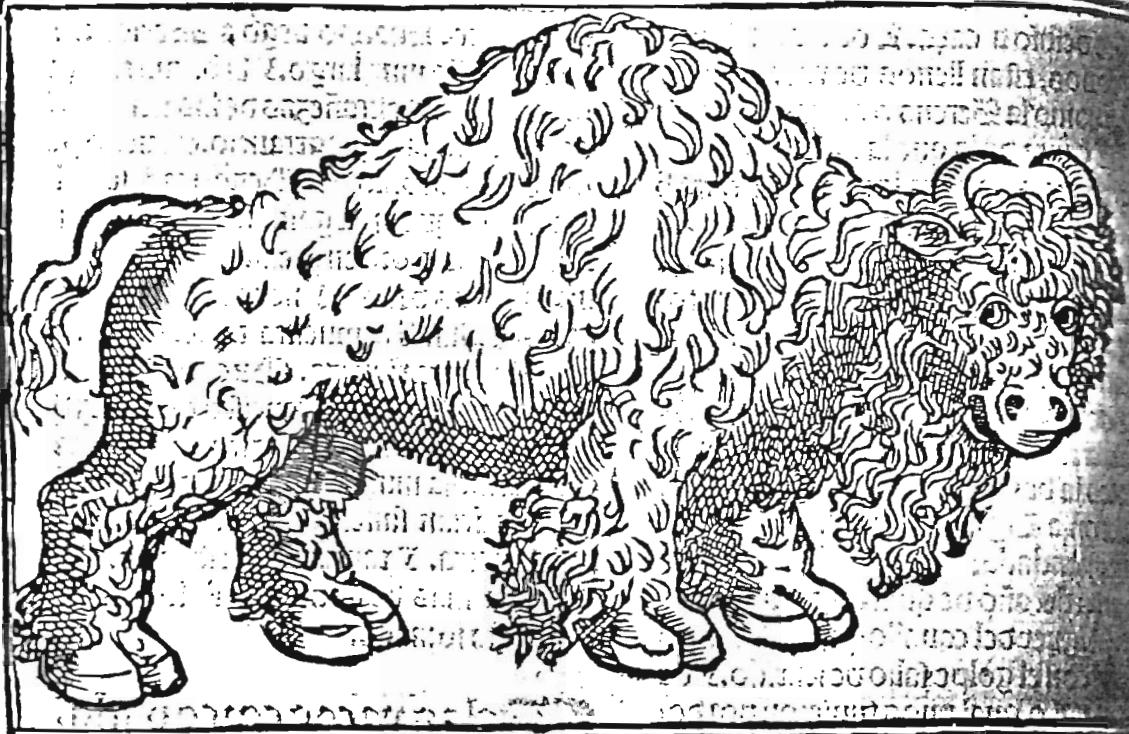
Collected by **RICHARD HAKLVYT Preacher, and sometimes
Student of Christ-Church in Oxford.**



¶ Imprinted at London by *George Bishop, Ralfe
Newberie, and ROBERT BARKER*.

ANNO DOM. 1600.

Cabeza de Vaca's eight years of captivity, escapes and wanderings among the American Indians of the gulf and Texas from 1528 and 1536 gave reality to the "northern mystery." It led directly to the epic journey of Fray Marcus de Niza and Estevanico who in 1539 searched as far north as Zuni for the seven cities of gold, and the following year to the vast entrada of Coronado's expedition of 1540-42. Here the London 1600 edition of Hakluvyt (Kane collection) gives the account of Niza's journey and Lopez de Gomara's 1553 Historia (Lent by the Scheide Library) depicts the American bison as seen by Coronado's men in the vast expanses of the Great Plains on their futile search for Cibola.



sus bueyes. Son aquelllos bueyes de la mano, y color que nuestros toros. Pero no detan grandes cuernos. Tienem vna gran giba sobre la crux, y mas pelo de medlo adelante q de medlo atras. y es lana. Tienem como climes sobre el espinazo. y mucho pelo, y muy largo de las rodillas abaro. Euelgan les por la frente grandes guedejas. Y paresce que tienen baruas, segun los muchos pelos del garguero, y vanillias. Tiené la cola mui larga los machos, y con vn flueco grande al cabo. Allí que algo tienen de leo, y algo de camello. Bién re con los cuernos, corren, alcançan, y matan vn cauallo quando ellos se embriauen, y enojan. Finalmente es animal feo y fiero de rostro, y cuerpo. Huyen dellos los cauallos por su mala catabura, o por núnca los auer visto. No tiené sus dueños otra riqueza, ni hazienda. Dellos comen beuen, visten, calcan, y hazen muchas cosas. De los cueros, casas, calçado, vestido y sogas. De los huesos, púcones. De los nerulos, y pelos, hilo. De los cuernos, buches, y berigas, vasos. De las boñigas, lumbre, y de las temeras, odres, en que traen y tienen agua. Hazen en fin tantas cosas.

delloz quanta an menester, o quanta bastan para su vivienda. Hay tambien otros animales, tan grandes como cauallos, y portener cuernos, y lana fina, los llaman carneros. Y dizen que cada cuerno poidos arrobas. Hay tambien grandes perros que lidian con vn toro. Y quelle cuando arrouas de carga sobre salmas, quitan a caça, o quando se mudan con el nado, y hato. Luego obteñen de todos sus oñigos amarillitos.

Del pan de los Indios

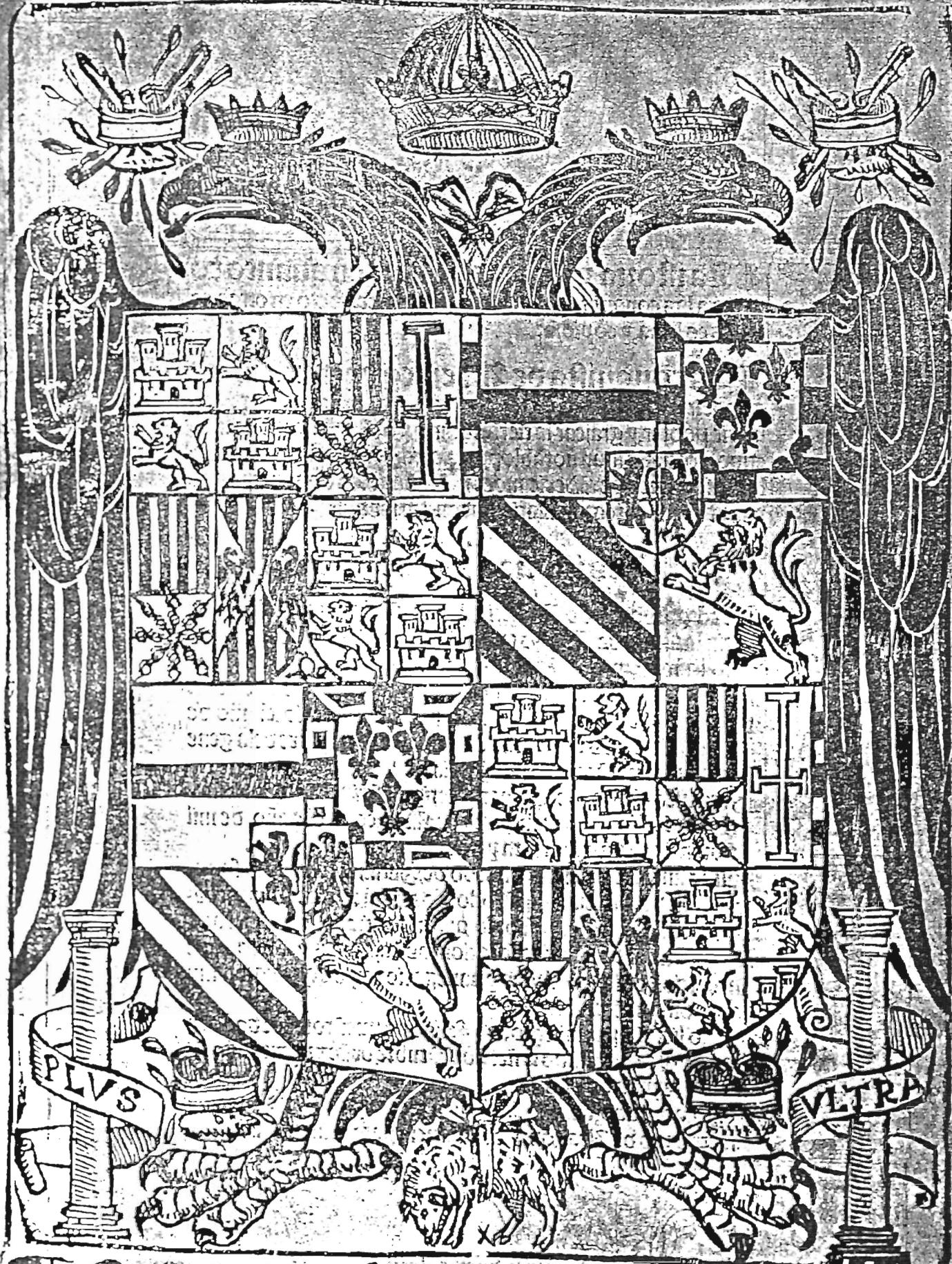


E comun mantenimientode todos los ombres del mundo es pan, y no comen por ser mejor manamiento, sino por ser mas por. Y mas facil de andar guardar. Aunque otros tienen opiniones contraria, viendo que con pan, y agua passan los ombres. Y es cierto que bien passarian con sola carne, si lo acostumbrassen. O con solas yeruas, o frutas, nuestro estomago, y naturaleza, con poco se contenta, si lo abezamos, yendo por necessidad, y no por gula, que

se mansar si
que lo ques
se molido e
se pan lo q
de madera,
que comen g
de cambie
zonas pari
ba. La m
de arroz, y e
d pan de ar
romance qu
en comez i
cadas la
tula gran
des emp
pantes no
molido pa
comer a m
der. La n
seembran
des remojo
des por lo
n granos
po muchas
cigas, y v
des y aun q
secre la ca
ndo. Y
cidas, y n
no piden e
do, es grat
grancio,
se alene i
lomen si
craigadie
ben lo de
dos cabr
les y aun
se la esp
lomen la
cada y co
men also n
tado. Da
do de maf
tances. I
lo co 2gu

Con privilegio de su Alteza.

Por diez años.



Primeray segunda parte del dis-

cion general de las Indias contodo el descubrimiento y cosas nota-

bles que han acaecido dende que se ganaron a la año de 1511. Con licencia



onara

Library of



Princeton
University



97

This broadside is the first product of the printing press in New Mexico. It lists citizens who have agreed to arbitrate in disputes involving matters of freedom of the press. Many of those named here are ancestors of Hispano families still residing in the upper Rio Grande valley.

The gift of Dr. J. Monroe Thorington '15

LISTA DE LOS CIUDADA- NOS QUE DEBERAN COMPONER LOS JU-

JADOS DE IMPRENTA, FORMADA POR EL AYUNTAMIENTO DE ESTA CAPITAL.

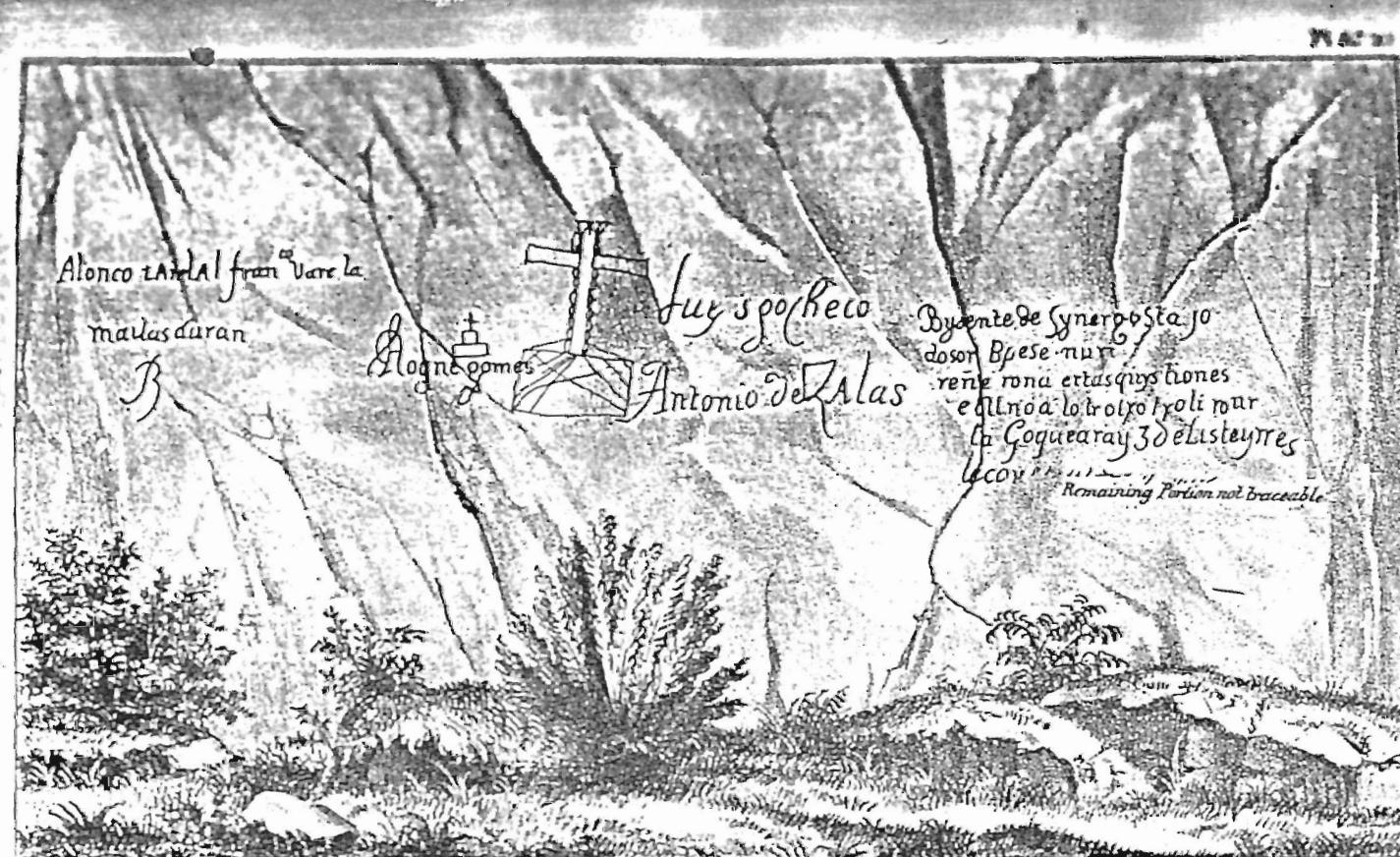
- C. Agustín Duran.
- C. Antonio Sena.
- C. António Ortiz 2.^o
- C. Antonio Ortiz 3.^o
- C. Antonio José Rivera.
- C. Albino Chacon,
- C. Bautista Gimenes.
- C. Clemente Sarracino.
- C. Domingo Fernandes.
- C. Diego Beita.
- C. Diego Antonio Domingues.
- C. Diego Armenta.
- C. Eugenio Archuleta.
- C. Francisco Ortiz.
- C. Francisco Sena.
- C. Francisco Baca Ortiz.
- C. Francisco Baca Pino.
- C. Francisco Baca Terrus.
- C. Francisco Trujillo.
- C. Francisco Antonio Barela.
- C. Francisco de Paula Ortiz.
- C. Felipe Sena.
- C. Florentino Ortiz.
- C. Faustino Martines.
- C. Gregorio Garcia.
- C. Gaspar Ortiz.
- C. Hermenegildo Chabes.
- C. Ignacio Ortiz 2.^o
- C. Ignacio Baca.
- C. Ignacio Ortiz 3.^o
- C. Isidro Montoya.
- C. Ignacio Garcia
- C. Jose Maria Ribera
- C. Jose Maria Martines.
- C. Jose Antonio Rodriguez.
- C. Jose Ramon Martines.
- C. Juan Vigil 2.^o
- C. Juan Diego Sena.
- C. Jose María Tafolla.
- C. Jose Pablo Maes.
- C. Jose Pablo Sandoval.
- C. Juan Esteban Pino.
- C. Justo Pino.
- C. Juan Montoya.
- C. Juan Baca 1.^o
- C. Juan Baca 2.^o
- C. Joaquin Chavez.
- C. Juan Miguel Ortega.
- C. Juan Antoio Armijo.
- C. Jose Maria Sanchez.
- C. Jesus Garcia.
- C. Jesus Ribera.
- C. Juan Antonio Ortiz.
- C. Jose de la Cruz Ensinas.
- C. Juan Manuel Montoya.
- C. Dionicio Larrañaga.
- C. Luis Ortiz.
- C. Luis Baca.
- C. Manuel Pino.
- C. Miguel Sena.
- C. Manuel Delgado.
- C. Manuel Ortiz.
- C. Manuel Alarid.
- C. Mateo Sandobal.
- C. Maurisio de Arze.
- C. Miguel Gallego.
- C. Manuel Ribera.
- C. Manuel Sisnero.
- C. Nasario Martin.
- C. Nestor Armijo.
- C. Pedro Baca.
- C. Pedro Ortiz 2.^o
- C. Pablo Ribera.
- C. Rafael Romero.
- C. Rafael Garcia.
- C. Rafael Lopez.
- C. Rafael Sarracino.
- C. Rafael Aragon.
- C. Seledon Archibequí.
- C. Tomas Ribera.
- C. Tomas Lujan.
- C. Tomas Lopez.
- C. Tomas Dominguez
- C. Tomas Gallego.
- C. Vicente Sena.
- C. Vicente Baca.
- C. Vicente Brito.
- C. Vicente Martinez.
- C. Victorino Padilla.
- C. Viterbo Ortiz.
- Fiscales. C. Jose Rafael Benavides
- Id. C. Apolonio Mondragon.
- Santa Fe Agosto 14 de 1834.
- Juan Gallego, presidente.—Domingo Fernandez, secretario.

J. H. Simpson's Journal of a Military Reconnaissance from Santa Fe (Philadelphia, 1852), the gift of Philip Ashton Rollins, is opened to lithographs recording the notations left by Spanish conquistadors at Inscription Rock, near Zuni, New Mexico.

Gaspar de Villagra's Historia de la Nueva Mexico (Alcalá, 1610), from the Kane Collection, was written by one of the companions of Juan de Oñate who entered New Mexico in 1598 with some 230 men, many with their families, and established the first Spanish settlement in the American Southwest.

INSCRIPTIONS ON NORTH WALL OF INSCRIPTION ROCK.

SIN



N. 3

INSCRIPTIONS ON NORTH WALL OF INSCRIPTION ROCK



B. H. Kern del'd.

HOS-TA, (THE LIGHTNING)

Courtesy of the Pueblo of Jemez Aug. 20

P. S. Duval's Steam & Press Publis'd.

JOURNAL

OF A

MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE,

FROM

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,

TO THE

NAVAJO COUNTRY,

MADE WITH THE

TROOPS UNDER COMMAND OF BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN
M. WASHINGTON, CHIEF OF NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
AND GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO, IN 1840.

BY

JAMES H. SIMPSON, A. M.,

FIRST LIEUTENANT CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:
LIPPINCOOTT, GRAMBO AND CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GRIGG, ELLIOT AND CO.

1852.



Philip Ashton Rollins

De la nueva Mexico;

Escreuir al Virrey, y darle cuenta,
De todos sus trabajos y aflicciones,
Por cuia causa es bien que aqui paremos,
Y al canto que se sigue diferamos,
Sps lastimosas quejas tan sufridas,
Quanto para escreuirlas desabridas:



CAN.

Canto Honze.

85

C A N T O HONZE.

COMO ESCRIVIO DON IVAN AL
Virrey, y como hizieron bolver al Padre Fray
Diego Marquez; y como fue marchando el ca-
po al Rio de San Pedro; y escolta que se embio, pa-
ra que los Religiosos le alcanzaren: y salida
que hizo el Sargento mayor; á explorar
el Rio del Norte, y trabajos que
padecio, siguiendo su demanda.



COMO quiera que el alma lasti-
mada, i unida e suave
Es cierto que descansa quando
cuenta,
La fuerza del dolor, que la fatiga,
Por solo descansar de sus trabajos,
Cercado de dolor y desconsuelo,
Aqueste molestado cauallero,
Tomo papel y tinta, y vna carta,

L 5

Despa-

HISTORIA
DE LA NUEVA
MEXICO, DEL CAPITÁN
GASPAR DE VILLAGRA.

DIRIGIDA AL REY D. FELIPE
nuestro señor Tercero de este nombre.

Año

1610

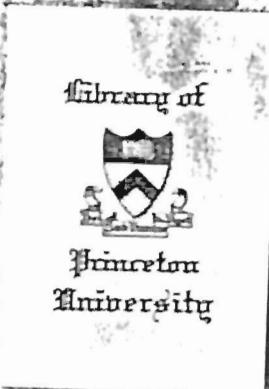


CON PRIVILEGIO;

En Alcalá, por Luis Martínez Grande,

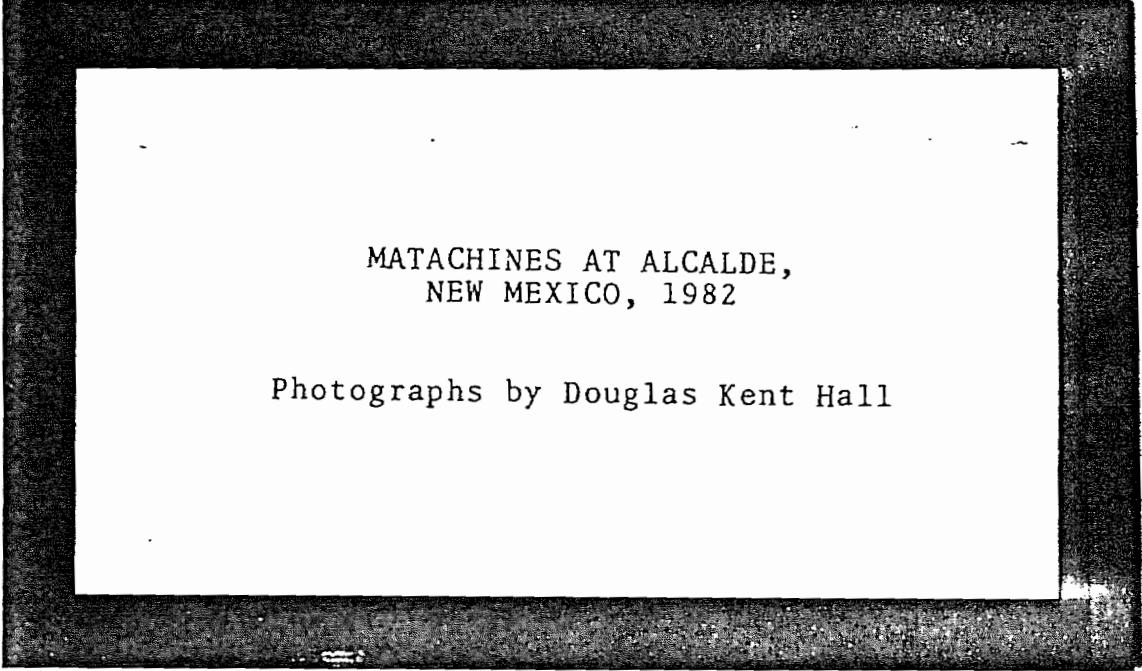
a costa de Baptista López mercader de libros.

$5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$



Oct. 1926.

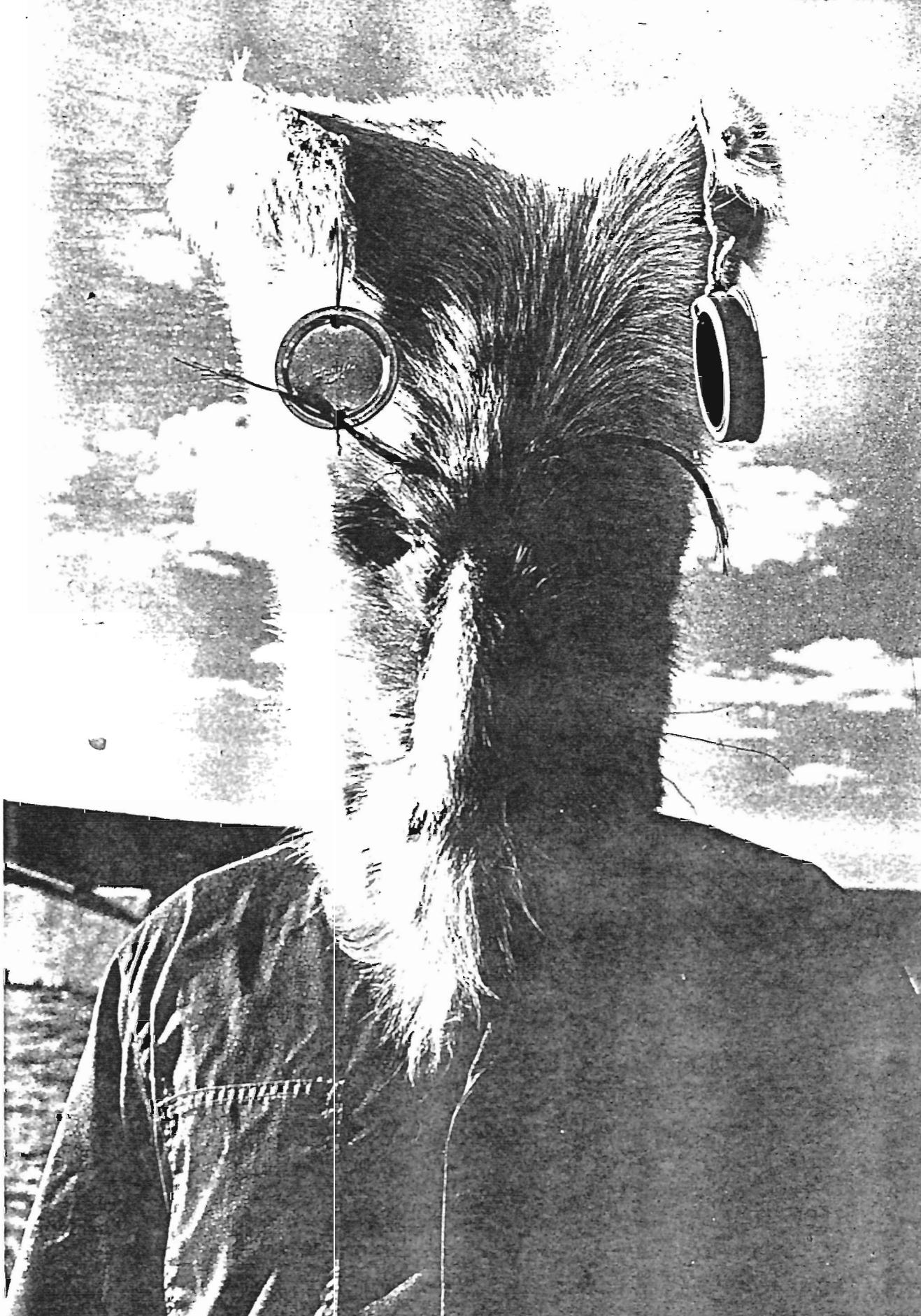
XDK



MATACHINES AT ALCALDE,
NEW MEXICO, 1982

Photographs by Douglas Kent Hall







CC 1-1

Seventeen photographs by
Douglas Kent Hall were exhibited

Case 3

The changes in New Mexico's distant political jurisdiction had little effect on the local communities. Here two imprints from New Spain, one of 1776, one of 1814, are shown with an 1828 printing from the new republic of Mexico and a form from the United States Territorial period.

