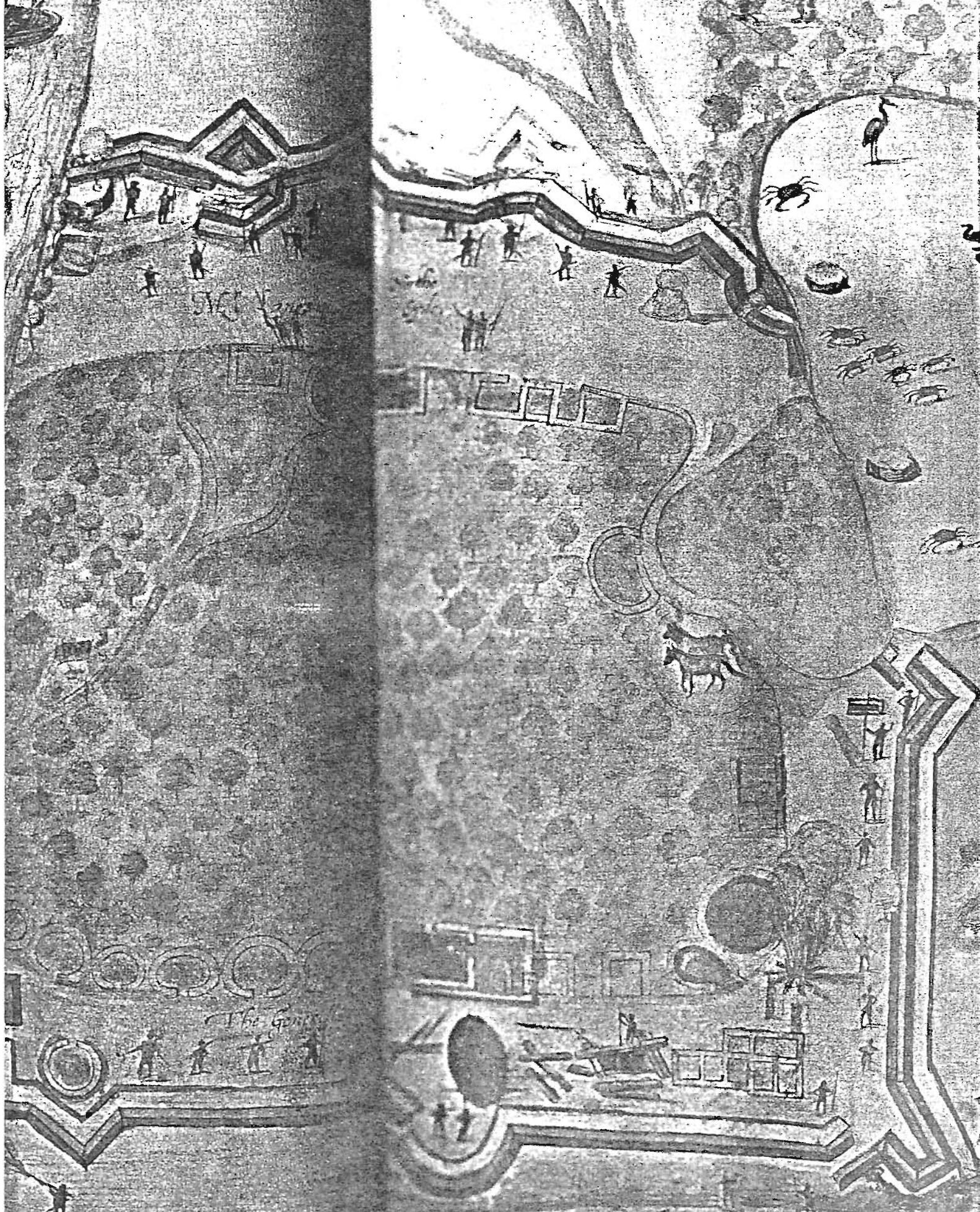


THE 16th of May the Generall in the
yarde arr'd at St. Iohns Land where
he fortifi'd on the maine, take in fresh
water, and light a Pyre. And then
departed from thence the 24th of the
same moneth. 1585.

A fresh water



THE
AMERICAN DRAWINGS
OF
JOHN WHITE
1577-1590

WITH DRAWINGS OF EUROPEAN
AND ORIENTAL SUBJECTS

BY PAUL HULTON & DAVID BEERS QUINN

II

REPRODUCTIONS OF
THE ORIGINALS IN COLOUR
FACSIMILE AND OF DERIVATIVES
IN MONOCHROME

LONDON
THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

Case 12

quando

Here are two copies of the first edition of
Hakluyt's translation of the narrative of De
Soto's unsuccessful expedition to Florida and
the country south of Virginia, Virginia Richly
Valued, By The Description of the Maine Land of
Florida, Her Next Neighbor, London, 1609.

Grenville Kane Collection; and
lent by the Scheide Library

The Epistle Dedicatore.

clude, I trust by your Honours and Worships wise instructions to the noble Gouvernour, the worthy experimeted Lieutenant and Admirall, and other chiefe managers of the busynesse, all things shall be so prudently carried, that the painfull Preachers shall be reverenced and cherished, the valiant and forward soldiour respected, the diligent rewarded, the coward emboldened, the weake and sick relieved, the mutinous suppressed, the reputation of the Christians among the Salvages preserved, our most holy faith exalted, all Paganisme and Idolatrie by little and little utterly extinguished. And here reposing and resting my selfe upon this sweete hope, I cease, beseeching the Almighty to blesse this good work in your hands to the honour and glorie of his most holy name, to the enlargement of the dominions of his sacred Maiesie, and to the generall good of all the worthie Adventurers and undertakers. From my lodging in the Colledge of Westminster this 15. of Aprill, 1609.

By one publikely and anciently deuoted to Gods seruice, and all yours in this so good action,

Richard Hakluyt.

A RELATION OF SVCH THINGS, AS

DO N^O FERDINANDO DE SOTO,
the Adelantado of Florida passed in seeking to conquer the said Countrey : wherein is declared who he was, and what some of them were that went with him; and certaine particulars and diversities of the Countrie, and wharsocuer they saw and happened unto them in the same.

CHAP. I.

Which declarereth who Don Ferdinand de Soto was, whence and how he got the government of Florida.

Aptaine Soto was the son of a Squire of Xerez of Badaioz. He went into the Spanish Indies, when Peter Arias of Anila was Gouernour of the West Indies: And there he was without any thing else of his owne, saue his sword and target: and for his good qualities and valour Peter Arias made him Capraine of a troope of horsemen, and by his commandement hee went with Fernando Pizarro to the conquest of Peru: where (as many persons of credit reported, which were there present) as well at the taking of Atabalipa, Lord of Peru, as at the assault of the citie of Cusco, and in

H G Tho: Leigh

VIRGINIA richly valued,

*By the description of the maine land of
Florida, her next neighbour:*

*Out of the fourre yeeres continuall trauell and discouerie,
for aboue one thousand miles East and West, of
Don Ferdinand de Soto, and sixe hundred
able men in his companie.*

*Wherin are truly obserued the riches and fertilitie of those parts,
abounding with things necessarie, pleasant, and profitable
for the life of man: with the natures and dispo-
sitions of the Inhabitants.*

*Written by a Portugall gentleman of Elvas, employed in
all the action, and translated out of Portugese
by RICHARD HAKLVYTT.*



AT LONDON

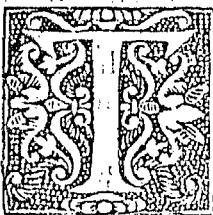
Printed by FELIX KYNSTON for Matthew Lownes,
and are to be sold at the signe of the Bishops
head in Pauls Churchyard.

1609.

turned to Guachoya before the Christians; and wondring much at the sharpe dealing which they had seene them vse toward the Indians of Nilco, they tolde their Cacique all that had passed with great astonishment.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the death of the Adelantado Fernando de Soto: And how Luys Moscoso de Aluarado was elected Gouernour in his stead.



He Gouernour felte in himselfe that the houre approched, wherein he was to leauie this present life, and called for the Kings officers, Captaines and principall persons, to whom he made a speech, saying:

That now he was to goe to giue an account before the presence of God of all his life past: and since it pleased him to take him in such a time, and that the time was come that he knew his death, that he his most unworthe servant did yeld him many thankes therfore; and desired all that were present and absent (whom he confessed himselfe to be much beholding unto for their singular vertues, loue and loyaltie, which himselfe had well tried in the travells, which they had suffered, which alwaies in his mind he did hope to satisfie and reward, when it should please God to giue him rest, with more proprietie of his estate,) that they would pray to God for him, that for his mercie he would forgiue him his sinnes, and receive him sole into eternall glorie: and that they would quit and free him of the charge which hee had ouer them, and oblige unto them all, and that they would pardon him for some wrongs which they might haue received of him: And to aggreeme-

dition, which upon his death might fall out upon the choice of his successor, he requested them to elect a principall person, and able to gouerne, of whom all should like welly and when he was elected, they should sware before him to obey him: and that he would thanke them very much in so doing; because the griefe that he had, would somewhat be asswaged, and the paine that he felt, because he left them in so great confusion, to wit, in leaving them in a strange Countrey, where they knew not where they were.

Baltasar de Gallegos answered in the name of all the rest: And first of all comforting him, he set before his eyes how short the life of this world was, and with how many troubles and miseries it is accompanied, and how God shewed him a singular fauor which soonest left him: telling him many other things fit for such a time. And for the last point, that since it pleased God to take him to himselfe, although his death did iustly grieue them much, yet as wel he, as al the rest, ought of necessity to conforme themselves to the will of God. And touching the Gouernour which he commanded they should elect, he besought him, that it would please his Lordship to name him which he thought fit, and him they would obey. And presently he named Luys de Moscoso de Aluarado his Captaine generall. And presently he was sworne by all that were present and elected for Gouernour. The next day, being the 21. of May, 1542. departed out of this life, the valorous, virtuous, and valiant Captaine, Don Fernando de Soto, Gouernour of Cuba, and Adelantado of Florida: whom fortune aduanced, as it vseth to doe others, that hee might haue the higher fal. He departed in such a place, and at such a time, as in his sicknesse he had but little comfort: and the danger wherein all his people were

The death of
Don Ferdi-
nando de Soto
the 21. of May,
1542 at Gu-
caya.

VIRGINIA richly valued,

*By the description of the maine land of
Florida, her next neighbour:*

*Out of the foure yeeres continuall trauell and discouerie,
for aboue one thousand miles East and West, of
Don Ferdinando de Soto, and sixe hundred
able men in his companie.*

*Wherin are truly obserued the riches and fertilitie of those parts,
abounding with things necessarie, pleasant, and profitable
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*Written by a Portugall gentleman of Elvas, employed in
all the action, and translated out of Portugese
by RICHARD HAKLVYT.*



AT LONDON

*Printed by FELIX KYNASTON for Matthew Lownes,
and are to be sold at the signe of the Bishops
head in Pauls Churcheyard.*

1609.

HONDIVS his Map of Hispaniola, Cuba, &c.



The Citie of Saint Dominicke or Domingo neare the Coast of the South, on the River of Oca. The Citie of
in the said 19. degrees and a halfe, and 60. of Occidentall longitude from the Meridian Saint Domingo.
from whence vnto it there may bee by direct line one thousand two hundred foyres
miles, it hath aboue sixe hundred houſholds. There is resident in it the Audience or Coun
cillors of the Goods and Royall Treasure; a Mint house, and the Cathedrall Church.
Archbifhoprick hath for Suffraganes the Bishopricks of the Conception de la Vega (which
is of Saint Dominicke) choſe of Saint John, Cuba, Venezuela, and the Abbotship
of Saint Domingo, and in the Citie are Monasteries of Dominicans, Franciscans, Mercenaries, and other
monies, a Grammar Schoole, with foure thousand * Pesos of Rent, and an Hospitall with * Peso is foure
houſands. The Hauen which is great, and capable of many ſhips, is in the mouth of the ſhillings 22.
River, and hath the Citie on the West, which the Deputie Don Bartholomew Collon did
erect 1494. on the East ſide, better and wholsomer in ſituation, and the chiefe Knight
of the Zeybo, Nicholas of Ouando being Gouernour of Hispaniola, An. 1502. remoued it where
from the other ſide the Riuier to the East, vpon occation that the Citie had fallen by a
quake. The Village of Salualyon of Tgney, eight and twentie leagues from Saint Do
minicke, of the Archbifhoprick; the Captaine, Iohn of Esquinel, did people it. The
Captaine also planted it in the time of Nicholas of Ouando. The Village of Cotuy, Zeybo.
founded it. The Village of Azua in Compoſtella, in the coaſt of the South, foure and
twentie leagues from Saint Dominicke to the West, in his borders are many ſugarcalleys, it were

Salualyon of
Tgney.

The Village of
Zeybo.
El Cotuy.

Azua.

PVRCHAS HIS PILGRIMES. IN FIVE BOOKES.

The first, Contayning Peregrinations and Discouries, in the remotest North and East parts of ASIA; called TARTARIA and CHINA.

The second, *Peregrinations, Voyages, Discouries, of CHINA, TARTARIA, RYSSIA, and other the North and East parts of the World, by English-men and others.*

The third, *Voyages and Discouries of the North parts of the World, by Land and Sea, in ASIA, EYROPE, the Polare Regions, and in the North-west of AMERICA.*

The fourth, *English Northerne Navigations, and Discouries: Relations of Greenland, Groenland, the North-west passage, and other Arctike Regions, with later Russian OCCURRENTS.*

The fifth, *Voyages and Travels to and in the New World, called AMERICA: Relations of their Pagan Antiquities and of the Regions and Plantations in the North and South parts thereof, and of the Seas and Islands adiacent.*

The Third Part.

Unus Deus, Una Veritas.



LONDON

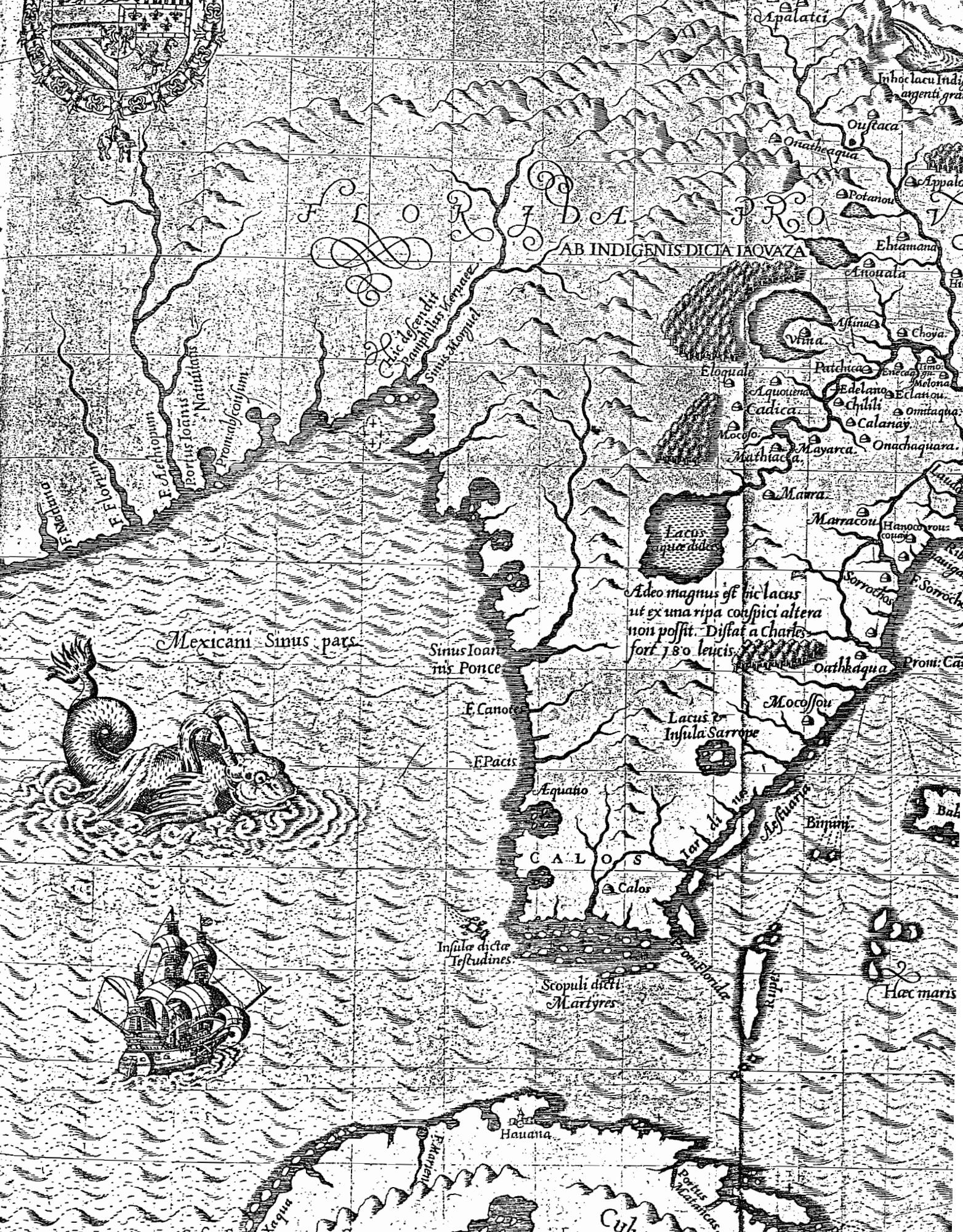
Printed by William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Church-yard at the signe of the Rose.