The Princeton Collections of
Western Americana

na
Cat 52 30
EL VIREY DE NUEVA ESPAÑA

275
DON FELIX MARIA CALLEJA

ESTE OFICIO SE DIO AL VIREY DE NUEVA ESPAÑA EN EL AÑO DE 1717
EN EL CUAL SE DIO AL VIREY DON FELIX MARIA CALLEJA
AL VIREY DE NUEVA ESPAÑA SUS HABITANTES.

ESTE OFICIO SE DIO AL VIREY DE NUEVA ESPAÑA AL VIREY DON FELIX MARIA CALLEJA

EN EL AÑO DE 1717 EN EL CUAL SE DIO AL VIREY DON FELIX MARIA CALLEJA

Ciudadanos: poco mas do un año va ya corido desde que la nación puso a mi cuidado el gobierno y conservacion de esta parte de la monarquia española; y ese mismo tiempo hace que no he consagrado mis dias a otra cosa que a procurar por todos los medios posibles el desengaño de los alucinados, la destrucción de los frenéticos, y la paz y seguridad de todos vosotros. Es mas facil sentir los efectos de mis desvelos, que concebir los obstáculos, las dificultades y las angustias que he tenido que superar para ponerlos en acción; y si es cierto que pocos de vosotros habrán dexado alguna vez de reflexionar en la critica situación en que me he hallado, creo que mi deber, mi franqueza y mis relaciones con vosotros, me obligan a presentaros baxo una ojada el cuadro general de mi conducta como Virey, y dar un testimonio público de que mis deseos y mis operaciones no han tenido otro blanto que nuestro bien y felicidad.

Al no forzoso es para esto retroceder a los principios y recordar por un momento la situación de estas regiones cuando me encargué de su gobierno; y si al trazar el diseño de la nueva España en aquellos días amargos sacare una pintura demasiado funesta y melancólica, jamás sus oídos disminuyan el merito ni desacrediten los afanes de mi antecesor, que ciertamente hizo cuanto le fue posible por la repatriación del estado, y habría hecho tanto o mas que yo, si siguiendo en el mundo le hubieran ofrecido las circunstancias ocasión de exercitar sus plenos. Pero en aquella época no se daban señales de un levantamiento podido calcularlo lo que experimentaba la nueva España. El frenesí había tomado un incremento extraordinario; y la tirulencia de la rebeldía llegó a contumizar todos los angulos del reyno. Obstruidos por edificios en cada uno de los capitales de la riqueza individual, habiése aniquilado la riqueza pública; y el estado padecía una insolvencia incomprendible con la multiplicación de sus atenciones, al mismo tiempo que diseminada la fuerza militar, y orgullosos los rebeldes con la propagación de su partido; osaban amenazar esta corte y se habían hecho fuertes quasi a sus puertas. Apenas se podía contar con otra cosa que con las capitales de las provincias; y aun una de ellas, acaso la mas pingüe, era ya absolutamente presa de los bandidos. Nuestros miles se preparados muy de antemano y que entonces era ya imposible prevenir, vinieron a completar las calamidades de la patria y sus propias faugias; pues aunque el fuerte de Acapulco fue entre-

te y dos, se declaró no estar excluidas de la jurisdicción de este Tribunal las Causas de Ab-intestatos de Indios Caciquez, y Mazahuales; y procederse en ellas conforme á las Leyes, practicando la brevedad posible, y que solo lo están los que dejan Herederos legítimos, Ascendientes, ó Descendientes; presentes y notorios; y que los Gobernadores, Corregidores, Alcaldes mayores, y demás Justicias deban proceder á la averiguación de semejantes Intestados, de su naturaleza, herederos, y bienes, deudas, derechos, y acciones, y á la recaudación de ellos, poniendo en esto especial cuidado, para que ninguna Persona se quede con ellos, ni los perciba, ni coja, si no fueren los que el Señor Juez General declarare por Herederos, ó á quien se los mandare entregar, conforme á las Leyes Reales, con Audiencia del Defensor de Bienes de Difuntos, só pena de pagarlos los Fiadores de los tales Gobernadores, Corregidores, Alcaldes mayores, y demás Justicias, y que estos tengan muy presente la Ley nona del Libro primero, Título trece de la Recopilación de Indias, para hacerle guardar, cumplir, y ejecutar, y no consentir en cosa alguna á su contravención; haciéndole saber de ruego, y encargo á los Curas, y Vicarios, Ministros de Doctrina, y demás Prelados de los Partidos, para su íntegra observancia, y á ellos por esta Instrucción, con la pena de quarto tanto, que se les sacará irremisiblemente, impuesta por la Ley diez y ocho, Libro segundo, Título treinta y dos, y de que serán gravemente castigados. Y que de esta Instrucción para su observancia, é íntegro cumplimiento, se les dé Copia autorizada á los Gobernadores, Corregidores, Alcaldes Mayores, y demás Justicias, al tiempo de afianzar, y correr sus Despachos, de que dejarán Recibo, ó sus Apendados, ó Agentes, para que les conste, y les pare el perjuicio que hubiere lugar por Derecho.

*Méjico y Hacienda doce de mil se
iscientos setenta y nueve - D^r Francisco María de Gam-
boa - Francisco Pinzón.*

Concurriendo con su opinión quedó en el oficio de cámara del Supuesto
Fiel de bienes de Dijo de cargo, y para constar al Alc^r.
dala fuero 5º de Sello con el acuerdo de los traidores doy la fe
en Méjico a diez y seis de Abril de mil seiscientos y ochenta

✓

gencias, ni averiguacion, que el hecho de su omision, exceso, contravencion, se embiará Persona á su costa, con dias, y salarios de pesos de oro de minas en cada uno, á que execute lo que dexan hacer, ó hicieren con exceso, y contravencion, y á sacarle la en conformidad de lo que dispone la dicha Ley decima del mes, y Libro: demás de procederse contra ellos por el rigor, y hubiere lugar por derecho, y de que se les ha de hacer cargo de intereses, costas, daños, y menoscabos, que en razon de ello se sien; y se les ha de cobrar con apremio, con solo el juramento simbolico del Defensor, ó de los Interesados, que huvieren, en que desde se difiere, sin otra prueba, ni averiguacion.

Que cada quatro meses embien Certificacion de todos los Curas, Ministros de Doctrina, que hubiere en sus Partidos, y del Escrivano que en ella asistiere, de los Ab-intestatos, que hubieren acaecido, no haberlos habido, segun lo que constare por sus Libros de Entieramientos, Legados, ó Herencias ultramarinas, ó de no haberse causado el cobrado, ó el estado en que estubieren, sean los Partidos de poblaciones de Espanoles, ó de Indios, de poca, ó mucha vecindad; y fenecciones sus oficios la traigan de todo su tiempo de todos los dichos Curas, y Ministros de Doctrina, y de los Escribanos, que hubieren en las Jurisdicciones, y Relacion jurada en forma: advirtiendoseles, que las dichas Certificaciones han de venir de que no hay mas Curas en los Partidos, los que las dieren, y que son tales, y verdaderas sus firmas, y en forma comprobadas de los Escribanos, que asistieren en los Partidos, y á su falta de los Alcaldes Ordinarios; y si no los hubiere, del Superior, que les fuere; y si no hubiere llegado, del Juez de Residencia, que despachare, ó del Receptor, que la fuere á tomar; y de no haber ido, tres Vecinos Espanoles, buenos hombres, que lo fueren en forma; y no haberlos del Gobernador, Alcaldes, y Oficiales de la Republica de Naturales; y no embiando, ni trayendo las dichas Certificaciones en forma referida, no se les ha de dar, ni prorrogar término, ni dár paso sus prorrogaciones, ascensos, ú otros Oficios, ni darseles Certificacion para no ser deudores, sino que se ha de proceder contra ellos, y se les de sacar docientos pesos de pena, que se les impone, aplicados en la misma forma; y el Escribano de Cámara de este Tribunal, ó su Testigo, que lo cosa, si lo cumplen, y ejecuten debajo de la mis-

EL DIPUTADO

POR EL NUEVO MEJICO

A SUS HABITANTES.

Cónciudadanos benemeritos, porción venturosa de la gran confederacion de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos: Uno de mis primeros deberes ha sido el gratisimo de dirigiros la palabra tan luego como he tenido proporcion de verificarlo por la prensa, único medio á propósito para lograr el deseo de que se transmita y penetre hasta los mas remotos angulos de ese Territorio. Desde que fui destinado á él ha hecho mi gloria el pertenecerds; siempre he estado satisfecho hasta lo sumo de vosotros cuando me habeis rodeado y hecho gustar los encantos de vuestra cordial comunicacion, mutuo trato y distinguindos favores; no obstante, jamás creyera en medio de mi desnudez de meritos que vuestro amor colmase de tal modo la medida de cuánto puedo ser honrado que hicieseis en mi la elección de diputado, cuya sola noticia sorprendiendo mi animo hizo desfallar mi aliento, por que estoy convencido de quanto me falta para llenar el grandioso deber que con ello fñé habeis encomendado.

La contemplación sola de los actuales difíciles tiempos, circunstancias arriezgadas, magestad dignidad y trascendencia de mis funciones del total auditorio, y arduas ocasiones donde tendré que cuidar, promover y engrandecer vuestros intereses, confundiera no digo la presuncion de el saber de que disto tanto, quanto es capaz de persuadirme el contrario convencimiento que me asiste de no ser así, si no es aun todo el esmero con que he propuesto empeñarme para sobreponerme á mi misma condicion, y acreditar toda la atencion que me merece justamente el puesto donde me habeis elevado por vuestra bondad.

Manos mas diestras de otros patriotas dignos que han marchado por la misma senda, aunque gloriosa que yo hoy emprendo con temor y encogimiento, se hallarian tambien en el mismo embarazo; díganlo ellos mismos, y vosotros que me conocéis ro dejareis de advertir que os hablo con la verdad acostumbrada, y ya que me es impresindible y forzoso el cumplir como buen ciudadano conduciendo sobre mis débiles hombros el espinoso y encumbrado destino con que os dignasteis recargarlos, os juro por el santo nombre del Eterno, á cuyas sagradas aras diariamente me acerco á sacrificar la mas adora-

ORDEN DE ARRESTAR.

Imprenta de El Paso Daily Times.

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEXICO.
CONDADO DE Doña Ana.

AL ALGUACIL MAYOR O CUALQUIERA CONSTABLE DE DICHO CONDADO, SABED:

Con esta se le manda arrestar y tomar el cuerpo de *Victoriano Ortega y Remigia Lopez de Mor*
dragon, *o bajo fianza,* tenerlo con seguridad para presentar suscuerpo ante el suscripto Juez de Paz, dentro y por el espacio
de 20 dias de la fecha de su expediente.

Condado, para que en ese lugar y tiempo respondan una queja en que el Territorio de
N. M. por *Pedro Mondragon* es el actor y el dicho Victoriano Ortega
y Remigia Lopez de Mor dragon acuado, segun una declaracion
jurada que presento ante este corte.

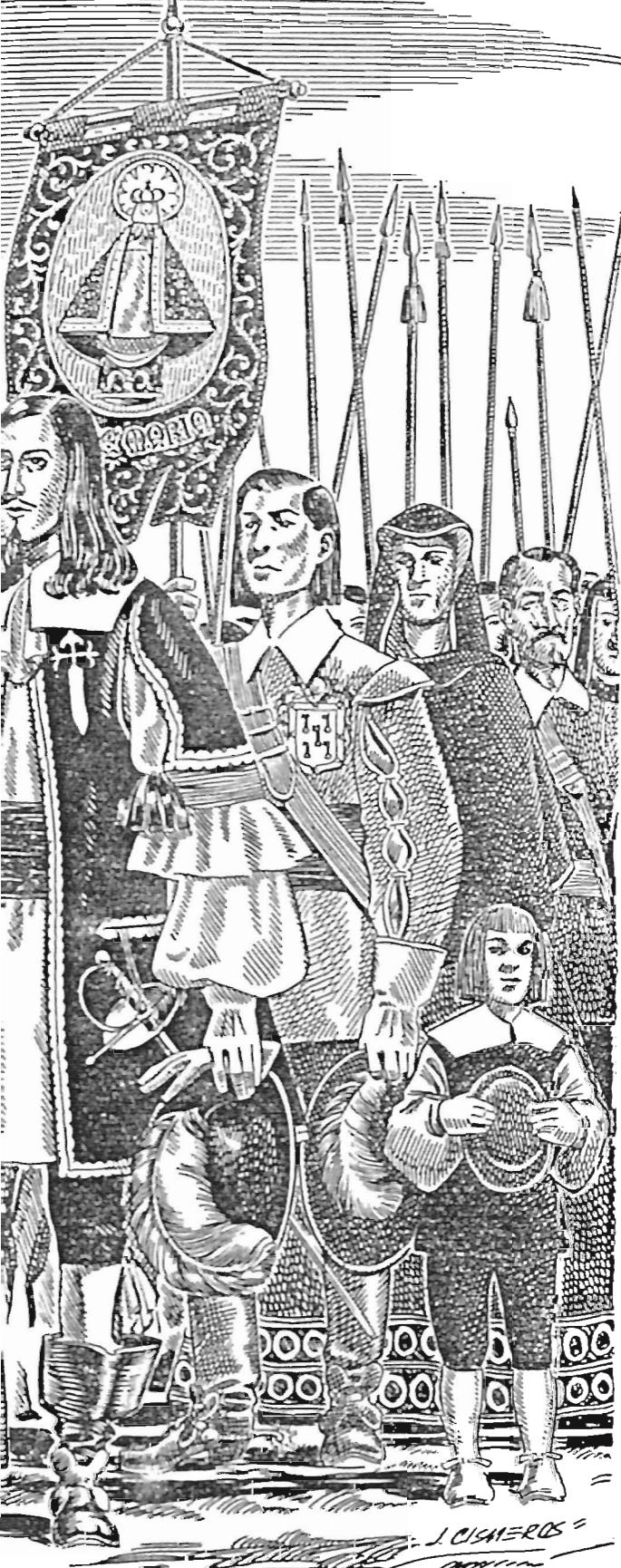
y esto lo hará Vd. bajo la pena de la ley.

DADO por mi mano este dia 4 de Mayo A. D. 1893

Juan A. Montes

JUEZ DE PAZ.
Presento n.º 20

✓ ... en manos tu
abrirme han pue



ORIGINS of NEW MEXICO FAMILIES IN THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD

SECOND PART
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By

FRAY ANGÉLICO MANUEL GÓMEZ ROYBAL Y TORRADO, Priest and Preacher of the Order of Saint Francis Minor; Son of the Province of St. John the Baptist; Superior General of the Order; and Third Assistant at the Mission of San Francisco de Asís; Vicar General of the Pueblo; Regent of the Museum of New Mexico; Major in the Army of the United States; and Major in the Cavalry of the State of New Mexico, and Veteran of the Campaigns of the Mexican War; Author of *La Conquistadora* and *La Virgen de Guadalupe*.

CHÁVEZ

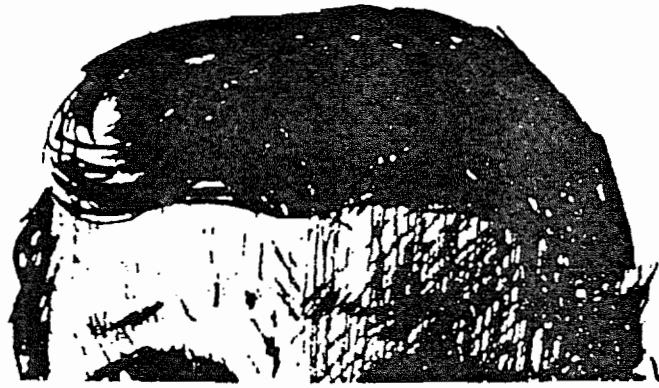
—
ORIGINS
OF NEW
MEXICO
FAMILIES

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It was a Chicano, Reies Tijerina, who in the late 1960's infused new life into the Hispano communities of northern New Mexico with his charismatic personality and vibrant political ideas. His activities culminated in the infamous Court House Raid at Tierra Amarilla in 1967. This wanted poster for the murder of a law officer is one of the repercussions of that action.

\$ 2700.00 ✓
REWARD!

Este
nombre
asesino



This
man
Killed

Eulogio
Salazar



Eulogio
Salazar

Quen es ?? WHO IS HE! ??

Este hombre asesino al Sr. Eulogio Salazar! QUEN ES? Este dinero se
dara a quella persona o personas que sometan informacion que traiga
il cabo el arresto convicionde la persona(s) que cometio este homicidio.
Para obtener informacion adicional llamen al Col. JOSEPH A. BLACK,
telefono 827-2551 de Policia Estatal de Nuevo Mexico, Santa Fe o al

January 1969

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(WII)

DIARIO DE LA CAMARA.

PROCEDIMIENTOS

DE LA

CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES

DEL

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEXICO.

Sesion Trigesima Segunda, Comenzada en Santa
Fe, Enero 18 de 1897.

SANTA FE, N. M.
COMPANIA IMPRESORA DEL NUEVO MEXICANO.
1897.

MENSAJE BIENAL

DE

SU EXCELENCIA

FEDERICO W. PITKIN,

Á AMBAS CÁMARAS

DE LA

LEGISLATURA DE COLORADO,

ENERO 5, DE 1881.

TRADUCIDO POR A. C. GUTIERREZ,

Del Condado de Las Animas.

DENVER, COLO.:

COMPAÑIA DEL TRIBUNAL, IMPRESORES DE ESTADO.

1881.

Case 4

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I

GENIZARO is the ethnic term used in New Mexico in the 18th and early 19th centuries by the local Hispanos to designate North American Indians of mixed tribal derivation living among them in Spanish fashion. The group had its origin in women and children (and rarely male adults), of Plains Indian tribes who had been captured in intertribal raids and whose captors then sold them to the Spanish inhabitants of the Rio Grande Valley. Spaniards "ransomed" them with the alleged purpose of rearing them as Christians, which did not exclude the motive of acquiring unpaid household servants and herders for their livestock. A few were also captured by the Spanish militia on retaliatory campaigns. Whatever the manner of their acquisition, the mixed progeny of these people lost their tribal identities, customs, and languages after having been reared in a Hispanic milieu. The result is a people of pure Indian blood and pure Spanish culture. In the 20th century the separateness of the Hispano and Genizaro communities blurred as a result of greater mobility and fewer racial distinctions. The Genizaros are apparent now only in remote mountain communities in New Mexico and a few villages in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Antonio Barrerio's Ojeada Sobre
Nuevo-Mexico was printed in Puebla in 1832.
Next to it is Jose Agustin de Escudero's
Noticias Historicas Y Estadisticas de la
Antigua Provincia del Nuevo-Mexico, Mexico
1849. Its lists of New Mexican pueblos makes
distinctions between Hispano and Indian
(Indio) villages. But importantly it
presents Genízaro communities like Trampas
and more as non-Indian.

Gifts of the Friends

Pecurie, indios.
Peñasco.
Santa Bárbara.
Llano.
Chamizal.
Trampas.
Truchas.
Embudo.
Mora.
Sapeyo.

SEGUNDO DISTRITO.

PARTIDO 1º

Cochité, indios.
Peña blanca.
Rancho del Sile.
Santo Domingo, indios.
Cubero.
San Felipe, indios.
Algodones.
Ranchos de Santa Ana, indios.
Pueblo de idem.
Zia, idem.
Xemes, idem.
Xemes, población.
Espíritu Santo.
Bernalillo.
Sandia, indios.
Corrales.
Alameda.

Ranchos de Alburquerque.
San Antonio.

Alburquerque.

CABECERA. PARTIDO 2º

Varelas.
Atrisco.
Pajarito.
Padillas.
Isleta, indios.
Valencia.
Lentes.
Lunas.
Tomé y Entrame.

Casa colorada.
Zanjal.
Belen.
Sabinal.
Jolla de Serrate.
Sabino.
Panda.
Socorro.
Luis Lopez.
Acoma, indio.
Laguna.

Cebolleta.

Rito.

Zuñi.

Mansano.

Carnue.

San Antonio.

Huertas.

Ojo del Chimal.

Fa. Fé, Julio 7 de 1840.—Manuel Arellano.

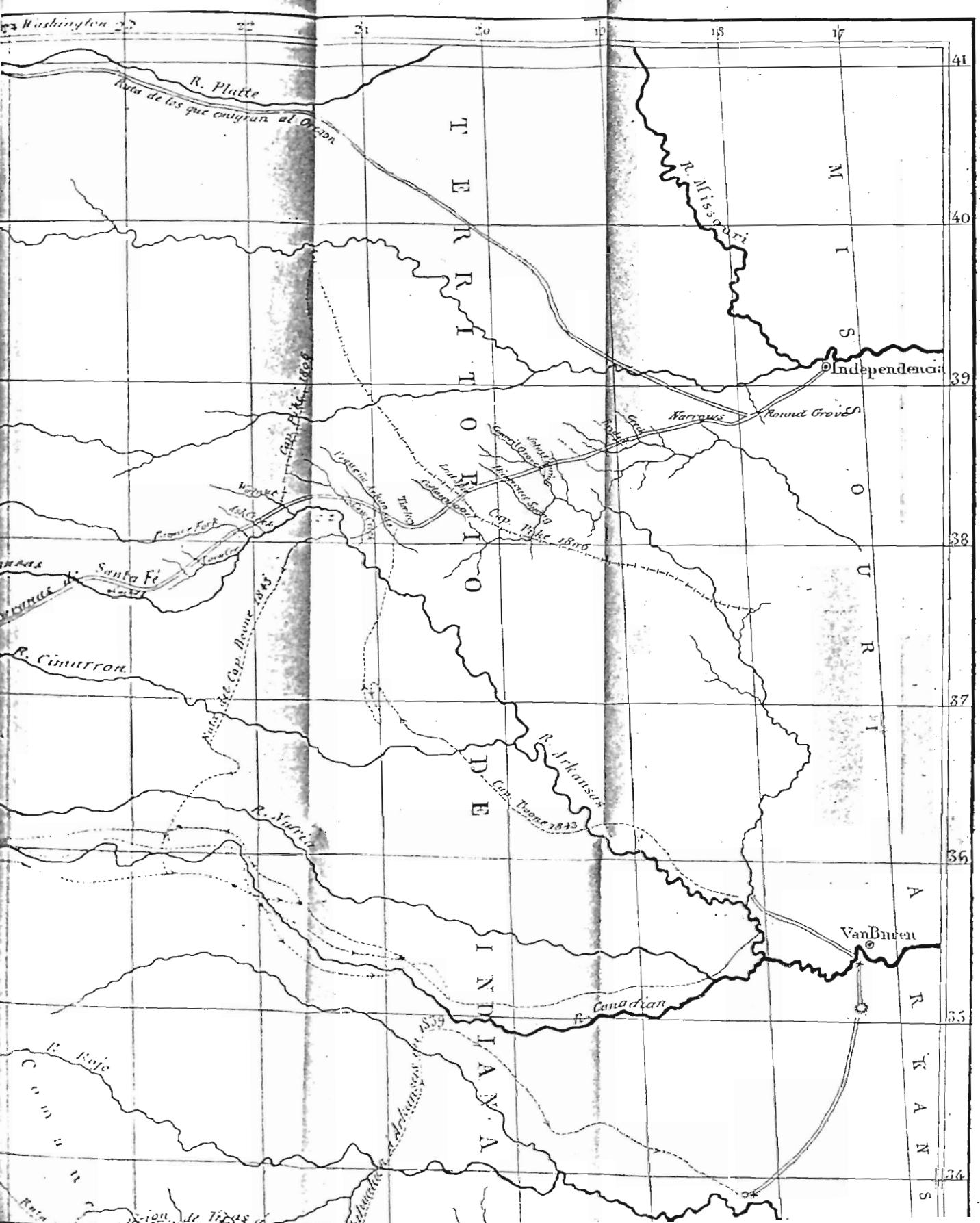
CAPITULO DUODECIMO

UNICO

provincia no cuenta, ni ha pedido contar hasta ahora, lo que entiende
sobre establecimientos públicos: tan arrastrado es halla en
mo, que aun ignora sus nombres. El de escuelas de primera
reducido á que los que tienen facultades para enseñar el
pueden enseñar á sus hijos: en la misma capital se ha po-
dar un maestro para hacer comun la enseñanza.
supuesto que tampoco hay colegio alguno de estudios de aquél
el desconsuelo que manifiestan muchas personas que adver-
tien disposición de los hijos de la provincia para las ciencias,
de doscientos años de la conquista no cuenta uno colorado
una carrera literaria, ni aun de sacerdote; cosa tan común en
las provincias de América.

poco hay médicos, cirujanos ni boticaria. Repito que en toda la
no se halla más que un facultativo de cirugía, y este conser-
vencias de los 121 soldados que paga el erario. Para hacer





NOTICIAS
HISTÓRICAS Y ESTADÍSTICAS
DE LA ANTIGUA PROVINCIA DEL
NUEVO-MÉXICO,

presentadas por su diputado en cortes.

**Pedro González Vino,**

EN CADIZ EL AÑO DE 1812.

Adicionadas por el Lic. D. Antonio Barreiro en
1839; y ultimamente anotadas por el Lic.

DON JOSÉ AGUSTIN DE ESCUDERO,

PARA LA COMISIÓN DE ESTADÍSTICA MILITAR

DE LA

**ESTADÍSTICA MEXICANA.**

Este número fijóse hace tiempo
de lo que fijó al edificio. Pero
un tercio recto, por lo que tiene
la forma cuadrada de lo que
fijó - la sección.

MÉXICO.

IMPRENTA DE LARA, CALLE DE LA PALMA NUM. 4.

1839.

ESCMO. SEÑOR.

Tengo el honor de acompañar á V. E. un cuaderno en que he procurado reunir varias noticias y datos que den una idea de Nuevo-Méjico. Estoy lejos de creer que mis trabajos sean correspondientes á los deseos que me manifestó V. E. por su muy apreciable carta fechada 4 de mayo próximo pasado, en que me pidió una descripción de este país. Conozco Sr. Escmo., los vacíos que llevan mis apuntes; lo áridos quo son por la falta de elocuencia, y lo insignificantes que parecerán, por la carencia que tengo de conocimientos estadísticos; no obstante, como el fin quo me he propuesto ha sido el ver si con ellos presto algún servicio á la patria, y satisface el encargo de V. E., me animo a remitirselos, seguro de que me dispensará su indulgencia.

Repite Escmo. Sr., que el cuaderno adjunto solo representa una mirada pronta y ligera sobre las producciones naturales de Nuevo-Méjico, y sobre algunas otras cosas quo he contemplado oportunas para mejorar su estado, e irle proporcionando su futura felicidad. Siquiero la sanidad de mis intenciones admite V. E. gustoso el citado cuaderno, pues quiero darle con esto una pequeña manifestación del sincero y crecido aprecio que le presta su respetable persona.

Dios y libertad.—Santa Fé de Nuevo-Méjico 1º de junio de 1832.—Lie. Antonio Barreiro.—Escmo. Sr. D. José Ignacio Espinosa, secretario de estado en el despacho de justicia y negocios eclesiásticos.

OJEADA SOBRE NUEVO

MEXICO.

DESCUBRIMIENTO DE NUEVO-MÉJICO.

Sé dice que Alvarez Nuñez y otros varios españoles, salvados del naufragio de Panfilo Narváez en la Florida, atravesaron por este territorio hasta Méjico, y que fueron los que dieron nociones de la religión católica á estos naturales, y noticia á su gobierno para que hubiese emprendido la conquista de este país.

Otros sin hacer mención dé esta inverosímil peregrinación, refieren que el religioso laico fr. Marcos de Niza, hijo de la provincia del santo evangelio, en el año de 1581 descubrió este país, habiendo llegado á las inmediaciones de los pueblos que ahora se nombran Zuñi, y en aquel tiempo se titulaban provincia de Cíbola; pero lo cierto es, que en el año de 1595 con cédula de Felipe segundo dirigida al Virrey de Méjico Zuñiga y Acevedo, conde de Monterrey, entró al Nuevo-Méjico Juan de Oñate con los primeros españoles que lo poblaron, trayendo consigo sesenta y cinco religiosos franciscanos.

Luego que los indios convalecieron de la primera sorpresa que les causó la entrada de unos hombres quo respetaban por dioses; así que pasó el prestigio de las buje-

OJEADA

SOBRE NUEVO MÉXICO,

QUE DA UNA IDEA

DE SUS PRODUCCIONES NATURALES, Y DE ALGUNAS OTRAS
COSAS QUE SE CONSIDERAN OPORTUNAS PARA MEJORAR
SU ESTADO, É IR PROPORCIONANDO SU FUTURA FELICIDAD.

FORMADA

POR EL LIC. ANTONIO BARREIRO,

ASESOR DE DICHO TERRITORIO.

A PETICION

DEL ESMO. SEÑOR MINISTRO QUE FUÉ DE JUSTICIA DON

JOSE IGNACIO ESPINOSA

Y DEDICADA

AL ESMO. SEÑOR VICE-PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNI-

DOS MEXICANOS DON ANASTACIO BUSTAMANTE

PUEBLA: 1832.

*Imprenta del ciudadano José María Campos, esquina
de la Carnicería número 13.*

The most sensational aspect of both Hispano and Genizaro culture is the Penitente Brotherhoods -- religious orders outside the control of the church, who practice penitential rites that include crucifixion. Protestant Anglo settlers quickly leapt up on this as an effective means of anti-Hispano propaganda. One of the earliest and rarest of these is Alexander Darley's Passionists of the Southwest, (Pueblo, Colorado, 1893) whose crude woodcuts attempted to portray the excesses of the brotherhood. The same year Charles F. Lummis produced his The Land of Poco Tiempo (New York, 1893) with its more convincing photographs of the same ceremonies. Twentieth century writers such as George Mills and Richard Grove in their Lucifer and the Crucifer: the Enigma of the Penitentes (Colorado Springs, 1956), opened here to photographs of penitente rites at Wagon Mound, have viewed the activities of the Brotherhood with more sympathy and dismissed the earlier accounts of penitente deaths by crucifixion as exaggerations.

The gifts of Dr. J. Monroe Thorington '15

But the first authentic uncovering of this three-century-old secret I hope may do good, and awaken Americans to one of their most peculiar institutions.

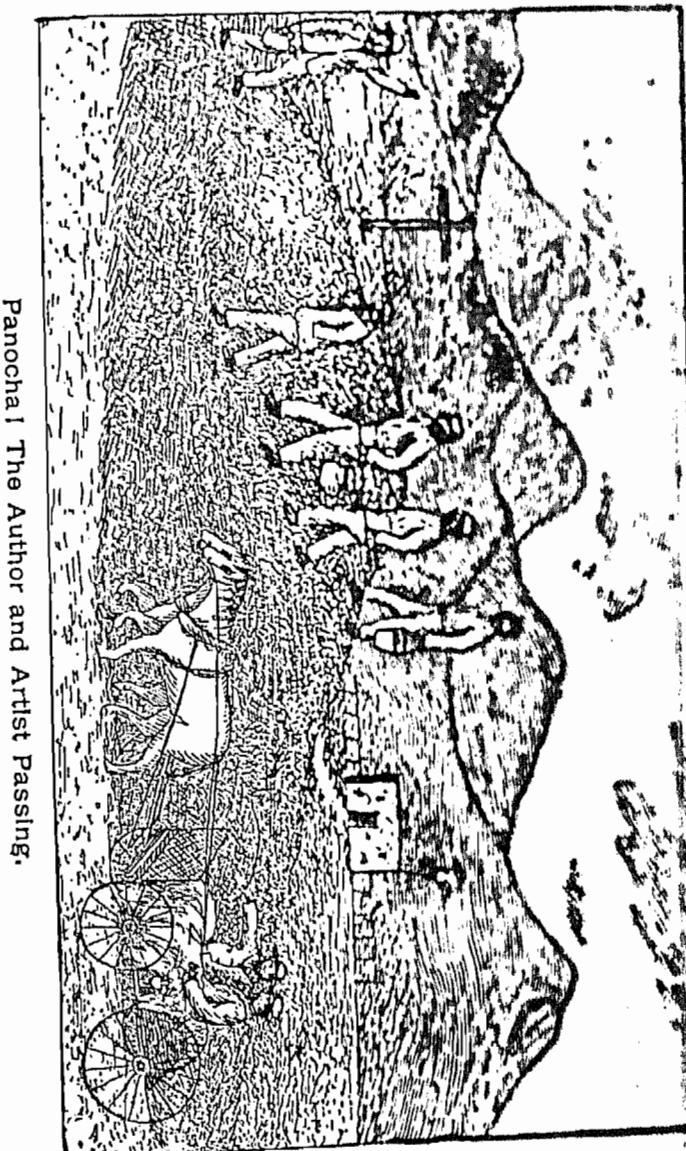
There are sights for strong-stomached tourists in our happy Valley of Mexamerica and sights for the faithful who stop at the men and women and children for whom "Jesus Christ" for many a bare-kneed woman has made her living way over a field of prickly pear, and children too poor and ago can join this so-called "Holy Brotherhood." A thousand Bibles broke its back in the San Geronimo Valley, but it will take nigh five thousand to do it up the "Path of Colorado," east of the Range, and many thousands more in still priest-ridden New Mexico. Congress says truly that polygamy in Utah under the name of religion is still the crime of polygamy, and Colorado and New Mexico legislatures cannot say less than that the destruction of life is manslaughter, though without intent or penance. They should so enact, and hold those earthly officials responsible for the safety and protection of all citizens. From one to several are slain annually, and no coroner has ever gathered a jury to inquire when the slayers were of these lonely dead. We can well apply one of their own poor verses with this new meaning:—

"Man, thou art the cause
Of this solitariness.
Weep for thy sin,
Weep for thy evil!"

THE PENITENTES OF SONORA.

This unrepentant, after speaking of the cruel penances of the Indians, says;—

"You find in these later times we have seen in history nothing more fanatical by the customs and artful fallacies of the Papal church which practises the same. But now, in this time, in front of the door which the Constitution of '87 has opened to us in order that we may see



Panochal The Author and Artist Passing.

25 Cts.

Passionists

of the

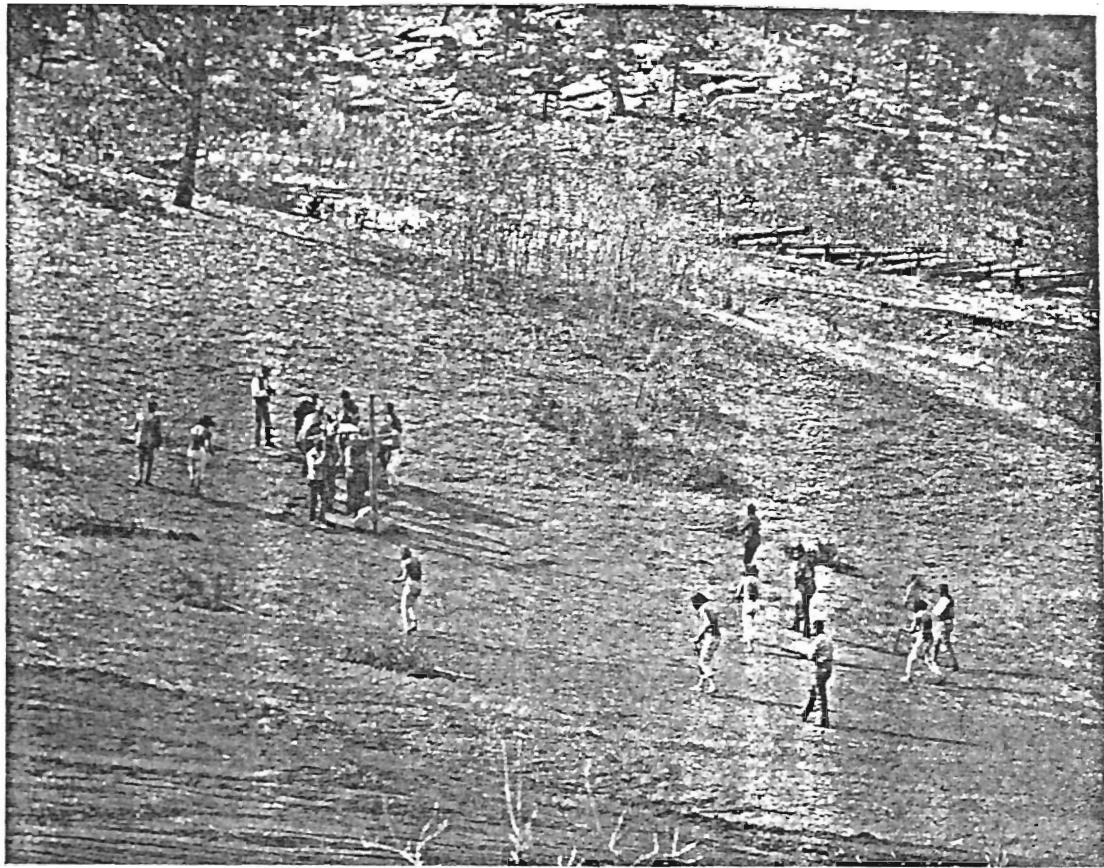
Southwest.

A Revelation of the Penitentes.

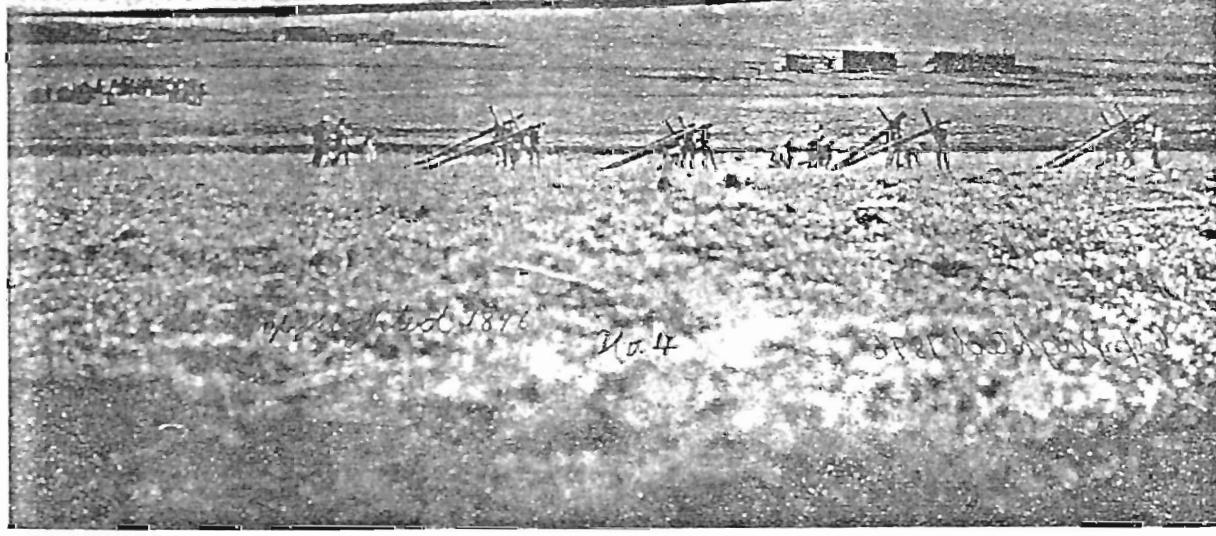
BOSTON

AMERICAN CITIZEN CO.

1894.

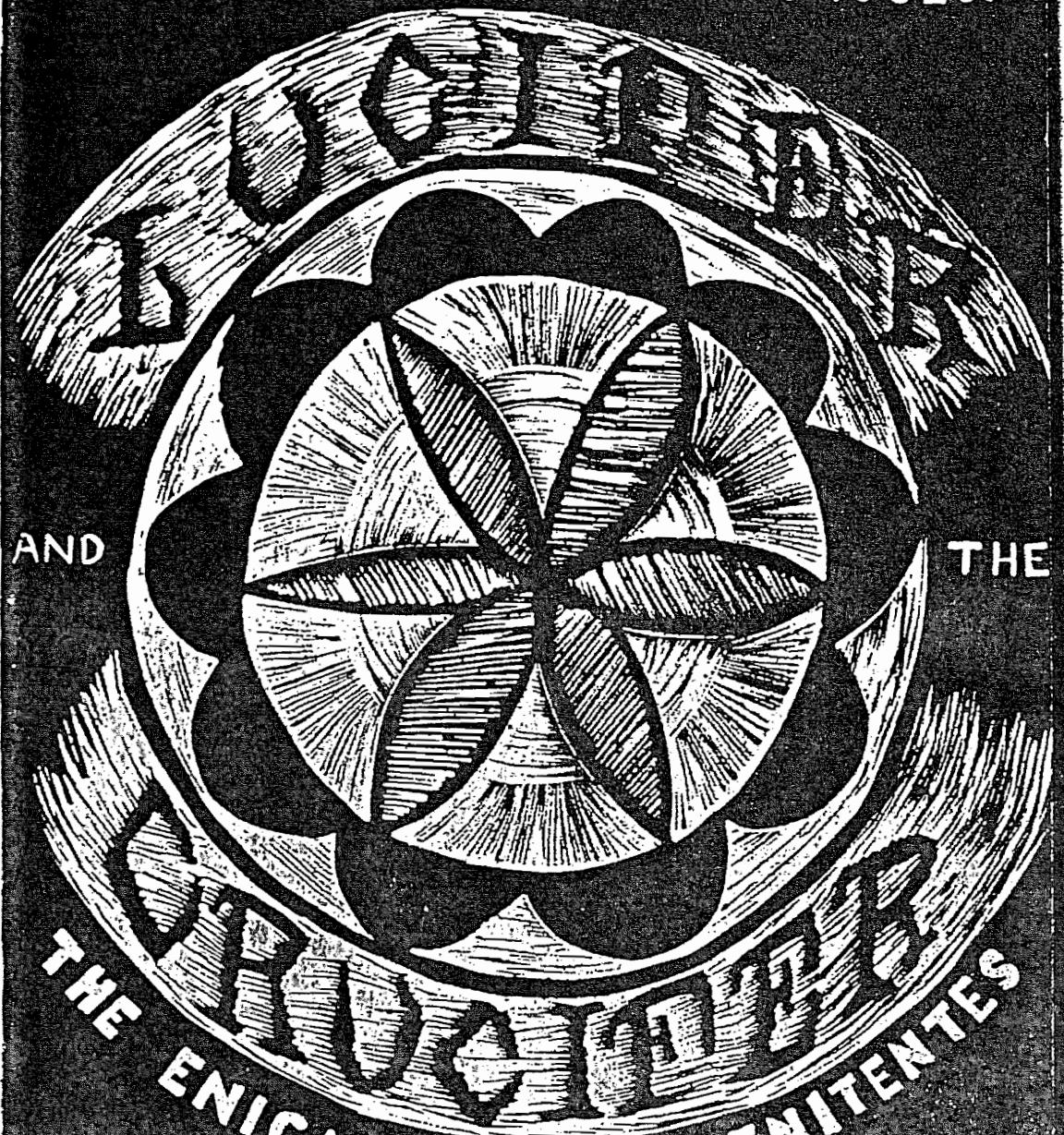


Penitente procession, with flagellants, approaching the Calvary. Photograph taken about 1896 by E. M. Cosner near Wagon Mound, New Mexico. Courtesy State Historical Society of Colorado.



Penitente procession with flagellants and cross-bearers. Photograph taken about 1896 by E. M. Cosner near Wagon Mound, New Mexico. Courtesy State Historical Society of Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS FINE ARTS
CENTER TAYLOR MUSEUM



AND

THE

THE ENIGMA OF THE PENITENTES

GEORGE RICHARD
AND
MILLS GROVE

and stamped it down, while a stout fellow steadied each guy-rope.

A large rock was next placed five feet from the foot of the cross, and another Penitente in cotton drawers and headbag was led out, with a huge stack of cactus so tightly lashed upon his back that he could not move his hands at all, and scarcely his legs. He lay down with his feet against the cross and his head pillow'd upon the stone, while the mass of *entraña* kept his back sixteen or eighteen inches above the ground. Even this was not a tight enough fit to suit him, and he had a large flat stone brought and crowded under the cactus, so as to press it still more cruelly against his back.

Meantime, in gracious response to my request, the *Hermano Mayor* had paced off thirty feet from the foot of the cross, that I might come nearer and get a larger picture. And there we stood facing each other, the crucified and I—the one playing with the most wonderful toy of modern progress, the other racked by the most barbarous device of twenty centuries ago.

For thirty-one minutes by the watch the poor wretch upon the cross and he on the bed of thorns kept their places. A deathly hush was upon the crowd. Even the unwilling *pito* was still. The millstream spilt its music upon the rough old wheel, now locked and unresponsive. The fresh breeze rustled among the piñons on the steep mountain-side a few rods away. The undimmed afternoon sun flooded the rugged cañon with strange glory. Across the brook a chubby prairie dog, statuesquesly perpendicular, watched the ghastly scene and barked

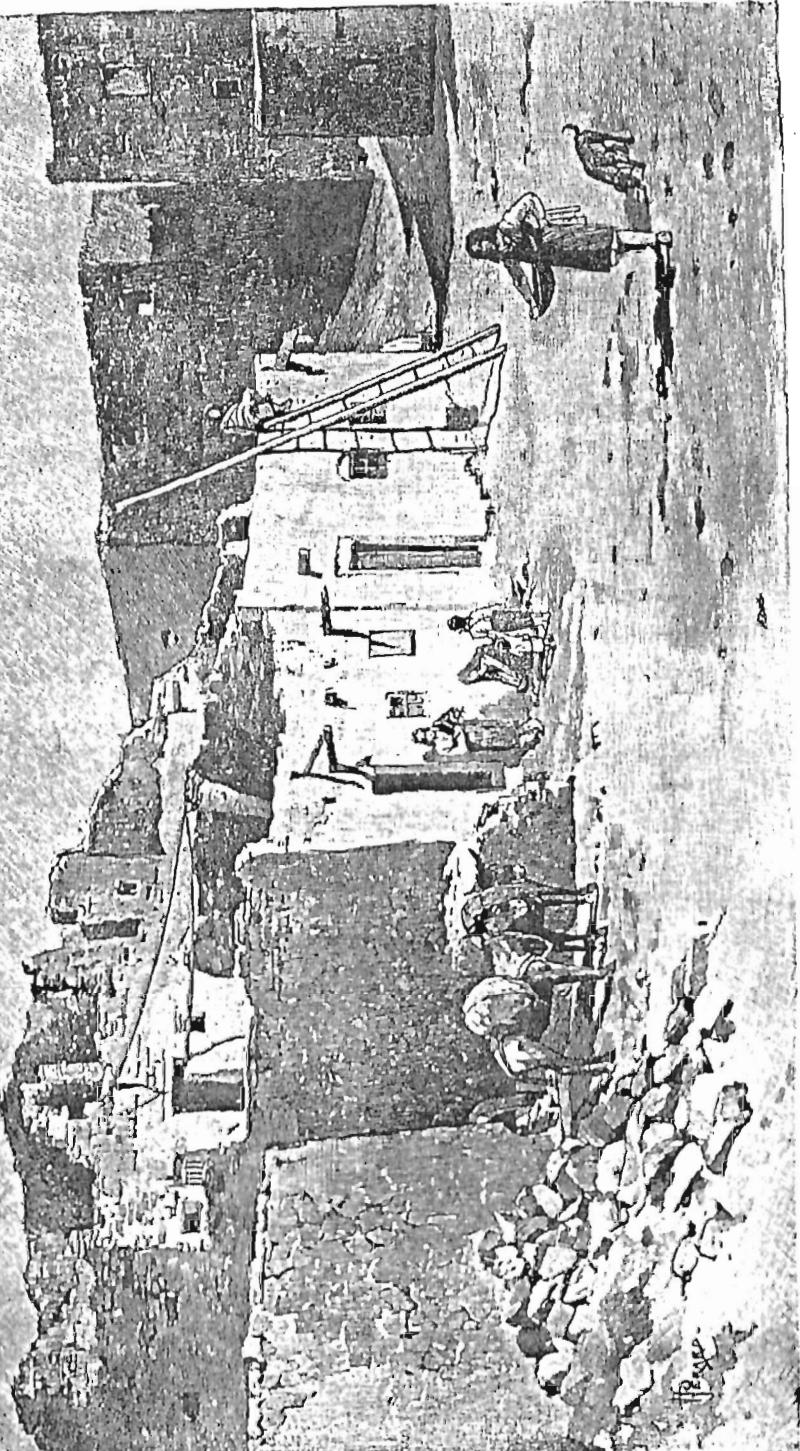


MELITO.

JESÚS MURRAL, JOSÉ SALAZAR, PELAMEROS, CUSTO, "CLATE."

CRUCIFIXION OF A PENITENTE, SAN MATEO, N. M., MARCH 30, 1888.

JUAN BACA.



SUN, SILENCE, AND ADOBE.

THE
LAND OF POCO TIEMPO

BY
CHARLES F. LUMMIS

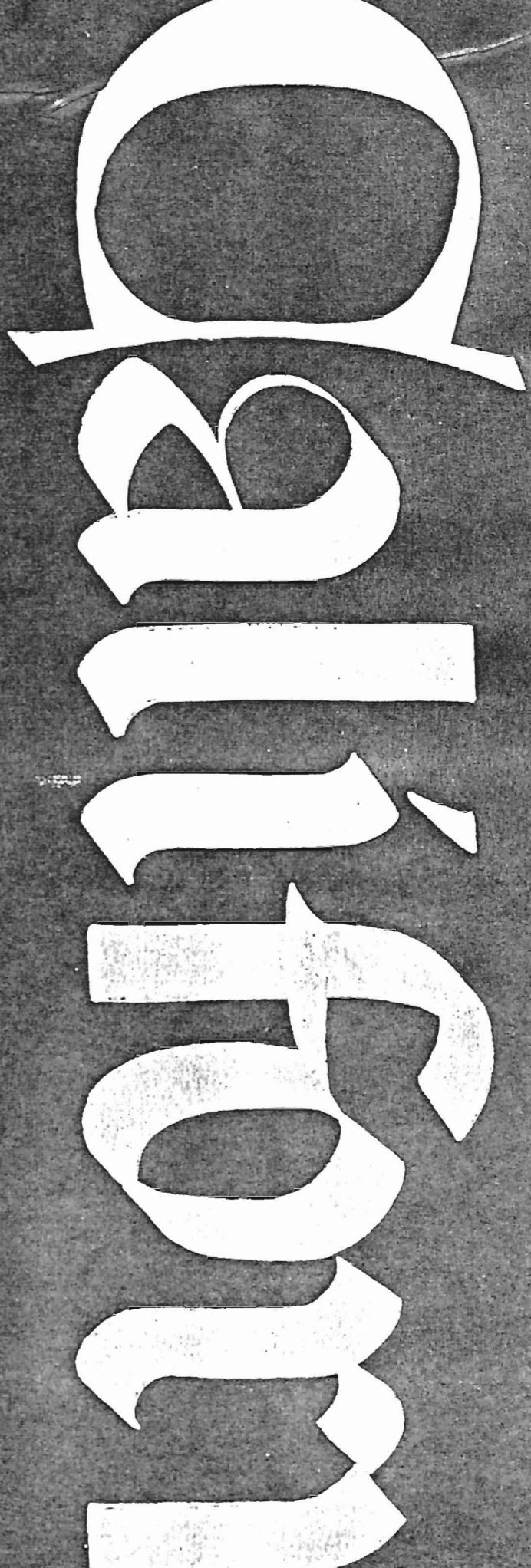
ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
1928

The text of the calligraphic inscription inscribed by Mark Argetsinger that spans the gallery is taken from the "Hymn to the Statehood of New Mexico" remembered by an 81 year old Hispano in Leyva, New Mexico in 1951. Its first chorus translates:

The Union forever!
Let it be proclaimed
Maintaining always
A Union of equality.
Now the New Mexicans
Rejoice in happiness.
Glory! Long live liberty!