1625.

Theodore de Bry, Brevis Narratio,
Frankfort, 1591

de Bry includes accounts of
French Huguenots who attempted
settlement in Florida but were
driven out by the Spanish.

Lent by the Scheide Library



AB INDIGENIS DICTIA IAQAZA

Adeo magius est sic lacus
ut ex una ripa conspici altera
non possit. Distat a Charles
fort 180 leucis.

Insula dicta
Testudines

Scopuli dicti
Martyres

Hauana

Cul

ADMIRANDA NARRATIO
FIDA TAMEN DE COMMODOIS ET
INCOLARVM RITIBVS VIRGINIAE, NVPER
ADMODVM AB ANGLIS, QVI A DN. RICHARDO
GREINVILE EQVESTRIS ORDINIS VIRO EO IN
COLONIAM ANNO. M.D. LXXXV. DEDVCTI SVNT.
INVENTÆ, SVMTVS FACIENTE DN. VVAETERO
RALEIGH EQVESTRIS ORDINIS VIRO FODINARV
STANNI PRÆFECTO EX AVCTORITATE

SERENISSIMA REGINA ANGLIA.

ANGLICO SCRIPTA SERMONE.

A THOMA HARIOT, EIVSDEM WALTERI DOMESTI-
CO, IN EAM COLONIAM MISSO UT REGIONIS SI-
TVM DILIGENTER OBSERVARET.

NVNC AVTEM PRIMVM LATIO DONATA A

C C A

CVM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO CÆS. MA^{TS} SPEC^H
AD QUADRIENNIVM

ABB. DE IN. DE LA FEGTE.

FRANCOFORTI AD MOENVM
TIPIS IOANNIS WECHELI, SVMTIBVS VERO THEODORI
DE BRY ANNO CD. D XC.
VENALES REPERIVNTVR IN OFFICINA SIGISMUNDI FEIRABENDII

Case 13

cubano

As part of the Spanish Caribbean Florida was visited by the earliest of the Spanish explorers. Ponce de León arrived in 1513 from Puerto Rico and was followed by a distinguished lot of conquistadores. In 1565 the present-day city of Saint Augustine was founded. Spaniards continued to live in Florida even after the United States took possession in 1821. In 1869 Vicente Martínez Ybor moved his cigar manufacturing business to Key West, after which there was a continuous, though not large flow of Cubans. By 1870 there were little more than 5000 CUBANO-AMERICANOS living in the United States which increased to only 19,000 by 1920. But following Castro's assumption of power in Cuba there was an immediate and huge migration to the United States. In fact the bulk of the Cuban-origin population is the result of immigration since the late 1950's. In 1959 the number of Cubano-americanos was estimated at nearly a half million. As many as twice that number are thought to be Cubano-americanos now. One half of the Cubano-americanos live in Florida, one quarter in New York and New Jersey, and the rest are scattered throughout the United States. It is a selective population, not necessarily representative of the Cuban people as a whole. Cubano-americanos are culturally far more similar to the Anglo population than the Chicano and Hispano and their rate of marriages to non-Cubans is very high.

The author of Historia General de las Indias (Sevilla, 1535), Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Vales, was the official Chronicler of the Indies and, wrote of Cuba from first hand experience. Cromberger enlivened Oviedo's history with cuts of cactus from the New World. This is exhibited with a pre-War publication: J. Miguel Tagle Arrate's Cuba I Los Principios Sobre la Beligerancia printed at Santiago de Chile in 1896.

Lent by the Scheide Library
and the bequest of Albert Purreno

Itahaya es vna fruta tamânia como vn puño cerrado / poco mas / y poco menos algunas: esto es su comû grandeza. Ma ce en vnos cardos muy espino sos y estremados ala vista per q no tienen hoja / saluo vnas ramas o braços luégos: q si rué en lugar de rama tde hoja los qua les son de quatro esquinas / mas luéga cas da rama / o braço destos / q vna braçada d vn hóbre: y entre esquina y esquina vna ca nal / t por todas las esquinas / canales atre chos sembradas o nacidas vnas espinas fie ras y enconadas tan luégas como la mitad de vn dedo mayor dela mano o mayores: d tres é tres o qtre é qtro espinas: y crestas hojas / o ramas q lo como he dicho nace esta



fruta llamada Pitahaya: la ql es coloradis sima como en carmesi rosado / t qere signis ficar escamas en la corteza aun q no lo son / t tiene en cuero grueso: t aql cortado con vn cuchillo q facilmente se corta / esta por d dentro llena de granillos como vn higo mez clados co vna pasta o carnosidad / q ella y ellos son d color de vn fino carmesi: t toda aquella mistio de los granillos t lo de mas to do se come: y lo q toca lo para tâ colorado / como lo suele hazer las moras o mas. Esta na fruta t amuchos les sabe biê: po yo esco jera otras muchas antes q a ella / haze éta orina lo q las tunas / aun q no tâ psto: po d

de a dos horas q se comî dos o tres bellas orina el q las comio parece q echa verba ra sangre. Ma es mala fruta ni dañosa t de bué parecer ala vista: pero los cardones dôde nacé es cosa fiera t de mucha salte su forma dlos: los quales son verdes t espinas pardas o blâquicas: y la frutacada como he dicho / t segû aquila her burado: t para sacar vna Pitahaya de esta nascida / no ha de ser a priessa ni buen tiento porque aqllos cardos son chos t juntos t mue armados.

Capitu. rruij. De vnos

cardos altos t derechos mayores que ças darmas / t aun como picas luégas qu dados y espinosos: los quales llaman xpianos Cirios: porque parecen dros hachas de cera / excepto en las espinas

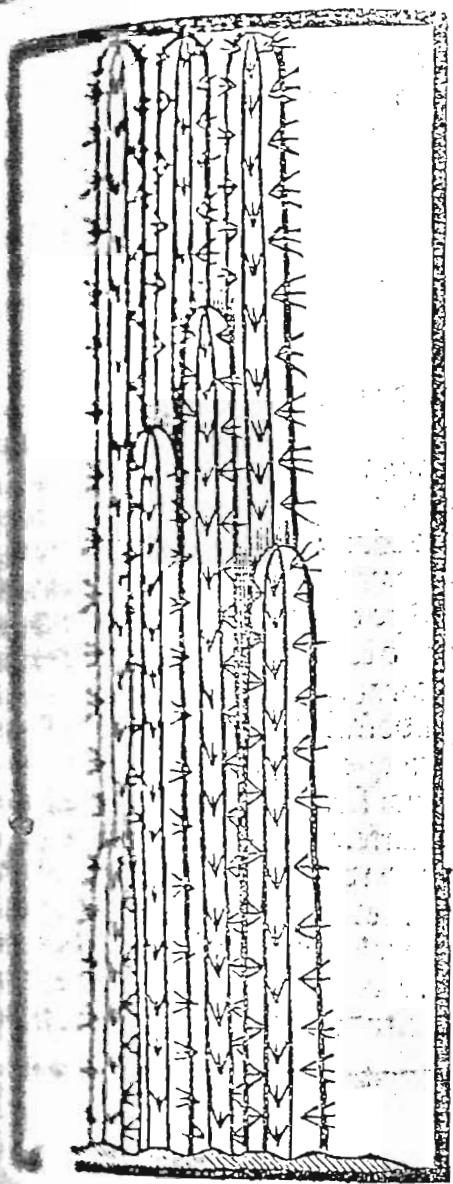


Os cardones o cirios q man los christianos enti la son vna manera de cardo muy espinosos t salvajes / no ay en ellos parte de d se puedâ tocar sin muy fieras espinas / stante q la natura selas pone por orden t chos vnas de otras cõ mucha ordene pas en su compusicion. Ellos son mordes t tan altos como vna lanza de s / t algunos como vna pica / otros mayores t tan gruesos como la pantorr vna pierna de vn hombre que nisa fa ni delgada. Ma sien juntos t muchos como aqui ensta hoja los he q significar en este deburo t pintura d. Estos llevan vna fruta colorada co carmesi: del tamaño d vna uvez dulce na de comer / pero llena de innumer granillos t muy coloradissima / t labrios t las manos lo que alcança de ella / no es fruta para despear per de mal gusto / ni se dera de comer q esta madura / t bien sazonada. Elos despues que han crescido todo han de crecer se enuegecen t secan t

Octauio.

So. lxxvij

secos. De manera q los
tindes r las espinas pardas/r

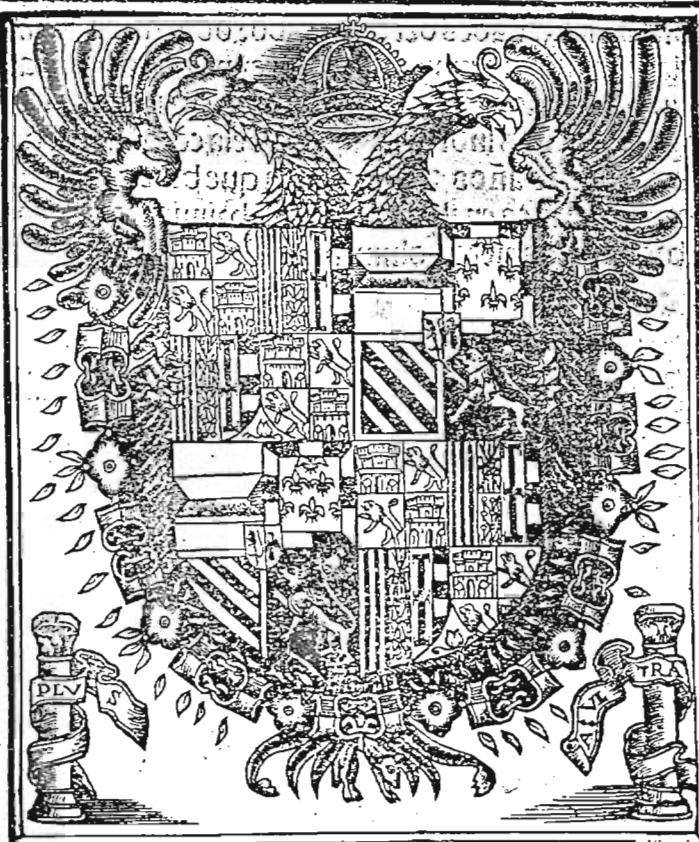


igos r viejos estā secos é vn
los Indios destos cardones: pe
la tierra firme en la prouinc
rica no estan estos cardones
ctamientos de los indios. Y
esta fruta me parece q no es co
mún q dlla. y por esto sospe
re efecto o por alguna especial
de la conseruā acuila: r assi deuie
qndo esta ysla estaua pobla

da de indios. Puesto q en los mōtes r arca
bucos o bosques ay muchos destos cardo
nes en esta ysla: pero lo q agora está hecho
monteera en el tpo passado muy habitado
donde esta fruta r cardones se halla. Lo q
yo he podido comprehendere en esto no es
mas delo q he dicho: r por ventura esta fru
ta q ami paresce no substancial ni dse auesa
bordene tener otro gusto enel paladar des
los indios: r seria para otros efectos q no
alcançan los christianos hasta agora. Allo
menos en esta ysla yo no he podido inqui
rir mas de lo que tengo dicho en este caso.

Capitu.rrv. delos car dos delas Lunas r su fruta.

Ques se ha dicho delos cardo
nes o cirios enel capitulo d su
so r primero dire de otros car
dos delas pitahayas; parece
me q como en lugar apropiado
es bien quediga aquí de otros cardos
q llaman Lunas / r la fruta que echan tiene
el mismo nombre. Y porq adelante enel lis
bro dezeno se dirá del arbol delas soldadus
ras tenga memoria el letor de este capitulo d
las Lunas porq tiene mucha semejāça las
hojas destos cardos con las del arbol q di
go: ni estoy fuera de opinió q estos mismos
cardos se convierten en aqllos arboles: r ya
q aqsto no sea porq en la verdad en la fruta
son muy apartados: alomenos éla vista dā
a enteder q han algū debdo/ por la semejā
ça delas hojas r delas espinas. Estos car
dos o Lunas lleva vnos muy donosos hi
gos q es su fruta: largos r verdes r algo en
parte colorados por defuera el cuero dlos
r tienen vnas coronillas como las nispolas
de Castilla: r de dentro son coloradas mu
cho q tirá a rosado llenas de granillos co
mo los bñaderos higos / r asiles la corteza
d aqsta fruta como la del higo/ ó poco mas
gruesa. Só de bué gusto y de buena dige
stion/ r cada dia los vendé en la plaza desta
ciudad por buena fruta. Los cardos éq na
cē tienen las hojas algo redondas r muy grue
sas y espinosas: r por los cañtos y elollano



La historia general de las Indias.



Con privilegio imperial.

estado se alza por no obedecer al soberano i es bastante fuerte para encararse a éste. Cuando una parte del estado toma las armas contra su gobierno i es asaz poderosa para resistir su accion, i se constituyen los partidos con fuerzas balanceadas, no es motivo de ofensa para una nación que la guerra civil sea reconocida como condición guerrera i la neutralidad entre las partes contendientes sea declarada como la propia actitud de otra nación respecto a semejante lucha."

En una palabra, el reconocimiento de la beligerancia, cuando proceden los requisitos señalados por el Derecho de Jentes, no solo no es incompatible con el cumplimiento honrado de las obligaciones internacionales, sino que es ordenado por la lógica, que manda al hombre distinguir su conducta de la de los irracionales i obedecer franca i noblemente los dictados de la razon; por la sana moral, que prescribe dar a cada cual lo que es suyo, i por la conveniencia misma de los neutrales que, llenando los fines del estado, consultan así sus intereses materiales, se ahorran de cuestiones bien escabrosas i preñadas de peligros, i pueden ejercitar en una vasta esfera de accion la sabia política de las manos libres (*free hands*.) tan recomendada por lord Palmerston.

A riesgo de anticipar la segunda parte de esta disertacion, no terminaremos la sección actual sin mencionar ciertos antecedentes relativos a la guerra de Cuba.

Hasta ahora el poder ejecutivo de Norte América no ha dado muestras de que lo ajiten los mismos



Antonio Maceo

C U B A

I. LOS

PRINCIPIOS sobre la BELIGERANCIA

POR

J. Miguel Tagle Arrate

(SEGUNDA EDICION CORREGIDA)



SANTLAGO DE CHILE

Imprenta, Litografía i Encuadernación de "La Democracia"

1896

Richard Harding Davis's 1898
work is shown with an ominous view
of Havana through the masts of U. S.
warships. It appears in Our War
With Spain, Chicago, 1898. The plan
of Havana is from Baedeker's The
United States of 1909.