Case 5



CALIFORNIOS was the term used by the Spanish families sent to the remote province that today comprises Southern California and Arizona. They went mostly against their will, either as soldiers or as exiled convicts and were urged on by promises of government subsidies in cash, food, clothing, tools and livestock. California's extreme isolation prevented it from being colonized until 250 years after the first Spanish settlement in America. The Spanish explorers showed only a perfunctory interest in the coast and it was not until José de Gálvez sent Junipero Serra and Gaspar de Portola into the remote area to set up a system of missions that the Spanish finally arrived in 1769 -- almost two centuries after the Hispano settlements in New Mexico. The Californios barely survived until overland contact was made with Mexico through Arizona late in the 18th century. And it was not until the province was Mexican and the missions were secularized in 1834 and lands distributed to Spanish ranchers that a brief idyllic rancho interlude brought California its reputation for abundance and leisure. The Anglo rush to California the following decade virtually overwhelmed the original Spanish population, though a few families can still trace their histories back to the difficult days under Spanish rule. But the overwhelming majority of Spanish-surnamed Californians today are Chicanos of recent Mexican origin. In 1820 the Spanish population of California numbered about 2000. On the eve of the American conquest, after twenty-five years under Mexico, there were only 8,000 Spanish inhabitants.

Here Fernando Cortez looks out from the 1532 Cologne edition of his De Insulis Nuper Inventis which contains Latin versions of his second and third letters. The conqueror of Mexico turned his attention almost immediately to the exploration of the "South Sea" and most particularly its northern coast. Stories soon arrived of an abundance of pearls and precious stones on an island named "California" where lived Amazons. In 1529 Cortez obtained the sanction of the crown for his searches for the island, and in 1535 actually landed in lower California. In 1539, having dispatched Francisco de Ulloa to explore upper California, Cortez returned to Spain to receive permission to continue his explorations, but died before a return was possible.

The map of New Spain in this 1562 Ptolemy shows California no longer an island but united with the unexplored area of the seven cities of Cibola.

The Grenville Kane Collection



IMP.

Tertia Ferdinandi Co-

tesii Bac. Caesar. et Lath. Rajesta.

IN NOVA MARIS OCEANI HYPANIA GEN-
ralis præfecti p̄clara Narratio, In qua Celebris Ciuitatis Temix-
titani expugnatio, aliarūq; Prouintiarū, que desceerant recuper-
ratio continetur, In quartū expugnatione, recuperatione q; Præfe-
ctus, una cum Hyspanis Victorias ceterna memoria dignas con-
sequutus est, præterea In ea Mare del Sur Cortesium detexisse re-
cēset, quod nos Australe Indicū Pelagus putam⁹, & alias innute
ras Prouintias Auriñdinis, Vnionibus, Variisq; Gemmarum
generibus refertas, Et postremo illis innotuisse in eis quoq; Aro-
matac ontineri, Per Doctorē Petrum Sauorgnanū Foroiuliensem
Reueñ, in Christo patris dñi Iо. de Reuelles Episcopi Viénensis
Secretarium Ex Hispano ydiomate In Latinum Versa,

Oraeflara ferdinandi.

Lortesū de Roua maris Oceani Hy
spaña Narratio Sacratissimo. ac Inuictissi

mo Carolo Romanorū Imperatori semper Augusto, Hyspa
niarū. & ē Regi Anno Domini. M. D. XX. transmissa:

In qua Continentur Plurima scitu, & admiratione
digna Circa egregias earū puintiarū Vrbes, In-
colarū mores, puerorū Sacrificia, & Religiosas
personas, Potissimumq; de Celebri Ciuitate

Temixtitani Variisq; illi⁹ mirabilib⁹, que
legētē mirifice delectabūt p Doctore

Petri⁹ sanguognanū Foro Iuliensē

Reuen. D. Ioan. de Reuelles

Episco. Viénensis Secretariū

ex Hispano Idi

omate in lati
nū versa

ANNO Dni. M. D. XXIII. KL. Martii:

Cum Gratia, & Priuilegio.

LA GEOGRAFIA DI CLAUDIO TOLOMEO ALESSANDRINO,

Nuouamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano,
DA GIROLAMO RUSCELLI,

Con Espositioni del medesimo, particolari di luogo in luogo, & universal sopra tutto il libro, et sopra tutta la GEOGRAFIA, o modo di far la descrittione di tutto il mondo.

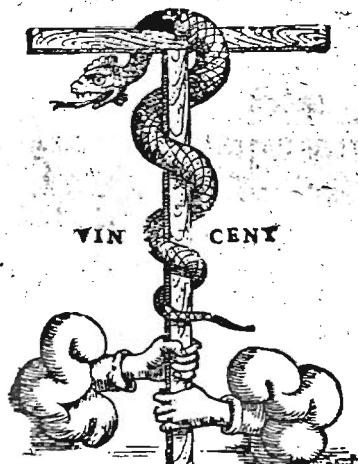
Et con nuove & bellissime figure in istampe di rame, oue, oltre alle XXVI antiche di Tolomeo, se ne son aggiunte XXXVI altre delle moderne. CON la carta da naviare, & col modo d'intenderla, & d'adoperarla.

Aggiuntoui un pieno discorso di M. GIOSEPPE Moletto Matematico. Nel quale si dichiarano tutti i termini & le regole appartenenti alla Geografia.

Et con una nuova & copiosa Tavola di nomi antichi, dichiarati co i nomi moderni, & con molte altre cose utilissime & necessarie, che ciascuno leggendo potrà conoscere:

AL SACRATISSIMO ET SEMPRE FELICISSIMO
IMPERATOR FERDINANDO PRIMO.

Con priuilegio dell'Illustrissimo Senato Veneto, et
d'altri Principi per anni XV.



IN VENETIA,

Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi, M. D. LXI.

Miguel Venegas's two volume A Natural and Civil History of California . . . London, 1759, follows by only one year the Spanish edition issued at Madrid.

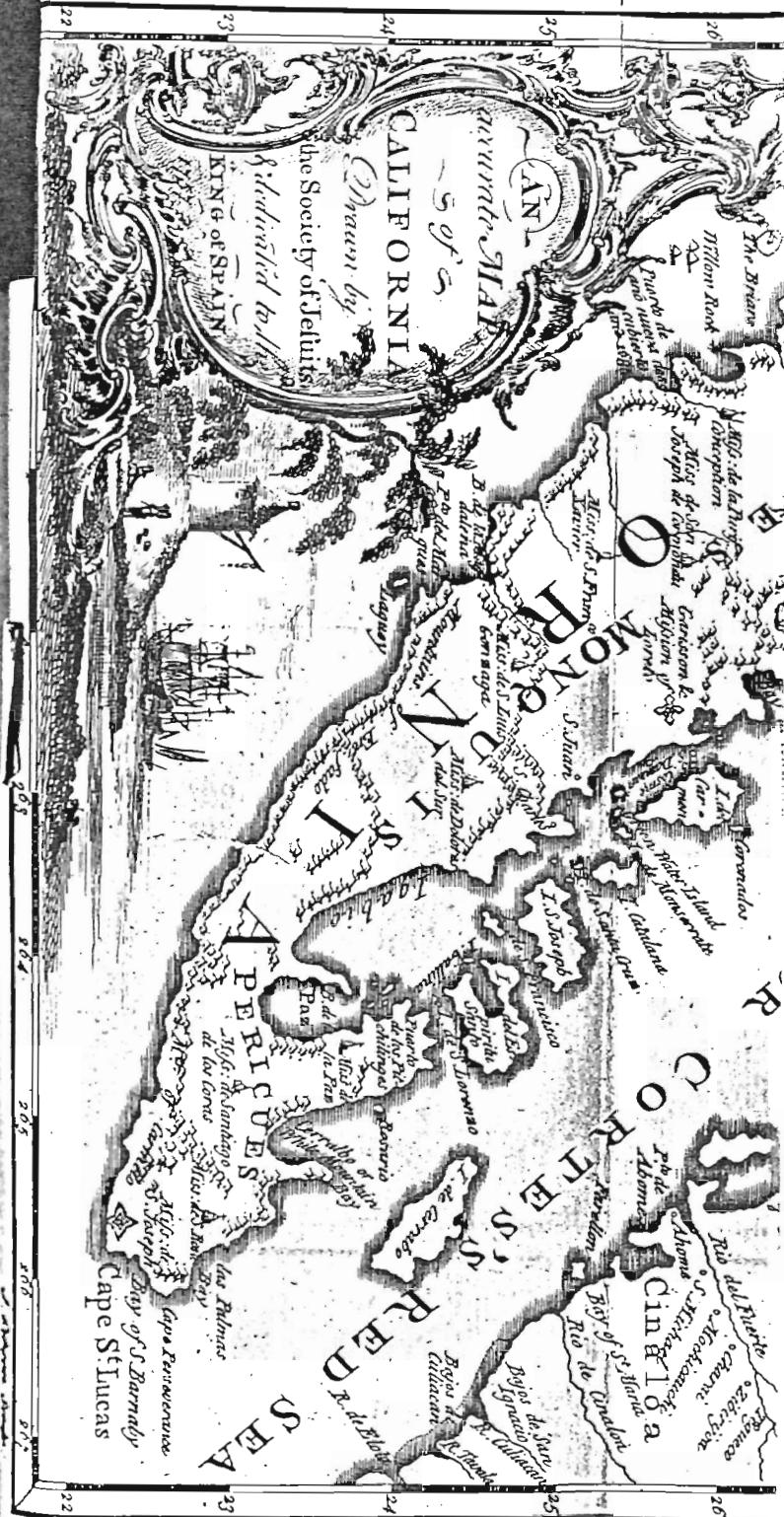
The broadsheet, signed by José Manuel de Herrera and dated 21 May 1822, shows the attempt to apply the polities of the remote Empire of Iturbide to the distant problems of California. A year later the new Plan de la constitucion Politica de la Nacion Mexican (Mexico 1823), offered California a numbering of its inhabitants and still another political form.

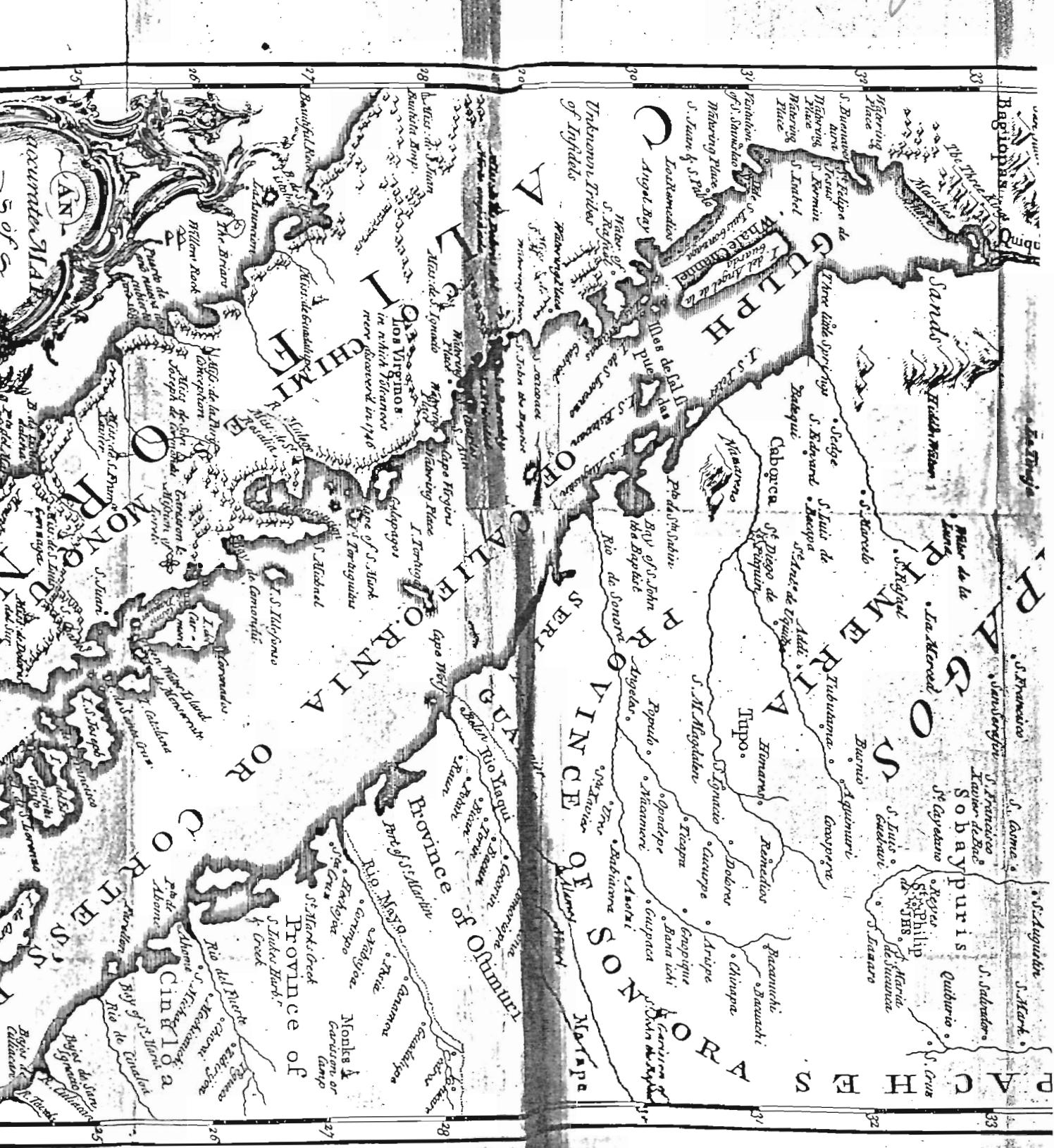
Gifts of Hans Kraus, Philip Ashton Rollins and the Friends of the Library

CALIFORNIA. 53

In making the corrections which observations

Accidents of the Gulf of California, its coasts, and islands.





Women of California Bonaparte to Vol. I.



Men of California

T. S. Board
A NATURAL and CIVIL
HISTOR Y
M. F. Baker July 2 O.F. 1805

CALIFORNIA:

CONTAINING

An accurate Description of that COUNTRY,
Its Soil, Mountains, Harbours, Lakes, Rivers,
and Seas; its Animals, Vegetables, Minerals,
and famous Fishery for Pearls.

THE
CUSTOMS of the INHABITANTS,
Their Religion, Government, and Manner of Living,
before their Conversion to the Christian Religion by
the missionary Jesuits.

TOGETHER WITH
Accounts of the several Voyages and Attempts made for
settling California, and taking actual Surveys of that
Country, its Gulf, and Coast of the South-Sea.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
Copper Plates, and an accurate Map of the Country and
the adjacent Seas.

Translated from the original Spanish of MIGUEL VENE-
GAS, a Mexican Jesuit, published at Madrid 1758.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL I.

LONDON:

Printed for JAMES RIVINGTON and JAMES FLETCHER,
at the Oxford Theatre, in Pater-Noster-Row. 1759.

PRIMERA
SECRETARÍA
de Estado.

La Regencia del Imperio se ha servido dirigirme el Decreto que sigue.

La Regencia del Imperio, habilitada interinamente para su gobierno durante la falta del Emperador, á todos los que las presentes vieran y entendieren, SABED: Que el Soberano Congreso constituyente Mexicano ha decretado lo siguiente.

„En la Corte de Mexico á diez y nueve de Mayo de mil ochocientos veinte y dos, segundo de la Independencia. El Soberano Congreso constituyente Mexicano congregado en sesión extraordinaria, motivada por las ocurrencias de la noche anterior, y parte que de ellas dió el Generalísimo Almirante, con remision de varios documentos que se transcriben en la Acta de este dia, oídas las aclamaciones del Pueblo conformes á la voluntad general del Congreso y de la Nación, teniendo en consideracion que las Cortes de España, por Decreto inserto en la Gaceta de Madrid de trece y catorce de Febrero último, han declarado nulo el Tratado de Córdoba y que por lo mismo es llegado el caso de que no obligue su cumplimiento á la Nación Mexicana, quedando esta en la libertad que el artículo tercero de dicho Tratado concede al Soberano Congreso constituyente de este Imperio, para nombrar Emperador por la renuncia ó no admision de los alli llamados, ha tenido á bien elegir para Emperador Constitucional del Imperio Mexicano, al Sr. D. Agustín de Iturbide, primero

14.

En la de Zacatecas	153.300.
En la de Veracruz	156.000.
En la de S. Luis	334.900.
En la de Durango	159.700.
En la de Sonora	121.400.
En la de Nuevo México	40.200.
En la alta California	9.000.
En la nueva California	15.600.
Total	990.100.

Suponiendo la segunda cámara compuesta como se quiere de dos ó tres representantes por cada provincia, resultaría que 990.100 individuos tendrían más diputados que 4.349.800: resultaría que en quinto de la población tendría más votos que cuatro quintos de ella misma misma: resultaría que el máximo de ciudadanos estaría sometido al mínimo cuando los diputados de las provincias menos pobladas opinasen de diverso modo que los representantes de las de mayor población.

15.

Desde 803, en que Humbold hizo sus cálculos ha habido sin duda mutaciones grandes en la población. Pero si se ha aumentado la de unas provincias debe haber crecido la de otras; y los resultados serán siempre demostrativos de la injusticia escandalosa de dar a la memoria más sufragios que á la mayoría.

Si en N. España hay ocho millones de almas y se elige un diputado por 60q habrá en la primera cámara 133: y si para la otra da 3 cada provincia, habrá 45 en la segunda. Supóngase que veinte y tres diputados de la segunda reprobaren un proyecto admitido por los 133 de la primera, en este caso 23 votos triunfarían de 155 y las leyes más bárbaras acordadas por la mayoría podrían ser repelidas por el menor número.

El carácter de impetuosidad que se supone en un Congreso numeroso, se moderaría por una ley sabia que le obligue á una marcha circumspecta y detenida, por el Senado que tiene derecho para reclamar las infracciones de la constitución, por la opinión

PLAN

DE LA CONSTITUCION POLITICA

DE LA NACION MEXICANA.

AÑO DE 1823.

Imprenta Nacional del Supremo Gobierno,
en Palacio.

Whilst these reports were sending to Madrid, and his majesty's final resolution expected at Mexico, the father provincial Escobar sent circular letters by father Juan Antonio Balthazar, visitor general of the missions, directing every missionary to send a short account of his mission, its beginning, progress, and present condition, in order to lay before his majesty. He also directed, that a fresh survey should be taken by sea of the coasts of the gulf of California; and likewise that the new entrances should be attempted towards the Gila. The missionaries of California accordingly drew up their narratives, and of them we have made use in the compilation of our work. Besides what has been already inserted, I shall add that in the year 1745, the missions, visitation-towns, and missionaries in California were as follows:

I. Nuestra Senora de Loretto, in 25° .
30 min. also the royal garrison, and the place where the barks deliver their lading. The missionary father Gaspar de Truxillo.

II. San Xavier.—Father Miguel del Barco.—

Its villages or towns are

1. San Xavier, in 25° . 30 min.
2. Santa Rosalia, 7 leagues W.
3. S. Miguel, 8 leagues N.
4. S. Augustine, 10 leagues S. E.
5. Dolores, 2 leagues E.

6.

6. San Pablo, 8 leagues N. W.

III. Nuestra Senora de los Dolores del Sur, formerly San Juan Baptista Malibat, or Ligui.—Father Clemente Guillen.—Villages—

1. Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, 24° .
30 min.

2. La Concepcion de Nuestra Senora.

3. La Incarnacion de el Verbo.

4. La Santissima Trinidad.

5. La Redencion.

6. La Resurrecion.

IV. San Luis Gonsaga.—Father Lamberto Hotel.—Villages—

1. San Luis Gonsaga, in 25° .

2. San Juan Nepomuceno.

3. Santa Maria Magdalena, in the bay of its name.

V. San Joseph de Comondu—without a missionary, on account of the death of father Francisco Xavier Wagner, on the 12th of October 1744, in the interim, served by father Druet.—Villages—

1. San Joseph, in 26° .

2. Another village, 1 league W.

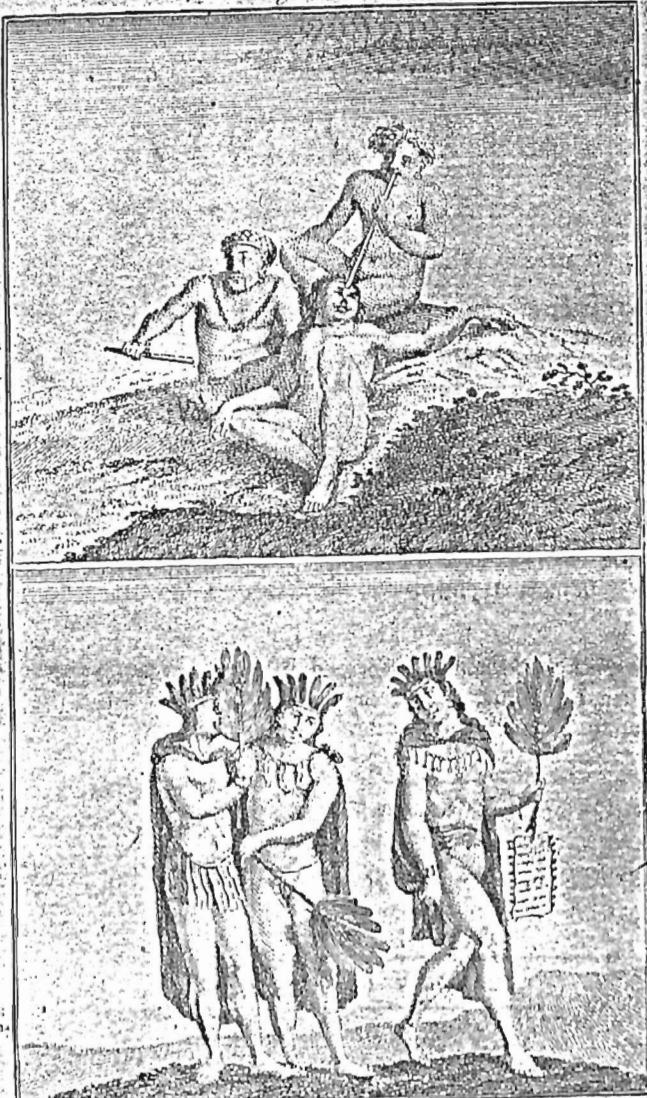
3. Another, 7 leagues N.

4. Another, 10 leagues E. on the shore.

VI. Santa Rosalia Mulege.—Father Pedro Maria Nascimben.—Villages—

1. Santa Rosalia, in 26° . 50 min.

The Manner of curing the Sick in California
From the Vol. II.



Sorcerers of California.

J. B. Buckler

A NATURAL and CIVIL

H I S T O R Y

W. F. Baker, July 2. 1745.

C A L I F O R N I A :

C O N T A I N I N G

An accurate Description of that COUNTRY,

Its Soil, Mountains, Harbours, Lakes, Rivers,
and Seas; its Animals, Vegetables, Minerals,
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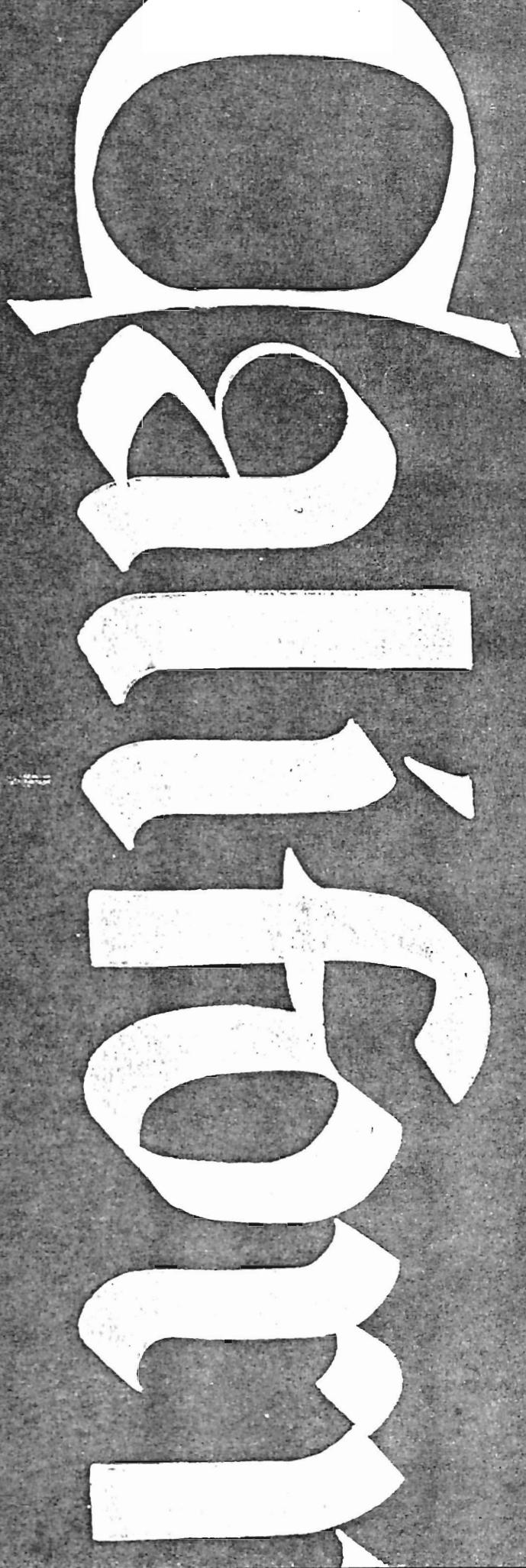
I N T W O V O L U M E S .

V O L II,

L O N D O N :

Printed for JAMES RIVINGTON and JAMES FLETCHER,
at the Oxford Theatre, in Pater-Noster-Row. 1759.

Case 6



Princeton's own Robert Field Stockton, "Conqueror of California," writes in his letter book, kept aboard the U. S. S. Princeton, of the raising of the United States flag over California in 1846.

The drawing made on the spot by William H. Meyers is reproduced in Naval Sketches of the War in California (New York, 1939).