JUNIOR CUBA



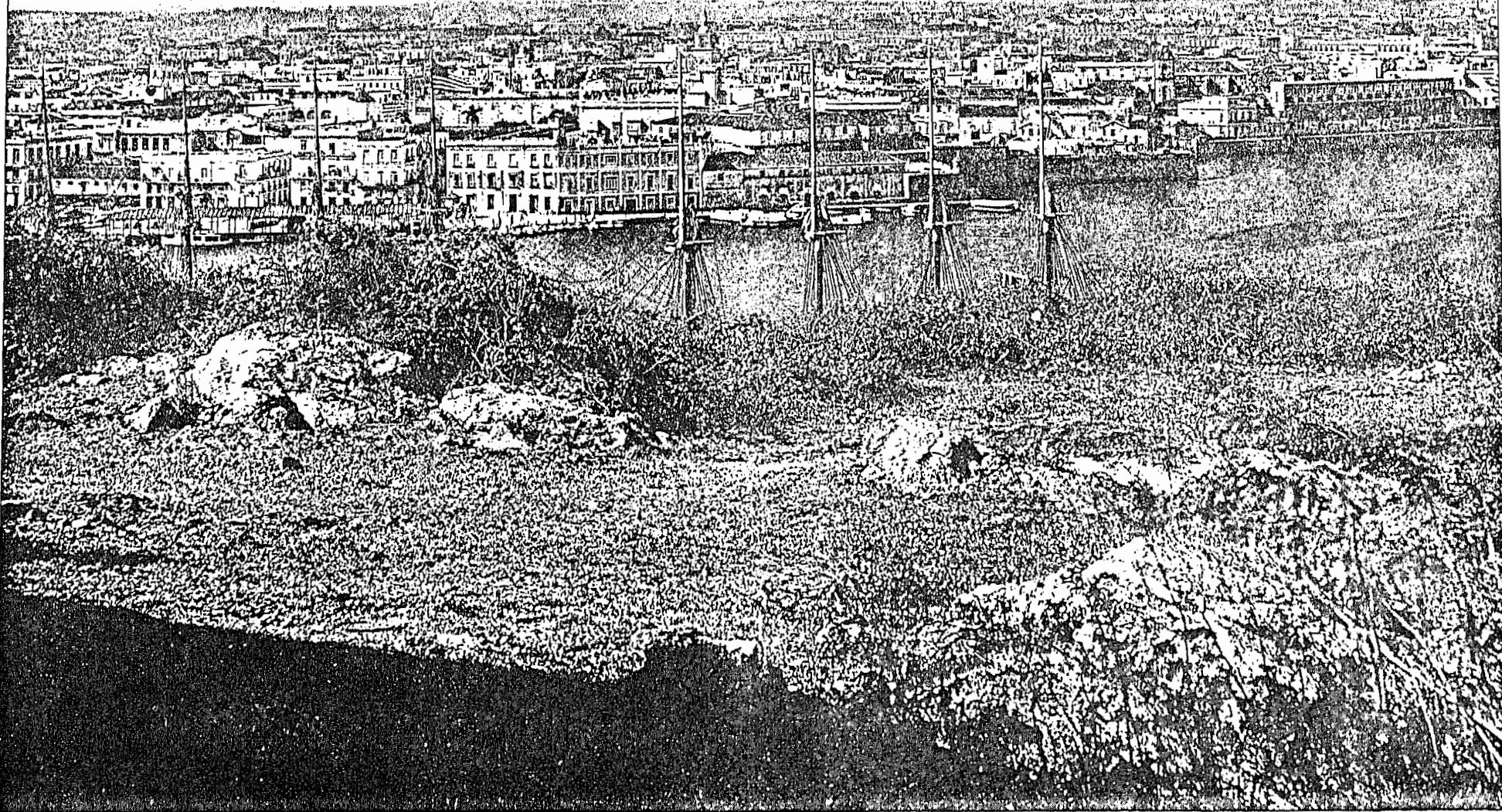
OR
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

CUBA IN WAR TIME

By
**RICHARD
HARDING
DAVIS**

Illustrated By
FREDERIC REMINGTON

New York
R. H. RUSSELL



HAVANA (PANORAMA FROM ACROSS THE BAY).

THE city leaves a better impression when viewed from this eminence than when seen from a carriage or steamer. The attention is not arrested by strikingly beautiful architecture, but rests upon a vast area solidly built up to the water's edge. The trade which brought prosperity to the builders of these massive blocks has gone to other ports—other islands, and few ships now arrive except those freighted with supplies for the Spanish troops. The four-masters anchored under the cliff doubtless brought provisions to maintain the recruits who dawdle about the streets, with no more serious occupation than jostling *Americanos* off the sidewalk and crying *Viva España!* Standing there and musing upon Havana's former greatness one can not help trying to imagine what this panorama will be after the Cuban flag floats above it, and a new nation begins its existence.

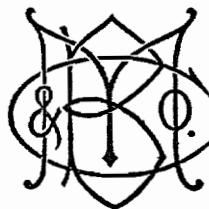
OUR WAR WITH SPAIN

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CUBA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII AND THE
PHILIPPINES

REPRODUCTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS

WITH GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

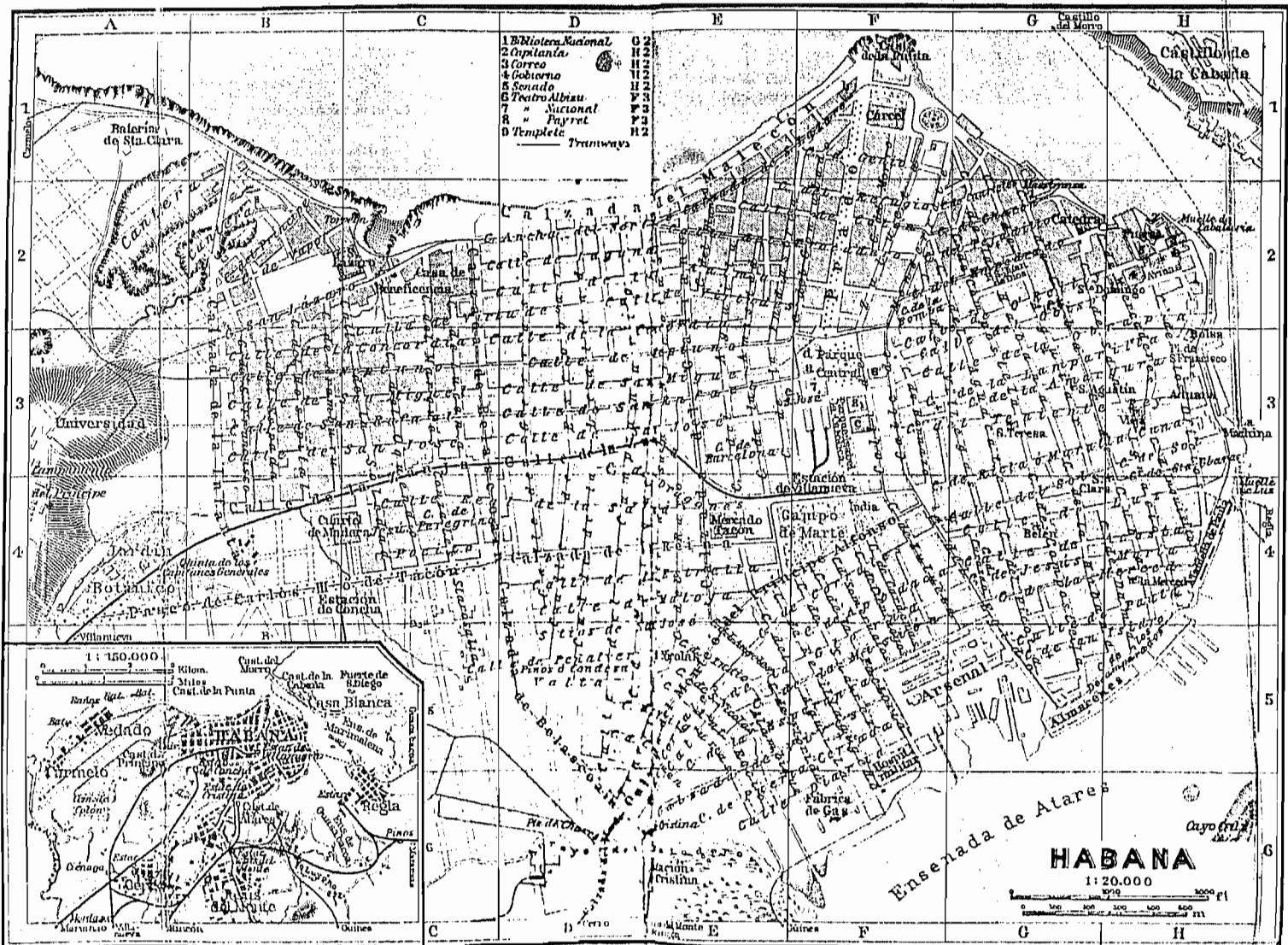
OVER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ILLUSTRATIONS (WITH A VERY FEW EXCEPTIONS
FROM SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS)

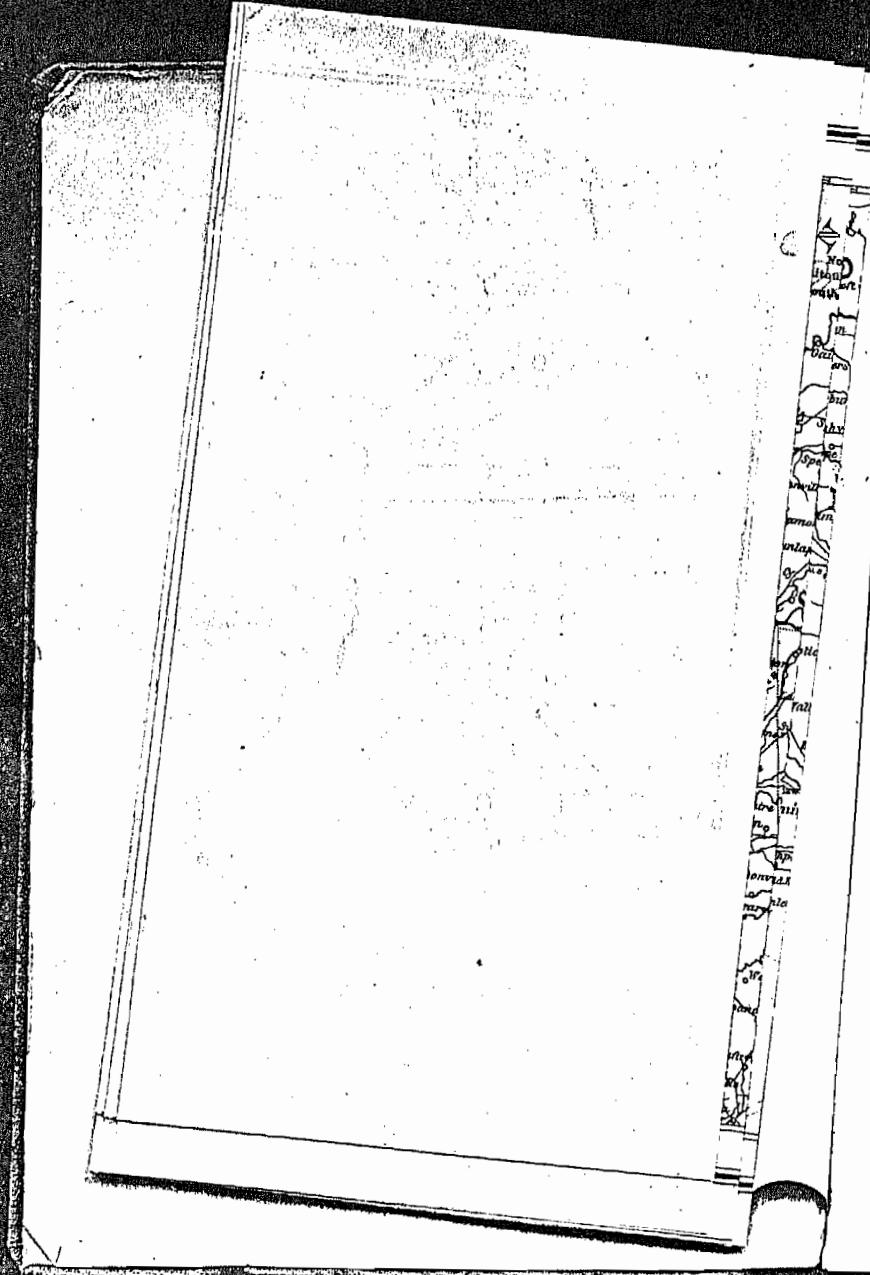


CHICAGO

BELFORD, MIDDLEBROOK & CO.

MDCCXCIVIII





THE
UNITED STATES
WITH
EXCURSIONS TO MEXICO, CUBA, PORTO RICO, AND ALASKA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 93 MAPS AND 48 PLANS

FOURTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 FIFTH AVENUE
LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN 1 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.

1909

Case 14

dentroq

CENTROAMERICANOS emigrated rarely to the United States before the last half of the twentieth century, but economic opportunites here and the political upheaval in the Central American countries in recent years has accelerated immigration to the United States. Panama, Honduras and Nicaragua had the highest populations in the 1970 census. More than two-thirds of the Centroamericanos live in large urban areas, with New York City having the greatest concentration. Two out of three Centroamericanos are foreign born. The nation's newest immigrants, unlike other Spanish groups, such as Chicanos, Hispanos, Puerto Ricans, they do not share a common cultural heritage.

A letter from conquistador Pedro de Alvarado (1495-1541), Cortez' principal officer in the conquest of Mexico, and the conqueror and first governor of Guatemala (where this letter was written).

Gift of Mrs. Gerard Lambert

my no bles senores

en rebj. del psmr. Negro. hortiguilla son los. despachos que m
trayd. y entre ellos medio. una ca. de. vs. mes por la qual me haze
sabi las mes. q son map. abelio. destia. on tierra parte sellas.
q me dio rogan. q os abria senores. embiado en un boro. q. de d
qm. punto pneed avez quattro dias pa el querido. dfa abdas. q. no.
os devo. detener en md. el ay dado. y hablo. q en medison de
todo seyesso y passo. y lo gresso. papq. en la myma moneda
por q lnegro separtio un navio. a panama y si alli estuviere fabrica
entra en el y bendio. yo. qm. sabi lo q mas tue. qd. todo lo
(q despacho nolo ha embiado. y con esto salire. destia debia). en lo aver
hejod preponer. estai my. bien q sean diligadas. lo q son map
entra. ala tierra por q. todos estanfasen por ce serbia tan reados
mes. como les ha hecho. y cada dia q sera como detomi carbo. prince yes.
de esperar.

en la de la rox de nomca. y o debiera lnegro. haze laq. senores. q seys/
pero qd. qd. tempo heha otra por la qual sacaron presto los. quicuellaos
dlos m. mas q no querria hacer mala obra di madre. qd. qd. qd.
fieble y con viene. haze meto sabi q presto yra el despacho y feme dio
con forme. alo q me pedis. qm. y prosp. no senor bins my
nobles personas. como sencios deseyos. dft. qm. rero de mate co

M. q misas mis mandas

Before Centroamericanos began immigrating to the U.S. Central America was frequently the object of Anglo emigrants. William Walker is certainly one of the most colorful of these. Setting out in 1855 with an expedition of "emigrants" to Nicaragua, in 1856 he was inaugurated President of the country and set out to unite all the Central American republics into a single military empire. He died before a firing squad in Honduras in 1860.

The gift of the Friends



WILLIAM WALKER.
Nach einem Daguerreotyp von „Vance“ in San Francisco.

Walker's Expedition nach Nicaragua

und der
centralamerikanische Krieg
nebst
der vollständigen diplomatischen Correspondenz.