102 Ciudad de los Angeles.
August 28th 1846.

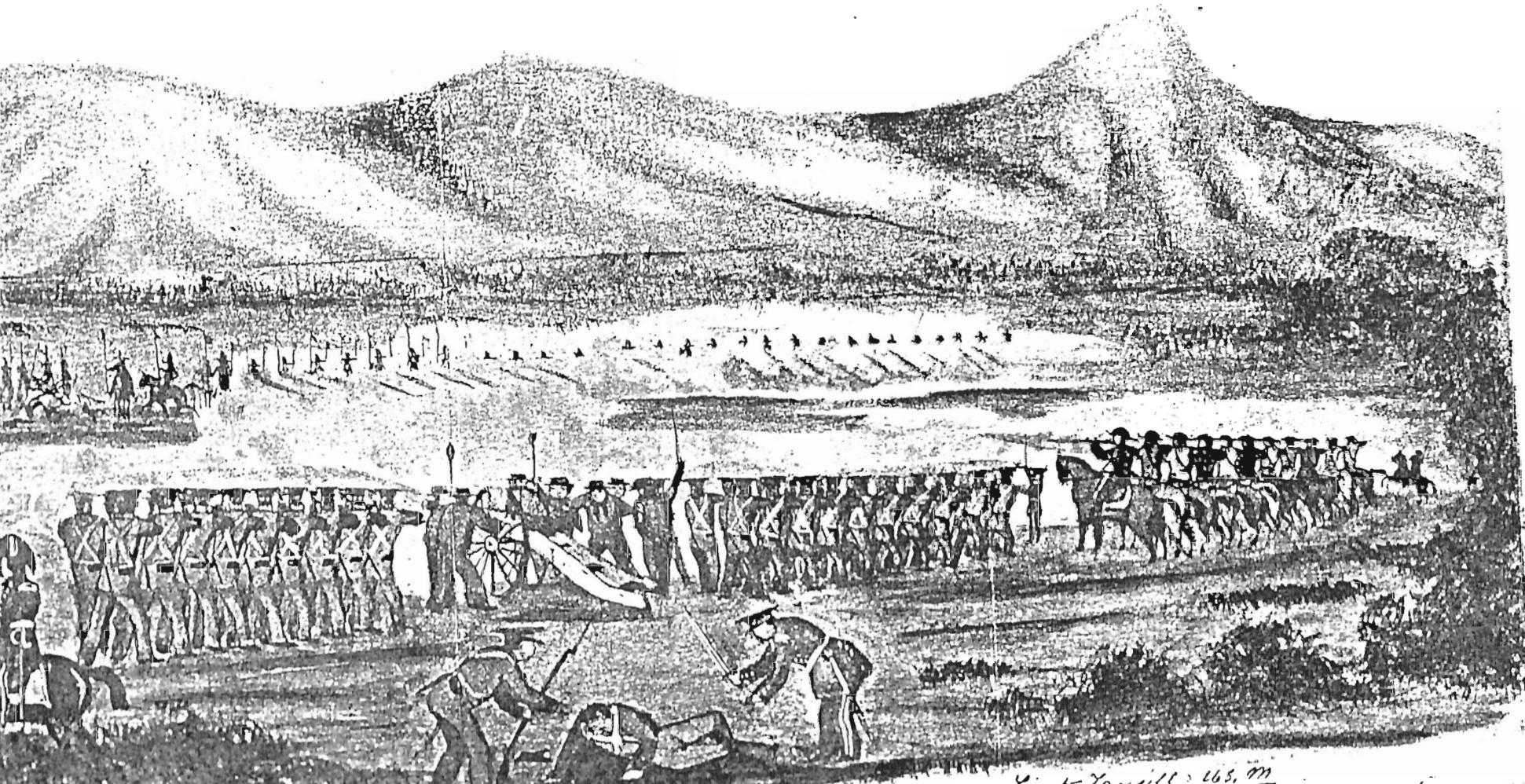
212.

You have already been informed of my having on the 2^d of July, assumed the command of the United States Forces on the west coast of Mexico.

I have more the honor to inform you, that the flag of the United States is flying from every commanding position in the Territory of California; and that this rich and beautiful country belongs to the United States, and is forever free from Mexican dominion.

On the day after I took this command I organized the California Battalion of mounted riflemen, by the appointment of all the necessary officers; and received them as volunteers into the service of the United States. Captain Fremont was appointed Major, and Lieutenant Gilpin Captain of the Battalion.

The next day, they were embarked
on board the flag-ship of our友人, known
as Don Diez, and sailed from Hon-
tong for San Diego; that they might be
joined to the southward of the Mex-
ican shores amounting to 800 men, under
General Berastegui and Governor Pico, and
who were well fortified at the "Camp of
the 44" miles from this city.



modern U.S. Marines

Sailor Martin De Young 11 3rd
Arrived in California - Mayord - Capt Smith
Married Mayord
Family Sketches of the War in California

NAVAL
SKETCHES
OF THE WAR IN
CALIFORNIA

REPRODUCING TWENTY-EIGHT DRAWINGS MADE IN 1846-47
BY WILLIAM H. MEYERS
GUNNER ON THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR DALE



DESCRIPTIVE TEXT BY CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX, U.S.N.
INTRODUCTION BY
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK :: RANDOM HOUSE

1939

CONSTITUCION

DEL

ESTADO

DE

CALIFORNIA.

ANNO

SAN FRANCISCO:

IMPRENTA DEL OFICIO DE ALTA CALIFORNIA.

1849.

PROCEDIMIENTOS DE LA CONVENCION.

SÁBADO, 1º. DE SEPTIEMBRE, DE 1849.

En consecuencia de la Proclama del GOBERNADOR RILEY, fecha 3, de junio último, la Convencion para formar la Constitucion de Estado para California, se reunió en Colton Hall, en el pueblo de Monterey, á las 12 del dia el Sábado 1º. de Septiembre de 1849.

Se presentáron y tomáron asiento los siguientes delegados, á saber:

Distrito de San José.—Kimball H. Dimmick, J. D. Hoppe, José Aram, Antonio M. Pico.

Distrito de Monterey.—H. Wager Halleck, Tomas O. Larkin.

Distrito de Sonoma.—Roberto Semple.

Distrito de San Joaquin.—J. McHenry Hollingsworth.

Distrito de San Luis Obispo.—Enrique A. Teft.

Distrito de San Diego.—Enrique Hill.

A mocion del Sor. HALLECK, se nombró Presidente *pro tempore* al Sor. Kimball H. Dimmick.

A mocion del. Sor. DIMMICK, se nombró Secretario *pro tempore* al Sor. Enrique A. Teft.

Despues de lo cual, visto que no habia *quorum* presente, á mocion del Sor. HALLECK, se suspendió la Convencion para reunirse de nuevo el lunes tres de Septiembre de 1849, á las 12 del dia.

LUNES 3 DE SEPTIEMBRE, 1849.

Se reunió la Convencion segun se había acordado. El Reverendo S. H. Willey hizo las preses.

Se leyeron las minutas de la Sesión del Sábado y fueron approbadas.

El Presidente anuncio el recibo de una comunicacion del Gobernador, por medio del Secretario de Estado, transmitiendo el resultado de las elecciones de los varios Distritos de California, junto con los nombres de los Delegados elegidos. El Secretario de la Convencion leyó dicha comunicacion, que es como sigue:

DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO DE CALIFORNIA, }
MONTEREY, SEPTIEMBRE 3, 1849. }

Al Honorable K. H. Dimmick, Presidente de la Convención:

Señor: Tengo el honor de transmitir a V. por órden del Gobernador, todas las relaciones que hasta esta fecha se han recibido sobre la elección de Delegados en los varios Distritos para la Convención general. Estos documentos están marcados desde el número 1, hasta el 51, inclusive. Como son originales, y contienen los votos para la elección de empleados de la ciudad y distritos, como para la de los Delegados á la Convención, se espera que serán conservados cuidadosamente, y que se devolverán á esta oficina tan pronto como ese Honorable Cuerpo haya completado su organización.

De los informes aparece que en los varios Distritos se han elegido los siguientes Delegados:

RELACION

DE

LOS DEBATES

DE LA "

CONVENCION DE CALIFORNIA,

SOBRE LA

FORMACION DE LA CONSTITUCION DE ESTADO,

EN SETIEMBRE Y OCTUBRE DE 1849.

POR J. ROSS BROWNE.

NUEVA YORK:

IMPRENTA DE S. W. BENEDICT, No. 16, CALLE DE SPRUCE.

1851.

This letter from Stockton, as Commander of the "Pacific Squadron," was written from the "Harbor of San Diego, April 20th, 1847." "Palmer House," Princeton University's guest quarters, was built for Commodore Stockton by his father as a wedding gift.

Lent by Alexander Wainwright

U. S. Frigate Congress
Harbor of San Diego
Wednesday 20th 1847

P.S.

The Schooner Julia has just arrived, and having all the accounts ready, I hope to be able to get out of the Harbor on Saturday. The Barque Moscow who took some U. S. Troops to Santa Barbara came in here yesterday leaking badly. From (as it is conjectured) a hole in her bottom. The Captain has requested immediate aid, and we are now busy in preparing to "heave her out." This may perhaps detain our little next Tuesday. I am very anxious to see you and most sincerely hope you will not go to sea before I reach Monterey.

In the mean time, permit me to suggest to you to send the Congress to Callao for money. I can probably go sooner than either of the Sloops, and they can no doubt perform any service which may likely be required from this ship during my absence.

Faithfully
W. F. Stockton
W. F. Stockton
W. S. M.

Fr.
Commander & James Biddle
Commanding Pacific Squadron

YA HUYEN LOS YANKEES COBARDES, E HINCADOS PIDEN PERDON.

*O vivir siempre libres,
o morir en el campo como buenos!!*

Muerte...! guerra...! sangre...! odio y maldicion! he aquí la divisa que debemos portar en las actuales circunstancias, contra el comun enemigo, contra el pirata yankee. Potosinos, la hora del combate se acerca, la hora de abatir su altanero orgullo, ya llego, y la hora en fin, del triunfo, y de hacerlo morder el polvo de la tierra, ya ha sonado. Hoy vemos colocados al frente del denodado ejército, á los valientes generales que han de salvarnos, y á los que han de arrastrar al enemigo, á la muerte. Si, potosinos, los dignos generales Valencia, Alvarez, Mejia, Salas, Urrea y otros, serán los que el fiero yankee encuentre en el campo del honor, y Santa-Anna con las riendas del gobierno en la mano, dictará las providencias convenientes, para confundir al enemigo. ¿Todavía no alentais? ¿No os llenais de regocijo y contento al ver á tan valientes esfudillos á la cabeza del ejército? ¿No os congratulais vosotros mismos al ver á los valientes, sureños, empuñar el machete, abandonar su hogar pacífico, para venir á unirse á sus hermanos, ofrecer su existencia á su cara patria; al sostener de nuestra independencia, de nuestra cara libertad, de nuestras leyes, de nuestra religion, y volar contentos para el campo del honor á yerter gustoosos su sangre, como si de nuevo volvieran al año de 1820? Qué recuerdo mas glorioso para todos? Formemos un solo cuerpo, sigamos ciegamente al invicto Valencia, ayudémosle á los esfuerzos y sacrificios que emprenderá para el combate, y triunfaremos. No depositemos en nuestros pechos la duda, no desconfiemos del éxito del combate, tampoco pensemos en que dejamos á la madre, á la esposa y á los hijos en el abandono, antes bien pensemos que vamos á darles libertad, que vamos á defenderlos de la ignorancia y de la infame marca de la esclavitud, que de nuevo quieren ponernos los altaneros yankees. ¡Llor al triunfo! ¡Llor al valor! que los mirais cuidados huir, abandonar los puntos en que por compasion los habian dejado nuestros valientes soldados, y precipitarse á las márgenes del océano á buscar asilo á su maldad á su hipocresia, á su pillage y cobardia? ¿Por qué están tan impasibles? ¿por qué no avanzan á San Luis, que se les reserva para teatro de la venganza nacional? ¿Crees que son valientes? os equivocais; las solas miras del sordido interes, los ha arrastrado y precipitado á la injusta invasion que pretendian; pero ya tocan el imposible, y no les queda mas consuelo que sumergirse en la tristeza y pesar,

*A la guerra me lleva
mi necesidad,
si tuviera dineros
no fuera en verdad.*

He aquí la justicia que tienen para la guerra que nos han declarado: la sed del oro, y de las riquezas que la naturaleza ha prodigado á nuestra patria; pero hoy repito, lloran su infortunio, porque ya no les queda mas recurso, que humillarse cobardes y pedir hincados el perdón á nuestra cara patria, que con tanta injusticia han ultrajado. Ahora es tiempo paisanos, de destruirlos; ellos han caido como peces al anzuelo, ó como el raton á la ratonera. ¿Pensaba el miserable Scott avanzar mucho con entrar á Puebla? pues hoy yo os respondo de su arrepentimiento, porque entró allí para sepultarse en la ruina, y ya puede esclamar.

*Las uvas están muy altas
joh parral del infortunio
al entrar, entramos muchos
al salir, saldrá ninguno.*

Tales serán las miras de los valientes generales que se hallan á su frente; y otro tanto en igualdad de circunstancias, le pasará á Taylor, cuando sepa que el bizarro general Valencia lo espera ardiente en ira y en corage para aplacar en él la sed de sangre que lo devora.

Si potosinos, al combate, al triunfo, á la gloria queréis ver á nuestros primeros héroes? queréis estrecharlos contra vuestro corazon? marchad, y cuando os veais al frente del imbécil yankee, romped su corazon, pasad sobre sus cadáveres á recibir el abrazo con que os brindan un Morelos, un Aldama, un Abasolo ect. ect.; el padre, el hijo y el hermano que murieron en el campo de honor por nuestra independencia; allí os llama Iturbide, el padre de la libertad con los brazos abiertos. ¡Que gloria para el pueblo libre decirle: „Padre de la patria, la libertad que nos diste, los grillos que nos quitaste, querian hoy de nuevo oprimirnos por una detestable nacion; pero tus hijos, los valientes potosinos te deben este don, y han sabido derramar su sangre para regar con ella tu sepulcro antes que permitir jamás que se profane tu sagrado nombre.” Que regocijo para estos inmortales héroes sacrificados por nuestra libertad, cuando vean la gratitud, el patriotismo de sus hijos, y que derraman su sangre para sostener la justa causa porque antes ellos la vertieron, y que conservan á toda costa sus sagrados nombres grabados en la historia, sin la fuga marcha de cobardes.

A distinguished Californio, Andronico Antonio Vallejo, looks out from M. B. Emparan's, The Vallejos of California (San Francisco, 1968) across the Spanish versions of the 1849 California Constitution, the Relacion de Los Debats de la Covencion de California (Nueva York, 1851), a Mexican broadside of the period blasting Yankees and attempting to repair some badly bruised Mexican pride.

Gifts of Hans Kraus, the Sterling Morton Fund and the Friends of the Library

Andronico Antonio Vallejo

The second son of Alferez Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, Comandante of the Presidio of San Francisco and of his young wife Dona Francisca Benicia Carrillo, was born on April 28, 1834 at the lonely outpost, Castillo de San Joaquin, guarding the entrance to San Francisco Bay. This was one year before the founding of Yerba Buena, the site of the future metropolitan San Francisco.

The infant was given the classical name of "Andronico," the same name had been bestowed on the Vallejos' first born, who had died a few months before. Andronico the second was baptized on May 2nd at the Mission Dolores. At the age of fourteen months, he was brought to Sonoma by his parents. No home awaited them, so the little family was forced to find dwelling place in the abandoned San Francisco Solano Mission. There was ample room, as the principal house of this mission contained twenty-seven rooms.

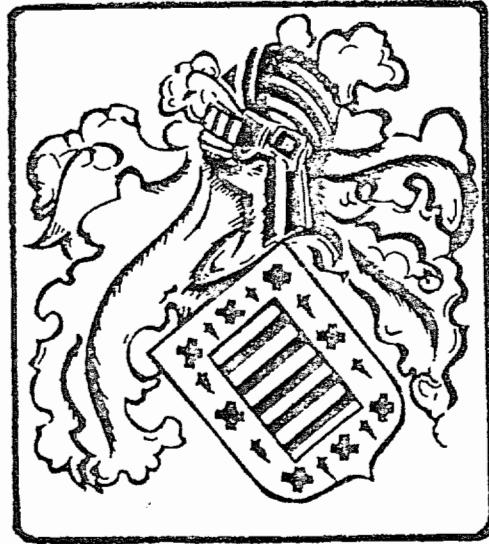
The father of Andronico was away much of the time, building an empire and amassing his own personal fortune. Andronico's early years were therefore spent mostly in the company of his young mother; the educational details being left to tutors who lived in the Vallejos' new home, the adobe Casa Grande, west of the barracks and mission.

Spanish was spoken in the Vallejo household, but, during Andronico's growing years, his parents' home was the center of California hospitality for foreign visitors, especially those who spoke English; moreover two of his aunts, Tia Encarnacion and Tia Rosalia, were married to Americans. By the time Andronico was sixteen years of age, he was proficient in the use of English and thus could help his father in business affairs. As evidence of this is a letter dated March 25, 1850.

Esteemed Father:

Since the day you went away we have not had anything unusual here at home. The Captain [Frisbie] was here with my godfather on Monday and left the following day for Benicia. My mother and the girls and I are very anxious to see you. It seems that you've been away a thousand years from home. Father, Mr. Bruner spoke to me about wanting to put in an order to try to deliver four cattle, that I should speak to you about delivering them and at the same time tell me the price . . . Mr. William Boggs wants to take a little wood . . . He says he'll fix it up with you when you come. I think there are about 200 pieces or more. I don't remember well, just how many board feet there are. The other day a soldier died in a drunken bout and was assisted at his burial.





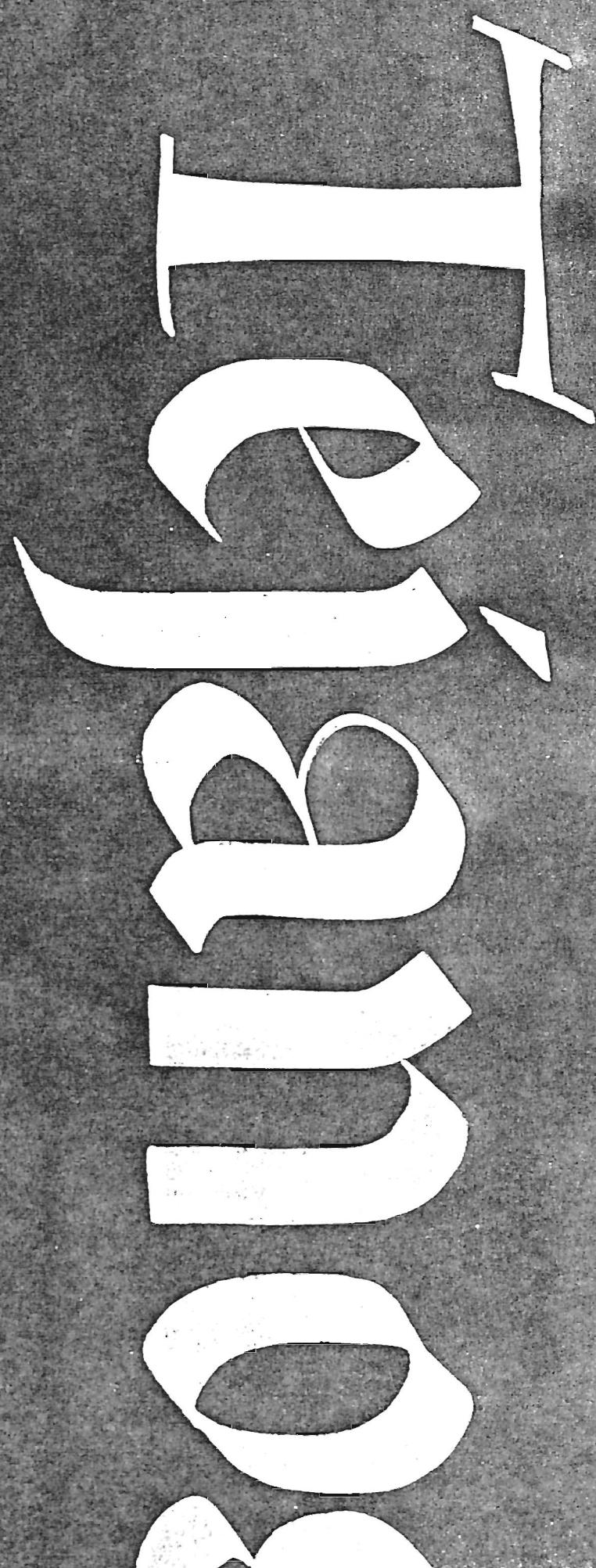
The Vallejos of California

By

MADIE BROWN EMPARAN

PUBLISHED BY
THE GLEESON LIBRARY ASSOCIATES
UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
MCMLXVIII

Case 7



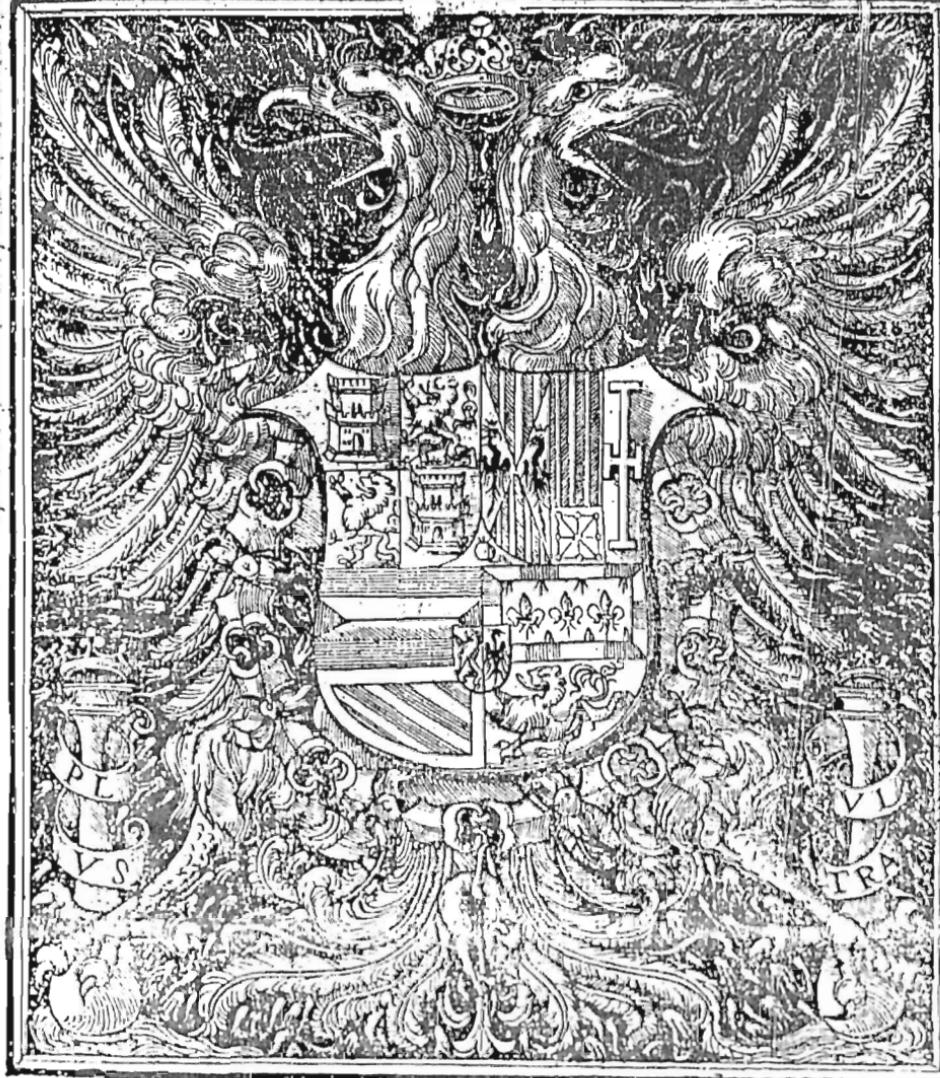
TEJANOS, like Californios, began creating their own distinctive culture and lives long after settlement in New Mexico. Their land was searched by all the early Spanish explorers -- most importantly, Cabeza de Vaca, whose wanderings were the first significant penetration of the interior of what was to become the United States.

But Spanish settlers first took refuge in Texas only when they were driven out of New Mexico in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. There was sporadic mission activity to keep out the French and the threat of these incursions led the Spanish to order the resettlement of Texas and in 1716 the Mission at San Francisco de Tejas was reopened and other missions and presidios followed. In 1718 the mission and presidio of San Antonio were built and quickly became the principal Spanish settlement which was importantly infused with new civilian colonists from the Canary Islands in 1731. The Tejano settlements settled down to life in a quiet backwater of the Spanish colonial empire based on ranching and farming. By the time of the Mexican revolution of 1810 the Tejano population was less than 4,000. Texas emerged from the revolution a Republic and the chaotic changes of government that ensued changed the Spanish culture little until the arrival of the Austin colony in the 1820's and the beginning flood of Anglo population.

Throughout the many governments the Tejanos cast their allegiances with the future of Texas rather than the Spanish and Mexican destinies. The vigorous Tejano communities in Texas today have been persistently infused with new Mexican immigrants from neighboring communities across the border.

The account of Cabeza de Vaca's eight year journey overland from a shipwreck off Florida in 1528, with three companions, through present Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Northern Mexico until met by Spanish slave hunters in Sinaloa in 1536, is one of the great odysseys of Spanish American history. The first printing of the narrative survives in only three copies. This is one of the rare copies of the second edition printed in Valladolid in 1555. It is shown with a modern English translation.

The Grenville Kane Collection



La relacion y comentarios del gouernador Alvar nufiez cabeza de vaca, de lo acaescido en las dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias.

Con privilegio.

Esta rassida por los señores del consejo en Ochega y cinco mas.

Relation of Alvar Nuñez

Those who came with us were alarmed at this intelligence; some returned to spread the news over the land that the Christians were coming; and many more would have followed, had we not forbidden it and told them to cast aside their fear, when they reassured themselves and were well content. At the time, we had Indians with us belonging a hundred leagues behind, and we were in no condition to discharge them, that they might return to their homes. To encourage them, we staid there that night; the day after we marched and slept on the road. The following day, those whom we had sent forward as messengers, guided us to the place where they had seen Christians. We arrived in the afternoon, and saw at once that they told the truth. We perceived that the persons were mounted, by the stakes to which the horses had been tied.