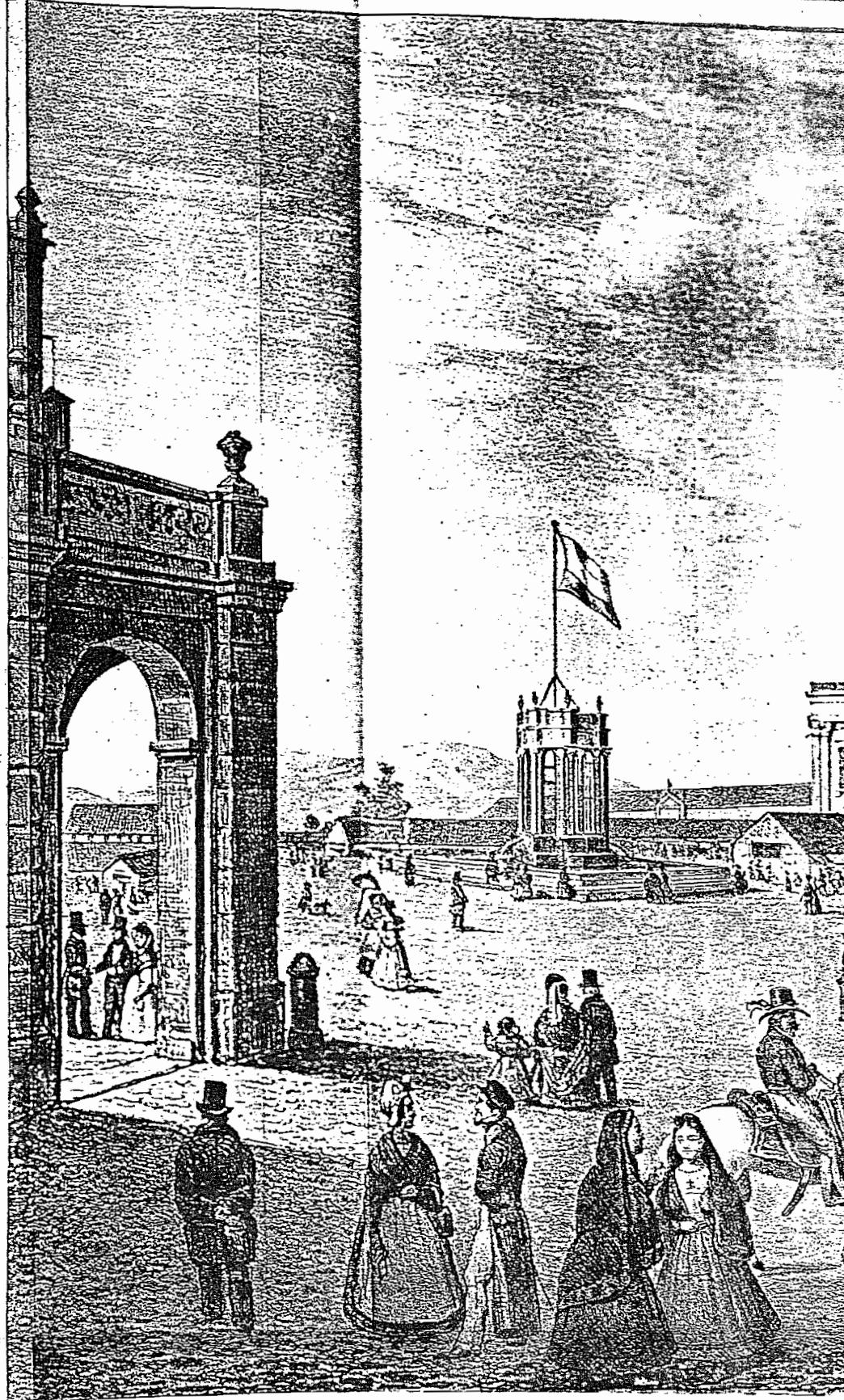
von
William V. Wells,
General-Consul der Republik Honduras.

Aus dem Englischen.

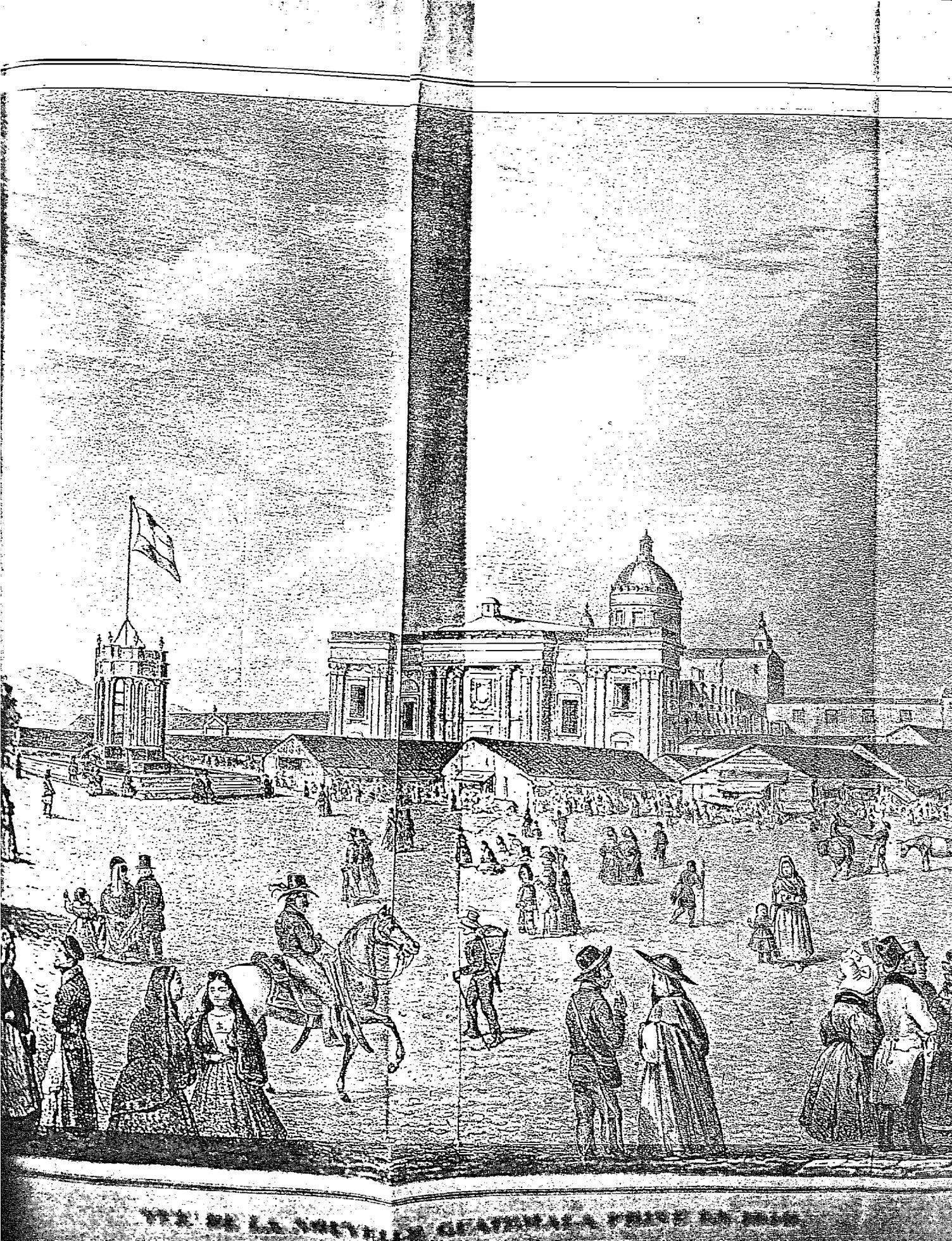
Mit General Walker's Portrait und einer Karte von
Centralamerika.

Braunschweig,
Verlag der Schulbuchhandlung.

1857.



VUE DE LA NOUVELLE





MÉMOIRE

CONTENANT

UN APERÇU STATISTIQUE

DE L'ÉTAT DE GUATEMALA,

AINSI QUE

DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PRÉCIS SUR SON COMMERCE,

SON INDUSTRIE, SON SOL, SA TEMPÉRATURE, SON CLIMAT,

ET TOUT CE QUI EST RELATIF À CET ÉTAT;

INDIQUANT

Les avantages qu'il présente pour la Colonisation du département de VERA PAZ
et du district de SANTO THOMAS, dont le territoire a été cédé en propriété
perpétuelle, avec des priviléges, à la Compagnie Commerciale et Agricole
des Côtes orientales de l'Amérique Centrale, pour la fondation d'établissements coloniaux.

par Oberst

ACCOMPAGNÉ DE CARTES.

*Jamais l'Espagne n'eut consenti
à céder ce beau Département.*

DON CARLOS ANTONIO MEANY.
Mémoire, page 20.

BRUXELLES,

IMPRIMERIE DE LESIGNE ET C^o, RUE PACHECO, 20.

1840.

(077-0)

PROYECTO
DE BASES CONSTITUCIONALES
PARA LAS PROVINCIAS UNIDAS
DEL CENTRO DE AMÉRICA,
PRESENTADO Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL
CONSTITUYENTE
POR LA COMISION DE CONSTITUCION.

*Compuesta por dos representantes de
cada una de las provincias unidas,
elegidos por la misma asamblea; y
leido en la sesion pública de 25 de
octubre de 1823.*

*Impreso en Guatemala por Beteta, y reimpresso
en México en la oficina del ciudadano
Alejandro Valdes.*

The characteristic Central American political disruptions were frequently motivated from the United States, as these three publications suggest.

Nicaragua

Nov. 23 1855

GRANADA: Republic of Nicaragua

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the
the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, relative to
that the restoration of peace within her boundaries has afforded time to
interests of the State, has been pleased to invite an immigration of per-
tlers upon its soil. The inducements offered are such as will, it is believed,
many emigrants to our shores.

It is unnecessary at this day to enumerate in detail, the advantages possessed by
colonists. They are suggested, in general terms, in the truthful and eloquent address of
Wheeler, on the occasion of his official reception as American Minister, by the present Governor,
in his own words:—"With a soil as fertile as any on earth, abundant in mineral wealth, the *El Dorado* of the
hopes of Columbus, a salubrious climate, a geographical position so important, that it is the "Golden Gate" between
the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which opens the commerce of the world, your Republic, the centre of Central
America, only requires peace, industry, and enterprise, to take its appropriate position among the nations of the
earth."

It will be the aim of this Department to furnish to persons desirous of settling in the State, all possible facilities
in the prosecution of their business; and to aid in this matter, any specimens of seeds, plants, slips, etc. likely
to become articles of successful culture in this country, as well as any plans of agricultural and mining implements,
supposed to have advantages over those now in use, together with information, (printed or otherwise,) relative to
the same, will be gratefully received and the favor will be reciprocated in such way as may be designated. A
report from this Department, embracing the result of experiments with these specimens, etc., will be made from
time to time, and a copy forwarded to each donor.

A minimum price for public lands, not subject to donation, will be fixed upon by the Government so that
settlers may have an opportunity of purchasing tracts adjoining their grants, at the lowest rates.

I am, Sir, Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

J. C. Haines
Director of Colonization

A

A

LA

REVOLUCION DE HONDURAS

EN

1893 y 1894



IDEARIO SANDINISTA

JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR PEREZ



Case 15

Sudan

SUDAMERICANOS form the least homogenous community of the Spanish peoples in America. The populations from the South American countries are more diverse than those from either Central America or Mexico and the people who emigrate seem to come from highly dissimilar backgrounds. Colombia, Ecuador and Peru were represented by the largest population in the 1970 census. But the larger South American population shared fewer reasons for identifying themselves as part of a group than any other Spanish-speaking population. Families from such countries as Argentina and Chile are frequently of European origins other than Spanish. This is the group most easily integrated with the Anglo population in the United States, and least concerned about preserving its separate identity.



PRIMERA, Y SEGUNDA PARTE, DE LA HISTORIA

DEL PERU, QVE SE MANDO ESCRIBIR, à Diego Fernandez, vecino dela ciudad de Palencia. Cõtiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la ejecución de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçaro y sus sequaces.

LA SEGUNDA, CONTIENE, LA TYRANNIA Y ALZAMIENTO delos Contreras, y don Sebastián de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernández Giron, con otros muchos acaescimientos y successos. Dirigido à la R. M. del Rey
DON PHILIPPE nuestro Señor.

Con Preuilegio Real de Castilla, y Aragon, y dels Indias.

Se fació impresso en Scuilla en Casa de Hernand diaz

en la calle de la Sicope. Año de 1571.

The variety of cultures even in a single South American country is legion. Here in The Present State of Peru, London, 1805, contemporary Lithographs attempt to represent the most important of the Peruvian peoples.

Bought on the Public
and International Affairs Fund



A Mestizo of Quito professing a Liberal Art accompanied by his Pupil.

Pub. Feb. 21. 1805. by Richard Phillips. 6 New Bridge Street.

its direction on the bishop of Quito, a prelate eminently distinguished by his talents and zeal for the public good. To the end that the society should be established on a solid basis, a selection was made of twenty-four individuals, distinguished as well by their patriotism, as by a profound knowledge of the branches of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and consequently best able to discern whatever might lead to the improvement of each. The secretary, Don Francisco Xavier, shortly after announced the intention of the society to publish a periodical work, under the modest title of "the First Fruits of the Culture of Quito;" the first number of which accordingly made its appearance at the commencement of 1792, and which was continued once a fortnight. In the preliminary instruction drawn up by Xavier, Quito is represented as a country sufficiently enlightened to be aware of the necessity of recurring to a more solid literary civilization. "This periodical work," he observes, "is therefore proposed as a trial of the strength the geniuses of Quito may possess, to accomplish their journey to the temple of wisdom."

In Quito, as well as in all the principal cities of Peru, the mestizos are distinguished by their fondness for the fine arts, which they cultivate with an uncommon degree of success. Although, in the prosecution of their studies, they are denied the advantage of the models which are elsewhere deemed so essential to improvement, many of their productions, both in painting and sculpture, have excited the admiration of the virtuosi of Europe. A mestizo professing a liberal art, and accompanied by his young pupil, is represented in *Plate XVIII.*

Skinner, Esq.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
PERU:

COMPRISING ITS

GEOGRAPHY,
TOPOGRAPHY,
NATURAL HISTORY,
MINERALOGY,
COMMERCE,
THE CUSTOMS AND MANNERS
OF ITS INHABITANTS,

THE STATE OF LITERATURE,
PHILOSOPHY, AND THE ARTS,
THE MODERN TRAVELS OF
THE MISSIONARIES IN THE
HERETOFORE UNEXPLORED
MOUNTAINOUS TERRITORIES,

&c. &c.

THE WHOLE DRAWN FROM

ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS,
CHIEFLY WRITTEN AND COMPILED IN THE PERUVIAN CAPITAL;

AND

EMBELLISHED BY TWENTY ENGRAVINGS OF COSTUMES, &c.

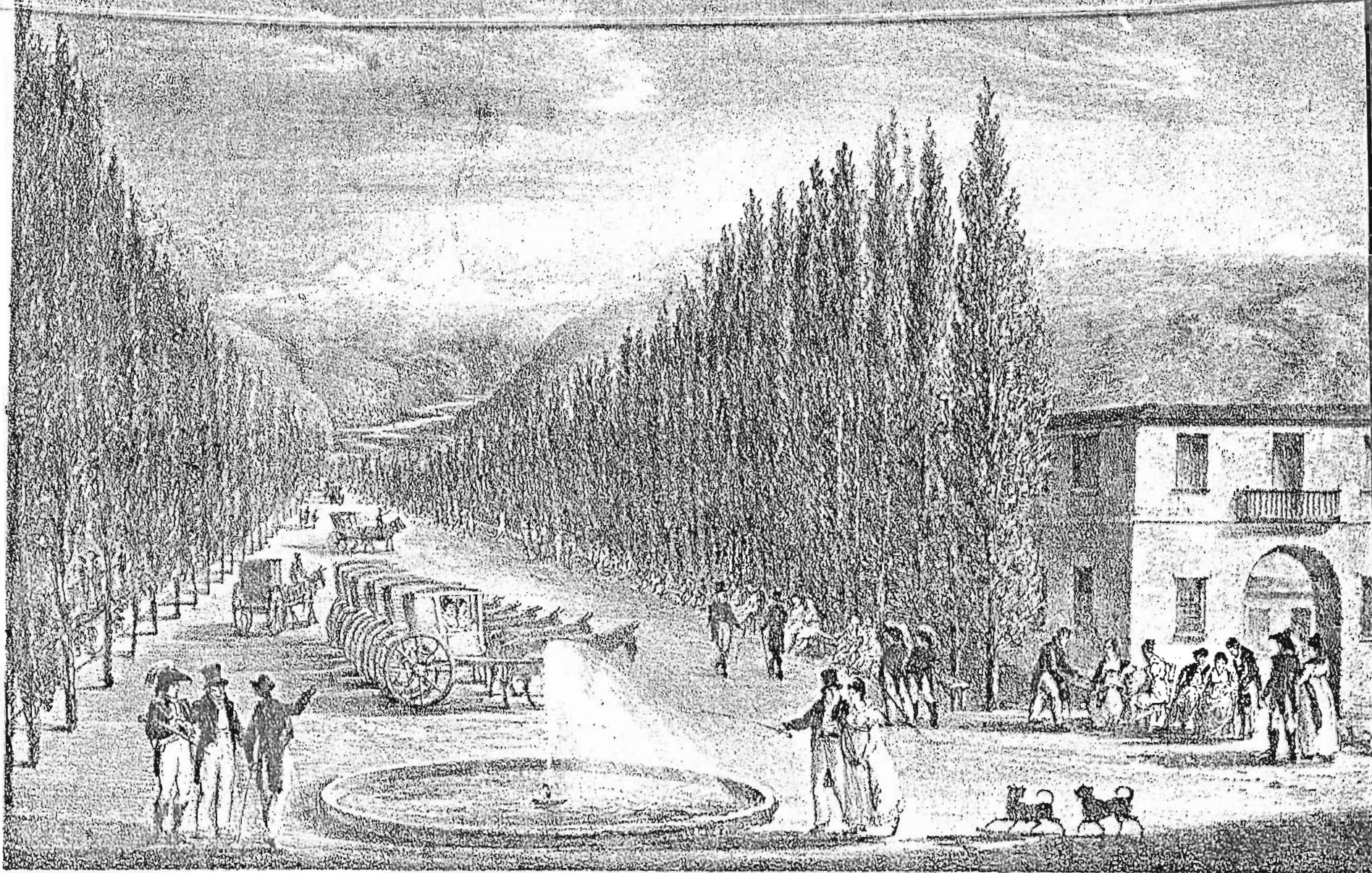
LONDON:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS, No 6, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS;
AND TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1805.