From this spot, called the river Petutan, to the river to which Diego de Guzmán came, where we heard of Christians,⁶ may be as many as eighty leagues; thence to the town, where the rains overtook us, twelve leagues, and that is twelve leagues from the South sea. Throughout this region, wheresoever the mountains extend, we saw clear traces of gold and lead, iron, copper and other metals. Where the settled habitations are, the climate is hot; even in January, the weather is very warm. Thence toward the meridian, the country unoccupied to the North sea, is unhappy and sterile. There we underwent great and incredible hunger. Those who inhabit and wander over it, are a race of evil inclination and most cruel customs. The people of the fixed residences and those beyond, regard silver and gold with indifference, nor can they conceive of any use for them.

WHEN we saw sure signs of Christians, and heard how near we were to them, we gave thanks to God our Lord for having chosen to bring us out of a captivity so melancholy and wretched. The delight we felt let each one conjecture, when he shall remember the length of time we were in that country, the suffering and perils we underwent. That night I entreated my companions

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We see traces of Christians.
[1536]

that one of them should go back three days' journey after the Christians who were moving about over the country, where we had given assurance of protection. Neither of them received this proposal well, excusing themselves because of weariness and exhaustion; and although either might have done better than I, being more youthful and athletic, yet seeing their unwillingness, the next morning I took the negro with eleven Indians, and following the Christians by their trail, I traveled ten leagues, passing three villages, at which they had slept.

The day after I overtook four of them on horseback, who were astonished at the sight of me, so strangely habited as I was, and in company with Indians. They stood staring at me a length of time, so confounded that they neither hailed me nor drew near to make an inquiry. I bade them take me to their chief: accordingly we went together half a league to the place where was Diego de Alcaraz, their captain.

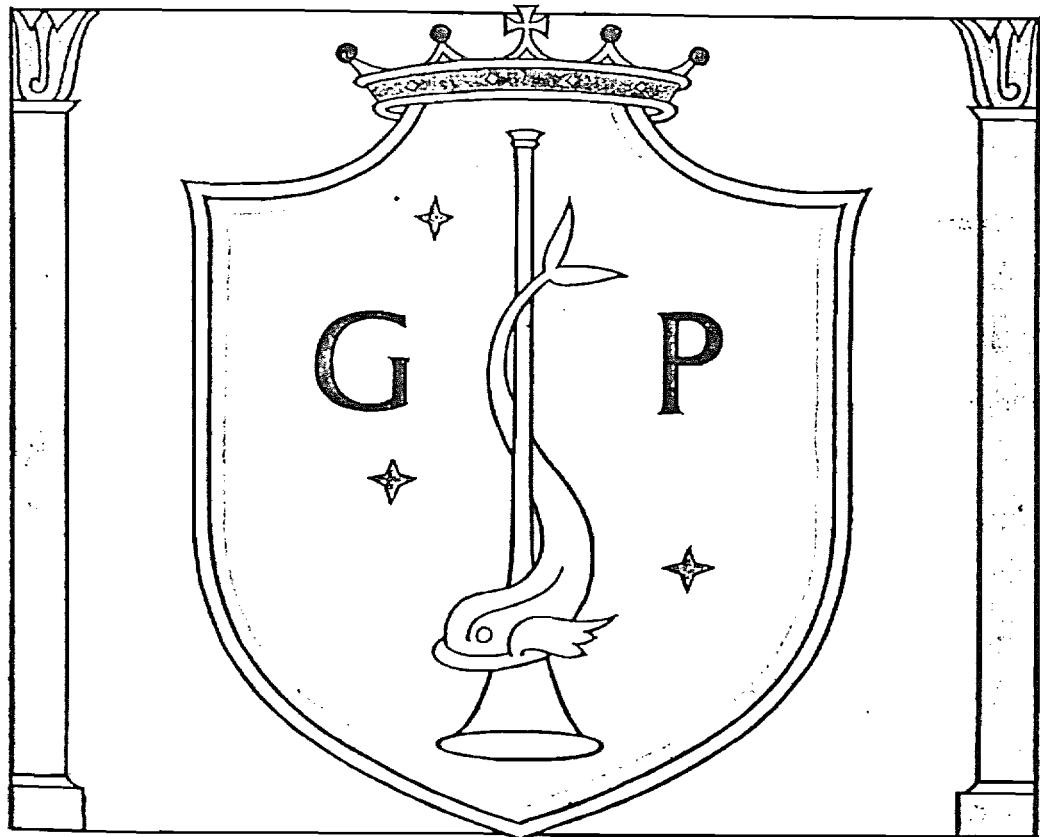
After we had conversed, he stated to me that he was completely undone; he had not been able in a long time to take any Indians; he knew not which way to turn, and his men had well begun to experience hunger and fatigue. I told him of Castillo and Dorantes, who were behind, ten leagues off, with a multitude that conducted us. He thereupon sent three cavalry to them, with fifty of the Indians who accompanied him. The negro returned to guide them, while I remained. I asked the Christians to give me a certificate of the year, month and day, I arrived there, and of the manner of my coming, which they accordingly did. From this river to the town of the Christians, named San Miguel, within the government of the province called New Galicia, are thirty leagues.

FIVE days having elapsed, Andrés Dorantes and Alonso del Castillo arrived with those who had been sent after them. They brought more than six hundred persons of that community, whom the Christians had driven into the forests, and who had

Chap. xxxiv.
Of sending
for the Christians.
[1536]

RELATION

that Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca gave
of what befel the armament in the Indias
whither Pánphilo de Narváez went for
Governor (from the years 1527 to 1537)
when with three comrades he returned
and came to Sevilla. + Printed from the
Buckingham Smith translation of 1871.



An 1833 plan of reorganization
adopted by the legislature of
Coahuila and Texas (Gift of the
Friends) and a 1858 lecture
promoting Texas by a Tejano (Gift of
Philip Ashton Rollins, Class of
1887).

PL+L
50



PLAN DE REORGANIZACION ADOPTADO POR LA LEGISLATURA
de Coahuila y Tejas, con las adiciones que en el se expresan y tuvo à bien hacer al que le propuso la del Estado de Zacatecas que acompañó con oficio de 22 de diciembre ultimo.

ART. 1.º Cada Estado de la federacion, nombrará dos comisionados.

2.º Los comisionados de que trata el articulo anterior concarrirán al punto en que reside el exmo. sr. presidente don Manuel Gomez Pedraza, y cuando estén reunidos, por lo menos los de tres cuartas partes de los Estados, convocarán una asamblea extraordinaria compuesta de cinco diputados por cada uno de ellos, dos por el distrito federal y uno por cada territorio, electos popularmente con arreglo á las leyes que están vigentes para estas elecciones ó á las que se dieren por las autoridades respectivas.

3.º El dia en que han de verificarse las elecciones de diputados, el lugar y el dia en que ha de instalarse la asamblea y la formula del juramento que han de prestar los miembros de ella antes de comensar a ejercer sus funciones, se expresarán en la convocatoria. La asamblea no podrá instalarse sin la concurrencia por lo menos de las tres cuartas partes de sus individuos.

4.º Las atribuciones de la asamblea extraordinaria de representantes son:

Primera. Fijar ante todos los dias el dia en que han de celebrarse en todos los estados las elecciones de diputados y senadores al congreso general, y las de presidente y vice-presidente de la republica.

Segunda. Enumerar y calificar los votos que obtengan de las legislaturas el presidente y vice-presidente, ejercer en su caso las atribuciones que el art. 86 de la constitucion general concede á la camara de diputados del congreso, de la union, y prescribir la formula del juramento que han de prestar estos funcionarios. La calificación deberá reducirse solamente á examinar si los electos tienen, ó no los requisitos constitucionales.

Tercera. Hacer en la constitucion general las adiciones, supresiones y modificaciones que la experiencia y el progreso de las luces han manifestado ser necesarias para consolidar el regimen federativo, expeditar su marcha, y hacer mas efectiva la soberania, independencia y libertad de los estados. Para facilitar este trabajo, remitirán las legislaturas á la asamblea sus iniciativas sobre reformas dentro del termino que ella misma prefije. Reformada que sea la constitucion, se circulará á los estados, y los articulos de ella que no acepte la mayoría absoluta de las legislaturas, se tendrán por no sancionados y no se publicarán. A los cuatro meses de haberse remitido á las legislaturas por la secretaria de la asamblea copia autorizada de la constitucion reformada, deberán haberse recibido en la misma secretaria las copias circuladas con una de estas dos expresiones puesta á cada articulo aceptado, ó no aceptado.

Cuarta. Arreglar el derecho de petición.

Quinta. Organizar la hacienda de la federacion, y dar reglas para reconocer, liquidar y clasificar la deuda publica.

Sexta. Abolir la ley de 27 de setiembre de 823.

5.º La asamblea deberá terminar sus sesiones dentro de ocho meses, y si concluido este periodo, no se hubieren recibido los votos de las legislaturas sobre la constitucion reformada, se pondrá en receso, y solo se volverá á reunir para computarlos, y pasarlal al gobierno para que la publique, segun resultare sancionada.

6.º Si por cualquier motivo no se hubiere hecho la elección de presidente para el 1.º de abril de 833, ó el electo no estubiere pronto á tomar posesión de su destino, nombrará la asamblea tres individuos que ejerzan interinamente el supremo poder ejecutivo, y si ésta aun no se hubiere reunido hará el nombramiento referido la junta de comisionados.

7.º La junta de comisionados cesará en todas sus funciones luego que la asamblea se instale, y entre tanto se verifica la reunión de ésta, servirá de cuerpo consultivo al exmo. sr. presidente don Manuel Gomez Pedraza, ó á los tres individuos en quienes se deposite interinamente el supremo poder ejecutivo, sin que el presidente, ó los que hagan sus veces estén obligados á consultarle su opinión en todos los asuntos, ni á conformarse precisamente con su dictámen.

8.º No podrá ocuparse la asamblea de otros asuntos que los señalados.

9.º Mientras la constitución general no esté reformada conforme al articulo 4º atribución 3º queda vigente en todo lo que sea compatible con este plan. Quedan tambien vigentes en todo lo que sea conforme con él, las leyes generales y el reglamento de debates pudiendo hacer la asamblea en este último, adiciones ó reformas,

LECTURE ON TEXAS

DELIVERED BY

MR. J. DE CORDOVA,

AT PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, MOUNT HOLLY, BROOKLYN, AND NEWARK.

Also, a paper read by him before the

NEW YORK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

April 15th, 1858.

"Texas,—the Garden State of the Union."—THE WANDERER.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY ERNEST CROZET, THIRTEENTH AND MARKET STS

1858.

The Texas Almanacs at the middle
of the 19th century were full of old
Tejano names.

The gift of Philip Ashton Rollins,
Class of 1887

Galen H. Richardson
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TEXAS ALMANAC

FOR
1850.
WITH
STATISTICS
HISTORICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL,
RELATING

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WEEKLY & TRI-WEEKLY,
BY W. & D. RICHARDSON

TELEGRAPHIC

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Best JOB OFFER
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LEAGUES.

11 Joaquin Moreno,
11 J. Ignacio Aquilgra,
11 Fernando del Valle,
2 Manuel Cracencio Rejon,
Jose Stavoli,
11 Mariano Riva Palacios,
Antonio Menchaca,
Pedro Garza,
11 Bachelor Joaquin Mier,
11

LEAGUE.

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FROM 1817 TO 1830, TO SUNDRY PERSONS,
THE DOCUMENTS OF WHICH ARE ON FILE.
IN HIS FIRM RENEWED.

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1 Francisco Ricardo,
1 Pedro Salinas,
1 Manuel de Luna,
1 Juan Lorezo Boden,
6 Thos Jeff Ryor,
1 Wm. Smith,
1 Fred. J. Calvit,
1 Joshua Fletcher,
10 Francis W. Johnson,
4 Jas. Knight & Waller,
1 Morea Rousseau,
2 Nestor Clay,
11 Henry Cheves,
Jno. McCorskey,
Jno. B. Wallers,
2 Franklin Lewis,
2 Thos. McKinney,
Morea Rousseau,
Jesse Denson,
Thos. Powell,
Thos. Geo. B. McKinstry,
Thos. W. Duke,
Elisha Roberts,
Jno. J. Webber,
Charles Berry,
Elias Roberts,
Jno. Durst,
Stephen Prother,
George Antonio Nixon,

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THE
TEXAS ALMANAC,

FOR
1857,

WITH

STATISTICS,

Historical, and Biographical Sketches, &c.,

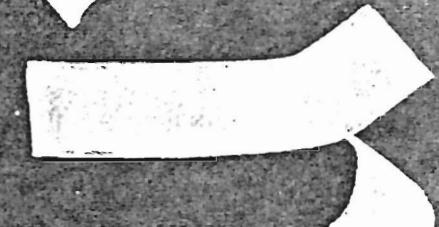
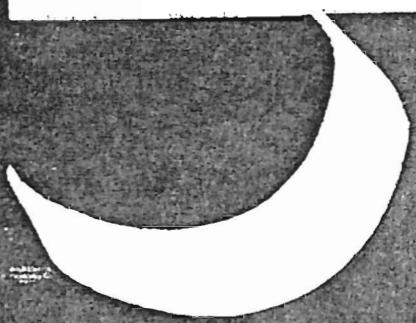
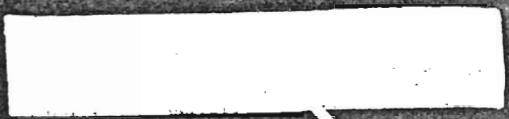
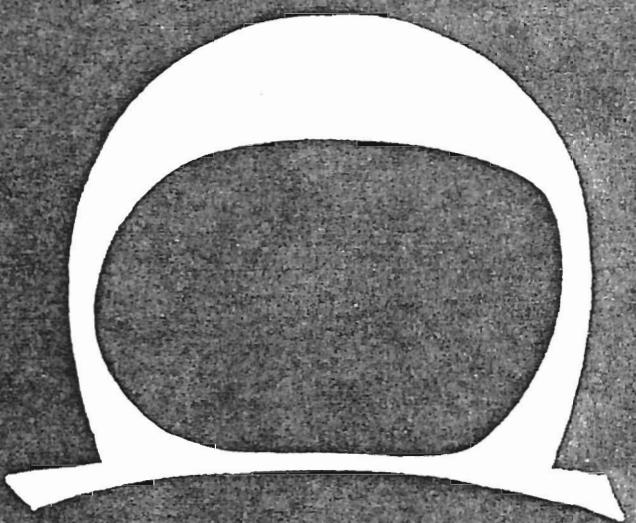
RELATING TO TEXAS.

GALVESTON:

PREPARED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.,
AT THE NEWS OFFICE.

1856.

Case 8



CHICANO, the abbreviated form of Mexicano, is the recent term of identity chosen by Americans whose Mexican origins are for the most part 20th century. They are a diverse people, leaving Mexico for many reasons, though economic ones seem pre-eminent. The numbers of American natives of Mexican parentage grew from about 162,000 in 1910 to over one and a half million in 1970. In addition, in 1970 there was a total of about two and one-quarter million Chicanos who were third and subsequent generation Americans: thus a decade ago an estimated four and a half million Chicanos lived in the United States. Eighty percent of the foreign-born Mexican Americans and their native-born children live in California and Texas. In 1970 Illinois held more Chicanos than either Arizona, Colorado or New Mexico. Recent trends in the population show a clear ascendency of California over Texas as a place of residence, the large growth in Illinois and the scattering of persons, particularly the natives of Mexican parentage, into the Northeast, Florida, and the rest of the country. It also indicates that more Chicanos were urban dwellers in the 1970 census than the general U. S. population, a distinct shift from earlier Chicano patterns.

Family, and pride in family, has certainly persisted from Spain to Mexico and to the Chicano families of the United States. Here a Mexican certification of nobility closely follows the Spanish custom. This genealogy and certification of "hidalguía" commissioned by D. Agustín García de S. Pedro Bernardo de Quiros y Miranda is dated 1 August 1788 in Mexico City.

The gift of Robert Garrett '97

BON DIEGO

Garcia de San Pedro Bernardo de Quirós y Miranda, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, Capitan de las Milicias Provinciales de la Ciudad de Oviedo, y Regidor perpetuo de este Consejo y Villa de Quirós, vecino de San Pedro de Arrojo de este dicho Consejo en el Principado de Asturias, ante Usted como mas combenga, Digo: Que Don Agustín Garcia de San Pedro Bernardo de Quirós y Miranda, mi Primo Carnal, y originario de Salcedo de esta expresada Villa, y Consejo, y al presente se halla en la Ciudad de la Puebla de los Angeles Reyno de Nueva España, y ser dicho mi Pri-

y nueve; la Historia del Señor Rey
Don Alonso el Sabio, parte tercera, ca-
pitulo trece; Alonso Tellez de Meneses,
en el Lucero de la Nobleza, titulo de los
Bernardos de Quirós, Antonio de Ba-
raona en su Rosal de la Nobleza, So-
tovíctor, Rodrigo Méndez de Silva,
el Padre Maestro Carvallo en su Li-
bro intitulado Antigüedades y Casas
memorables de Asturias; Trellez en sus
Noviliarios; y Sandoval en su Cróni-
ca de España.



Seis reales.



SELLO SEGUUDO , SEIS REALES , AÑOS DE MIL SETECIENTOS OCHENTA Y OCHO , Y OCHEENTA Y NUEVE .

PRASGO GENEALOGICO

EPISTOME DE

las Glorias, Origen, Antigüedad y servicios de la Gran Casa

DE

QUIROS

Hechos en defensa de la Santa Sede, y de los Catolicos Mo-

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

Sketch

PANORAMA

OF THE

SUPERB

CITY OF MEXICO,

AND THE

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PAINTED ON 2700 SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS, BY

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FROM DRAWINGS MADE ON THE SPOT AT THE REQUEST
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NOW OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION,

AT THE ROTUNDA, NEW-YORK.

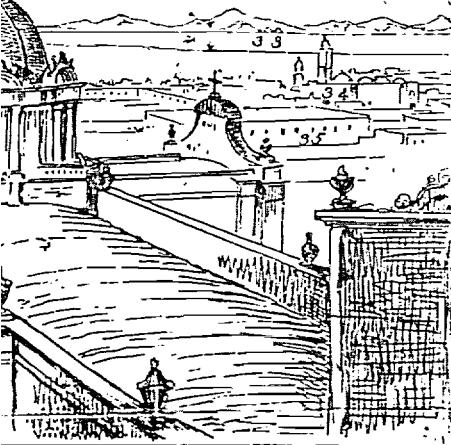
NEW-YORK:

PRINTED BY E. CONRAD,

11 Frankfort-st.

1828.

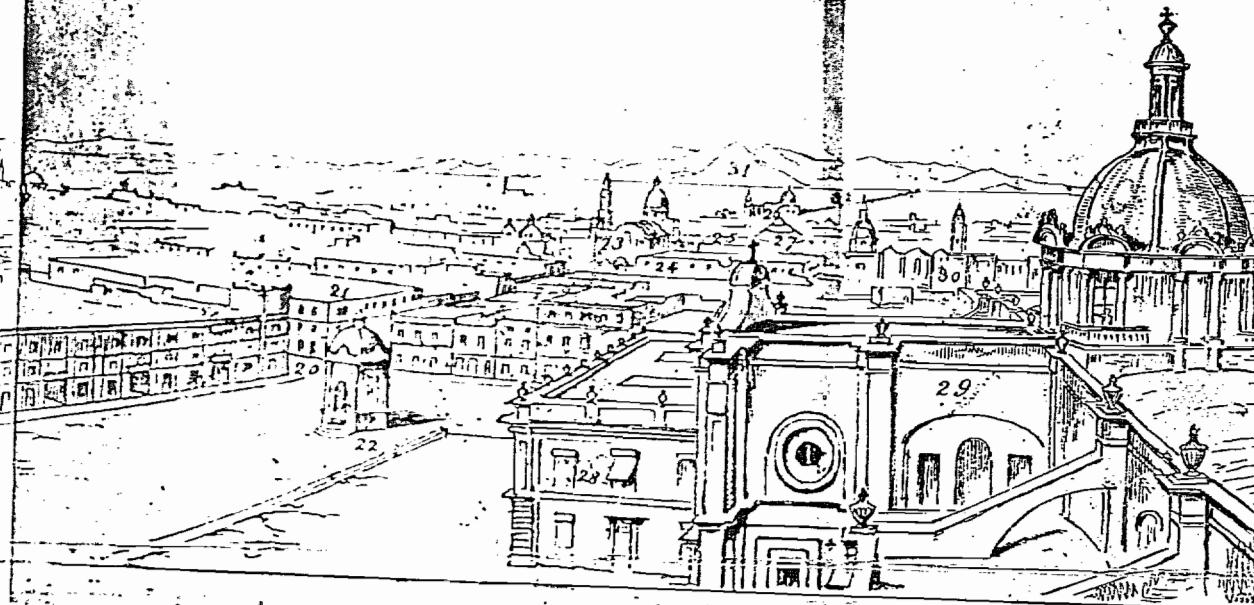
Price, one Shilling.



La Encarnacion
Mountain of Chiquita
Valley near Guadalupe
Pyramids de St. Juan.
Pedro y Pablo in which the Congress meet.
S. Yldefonzo.



VIEW OF MEXICO, exhibiting in the PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.



19. San Lorenzo.
20. Calle de Tacuba.
21. Imprint general Printing Office
22. Cruz Tabia, vestiges.
First Chapel built by Cortez.
23. S. Domingo.

24 R. Alhama, Custom House.
25. Casa de la Inquisition.
26. S. Catalina de Sena.
27. Plaza de Galera.
28. Claverie, Treasury of the Cathedral.
29. Cathedral.

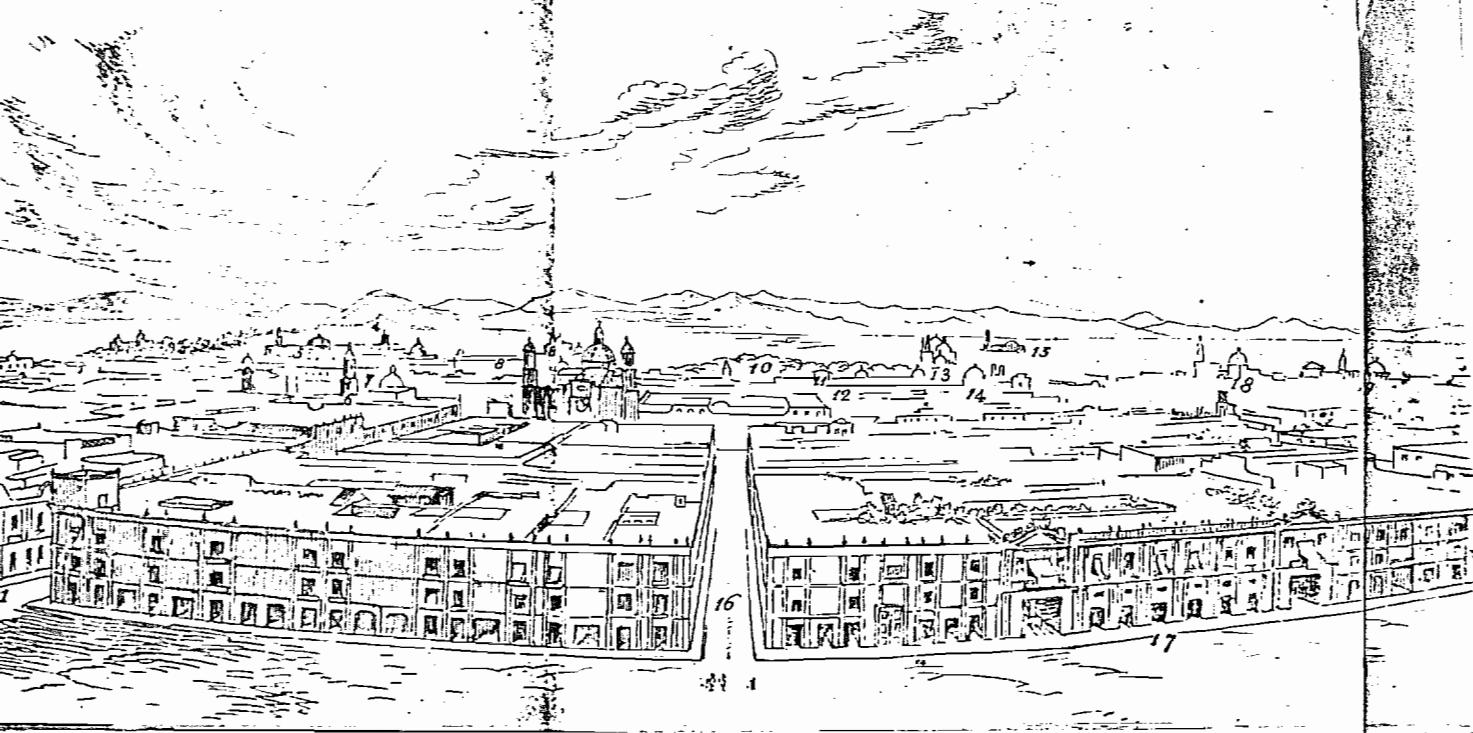
30. La Esmeralda.
31. Molino.
32. Calzada.
33. Pyramide.
34. S. Pedro.
35. S. Ildefonso.