The lithographs in Travels Into Chile Over the Andes, in the Years 1820 and 1821 by Peter Schmidtmeyer, London, 1924, suggests how European South American society could be.

The gift of Norman Armour '09
and Mrs. Armour



Sketched from Nature by Dr. Stone by A. Golic

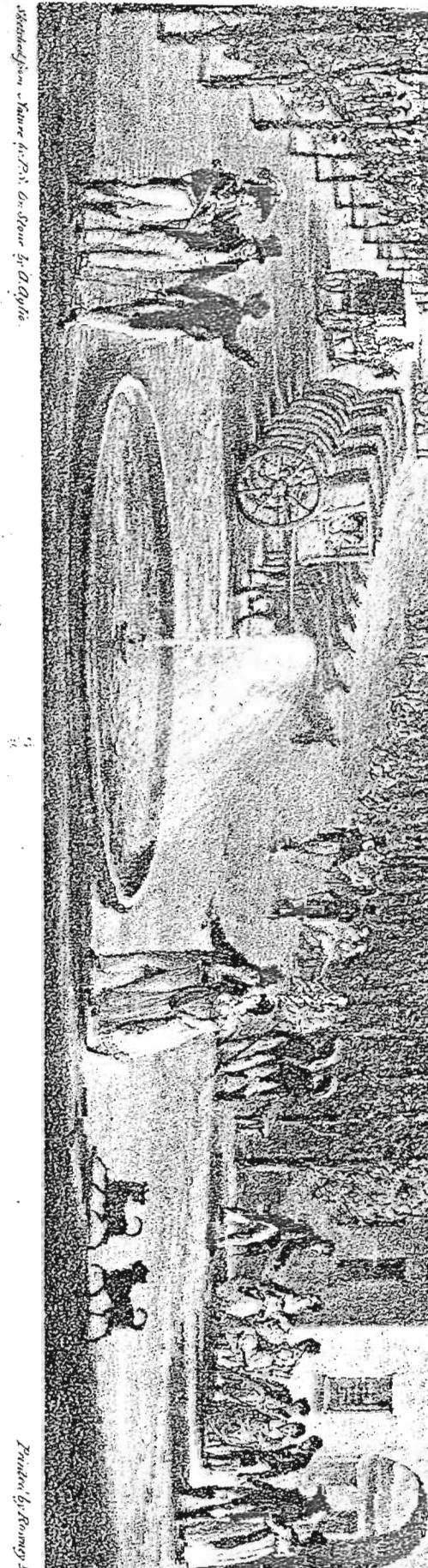
Printed by Rowley & Forster

TASHKENT, OR PUBLIC WALK.

TO CHILE,

MENDOZA AND ARRIVAL AT SANTIAGO.

In the walk to a tertulia or evening party, we shall be met with a mixture of old Spanish with modern words. The women, whose persons do not detract in the comeliness shown at a distance, will sit down and smile with a position to cheerfulness, expecting a marked attention; looking to, rather than in conversing with, them; pleased and to laugh at what is said. Some men will gaily smoke a cigarita, and talk on politics, whose names are more than Lima, Buenos-ayres, and Chiloe; beyond which they know about as much as Tibet and Japan are to us. A French ship of war, seen off the coast, or a large cargo vessel, contribute to enlarge the topic, which is besides full of fables, surmises, and unfounded news, now dismissed. The event, keeping back, is sporting with the foresight and strength of imagination at the expence of animal spirits, and a dance begin; sometimes a minuet, indifferent to mony what I have already described as in some contredance, most gracefully acted: a burst of loud noise to be heard from the Chileno ladies, at the awkwardness too stiff for the airiness and pliancy required. This over it again the dance. At about ten o'clock the refreshment, all that I ever got or saw distributed, twice, and these only once: it is very justly expected for the sake and pleasure of it, and not for eating. A long chapter with Plate XIII. which represents a hospitable family of Santiago.



Reproduced from Nature by P. S. Dr. Stone for A. Aglio.

TERRA NEGRA, OR PUBLIC WALK.

Painted by R. Gandy & Co.

TRAVELS INTO CHILE,

OVER THE ANDES,

IN THE YEARS 1820 AND 1821,

*WITH SOME SKETCHES OF THE PRODUCTIONS AND AGRICULTURE; MINES AND
METALLURGY; INHABITANTS, HISTORY, AND OTHER FEATURES, OF
AMERICA; PARTICULARLY OF CHILE, AND ARAUCO.*

Illustrated with Thirty Plates:

PLANS OF SANTIAGO, THE CAPITAL OF CHILE; AND OF THE POST ROAD
ACROSS THE PAMPAS: ITINERARIES, &c.

BY PETER SCHMIDTMEYER.

London:

PRINTED BY S. McDOWALL, 95, LEADENHALL STREET;

FOR THE AUTHOR;

AND PUBLISHED BY LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, & GREEN,

Paternoster Row.

1824.

Certainly the most influential United States citizen of South American origin is Carlos Castaneda, the author of the series of fiction offered as anthropological field notes of encounters with a Yaqui sorcerer. The author was born Carlos César Salvador Arrana Castaneda in the Andean city of Cajamarca in Peru and emigrated to San Francisco in 1951. His books have taught a "new conception of reality" to millions of readers.

CARLOS CASTANEDA

THE EAGLE'S GIFT



Case 16

ALARCON, SPAIN - 1549-1555

Town councils organized according to Spanish precedents were especially important in the settlements of America. The Libro de Cabildo from Alarcon, above, records the minutes of meetings of the town council. It is similar in form and content to those found throughout Spanish America during the colonial period.

Relations between Alarcon and the Marqueses de Villena paralleled those between the town councils of America and the Viceroy. The letter from the third Marques de Villena to Alarcon, left, was written a few days before his death in 1556. In it, he mentions an edict issued by him, and asks that recently-collected taxes be forwarded promptly.

Voncelo Justo A. s. caballeros. Suyos. oficiales. hombres. los 2 de enero
mi villa. de calarcon. Tl. vía carta. y ayer. la ponió. ~~de~~ celos off.
hasta. Sanct miguel. y holgado. queayas. todos venido. creído. Pobr
dejó. y para q se defienda esta horda. es necesa q pongais cuenta
con emblame. La lista. y Recaudos necesarios. a tpo. en lo del plato
q se mueve. Sin auersi podido escusar. sobrelle meter. El pa de la villa
pues. no. es justo que la opinión de. ponió. baste. puecos. forzoso ser
q se defienda. La possección. y casi conviene. q pongais. Recaudo de la
vía parte. en ello para. prometerlo con consenso. acuerd. y de la villa
lo que fuere. necesario. que sobrillo. se escribe conste. q gran de
castañeda / En lo demás. que en vía carta dejo. no ay q responder
Sino queriendo. lo q quiere lugar. mirar. por vosotros y favoreceros. se
hara. como. pabueros. Vassallos. y tan honrada. gente. por
mifaltade salud. Va esta y la ponió. firmada. dala marg. q
mo 5^o Vras. personas. de. Salto. vñ decen^o 1556.

J. voncelo Justo

oym truyento a Soñant dy Nolis

Algunas fuentes más tarde tuvo su fundación en
Segura. Otra vez se vio que hubo un pleito
 entre Herencia (que en ese entonces no era aún villa)
 y Espiel por el uso de Guadalupe como sucesión de
Castaño para la posesión de Jalón, que al
 no ser suyo Castaño no puso objeción a la

Garcia

Juana (hermana de Castaño) heredó el valle
 de Jalón con su marido Don Francisco y su
 hermano Oñate y su hermano menor
Diego Díaz (hermano de Castro) fue vecino
 de Almazán en Soria. Oñate se estableció
 en Almazán y su nieto Diego Oñate
 fundó la villa de Segura que pasó a ser
 de Herrera y Sigüenza (que más tarde
 se fusionaron). A su vez Oñate se estableció
 en Ponferrada y fundó Espinosa.

La otra parte del valle de Jalón quedó
 en Almazán que pasó a ser parte de
Cuenca en el año 1833. Almazán pasó
 a pertenecer a la Daroca (que pasó a ser parte de
Clares).

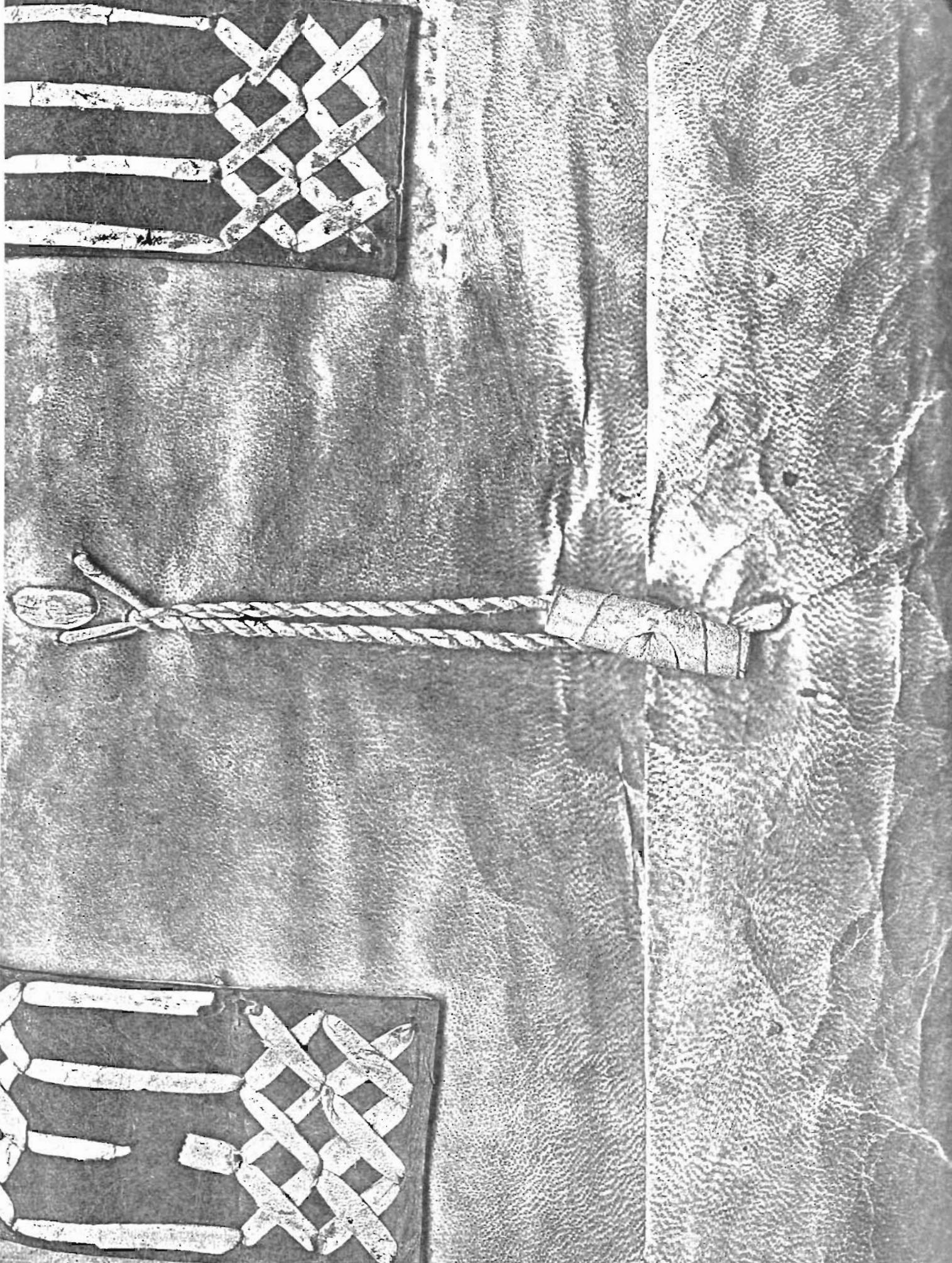
Años más tarde se creó la villa de
Puentelagorda que pasó a ser parte de
Cuenca en el año 1850. Cuenca es una
 villa que pasó a ser parte de Clara en el año



CHARLES CARROLL MARDEN COLLECTION OF SPANISH MANUSCRIPTS

Most of the documents from this collection date from the period of exploration and settlement of America in the 16th century. They illustrate the Spanish background of the institutions and practices transferred to the colonies.

Many of the documents record the affairs of the town of Alarcon, which belonged to the Marqueses de Villena. The second Marques was the leader of a cabal of noblemen opposed to Isabella's accession to the throne of Castile. The seventh Marques was Viceroy of Mexico, 1640-1642.



BURGOS, SPAIN - 1554

Under Ferdinand and Isabella and their heirs, Spain's legal system developed rapidly. Record-keeping became increasingly important, and notaries-public were essential participants in the system of government. In addition to making official copies of governmental decrees, the notaries recorded contracts between private citizens.

The notary who recorded the sale of houses in Burgos to Diego de Curiel in 1554 had unusually beautiful handwriting. Like other notaries, he affixed his personal rubrica or seal to each page of a contract, thus testifying to its authenticity.

en la pag: a de lo q dicho es. E para q podais gastar e reparo
de los dhos bienes lo que fuere necesario y en seguimiento
de qualesquier pleitos e hazer por ello y en ello todas las
costas e gastos q os pareciere. Lo qual todo auremos
por firme e valedero sin pedirnos otra queta ni razõ mas
oclo que nos dieredes simplemente, ni poderos imputar
culpa ni descuido vro, ni de las personas a quién lo ecomé
daredes, porq desde ahora os remitimos toda negligē
cia e descuido por grande o grandissimo q sea, y d todo
os sacaremos a paz y a saluo y sin daño. E para todo lo
que dho es / os cedemos todas nras acciones e derechos
e / os ponemos en nro lugar e os hazemos procurado-
res en causa vía propia, e cō libre e general admini-
straciō, e segun q puede y deue viler paraq aya cumpli-
do efecto todo lo arriba dho y lo a ello anexo y cōcer-
niente e dello dependiente assí en juysio como fuera del
y si necesario es relevaciō relevuamos a vos e a vros so-
stítutos de toda carga de satisfaciō so las clausulas di-
chas jūdicio fisti jūdicatū solui. E prometemos de lo/a
uer assí por rato e valedero e no lo cōtradicir en ningū
tiempo so la dha obligación de las dhas nras personas,
y bienes q para ello obligamos so la dha mācomunidad
y renūciaciones de leyes. E otrosí nos obligamos de
os dar todos otros qualesquier recados e poderes y
obligaciones para ejecucion e cumplimiento de lo sobre
dho e mayor seguridad vía cada e quanto y segun e
como nos lo pidieredes. E por esta carta pedimos y lo
gamos a todas e qualesquier justicias de los reynos e

Senyores de su magestad e de otras qualesquier partes que
sean a cuya jurisdicion nos sometemos para q nos lo higan
guardar e cumplir bien e a ta cumplidamente como si a ello e-
stuviesen los cõdenados por sentencia definitiva de juez co-
petente passada en cosa juzgada contra la qual ningun remedio
ni recurso huiuese sobre q renunciamos nro proprio fuero-
e jurisdicion e domicilio e la ley si convenerit de iurisdic-
one omnium iudicium. E todas ferias e dias feriados e de
mercados e todas excepciones e remedios de derecho q
para lo contradezir ahora o adelante tegamos o podamos te-
ner. E yo la dha Anna de maluenda renuncio las leyes delos
senatus cõsultus, Ucliano e del emperador Justimiano e
las autenticas, siue a me et sic a muliere e leyes de partida
y de toro e la ley Julia de fundo dotili, e todas otras q
lesquier leyes q hablan en fauor de las mugeres de q fuiy
ausada e certificada por el presente escriuano, y especialmente
mente de aquellas q disponen que la muger no se pueda obli-
gar por fiadora de otro, ni obligarse con su marido dema-
comu, sino por cosas q se conviertan en su utilidad y pro-
uecho e siendo tales q el marido no era obligado a dar
las e q no pueda agenar ni consentir la agenacion ni obli-
gacion de sus bieñes dotales, ni arras ni parafrenales, ni
renunciar la hipoteca q por ellos tiene, y si lo fiziere q
sea ninguno porq no embargate todo lo suo dicho e
otra qualquier cosa de q me pudiesse ayudar quiero q
dar obligada e me obligo segun dho es. y especialmente
nos todos los suo dhos renunciamos las leyes e dere-
chos que dizan que general renunciacion de leyes fecha

MADRID, SPAIN - 1637

Another institution transferred to the Spanish colonies of America was that of the mayorazgo, or entailment. Land or urban real estate belonging to a mayorazgo was inherited according to the rules of primogeniture in perpetuity. The practice resulted in the creation of large landed estates throughout Spanish America.

The document from the Marden Collection, above, records a grant of permission to establish a mayorazgo, issued by King Phillip IV to the Count of Molina, Pedro Mesia de Tobar.

Yo queremos reynos nos dan
Y conceden para unicular
~~Al heredero Quinto de los Sobres~~
Que de la qualquier cosa
que no basta en aquello quieren
Dare el dicho heredero Quinto
de los Sobres en derechos de
Croner que quedaran al fin de
Vidny Muzer I por su muerte
el dador ha de darle
Que aritene mos de su Mag.
Que die fechas en esta villa
Quando de julio del año de mii
Felicidad de beirte firmada
En su real Mano Dijo de su
dada de la forma de sangre sive
Cetario el honor de la qualquier
testamento de la sa
Condeza M. Muzer que lo
Corporar en esta villa de Madrid
A diez y diez dias de mes
de Mayo del año de mii

Principales. Tercerito Loco
y Antepedro desaiarrasen?

+ De su Magestad el Rey ordenado
que al circunferente

Con Felipe por la

Facultad. Gracia e dios y decantilla.

Con de aragon de las dominicas

de Hienwalem deposito gallo

Oruaria de granada debole
do de balencia depalma

Mallorca desenilla de verde

Era de cordoba decorcega

Murcia de jaen de salgarres

de algacija de jibaltas del oj

Isla de canaria de las Indias

Orientales Iodidentales Islas

de tierra firme del Marceano

Gibralta de austria drigue

de Borja de orabia

Oruaria opa de calasrias

Lander de los Barcelona

BELALCAZAR, SPAIN - 1577

The vast landed estates of Spain and America were seldom efficiently managed by their owners. Instead, they were rented out to individuals or groups who used them for both grazing and farming, or who sub-leased them to third parties.

The precedent is illustrated by the contract between Cristoval Cava and a group of four sheep owners who rented pasture sufficient for 1500 sheep. The land in question had been rented by Cava from one of the most powerful grandees of Spain, the Duke of Bejar.

En quanto se tacaña de poder vienen con nos fra
nzis mayor y francisco ruiz su hijo y suyos y po
Blasco lario y en no que somos de lugar de matala
Circa aldea y jurisdiccion de la villa de arreba otorgamos
conocemos quedamos otorgamos a don nuestro poderente ro
cumplido libre y lejerobstante informa quan bastante de derecho
que tal caso se requiere a martin pasqual vecino de trebago con
de lucas y constituir y especial y señalaamente para que
venniesen nobres podais arrendar y venderis cualesquier de
taos y chesas co los montes y baldios para el pasto y provechamiento
de nuestros ganados y de nuestros aparceros veciados y asi en los e
tremos como en otras partes este presente año demore
quinientos y setenta y siete años que quede salida de setenta y do
de concejo oceano de la persona no personas y por el pre
cio o precios que bien visto vos fuere obligado a estas per
sonas bienes hato y cabana questiernos y pasaremos por lo que en
nuestro nobre fizieren y otorgare y sagaremos y cumpliremos
todo lo que ansie querades y concertare as al plazo y tiem
que en virtud deste poder otorgare es lo qual nos obligare
sente otorgamos y nos obligamos de cumplir y dar a vos
a mas cearemos otras asambo don nuestro poderem
toda assyndicencias y de demandas y nedadas y con
ciadas y con libres y general administracion nos obligamos
vez por fime rato y rato estable y acuerdo todo lo que
ozuizira este dicho poder que fecho dicho otorgado
no obligacion quiza yemos de nuestras personas y bienes
si es necesario y en ejecucion vos celebremos en forma sola
clausula de derecho precisamente dicha en latin iudicium si
iudicium solvi contodassus clausulas costumbres y par
 cumplir y sagaremos por la justicia y ultima
y aya su dia en nos metemos y en un dia otros muestra
propio fuerza iuracion y omision y cale y si con venia
y peticion en omnii juzican y que por otorgado

De de rechazo de via ejecutiva nos com delan ya premiado
Ansí tener guardado con sol y pagar como si fuese sentencia
de la caza de setenta y doce años consentida dasada en
cosa que pasa sobre lo qual renuncia mos qualesquier
fueros y derechos ansí en la caza como en las vecinas
lalez y que no la de de rechazo quedize que genera renuncia
non vala de Intestimonio pero que otorgamos la presente
carta de poderante el tres de setenta y uno y
yusoscritos que fue hecho tozada en el holugar de matale
Bretas jurisdiccion de la villa de ultima dia de octubre
anillo de curnientos y setenta y seis años siendo testigos Juan
Vega y pezo Sanchez vezinos a saido holugar y pedro de Vazquez
orale de don naambrosia y la fumaron Jesus non bries Juan Crespo
Francisco Ruiz Francisco Ruiz Blasco Lario Basoantem Juan
enuelas Scullano de su maestro y de ahollugar que
to de su dicho fué presente y yo que reconozco los otros
dezena y se que quisiera temerito tal Intestimonio
verdad Juan enuelas Scullano

V - Quisituo de los q tales años dodecés que Jesus ovan yncorpore
iados por el dicho martin pasqual en los años non bries de los años Juan calvo
Juan queru y Francisco Ruiz mayor y Francisco Ruiz hijo otorgo y conozco que
hecho en mi arrendados por via escritoamiento para
los dichos mis partes los dichos testigos y ye una de Jesus ocontieni dos
declarados por el dicho testigo este y en la de dichos testigos
dicho el mes de abrige de dicho año venidero de setenta y ocho y en
el año de setenta y un mill y cuatro y medio cada uno
la de enero mas o meno como dieciseyeno en el año
dicho testigo alcalde de qdho duque moseno y con las dhas
condiciones q sigun qde Jesus o contiene qlo recibo de vos
dicho testigo qdho en qdho año obligo a los dichos mis
partes fundamentalmente qdho en comun y abogado uno cada uno por si y
por el todo

BURGOS, SPAIN - 1550

Because property belonging to a mayorazgo could not be sold, it was often mortgaged to raise money for the use of the heir. Mortgages were sometimes inherited along with the property, as in the case of the one on property belonging to the Polanco family, above.

Libro de censo Nuevo
para el Señor Alonso de Pola:
cavzmo d'burgos sobre los
muyss. concejo Justicia e
Rugidors de la ciudad abn
jos de martina

Año de Agosto
de 1560

VII. PESOS

Casa del Alcalde

OCIO Y TA

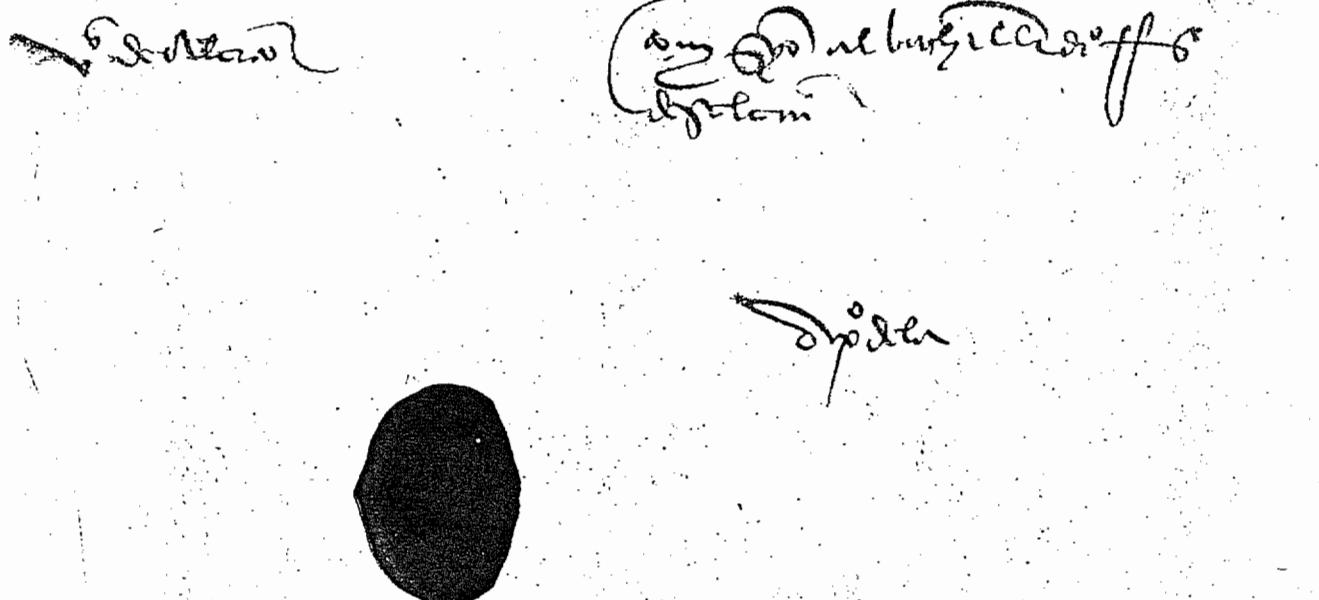
Un dñe de mero 1300 que fundo
D. Francisco de los Arcos y Picos de Eguia
Consta por la fundacion de su Maestro
D. B. con facultad Real y voluntad de su
Gobernante que pasó ante ayaña del 1572
y se dio en su nombre de su señora
D. Fr. Buzo.

D. Francisco de los Arcos y Picos de Eguia
y su señora

D. Juan de la Cuesta

TOLEDO SPAIN - 1482

A decree issued by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella during the period when they were consolidating their reign over Castile. It was addressed to the town council of Alarcon, and concerned the town's right to collect sheep tolls on the migratory herds.



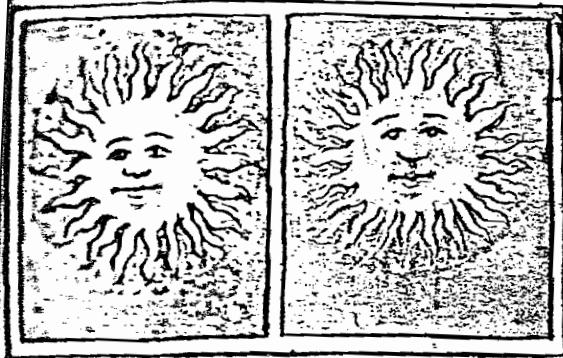
Son frère Jean-Claude, le plus élégant et le plus
charmant d'entre les fils de la famille a été
malade plusieurs fois ces dernières années et
nous ne savons pas ce qu'il a fait pour se faire
porter dans une telle situation. On croit
qu'il est atteint d'une forme de maladie qui
l'a empêché de se débrouiller tout seul et
qui l'a obligé à demander de l'aide à son père.
Le père, un homme très respecté et aimé de tous,
a toujours été à l'aise avec son fils et a toujours
aidé à ses besoins. Cependant, il a été surpris
d'apprendre que son fils avait été hospitalisé
plusieurs fois cette année. Il a alors demandé
à son fils de lui donner des informations sur
sa santé et sur ce qu'il a fait pour se faire
porter. Son fils a alors répondu qu'il était victime
d'une maladie chronique et qu'il avait été
malade depuis plusieurs mois. Il a également
mentionné qu'il avait été hospitalisé à plusieurs
reprises au cours des derniers mois. Son père
a alors demandé à son fils de lui donner des
informations supplémentaires sur sa santé.
Son fils a alors répondu qu'il avait été victime
d'une infection virale et qu'il avait été hospitalisé
à plusieurs reprises pour recevoir des soins
de santé et de rétablissement. Son père a
ensuite demandé à son fils de lui donner des
informations supplémentaires sur sa santé.
Son fils a alors répondu qu'il avait été victime
d'une infection virale et qu'il avait été hospitalisé
à plusieurs reprises pour recevoir des soins
de santé et de rétablissement.

Case 17

One of the great Spanish intellectual monuments of 16th century New Spain is Fray Bernardino de Sahagún's Historia General de las Cosas de Nueva España shown here in its most recent and what is likely to remain its most lavish edition (Mexico City, Fomento Cultural Banamex, 1982, two volumes) - a limited edition gift book designed by Thomas Whitridge of New York and published for one of the national banks of Mexico. Sahagún, far ahead of his contemporaries, recognized the distinguished intellectual achievements of the indigenous peoples of Mexico and devoted his life to putting down as much detail of the Aztec civilization as he could.

For years Spanish Americans stressed their European heritage at the expense of their Indian one, but recently one of the accomplishments of the Chicano movement is an appreciation of the Indian side of their mestizo culture.

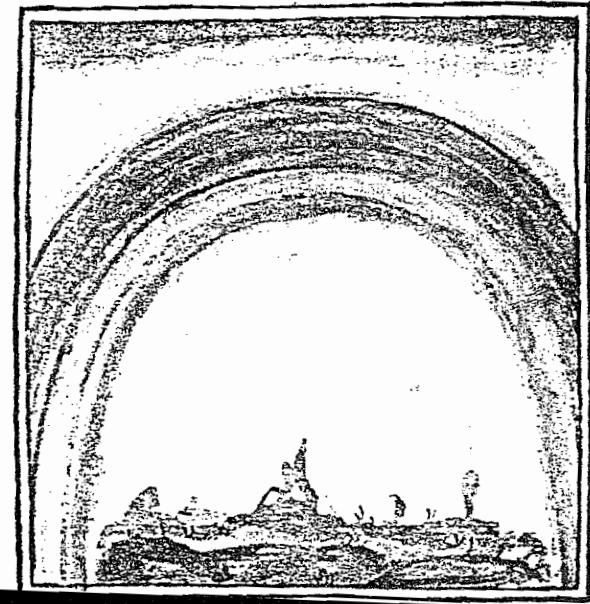
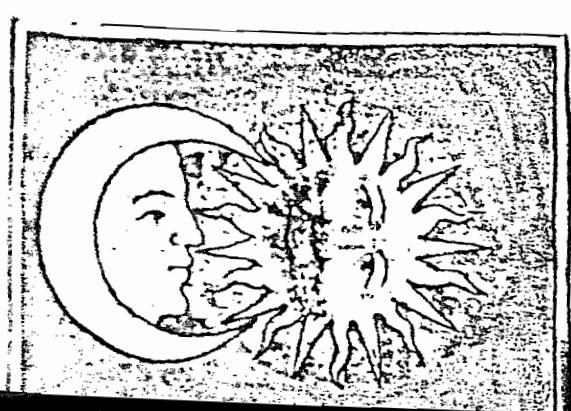
The gift of Mrs. Christian Aall