36. Leira de Melangote
to Universidad
37. S. Pablo

38. Del Bolador
39. S. Jose de
Market.

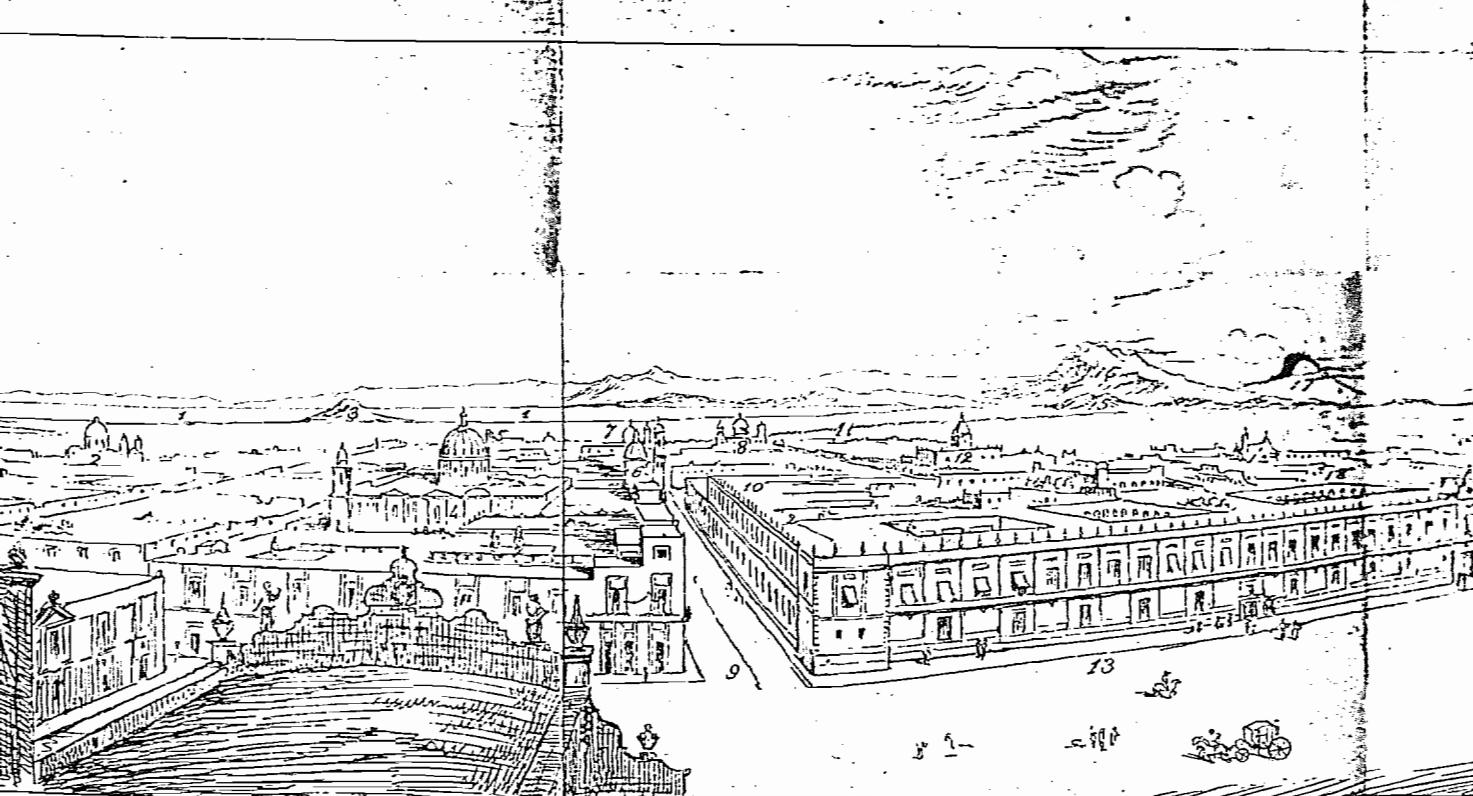
40. Leira de

EXPLANATION of a VIEW of the CITY of MEXICO



le Platoros.
los Fiscaños.
Izaduy canonía de Chapultepec.
apultepec.
Cigarras.
spiritu Santo.

7. Colegio de los Niñas Hospital for poor Girls. 13. S. Tpólito.
8. S. Francisco. 14. S^a Clara.
9. Le Prataso. 15. S. Fernando.
10. La Alameda. 16. Calle Lerrea.
11. Minería. 17. Casa de Stada.
12. Belemitas Convent for Friars. 18. Correpórtel.



ke of Terence.
estra Seignora de Loreto.
hon de los Baños.
Teresa de Antequera.

7. La S^a Trinidad.
8. Sociedad de Santa Cruz.
9. Calle del Arzobispardo.

13. Palacio.
14. La Merced.
15. Penon Viejo.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY
POPULAR SERIES

TO THE MEXICANS
IN THE
UNITED STATES

*Addresses pronounced in commemora-
tion of the Fifth of May in the city
of Los Angeles, California.*

4

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MEXICO

1945

EW OF THESE PROSPEROUS, MAGNIFICENT
S, AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR PRODUCTION, which
ken within us feelings of beauty and economical
gth, and the fact that it is you, the active multi-
e of Mexicans before me, who united by the ge-
e desire to work and the certainty of a legitimate
it, produce this miracle of nature and man, fills
with such pride and such hope that I feel, as
r before, certain of the great destiny that awaits
glorious Mexican Nation.

only eight days ago I experienced in Los Angeles
the profound emotion of standing before an im-
e multitude of Mexicans who have come, in their
majority, seeking a definite refuge in the lands
these United States.

still remember the expression of sadness, of ir-
essible pain, that overcame those men and wo-
as they were shaken by patriotism. My feelings
moved in an unforgettable manner by that
in which the memory of our native land wrap-
itself in its tricolor flag as it shuddered with
algia. Once again today I face thousands of
cans and recall the memory of our country.
the feelings that enfold us are different. In our
ings, in our handshakes, in our cheering, there
e joy, the enthusiasm, the anticipated happiness

which is born of the certainty that we shall soon
return to our sacred land. In each one of you exists
the happy image of the modest little home, through
whose corridors and rustic patios typical of your
villages passes your beloved mother who prays for
you; or your wife, who always dedicated to her house-
hold duties, hopes for and dreams of your return; or
the fragile forms of your little children, who though
yet so young already work and help to take care of
the home, or the animals, or they labor in the fields.
And your manly hearts expand with the hope of see-
ing them soon again, with the pride of being able to
offer them a little happiness with what you have
earned in this foreign country. You anticipate with
your desire the inexpressible happiness of returning
home, and I too at this very moment share with joy
the happiness which each one of you acknowledges
on recalling your parents, your wives, your sons, all
of whom await you with their arms extended and
with tears in their ayes in that small recondite place
of our country which each one of you knows.

But I am sure that there is a doubt within you
which blackens your happiness. When these op-
portunities in the United States are ended, as they
soon will, what destiny awaits you in your own
country? How many times have you asked your-
selves this question, thinking with sadness in the
lack of opportunities for work, of the meagre wages,
and of the insecurity to be found there! What is
it that maintains economical security, high wages,
and a high standard of living in this country? The
guarantees which the government offers agriculture
in order to have small parcels of land flourish; as
you have seen them flourish here; the guarantees
offered to private enterprise and to the investors of
capital; the guarantees offered to those who have
equipment, agricultural machinery; and also a con-
suming community which works in the factories
and in the great cities.

25
INTERNATIONAL POLICY
POPULAR SERIES

WITH THE MEXICAN LABORERS IN THE UNITED STATES

*Address Delivered on May 13 in the City of
San Jose, California.*

5

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MEXICO
1945

For all practical statistical purposes the saga of the Chicanos or Mexican Americans begins with the U. S. Census of 1850 -- the first to provide information on the number of Mexican-born people then living in the United States.

CENSUS OF 1850.

NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, giving specifically the places of birth of the inhabitants of all of the States, was published in the Abstract Report of the Census ordered to be printed by the last Congress. It seems proper to include it among the aggregate tables of the present volume, although time has not admitted of its examination, and although in many particulars it does not agree with the other published results; and in some cases, as in regard to the number of natives of California residing in Connecticut, and in regard to the number of native-born residents of the territories, objections have been raised, etc.

TABLE XV.—PLACE OF BIRTH.—NATIVE.

STATES.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columb.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	
line.....	517,117	13,509	1,177	16,535	410	460	973	134	201	36	113	28	94	27	31	24	24	
w Hampshire.....	9,635	361,591	11,206	18,493	364	1,103	1,171	49	148	10	34	14	48	10	21	16	1	
mont.....	13	19,609	292,085	15,059	801	4,551	7,218	171	158	1	23	5	21	7	5	18	1	
ssachusetts.....	29,507	39,593	17,646	695,235	11,414	15,602	14,483	778	1,831	90	744	196	796	196	224	237	32	
de Island.....	268	16	459	11,888	102,641	3,976	2,055	193	427	50	365	64	191	76	57	68	22	
nnecticut.....	670	793	1,508	11,366	6,890	292,654	14,416	1,174	1,053	58	265	50	228	95	116	217	46	
w York.....	4,509	14,519	52,399	55,773	13,129	65,101	2,151,196	35,319	26,352	899	3,935	538	3,347	673	935	510	135	
w Jersey.....	287	301	280	1,494	264	2,105	20,561	385,429	15,014	1,384	1,400	82	628	98	141	87	17	
sylvania.....	1,157	1,773	4,532	7,330	1,916	9,266	56,835	29,117	1,844,672	12,552	21,013	767	10,410	409	559	176	21	
ware.....	24	31	12	113	204	50	216	1,166	5,067	72,351	4,360	28	139	18	13	14	4	
ryland.....	456	260	262	1,421	209	484	2,646	1,321	16,076	4,373	400,594	1,940	7,030	225	158	74	37	
istrict Columbia.....	87	81	43	331	23	135	817	163	1,164	99	9,245	24,967	4,950	100	100	67	26	
gin.....	271	239	231	1,193	100	556	2,924	11,447	6,323	542	10,328	1,184	872,993	7,343	381	193	26	
rth Carolina.....	68	26	27	261	59	272	468	174	665	96	635	28	18,838	556,248	4,420	844	54	
ll Carolina.....	68	39	37	407	97	228	881	182	362	14	320	30	1,621	6,173	262,160	1,504	55	
orgia.....	178	123	168	594	128	712	1,203	331	642	117	703	72	7,331	37,522	53,154	402,666	1,103	
rida.....	140	61	55	235	66	179	614	83	210	9	194	33	643	3,547	4,470	11,316	20,563	
iana.....	215	151	155	634	74	612	1,443	271	876	73	757	66	10,387	26,521	48,663	58,997	1,660	
issippi.....	139	100	141	339	62	242	952	221	951	67	791	73	8,357	21,487	27,908	17,506	21	
uiiana.....	816	247	283	1,620	229	463	5,510	498	2,493	117	1,410	156	3,216	2,923	4,583	5,917	372	
as.....	236	97	144	414	56	369	1,539	205	1,005	61	521	35	3,568	2,155	4,452	7,629	365	
ansas.....	80	49	82	174	36	121	537	117	702	51	326	49	4,737	8,772	4,587	6,367	33	
Tucky.....	227	925	277	665	226	448	2,881	7,491	507	6,470	176	54,604	14,279	3,164	692	30		
higan.....	3,314	4,821	14,320	18,763	1,959	22,653	83,979	23,592	200,634	4,715	36,698	598	85,762	4,607	1,468	447	17	
llinois.....	1,117	2,744	11,113	8,167	1,031	6,751	133,756	5,572	9,452	368	537	45	1,504	312	81	68	12	
iana.....	976	886	3,183	9,678	428	2,483	21,310	7,837	41,245	9,737	10,177	927	41,819	33,175	4,069	761	21	
souri.....	3,693	4,288	11,381	9,230	1,051	6,589	67,180	6,848	37,979	1,307	6,898	226	24,697	13,851	4,162	1,341	23	
consin.....	311	304	630	1,103	124	742	5,040	885	8,291	518	4,253	238	40,777	17,009	2,919	1,254	67	
ifornia.....	2,525	2,522	10,157	6,285	600	4,125	68,595	1,566	9,571	141	462	33	1,611	382	107	495	4	
TERRITORIES.	2,700	904	1,194	4,760	861	1,317	10,160	1,022	4,506	305	1,164	66	3,407	1,027	519	876	54	
nesota.....	1,334	47	100	92	3	48	458	115	227	3	31	3	59	6	4	4	...	
gon.....	3,175	41	111	17	20	72	618	69	337	18	73	15	469	201	34	22	4	
h.....	1,381	151	123	292	350	21	193	1,430	96	17	27	1	99	93	53	12	5	
w Mexico.....	63,421	12	6	8	24	1	10	101	9	97	6	37	12	77	13	18	9	
Total.....	64,311	544,310	371,469	377,741	594,818	145,941	447,544	2,698,414	518,810	2,266,727	104,316	528,393	32,236	1,260,982	839,325	448,639	525,620	25,297

STATES.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Territories.	Total native.
ne.....	6	16	21	9	6	6	14	68	19	5	33	11	1	10	2	4	551,129
w Hampshire.....	13	9	9	12	8	5	11	65	45	20	31	12	4	10	1	1	304,227
mont.....	11	5	12	1	1	7	165	65	65	15	34	10	5	32	7	9	280,566
ssachusetts.....	71	34	179	10	10	25	75	593	122	60	165	58	12	32	7	9	530,065
de Island.....	13	8	21	4	4	4	19	98	23	11	15	13	9	6	40	40	134,229
iana.....	74	23	64	20	13	13	41	400	84	47	80	28	18	23	25	3	332,525
sylvania.....	67	101	187	17	10	158	497	7,729	224	399	333	230	70	70	70	7	2,439,298
ware.....	4	6	4	1	4	16	54	12	19	5	8	6	5	4	1	2	83,668
Maryland.....	51	113	181	24	11	39	131	535	16	63	54	26	5	1	1	1	438,916
istrict Columbia.....	45	55	58	7	4	58	90	123	25	29	21	28	1	2	3	3	429,451
th Carolina.....	92	76	93	7	4	1	2,037	141	48	2	67	23	33	3	4	3	924,551
lila.....	131	57	14	6	1	9	185	73	23	12	11	6	3	4	1	1	577,750
hiana.....	225	60	30	1	9	112	8,211	438	45	53	50	41	60	1	1	1	514,154
issippi.....	3,151	181	42	12	5	5	22,541	2,694	276	3	93	114	158	7	4	5	291,114
linois.....	2,310	142	635	35	8	51	1,219,432	5,591	10	413	311	303	7	4	1	5	420,032
ian.....	7,346	10,142	145,471	851	503	3,352	2,968	1,473	68	414	401	909	28	7	1	1	205,921
as.....	12,010	6,515	4,472	49,130	4,030	17,682	5,478	947	125	1,799	2,853	5,139	109	42	14	14	137,053
ansas.....	11,250	4,463	1,066	3,36	65,206	31,867	5,428	1,051	17	2,128	3,276	5,328	105	13	6	9	160,345
ness.....	6,388	2,137	231	110	326	585,084	12,609	742	7	769	872	920	30	8	2	2	755,655
Tucky.....	752	671	71	251	231	203,620	1,013	9,985	59	5,898	1,649	1,467	59	11	3	3	710,881
egan.....	229	422	648	49	141	1,873	13,829	1,219,432	2,238	7,377	1,413	656	378	106	24	1	1,757,566
ana.....	19	74	20	4	55	101	462	14,677	10,618	2,003	496	92	59	312	36	11	211,392
ols.....	195	247	321	44	151	12,734	68,631	120,193	1,817	541,079	4,173	1,063	407	99	11	11	931,392
oun.....	1,035	339	820	63	727	32,503	49,588	64,219	9,158	30,953	343,618	7,225	1,511	1,095	3	16	736,931
....	2,667	128	746	235	2,120	41,970	69,694	12,737	295	12,752	10,917	277,001	1,366	123	4	60	520,526
...n.....	150	138	133	10	163	4,274	8,594	20,713	541	19,925	7,247	3,807	50,380	602	3	135	170,620
on.....	49	55	57	4	67	349	1,329	11,402	1,900	2,773	5,292	1,012	445	63,035	26	197,912	
orn.....	631	712	929	250	330	3,145	4,650	5,500	2,077	2,722	5,890	341	248	6,602	317	69,610	
TERRITORIES.	6	4	11	21	71	241	41	35	168	90	81	301	1	7	4,007	4,007	
nesota.....	6	8	6	6	61	402	736	553	37	739	1,023	2,206	452	10	2	4,007	
gon.....	26	8	6	15	294	234	533	37	739	1,023	2,206	452	10	2	4,007	4,007	
h.....	62	119	6	7	294	234	533	37	739	1,023	2,206	452	10	2	4,007	4,007	

NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION.

xxxvi

TABLE XV.—NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

PLACE OF BIRTH.—FOREIGN.

UNITED STATES
CENSUS
1850

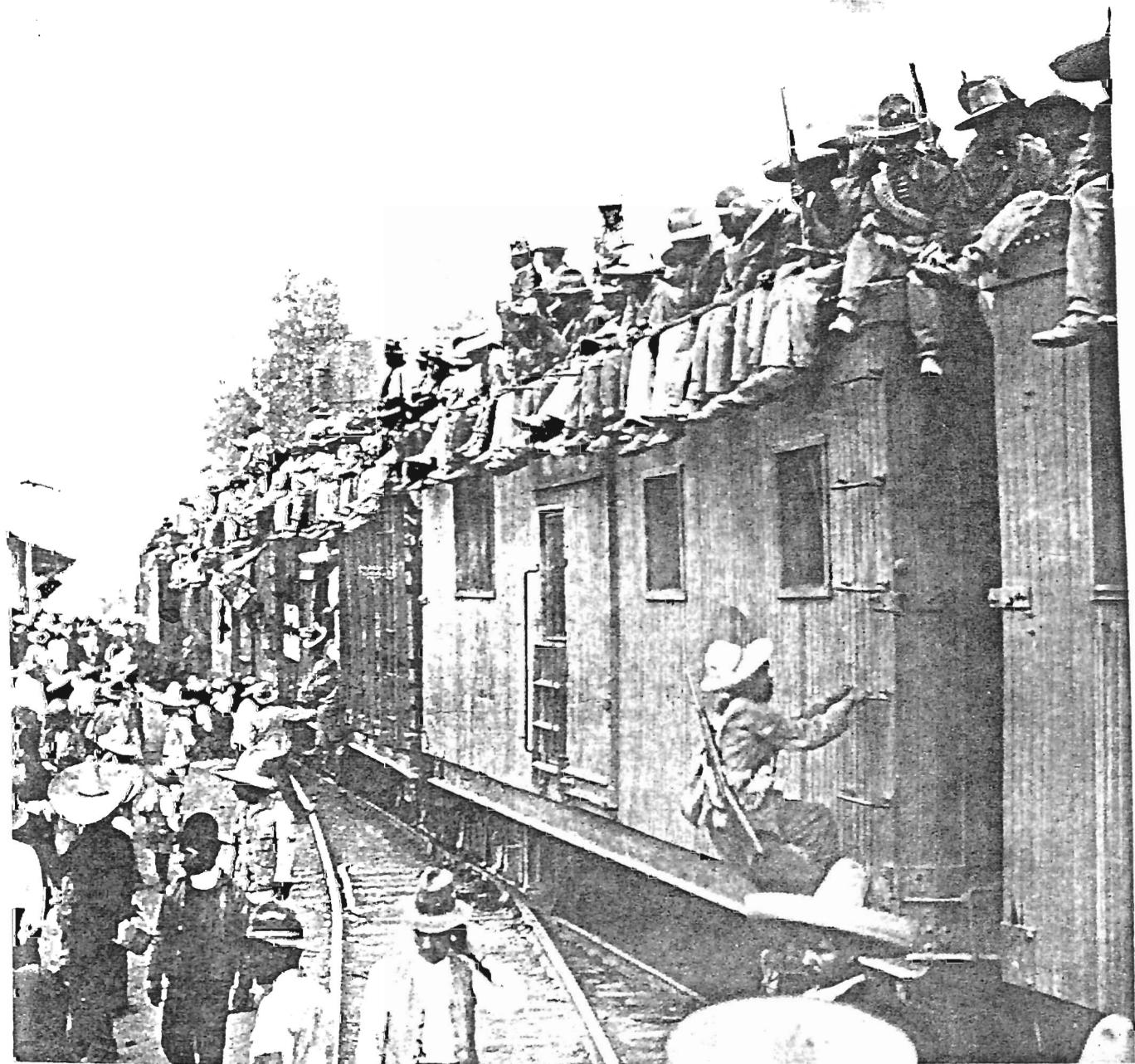
HA20
1850
A5q

Mary A. Sarber, Photographs from
the Border: The Otis A. Aultman
Collection, El Paso, 1977.

The Sterling Morton Fund



4. *Three soldiers of the Revolution.*



85. *Transportation for an army.*

Photographs from the Bord

THE
OTIS A. AULTMAN
COLLECTION

by

MARY A. SARBER

Photographic Prints by

CHARLES H. BINION

El Paso Public Library Association

1977

Case 9



Chicano newspapers from some of
the most politically active years of
the movement.

The Princeton Collections of
Western Americana



La Voz De EL TRATADO LA ALIANZA GUADALUPE HIDALGO @ 1848

Número Uno (1)

Sábado, 2 de Mayo, 1970

1010 3rd St., Albuquerque, Nuevo Méjico

Alianza Enregistra Reclamos de 6,000,000 de Acres ianza Records Claims To 6,000,000 Acres

Two weeks ago the Alianza started filing claims various Spanish and Mexican land grants with county all over New Mexico. To date documents entitled "Prior Right of Title" have been recorded on lands sing over six and one-half million acres contained in grants presently located in the Counties of Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, Taos, Rio Arriba, Guadalupe, Mora. The total area affected is one-tenth that of the entire state of New Mexico.

(please turn the page)

Empesando dos semanas pasadas la Alianza empeso a registrar reclamos a varias mercedes espanolas y mejicanas con las secretarias de condados en todo Nuevo Mejico. Hoy dia documentos entitulades "Noticias de Derechos Primeros" han sido enregistrado en terrenos que se componen de mas de seis millones y medio de acres contenidos en 29 mercedes presente localizadas en los condados de Sandoval, McKinley, Bernalillo, Valencia, Taos, Rio Arriba, Guadalupe, San Miguel, Socorro y Mora. El total area afectada es casi una decima parte de todo el estado de Nuevo Mejico.

(voltealle la pagina, por favor)



LA VOZ DE LA ALIANZA

25¢



Tomo 1, Número Cuatro (4)

Sábado, 7 de Noviembre, 1970 Albuquerque, N.M.

The latest information is that Reies Tijerina will serve his present federal sentences (one two-year for allegedly aiding and abetting in an assault on forest rangers when two other men pushed the ranger; one 30-day contempt sentence for calling a Federal judge at an Alianza meeting a man "with bloody hands") by 19, 1971 and that he may even get out at Christmas,

though Mr. Tijerina has two other convictions, these are on appeal and have a long way to go before the appellate process is finished.

Unless the U.S. Government tries to invoke some sort of preventive detention, Mr. Tijerina should be free very shortly.

Reies Será Libre!



- La 19 de Enero
- La Navidad:

Las últimas informaciones es que Reies Lopez Tijerina cumplirá su sentencia de dos años por "es que" había asistido en asaltar a dos guardamaderos de bosque cuando dos otros hombres los empujó. Reies cumplera también una sentencia de 30 días por contempto a la corte por haber llamado al juez federal en una junta de la Alianza "un hombre con manos sangrientas". Las dos sentencias se cumplen el día 19 de Enero, 1971 -- pero puede que salga para la navidad de 1970.

Aunque el Señor Tijerina tiene otras dos convicciones, estas están en apelación y se tardara mucho tiempo para que el proceso de apelación sea terminado. Solamente que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos invoke otro modo de detenerlo, el Sr. Tijerina sera libre en el cercano futuro.

IN THIS ISSUE:

ANOTHER T.A. COURTHOUSE RAID?
SANTA FE POLICE BRUTALITY
WILL NIXON BE HANGED?
FIESTA DE LA NUEVA CLINICA
EL PARTIDO DE LA RAZA UNIDA
DOUBLE STANDARD AT THE STATE HOSPITAL
GOING TO SCHOOL IN CHINA

Española, N.M. Vol. V, No. 7 Sept., 1972

EL GRITO *DEL NORTE*



IN THIS ISSUE:

ANTONIO AND RITO MURDER
FIGHT "OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH"
STUDENT WALK-OUTS ACROSS NEW MEXICO
LA MIGRA MATA A UN CAMPESINO
PUERTO RICO'S FIGHT FOR LIBERATION

EL GRITO *DEL NORTE*

Espanola, N.M. Vol. V, No. 2 April 10, 1972



IN THIS ISSUE :

THE NORVELL REPORT

COLONIAS EXPLOITATION EXPLODED

THE STORY OF CHAMA

GRAN JUNTA CHICANA EN ROSWELL

SHOSHONE FIGHT FOR PINON

THE PROPHECY OF THE RED STAR

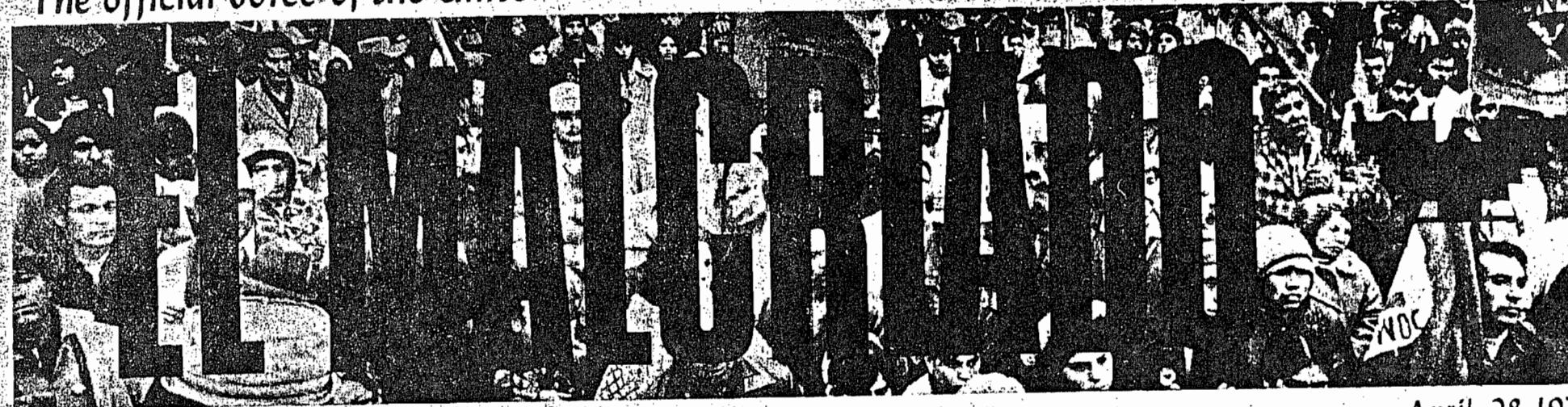
Vol. IV, No. 11-12 Espanola, N.M. Dec. 6, 1971

EL GRITO DEL NORTE



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
SECTION

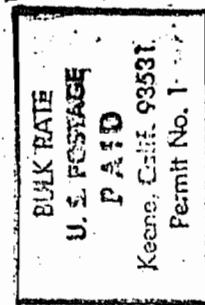
The official voice of the United Farmworkers



Vol. V No. 2

price 10¢

April 28, 1972





VOL. II No. 8

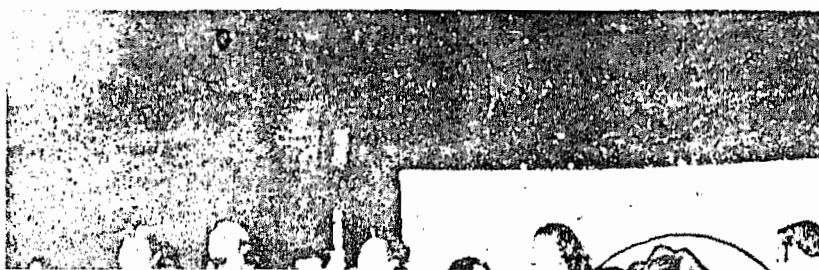
EL AÑO DEL CHICANO 1970

JUNE 70

Denver-Atzlan

15¢

COLORADO FORMS LARAZA UNIDA PARTY AND RESOLUTIONS FROM CHICANO YOUTH CONFERENCE



LA VOZ CHICANA

Back to school issue

VOL. 2 NO.10

THERE IS ONLY ONE PARTY THAT CARES TRULY
SPEAK FOR MEJICANOS --LA RAZA UNIDA

Colonialism in Texas

"A family of eight was squeezed into the one-room house. A three month old infant, skinnier than most newborns, was lying on a bed, pulling on a bottle of sour milk. Puss was pouring from the baby's right ear." Thus begins an article in the Washington Post last month on the conditions in Hidalgo and Starr Counties, in South Texas.