A LA IZQUIERDA
El Sol
La Luna
El conejo de la Luna
El Sol y la Luna



A LA DERECHA
Las estrellas
Los vientos
El arco del cielo



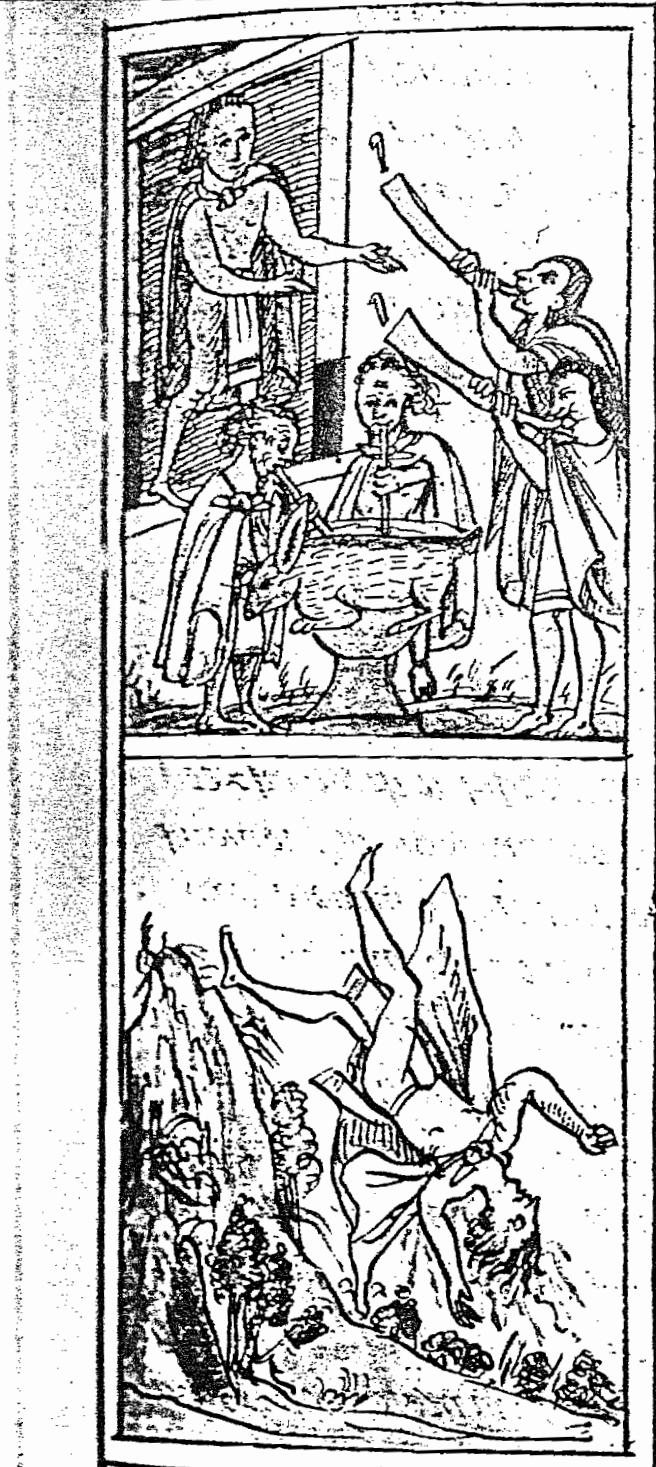
n y tañíanle flautas, y delante
ochtecomatl, llena de vino, con
Y aquellos eran viejos y viejas
ian vino de aquella tinaja por
, estando en lugar de la pelea,
loso, bebiendo vino. Y el vino
to echaban vino en la tinaja.
del dios Izquitécatl, y también
no nuevo, que se llama huiztl.
Y no solamente esto hacían los
era tal costumbre de los taber-

NAS PRÓSPERAS, CRENTES

e era indiferente, o bien o mal
sería rico y próspero y tendría
ería presto, y se desharía como
a ni tendría reposo ni contento;
a en vano.

decían que cualquiera que nacía
beber, aunque no trabajase un
ciera casa se hallaría contento en
s. Y ansí estando descuidado, se
é manera se hace esto. Aunque
e si el que nacía en este signo se
ultiplicarían y los gozaría, y sería
n que era de un mismo signo el
a ropas que se llaman cuachtl, y
e antiguamente comer los perros
el mercado muchos perros, y los
mejor, o de pelo chico, o de pelo
adraban y otros carleaban. Y los
aban hacían un hoyo en la tierra,
el dueño del perro, que le vendía,
ábase trayéndole la mano por el
asar los nueve ríos del Infierno.”
lazos.

Decían que el que nacía en este
y con sus donaires y truhanerías
y gracias sin pensarlos. Y decían



SAHAGÚN

Historia general
de las cosas
de Nueva
España

III

SAHAGÚN

Historia general
de las cosas
de Nueva
España

III

Case 18

Certainly one of the most influential legacies of Spain and Mexico to the United States is the cattle trade. Ranching and the cowboy have provided one of the images of America we now hold, however erroneously, to be uniquely American.

Here an early Spanish brand book is juxtaposed with two of its American descendants.

Juan Zabala Libro de las Hierros o Marcas que usan los Ganados Caballares, Córdova, 1860.
The gift of William Reese

Little Gem Brand Book, 1900
From the Parker Lloyd-Smith Memorial Collection

The New Mexico Brand Book for 1907
Purchased on the William Watson Smith Memorial Fund

CRIADORES QUE HAN DEJADO DE SERLO.

Alconchel... D. Juan Gata.



Almendra-
lejo } D. Antonio de Vargas.



D. Antonio Ponce de Leon.



Azuaga..... } D. José Antonio Ortiz.



D. José Eustaquio Ponce de Leon.



D. Juan Montero de Espinosa.



D. Agapito García Romero.



D. Antonio Monsalve.



D. Catalina Barroso.



D. Francisco Vargas.



D. Francisco Mansio.



D. Juan García Pelayo.



Badajoz..... } D. Lucas Figueroa.



D. Magdalena Regalado.



D. Manuel Sarró.



D. Nicolás Coronado.



D. Santos del Muñoa.



D. Teresa Figueroa.



Badajoz	D. Vicente Orduño.	R
	D. Manuel Figueroa.	Ω
Barcarrota	D. Manuel Albarado.	B
	D. Manuel María Liaño.	Ł
Burguillos.	D. Martín Santamaría.	U
	D. Juan Díaz Seco.	V
Cabeza de Vaca	D. Santiago Borrallo.	+
	D. Vicente Vinagre.	A
Campanario	D. Manuel Fernández.	F
	D. Mariano Gómez Bravo.	Ψ
Castuera	D. Mariano Fernández Arévalo.	Ω
	D. Manuel García Gordón.	J
D. Benito	D. Manuel y D. Pedro Ayala.	f
	D. Diego Carrasco.	M
	D. Eusebio Peralta.	P
	D. José de Mera y Carrasco.	ꝝ
	D. Patricio Campos.	U
	D. Santiago Carrasco.	Ł
Viuda de D. Ramón Fernández.		+

LIBRO

DE LOS HIERROS Ó MARCAS

QUE USAN LOS CRIADORES

PARA SUS GANADOS CABALLARES,

RECTIFICADOS POR FIN DEL AÑO DE 1859.

REUNIDOS POR LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE REMONTA, RECOPILADOS
POR LA SUB-DIRECCION DE LOS MISMOS, Y MANDADO IMPRIMIR

POR

EL EXCMO. SR. D. JUAN ZABALA,

DIRECTOR GENERAL DE CABALLERIA.

Este libro contiene el listado de los hierros que se usan en la caballería del Ejército de Andalucía y sus provincias, así como las indicaciones para su uso y conservación.



CORDOBA.—1860.

IMPRENTA Y LIBRERÍA DE D. RAFAEL ARROYO,
calle Ambrosio de Morales, n.º 8.

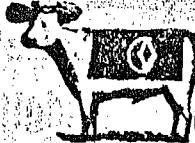
1—MRS. MARY BROWN, Glendive, Mont. Range, 12 miles N. E. of Glendive. 225 horses.

C. B.  L. S.



2—JAMES DEEGAN, Winslow, Mont. Range, between Frenchman's and Bucky Crs., on Milk R.

Add. B.  L. S.



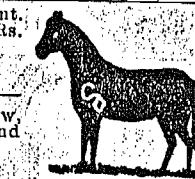
1—T. SHUFELT, Nashua, Mont. Range, between Milk and Mo. Rs.

Add. H. B.  L. S.



2—H. HALVERSON, Glasgow, Mont. Range, between Larb Cr. and mouth of Milk R. 100 horses.

C. B.  L. S.

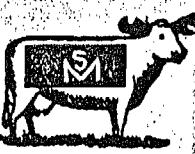


1—SPEELMAN BROS., Ekalaka, Mont. Range, Beaver and O'Fallon Crs. 100 horses.

Add. H. B.  R. T.



2—M. H. STONE, Absarokee, Mont. Range, between Stillwater Cr. and Yellowstone R. 75 cattle.



1—HOVE & CASE, Seim, S. D. Range, North Grand R. 100 cattle.

2—S. D. CLOSE, Thermopolis, Wyo. Range, Bighorn R. 200 horses.



1—JAMES C. BROOKS, Glendive, Mont. Range, 18-Mile Cr. 75 horses.

C. B.  L. H.



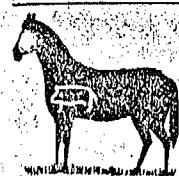
MRS. L. E. CRAWFORD, Glendive, Mont. Range, Cottonwood and Boxelder Crs. and Yellowstone R.



1—RICHARD BARRASS, Lander, Wyo. Range, Red Desert and Sweetwater Rs. 50 horses.

2—O. E. BLAIR, Seim, S. D. Range, Grand R. 50 horses.

Add. B.  R. J.



1—GEORGE K. BAKER, Bur-lington, Wyo. Range, Gray Bull R. 20 horses.

Add. B.  E. S. or H.



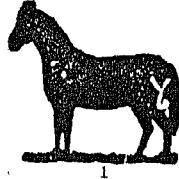
2—O. J. ADAMS, Folsom, S. D. Range, Spring Cr. 26 cattle.

2—HENRY AGARD, Fort Yates, N. D. Range, between Oak Cr. and Fort Yates. 70 cattle.



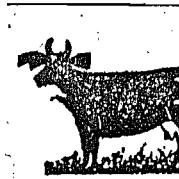
1—LEW H. DAVIS, Poplar, Mont. Range, Red Water Cr. Dawson Co.

C. B.  L. S.



2—HALBERT BROS., Halbert, Mont.

Add. B.  H. B. and  L. S.



J. T. CAROLAN, Forsyth, Mont. Range, West Armells and Reser-vation Crs. 225 cattle.



1—J. F. DURR, Carlile, Wyo. Range, head of Little Mo. R. 150 horses.

2—GEO. N. FIDDLER, L. Grace, S. D. Range, mouth of Spring Or. 200 cattle.

H. B. F. U. M.



2

LITTLE GEM BRAND BOOK

VOL. 1.

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CONTAINS BRANDS OF

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Montana,

South Dakota,

Wyoming,

Colorado,

Nebraska.

PRICE \$5.00.

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ZP	OO	Rafael A. Branch, Horn, R.R.C. - L.H.H.	A	OO	Perfecto Silva, Monticello, L.R.C. - L.H.H.
ZTS	OO	Minnie Medlin, Knowles, L.S.R.C.	A	OO	P. Valenzuela, San Antonio, L.R.C. - L.H.H.
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A	OO	J. J. Aragon, Monticello, L.H.C.	SA	OO	Solomon Anaya, Paraje, L.S.C. - L.H.H.
A	OO	Santiago Blea, Rowe, L.H.C. - L.H.H.	A	OO	Alvario Valdez, Ocate, L.H.C. - L.S.H.
AB	OO	Antonio Benavides, Tularosa, L.J.S.C.	SAY	OO	J. F. Draper, Midland, TXNS. L.S.R.H.C.
AB	OO	Antonio Benavides, Tularosa, L.J.S.C.	SAM	OO	Samuel G. Beard, Richardson, L.S.R.H.C. - L.H.H.
A	OO	Juan Lujan, Cleveland, L.R.C. - L.H.H.	SAM	OO	Dr. S. M. Strong, Santa Rita, L.S.R.C. - L.H.H.
SAD	OO	Jose A. Dominguez, Teal, L.R.C. - L.H.H.	A	OO	Anastacio Marquez, Hobo, L.R.C. - L.H.H.
SAE	OO	Leon Gamboa, El Paso, TXNS. L.S.R.C.	SAM	OO	Sam Lemons, Lakewood, L.R.C.

BRAND BOOK

OF THE

Territory of New Mexico

Showing all the brands on Cattle,
Horses, Mules and Asses, re-recorded un-
der the provisions of the Act, approved
February 16th, 1899, and other brands
recorded since May 1st, 1899, up to
December 31st, 1906.

ISSUED BY THE
CATTLE SANITARY BOARD
OF NEW MEXICO

Two Spanish patents of nobility. The manuscript to the left contains the petitions of Juan Pérez of Chavarri and is dated 13 September 1582. The manuscript to the right is dated 10 November 1609.

The bequest of Albert Parreno
and the gift of J. B. Ford

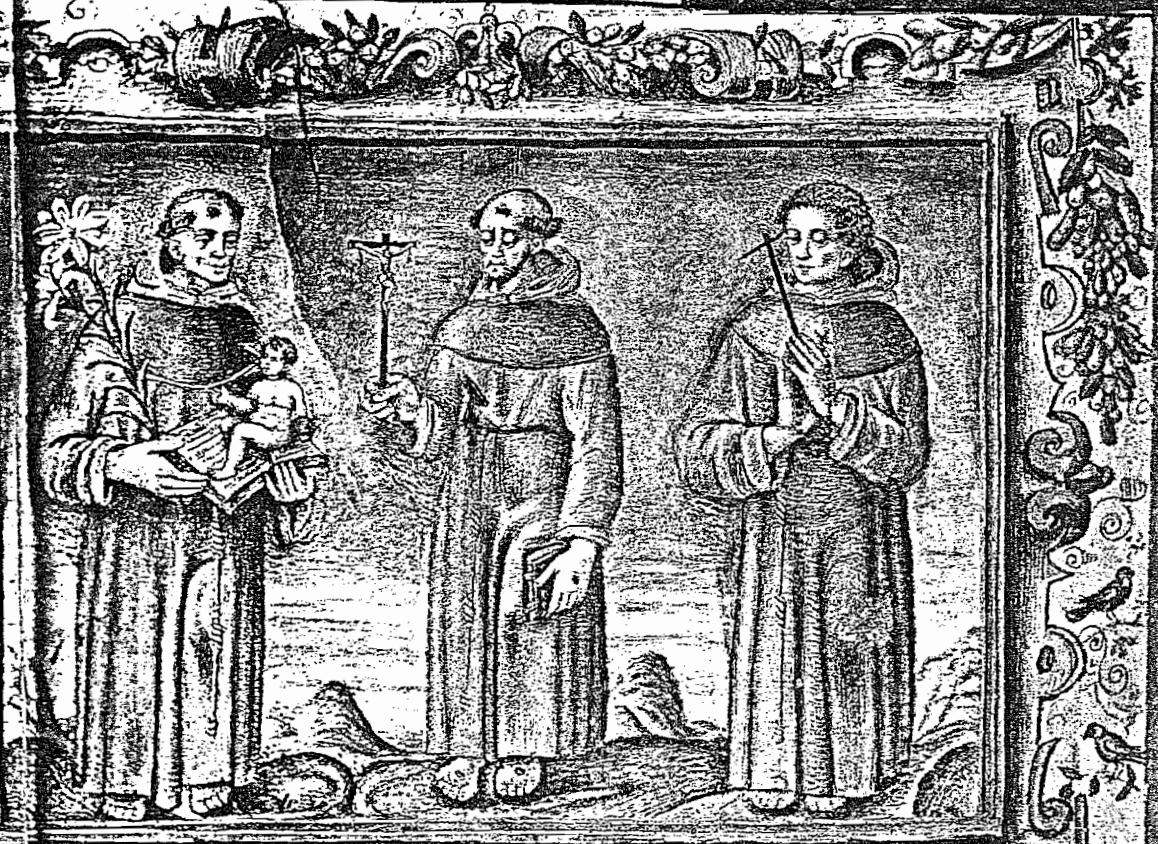
GO J.