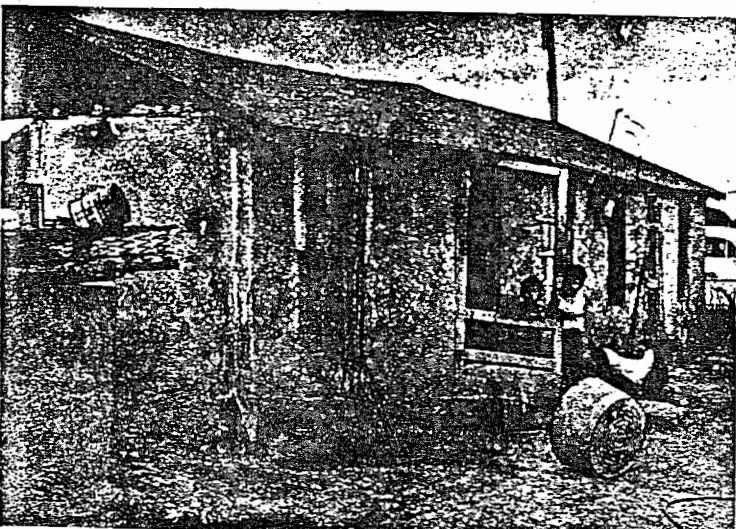
Colonialism is just that in South Texas, and this was brought out in the Senate Subcommittee Hearings on Health last month, at which Dr. Raymond Wheeler, of Charlotte, N.C., said of the Valley: "Every effort is directed toward isolating the farmworker from the rest of society, maintaining him at the lowest level of subsistence that he will tolerate — then making certain that he has no means of escape from the system that holds him in virtual peonage." And continuing, Dr. Wheeler testified that there exists a system of exploitation in which the grower "has the full cooperation of the federal government, the state and local community."

These conditions have existed in South Texas since this part of the country was developed. The farmworker's

this past fall in Hidalgo County, it was noted that the health problems in the county were worse than those in Guatemala. Interestingly enough, the Migrants here had a deficiency of Vitamin C, which is obtained mainly from citrus (Ed. Note: Citrus is the second largest crop grown in this county). Dr. Harry S. Lipscomb, of the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, has also visited the Valley, and of the 1,400 patients his team diagnosed, he says: "intestinal parasites were the rule, pin worms, hook worms, round worms and amoeba often occurred in combination in a single patient."

Repeated cases of rickets, arbilflavinosis, pellagra and other nutritional diseases, including even scurvy were reported when 4,400 migrants were examined in March in Dr. Casso's office in McAllen, Texas. Shortly after, a polio epidemic broke out and five deaths have occurred since. Many of the children are partially deaf because of untreated ear infections. Every one of the 1,400 checked by the doctors had dental problems.

Migrants are excluded from workmen's compensation, receive no unemployment com-



Case 10

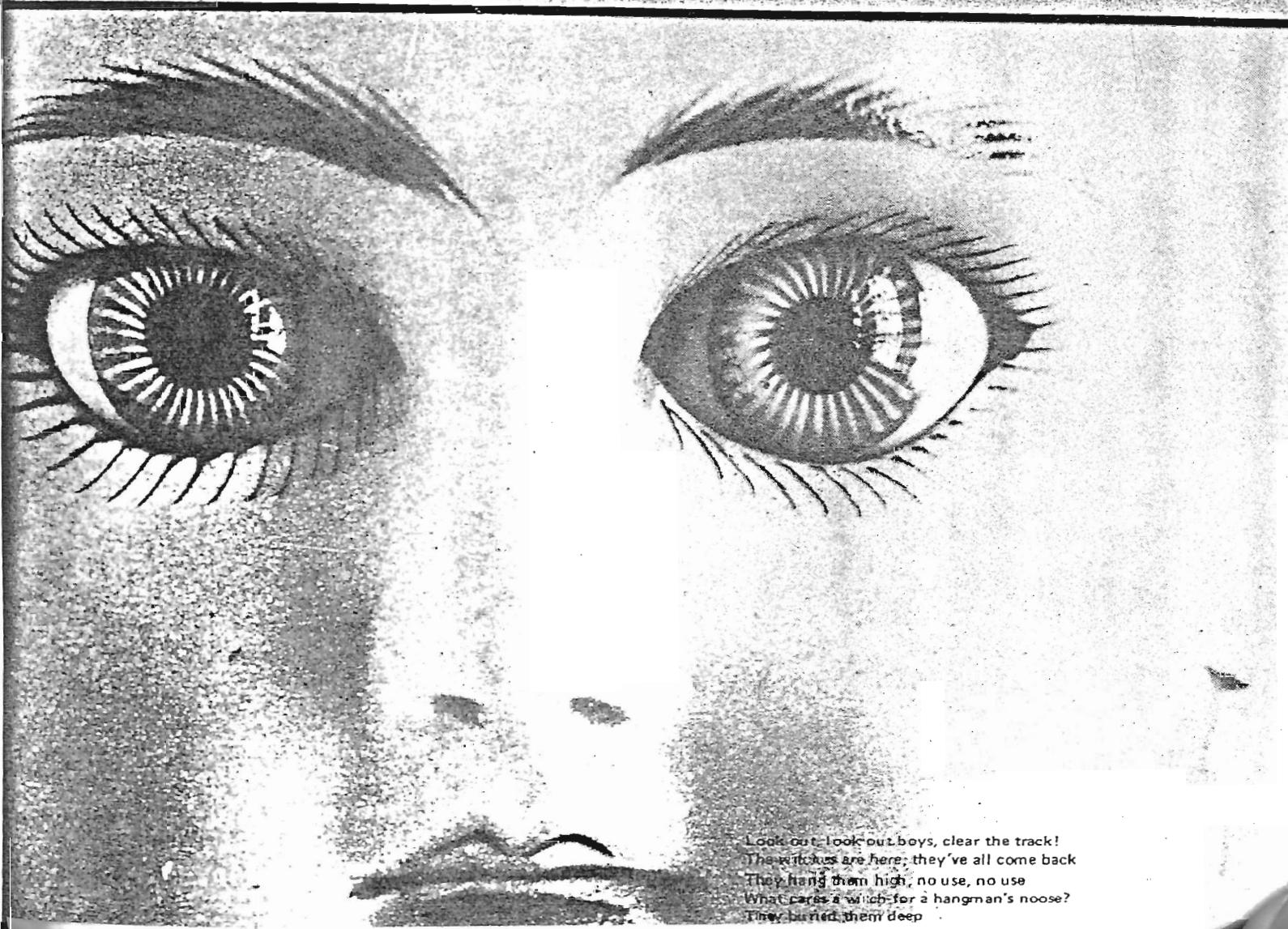


Zona, an independent literary
journal produced by Puertorriqueños
from 1972 through 1975.

The gift of Arcadio Diaz-Quiñones

baralt olga nolla juan mestas rosario ferre manuel ramos c

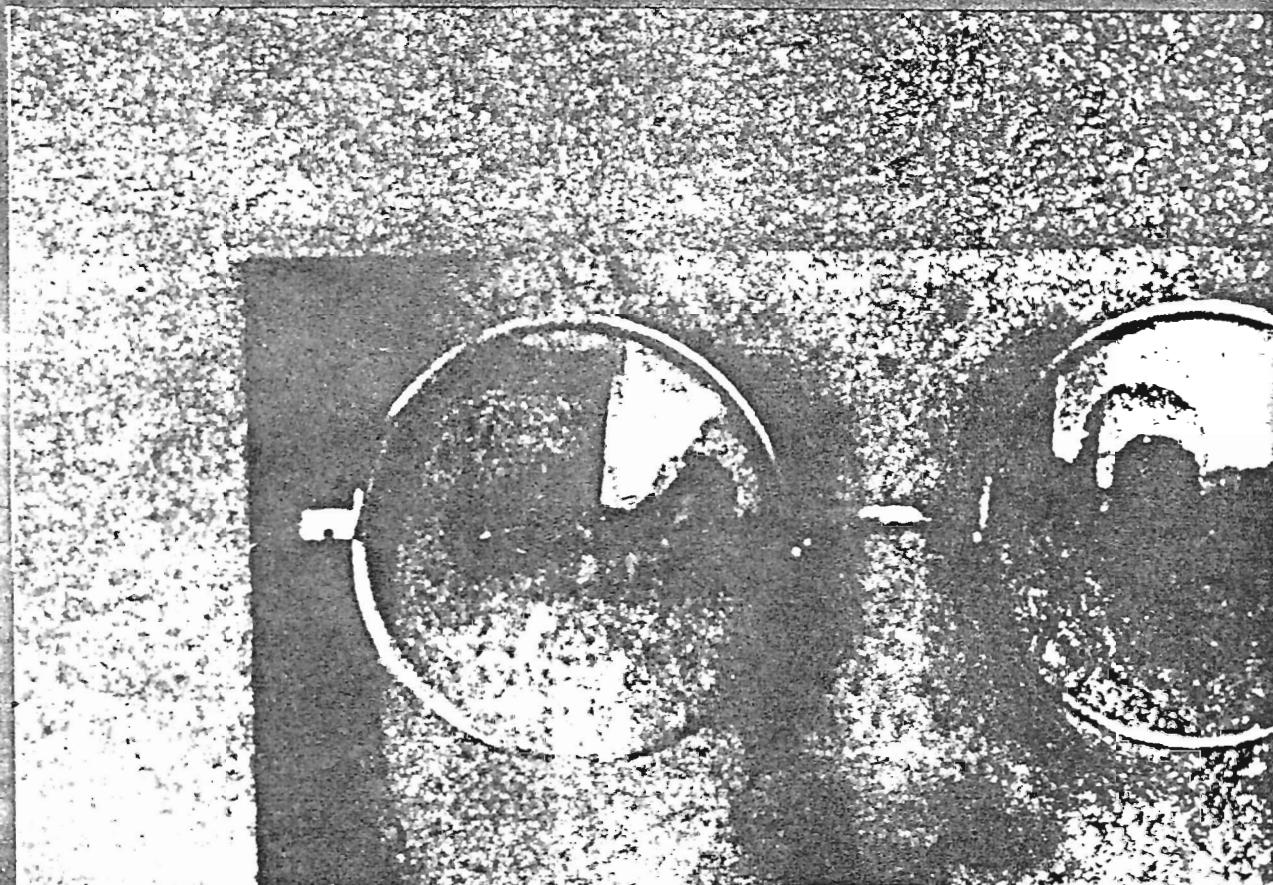
ZONA



Look out! Look out boys, clear the track!
The witches are here; they've all come back.
They hang them high, no use, no use
What cares a witch for a hangman's noose?
They buried them deep.

N

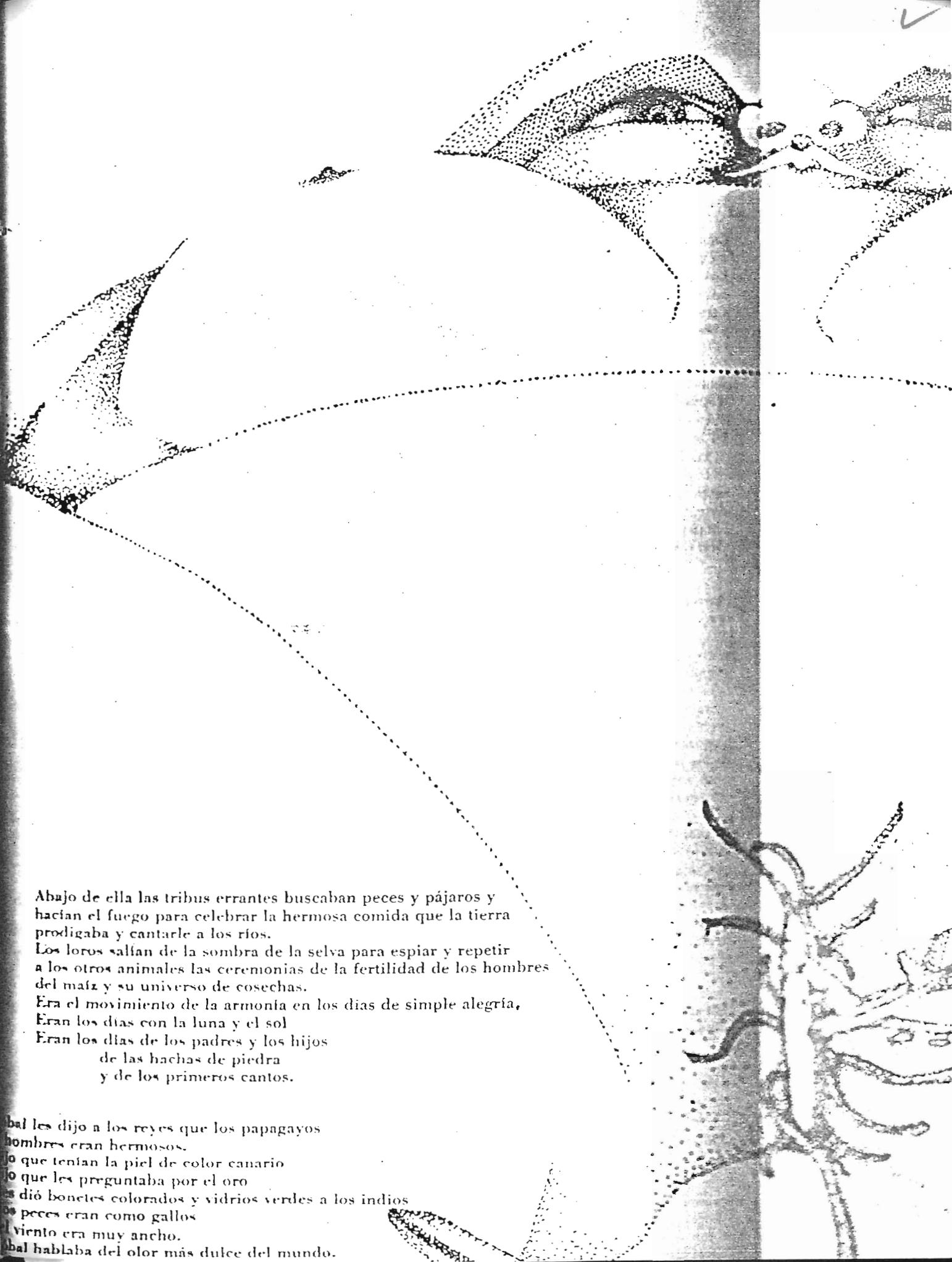
A



{Minerva llega por la madrugada de voz o pensaba las palabras con una voz debíamos quedarnos para el recital que el café y después iríamos a buscar a aeropuerto porque entonces cómo bu otros tragos posiblemente y reviviríam da desmantelada bajo el mantel de la podemos tener desavenencias sobre la pedirá un vaso de Mateus (ojalá que los casi nunca tienen vino rosado) favor) estará un poco mareada (ojalá que se tiene en los aeropuertos) y yo pí dichio?) Minerva no llegaba desde Par nera regrese de París?) (¿Sería la otra Fina?) Las miré sin mover la cab Fina hacia burbujitas de saliva con el t hay motivo para pensar que no debe ndome creer que el tiempo no tiene « prueba?). Pero (y ahora qué?) qu Rosita aún se niega a comunicarle a persistente en numerizar por Felipe sin ale una novela, son cosas que, definiti

Peregrinación





Abajo de ella las tribus errantes buscaban peces y pájaros y
hacían el fuego para celebrar la hermosa comida que la tierra
prodigaba y cantarle a los ríos.

Los loros saltan de la sombra de la selva para espiar y repetir
a los otros animales las ceremonias de la fertilidad de los hombres
del maíz y su universo de cosechas.

Era el movimiento de la armonía en los días de simple alegría,

Eran los días con la luna y el sol

Eran los días de los padres y los hijos
de las hachas de piedra
y de los primeros cantos.

bal les dijo a los reyes que los papagayos
hombres eran hermosos.

que tentan la piel de color canario

que les preguntaba por el oro

dió bonetes colorados y vidrios verdes a los indios

peces eran como gallos

viento era muy ancho.

bal hablaba del olor más dulce del mundo.

Handwritten musical score on five staves:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: f , ff .
- Staff 2:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: pp , p . Instruction: *Ped.*
- Staff 3:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: p .
- Staff 4:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: ff , f . Instruction: *49*.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: f . Instruction: *49*.
- Staff 6:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: p . Instruction: *Ped tonal*.
- Staff 7:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: f .
- Staff 8:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: f .
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: f . Instruction: *sec.*
- Staff 10:** Bass clef, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: ff . Instruction: *sec.*

Performance instructions:

- Ped hasta extinguirse* (Staff 9)
- sin ped.* (Staff 10)

Small square symbols at the bottom:

- Top-left: $pppp$
- Bottom-left: pp
- Bottom-right: ff
- Bottom-right: ff (with a circle around it)

Case 11



Puerto Rico was visited by Columbus on his second voyage to the New World in 1493 and from that time on the Spanish colonial history of the island was interwoven with that of Cuba and the Caribbean. The PUERTORRIQUEÑOS of today are descendants not only of the Spanish, but of the original Carib occupants of the island, the Blacks imported in the early 17th century to work on military fortifications, and the many migrants of various racial groups from the Caribbean over the centuries. The island was a Spanish Colony for four centuries until 1898, when it became a possession of the United States, though the Spanish culture refuses to be overwhelmed by the administration from the United States. Following World War II and the decreases in transportation costs, large scale migration from the island ensued, especially as job opportunities also opened up, particularly in the New York area. By 1970 1,400,000 Puerto Ricans lived in the U. S. mainland, one third of the Puerto Rican population. More than 6 in 10 live in the State of New York, most of them in New York City. By 1970 the Mainland-born population had completed more schooling than the island born.

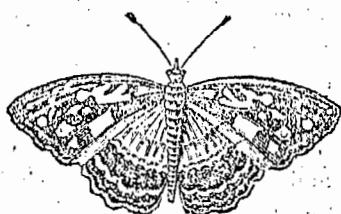
Puerto Rico stands out firmly in
the vague outlines of Spanish America
in this 1542 map in Ptolemy's
Geographia. Far more specific
information is available in the
Memoria sobre todos los Ramos de la
Administracion de la Isla Puerto-Rico
by Pedro Tómas de Córdoba printed in
Madrid in 1838.

The gifts of Cyrus McCormick
and the Friends of the Library

NOVAE INSVLAE XVII-NOVA T



bernadór Ponce de Leon, construida en 1525. En la actualidad se está edificando el cuartel de presidiarios fuera de la ciudad en el parage denominado la Puntilla, y está resuelto por S. M. se construya la casa de gobierno, intendencia, audiencia y oficinas de contabilidad en el local que hoy ocupan el presidio y el cuartel de artillería, cuyas obras si se llevan á efecto, como es de esperarse, hermosearán mucho la plaza mayor, pues deben ocupar uno de sus frentes.



DIVISION DEPARTAMENTAL

DE LA ISLA DE PUERTO-RICO,

*Y estadística por departamentos y general
en todos los ramos en 1850, con otras
noticias útiles y curiosas.*

Los habitantes dividen la isla en banda del Sur y banda del Norte, y bajo esta denominación explican los pueblos y levitas de una y otra costa; pero el gobierno la tiene dividida en siete distritos con ayuntamientos, jueces de primera instancia ó alcaldes mayores, y comandancias militares departamentales.

La isla estubo antigüamente dividida en dos partidos, el de la Capital y el de San German, y aun hoy subsiste así para la recaudacion de las primicias que percibe el cabildo eclesiastico de los pueblos que comprende la mitad de la isla y el vicariato de la villa de San German de los que pertenecen á la otra mitad.

El primer distrito ó departamento comprende los pueblos de Morovis, Corosal, Vega alta, Vega baja, Toa alta, Toa baja, Naranjito, Bayamon, Guainabo, Cangrejos, Rio Piedras, Trujillo alto, Trujillo bajo y Loisa: cabecera Bayamon.

Loy 1321

MEMORIA

SOBRE

TODOS LOS RAMOS DE LA ADMINISTRACION

DE LA ISLA

DE

PUERTO RICO.

POR

EL CORONEL DE INFANTERIA

D. Pedro Tomás de Córdoba,

Secretario honorario de S. M., y propietario del gobierno y capitania general de la
misma isla.

MADRID:
IMPRENTA DE YENES.

1838.

GEOGRAPHIA

VNIVERSALIS, VETVS ET NOVA,
COMPLECTENS

CLAVDII PTO.

LEMÆI ALEXANDRINI ENARRATIO
NIS LIBROS VIII.

Ioannes Antonius Comes & Dñus de Muzaglio
Quorum primus noua translatione Pirkheimher et
accessione commentarioli illustrior quam hacte-
nus fuerit, redditus est.

Reliqui cum græco & alijs vetustis exemplaribus col-
lati, in infinitis ferè locis castigationes facti sunt.

Addita sunt insuper Scholia, quibus exoleta urbium,
montium, fluviorumque nomina ad nostri seculi mo-
rem exponuntur.

Succedunt tabulæ Ptolemaicæ, opera Sebastiani Mun-
steri novo parata modo.

His adiectæ sunt plurimæ nouæ tabulæ, modernâ or-
bis faciem literis & pictura explicantes, inter quas
quædam antehac Ptolemaio non fuerant additæ.

Vltimo annexum est compendium geographicæ de-
scriptionis, in quo uarij gentium & regionum ti-
tus & mores explicantur.

Præfixus est quoq; uniuerso operi index memorabilium
populorum, ciuitatum, fluviorum, montium, ter-
ratum, lacuum &c.

82

82

82

BASILEÆ, APVD HENRI
CVM PETRVM.

emense Martio Anno 1542. - V. fol. ult.

Graz.

io. feb:

1703.



Mb
822



Iesu Nazareni Eelofem Ago, Gloriam Hui, Infendo.

This broadside proclamation from
the United States' occupying force in
Puerto Rico in 1898 shares the shelf
with La Escalera a political journal
born of the anti-war movement on the
island during the Viet Nam years.

The gifts of the Friends of the Library
and Arcadio Díaz-Quiñones

A LOS HABITANTES DE UTUADO

El General en Jefe de los Ejércitos de los Estados Unidos con fecha 28 del pasado Julio, hizo circular en Ponce la siguiente

PROCLAMA

QUARTEL GENERAL DEL EJERCITO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

A LOS HABITANTES DE PTO. RICO!

Cono consecuencia de la guerra que trae empeñada contra España el pueblo de los Estados Unidos por la causa de la Libertad, de la Justicia y de la Humanidad, sus fuerzas militares han venido á ocupar la isla de Puerto Rico. Vienen ellas ostentando el estandarte de la Libertad, inspiradas en el noble propósito de buscar á los enemigos de nuestro país y del nuestro, y de destruir ó capturar á todos los que resistan en las armas. Os traen ellas el apoyo armado de una nación de pueblo libre, cuyo gran poderio descansa en su justicia y humanidad para todos aquellos que viven bajo su protección y amparo. Por esta razón, el primer efecto de esta ocupación será el cambio inmediato de vuestras antiguas formas políticas, esperando, pues, que aceptéis con júbilo el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

El principal propósito de las fuerzas militares americanas será abolir la autoridad armada de España y dar al pueblo de esta hermosa isla la mayor suma de libertades compatibles con esta ocupación militar.

No hemos venido á hacer la guerra contra el pueblo de un país que ha estado durante algunos siglos oprimido, sino, por el contrario, á traeros protección, no solamente á vosotros si no también á vuestras propiedades, promoviendo vuestra prosperidad y derramando sobre vosotros las garantías y bendiciones de las instituciones liberales de nuestro Gobierno. No tenemos el propósito de intervenir en las leyes y costumbres existentes que fueren sanas y beneficiosas para vuestro pueblo, siempre que se ajusten á los principios de la administración militar, del orden y de la justicia.

Esta no es una guerra de devastación, si no una guerra que proporcionará á todos con sus fuerzas navales y militares, las ventajas y prosperidad de la esplendorosa civilización.

Con ello se mantendrá el buen nombre de Ponce, y con ello se evitará que la Autoridad militar que hoy rige este Distrito tome severas medidas contra los agitadores.

Pueblo! sé siempre digno de tu reputación de culto y de sensato.

Ponce, Julio 29 de 1898.—El Alcalde, R. U. C OLOM.

Al reproducir en la presente hoja tan importantes documentos, después de consignar la gratitud del Ejército de la Unión Americana por la manera asable con que ha sido recibido por los hijos de este suelo y por su valiosa ayuda al fin humanitario que á todos nos guia; habiendo llegado á mi conocimiento que algunos, muy pocos por fortuna, y mal aconsejados quizás, olvidando el respeto y consideraciones que deben guardarse por todo pueblo culto con la desgracia de los vencidos, y á impulsos de antiguos agravios que en estos instantes de dicha para el pueblo Puertorriqueño deben olvidarse tratan de levantar las masas en actitud hostil contra los vencidos; olvidando que la humanidad es una sola familia; á fin de evitarlo vémonos precisados á publicar el siguiente:

BANDO

Artículo 1º.—Queda absolutamente prohibido ofender de obra ni de palabra á los hijos de España y á sus respectivas familias, ni atacar sus propiedades, pues sometidos á los hechos consumados, tienen el derecho de seguir viviendo y trabajando en esta tierra sin atentar al orden y á la paz.

Art. 2º.—Como ampliación al bando que por el Cabildo publicó el Alcalde de esta

Nelson A. Miles

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LA

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25



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NUMS. 3-4



"Con razón ó sin ella" - Goya