P H

L I P

P E S

C V N D



30 J.

P H

L I P

P E S

C V N D



POLGRADO

Rer de castilla teleon te aragon te
las dos seculias de jeron salen de
portugal tenauarra degranada de toledo
de balencia degalicia de mallorcas de se
villa de certeia de cordoua de corcega de
murcia de jaen de los algarbes de al
gecira de gibraltar telas yslas de cana
ria telas yndias orientales y occiden
tales yslas y tierra firme del mar oceano
archiduque de austria duque de borgo
nia y de brauante de milan conte de
abs purg de flantes de tirol y de barce
lona Señor de bizcaya y de molina et cetera

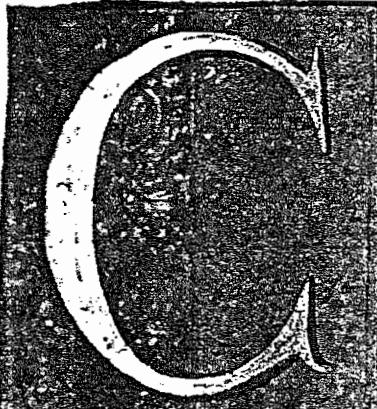
LA NUEVA VEDAD

Justicia mayor Carlos el nuestro
consejo presidentes. Eoyores
telas nuestras audiencias alcaldes
alguaziles dela nuestra casa corte y
chancillerias y a todos los concejos
conregidores asistentes gouernadores
Ejuezes de Residencias y sus lugares
tenientes en los dichos officios alcaldes
mayores ordinarios merinos. V
otros juezes Justicias qualesquier
ansí de la ciudad de victoria y lugar de
ante cana y merindad de badayoz como
a todas las otras ciudades villas y li
gares de los nuestros Reynos y señorias
y qualquier o qualesquier que coge
y caudan y empaadronan y au y ouiere
de coger y caudar y empaadronar en

En las Indias
de la Ciudad a Pedimento de
Señor don Juan de Chaves a 13
de Septiembre año 1582

fueron presentados ante los dichos nues
tros alcaldes y notario de los hijos de algo
ciertos memoriales de testigos y fuerbo
y alegado que en anuncios y en términos y
de tal manera y en pedidos que no puede
venir inscrita y dos personalmente a la
dicha nuestra audiencia ante ellos a de
cir sus dichos suplicios que le prove
yeramos de un nuestro escrivano orce
utor de la dicha nuestra audiencia que
les fuera a res cebir sus dichos lo qual
todo visto por los dichos nuestros alcaldes
y notario y cierta y formacion que
sobre los ympedimentos de los dichos
testigos presento omeron por ympedi
tos a algunos de los testigos en los dichos
memoriales contemidos y dieron y li
braron nuestra carta de receptoria tri
gada a apacio lopez nuestro escriva
rio receptor de la dicha nuestra audiен
cia con la qual parece quedo a apacio
lopez fuere querido y en su cum plimien
to fue a las partes y lugares donde los
dichos testigos brian y moran a ne por
antelias justicias de ellos les tomo e re
cibio juramento conforme de derecho y sus
dichos y dipusiciones clara prouanza que
sobre ello passo y se hizo firmada y signa
da del dicho nuestro receptor suelta y
dijo presente da en el proceso del dicho
pleito y parece que dentro del dicho ter
mino de prueba por el dicho nuestro fis
cal ni por parte del dicho concejo no fue
fecha prouanza ninguna y lo que pare

ce que dixerony dipusieron algunos de
los testigos quela parte del dicho die-
go caxco presento ante el dicho nuestro
escrivano reccutor en sus dichos E
dipusiciones uno en posteo otro es ese-
to que se sigue.



AT ALINA 60 N;
zalez biuda muger que
fue dealon los canos dir-
santo Vezma del dicho
lugar de Zuri ta peche
ra que dixo ser envir-
tido del juramento que

fizo dixo que crade he-
dad demás denoventa años y que no
era pariente de ningún de las partes
ni le tocó caro ninguna de las demás pre-
guntas generales de la ley que le fue
en fechas y que decaña que vencie-
ra el pleito la parte que tuviera jus-
ticia y dixo estat shgo al dicho Diego
caxco que liti gauades de quelliso
dicho fue deedad de ser conos citado por
vistay hablay conversacion que con-
cluyó tenido y temia e que lo conos-
cion ni oy mozo en casa de alon los cas-
cos su padre y lo conos ciodes pues
Casado y vivir y morar en el dicholu-
gar de Zuri ta demás de ve y nte años
a esta parte con casa poblada y bienes
y hacienda de por sí y que no conocia
a nuestro fiscal y que conocia al con-
cejo justicia en régimen del dicho
lugar de Zuri ta y que conoció a alonso

Case 19

This 1508 printing of Ptolemy's Geographiae contains the only surviving copy of the first issue of the new map of the world designed on the conical projection by Johann Ruysch, a German, who had visited the American shores. It contains the first printed delineation of the newly discovered Spanish lands. A large portion of the southern continent appears by itself as "Terra sancte crucis sive mundus novus."

North of this continent are the islands Spagnola, Antilla Insula, Moferato, Matinina, and La Dominica, and west of them a portion of a larger island (Cuba) with seven names along the coast and on the western border the inscription "Hvc vsq naves Ferdinadi Regis Hispanie pvenervt."

The Grenville Kane Collection



Here are two copies (one from the Grenville Kane collection and one lent by the Scheide Library) of the first dated Latin version of the letter in which Columbus informed the Spanish crown of his discoveries: Christopher Columbus, Epistola Cristofori Colom, Rome, 1493; and the 1494 Basel edition (Kane collection) printed as an appendix to a drama in honor of King Ferdinand's capture of Granada from the Moors.

Inuenitur: tantumqz lignum aloes. tantum Scruorum hýdo latroni. quâtu eoꝝ maiestas voluerit erigere ite reubarbarꝝ et alia aromatū genera q̄ iꝝ quos iꝝ dicta arce reliq̄ iꝝ suenisse atqz suetu ros existimno qm̄quidē ego nullibi magis sū morarꝫ nisi quâtu me coegerunt vēti: pterqz in villa Matiuistatis dñi arcē cōdere et tuta oſa ellē pniſl Que et si maxima et iandita ſit: multo tñ malora forēt ſi naues mihi ut ratio exigit ſubueniſſet. Tixy multū ac mirabile hōc nec nōſis meritis correpōdēt: ſed ſancte Christiane fideli nō rūqz Regū pietati ac religioni: q̄a quod human⁹ cōseq̄ nō poterat iſtellec̄tus: id humanis cōdeſſit diuīnus. Solet ei de ſcribos ſuos quicqz ſua p̄cepta diligunt et i ꝑimpoſſiblēx exaudire. ut nobis i ꝑſe tia cōtiguit: qui ea cōſecuti ſum⁹ que hacten⁹ mortalium vires mihi me attigerāt: nā ſi hax iſylax quipā aliquid ſcripſerūt aut locuti ſūt: oēs per abages et coſecturas: neq; ſe eas vidilſe aſſerit vnde ppe videbat fabula. Igit̄ Rēt et Regina p̄incepsqz ac eoz regna felicissima cuncteqz alie Chriſtianorꝫ p̄uncle Saluatori dño nō Jeſu Chriſto agam⁹ grās: qui tāta nos victoria muncreqz donauit: celebret p̄cilliones peragat ſolemnia ſacra. festaqz frōdeqz velet delubra exultet Chriſtus in terris quādmodum in celis exultat: quom̄ tot plorū p̄ditas ante hac aias ſalutū iripuſdet: Letemur et noſcū ppter exaltationē nře fidelium propter rex temporalium ineremēta: quoꝝ nō ſolū I Hispania ſed vniuersa Chriſtianitas eſt futura particeps. Hec ut gelta ſunt ſic breuiter enarrata. Viale. Tisif hone pride ſāus Martij.

Chriſtoforus Colom Oceane clafis p̄fectus.

Epigramma. R. L. de Lorbaria Ep̄i Montispalusij. Ad Invictissimum Regem Hispaniarum:

Jam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda triumphis.

Atqz parum tantis viribus orbis erat.

Munc longe eois regio depensa ſub vndis.

Auctura eſt titulos Beticę magne tuos.

Vnde repertori incrito referenda Columbo.

Gratia: ſed ſummo eſt maior habenda deo.

Qui vincenda parat noua regna tibiqz ſibiqz

Teqz ſimul fortem preſtat et eſſe pliū.

Impressit Rome Eucharis Argenteus Anno dñi. Mccccxclii

Epistola Christofori Coloni: cui etas nostra mulcere debet de
Insulis Indie supra Balicem hiper suos. Ad quas perquirerent
das octauo ante nascitur auctoritate creare multissimum fernandi
ac Helisabet Hispaniarum Regum missus fucrat: ad Magnificum domini
Gabrielem Sanchezem serenissimum Regum Tesau-
rarii missa. Quia generosus ac litteratus vir Leander de Cozco ab
Hispano idiomate in latinum conseruit: tertio Kalen. Maie. AD. CCC.
xxij. Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo.

Cloniam suscepimus provincie rei perfectam me conse-
cutum fuisse gratum tibi fore scio: has constitutis exarare
que te virtutis culus regi in hoc nostro stinere geste s-
uenterque admoneantur. Tricesimotertio die postquam Ba-
silibus discessi in mare Indicum perueni: ubi plurimas
insulas innumeris habitatas hominibus reperte: quarum omni-
num pro foeciliissimo Rege nostro preconio celebrato rex illis exte-
sis contradicente nemine possessionem acceperit: primaeque earum dicitur
Saluatoris nomen imposuit: cuius fretus auxilio tam ad hanc:
q; ad ceteras alla speruenimus. Nam vero Indi Guanahanin vo-
cant. Aliarum etiam vnam quamque nouo nomine huncipant. Quippe
alia insulam Sancte Marie Conceptionis: allia fernandinam:
allia llysiabellam: alinha Joaniam: & sic de reliquis appellari iussi.
Cum primum ita eam Insulam quam dudum Joana vocari distri-
ppulimus: iuxta eius littus occidentem versus aliquantulum pef-
si: tamque eam magnam nullo reperto fine inueni: ut non insula: sed
continentem Chatai provinciam esse crediderim: nulla enim videns
oppida innumeris sita confinibus: preter aliquos vi-
cos & predia rustica: cum quoq; hincolis loqui nequidam quare simili-
ac nos videbant surriscebant fugam. Procedebat ultra: existi-
mans aliquam me urbem vsillasue inuenturum. Denique videt q; lo-
ge ad modum progressus nichil noui emergebat: & hinc via nos ad sep-
tentriponem deserebat: q; ipse fugere eropataba: terris etenim regna-
bat bruma: ad Austrumq; erat in voto cōtēdere: nec minus ve-
ti flagitantibus succedebat: cōstitutis alios non operis successus: & sic
retrocedens ad portum quendam quem signaueram sum reuersus: un-
de duos homines ex nostris in terram misi qui inuestigarent esset ne
rex in ea provincia vrbesque aliquae llysi per tres dies abulalietum
Innumerisq; inumeros populos & habitationes parvas tamen
& absq; vlo regimine: quapropter redierunt. Intera ego sam in-
tellecerā a quibusdam Indis quos ibidem suscepere quo binol p-

Cta arce reliquii iam inuenisse; atq; inuenituros existimmo, quādoquidem ego nullib; magis sum moratus. nisi quantū me coegerūt venti: præterq; in villa Natiuitatis: dū arcem condere & tuta omnia esse pūdī. Quæ & si maxima & inaudita sunt: multo tamē maiora foret si naues mihi (vt ratio exigit) subuensissent. Vg; multū ac mirabile hoc: nec nostris meritis correspōdens: sed sancte Christiane fidei: nostrorūq; Regum pietati ac religioni. quia quod humanus consequī non poterat intellectus: id humana concessit diuinus. Solet enim deus seruos suos: quiq; sua præcepta diligunt: etiā in impossibilibus exaudire: vt nobis in præsentia contigit: qui ea cōsecutū sumus: quę hactenus mortalium vires minime attigerant. nam si harū Insularū quicpiā aliqui scripserunt aut locuti sunt: omnes p ambages & cōiecturas/nemo se eas vidisse asserit: vnde ppe videbatur fabula. Igit̄ Rex & Regina/ principes/ ac eorum regna fœlicissima: cunctaq; aliae Christianorū pūnciq; Saluatori domino nostro Iesu christo agimus gratias: qui tāta nos victoria munereq; donauit: celebrentur processiones: peragan solennia sacra. festaq; fronde velentur delubra. Exultet Christus in terris: quēadmodū in cœlis exultat: cum tot popolorum perditas ante hac animas saluatum iri præuidet. Letemur & nos: tum ppter exaltationē nostrae fidei. tum ppter rerū temporaliū incremēta: quorū nō solū Hispania: sed vniuersa Christia-

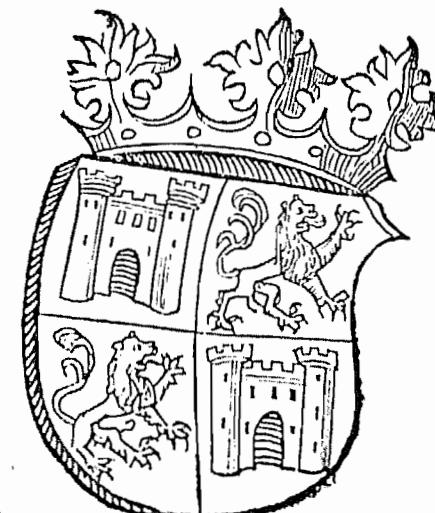
nitas est futura pticeps. Hęc vt gesta sunt sic breviter enarrata. Vale. Vlisbonę/pridie ydus Marcii.

Christoforus Colom Oceanicē classis Praefectus.

Epigrāma.R. L. de Corbaria Episcopi Mōtis palusii.

Ad Inuictissimū Regem Hispaniæ.

Iam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda triumphis:
Atq; parum tantis viribus/orbis erat.
Nunc longe Eoīs regio depensa sub vndis:
Auctura est titulos Bēthice magne tuos.
Vnde repitori merito referenda Columbo
Gratia: sed summo est maior habenda deo:
Qui vincenda parat noua regna/ tibiq; sibiq;
Tecq; simul fortē præstat & esse pium.



In laudem Serenissi
mi Ferdinandi Hispaniae regis / Bethi-
cæ & regni Granatæ / obsidio / victoria / &
triūphus / Et de Insulis in mari Indico
nuper inuentis



Here, at left, is the first Spanish edition of Cortés first and second letters to the Emperor Charles V written during the course of the conquest of Mexico, the Carta de relación enviada a su s. Majestad por el Capitán General dela Nueva España (Seville Juan Cromberger, 1522).

At right is Peter Martyr's De Orbe Novo (Alcalá de Henares: Michael d'Eguia, 1530) in which the official chronicler of the Spanish court set down accounts that he heard directly from the conquistadors themselves or read from their official reports to the crown. His "Decades" of which this is the first complete edition is the official report of the activities of Spain in the New World.

Lent by the Scheide Library



Carta de relaciō ebiada a su. S. majestad del épa-
vor nro señor por el capitā general dela nueva spaña: llamado fernāto cor-
tes. En la ql haze relaciō d las tierras y prouincias sin cuēto q hā descubierto
nueuamēte en el yucatā del año de. xix. a esta pte: y ha sometido ala corona
real de su. S. M. En especial haze relaciō de vna grādissima prouincia muy
rica llamada Culua: éla ql ay muy grādes ciudades y de maravillosos edifi-
cios: y de grādes tratos y riqzas. Entre las qls ay vna mas maravillosa
y rica q todas llamada Timixtita: q esta por maravillosa arte edificada so-
bre vna grāde laguna. dela ql ciudad y prouincia es rey vn grādissimo señor
llamado Auteeçuma: dōde le acaecieró al capitā y a los españoles espato-
sas cosas de oyr. Cuenta largamēte del grādissimo señorio del dicho Auteeçuma
y de sus ritos y ceremonias. y de como se sirue.

P. D. Octauę decadis caput decimum.

nomorum & familiarium ptismatum nominatim potestate relictum fuerit, precio emptū;
Ioanni de Campo cum ceteris permanenti assignatum. De mercibus vero quantum cali-
bis & cupri lamīne, quantum canapeę ac līneę tēlę omnis generis, quātum pīcis, argentī vi-
ut, lūmīnis petrei, solīmani, ad pīcturas aurī pīgmenti, coralium, & rubentum vīmbellarę,
pileorum, speculorum, calculorum vitreorum, tintinabulorum, ligularum sedīlūm rege
dīgnorūm, quantumq; cum sūs munitionib; machinārum inerat, quartum rerū per-
mutatōne per manentes reglos magistratus computatōrem & thesauratōm, aromata per
mittendas naues nostras reportanda cogerentur. Quid facturus in re tali sit Cæsar ambig-
tur, dissimulaturum arbitror ego per dies aliquot, resterate affinitatis causa, quamvis essent
vno partu gemelli, dum tamen esset infuriosam hanc facturā præterisse impunitam, plas-
cide primum per oratores tractatū miri rem puto. Sed aliud audīo futurum Regi Portuga-
lico non bene sapientur, ne quisbit Cesar et si optauerit rem dissimulare, mercium nāq; illa-
rum domini ut iusticiā fiat efflagitabunt, eam hostibus negare in honestum est, quanto ma-
gis propriis dictionariis. Ruinam eius regni venturā ex hisce temerarīs reb; veteranos aiūt
Portugalenses publicis sermonib; vaticinari, nimis enim superbe Castellanās gen-
tēs despiciunt, sine quorum prouentib; fame perirent, cum fuerit regnum il-
lud exīle, Castelle quondam Comitatus, præ rabie mandunt spumas
Castelani, vellentq; vt reducendi regnum illud ad Castelle co-
ronam Cæsar niteretur: Rex Philippus Cæsar is genitor
se facturum aliquando & cogitauit & dixit,
tempus sententiani promulgabit.

Interea valeat Beatus

tua, ante cuius con-

spectū pro-

stratus oscula pedum

dico.

FINIS OPERIS DE ORBE

Nouo conscripti. Autore Petro Mar-

tyre Anglerio Me-
diolanen.

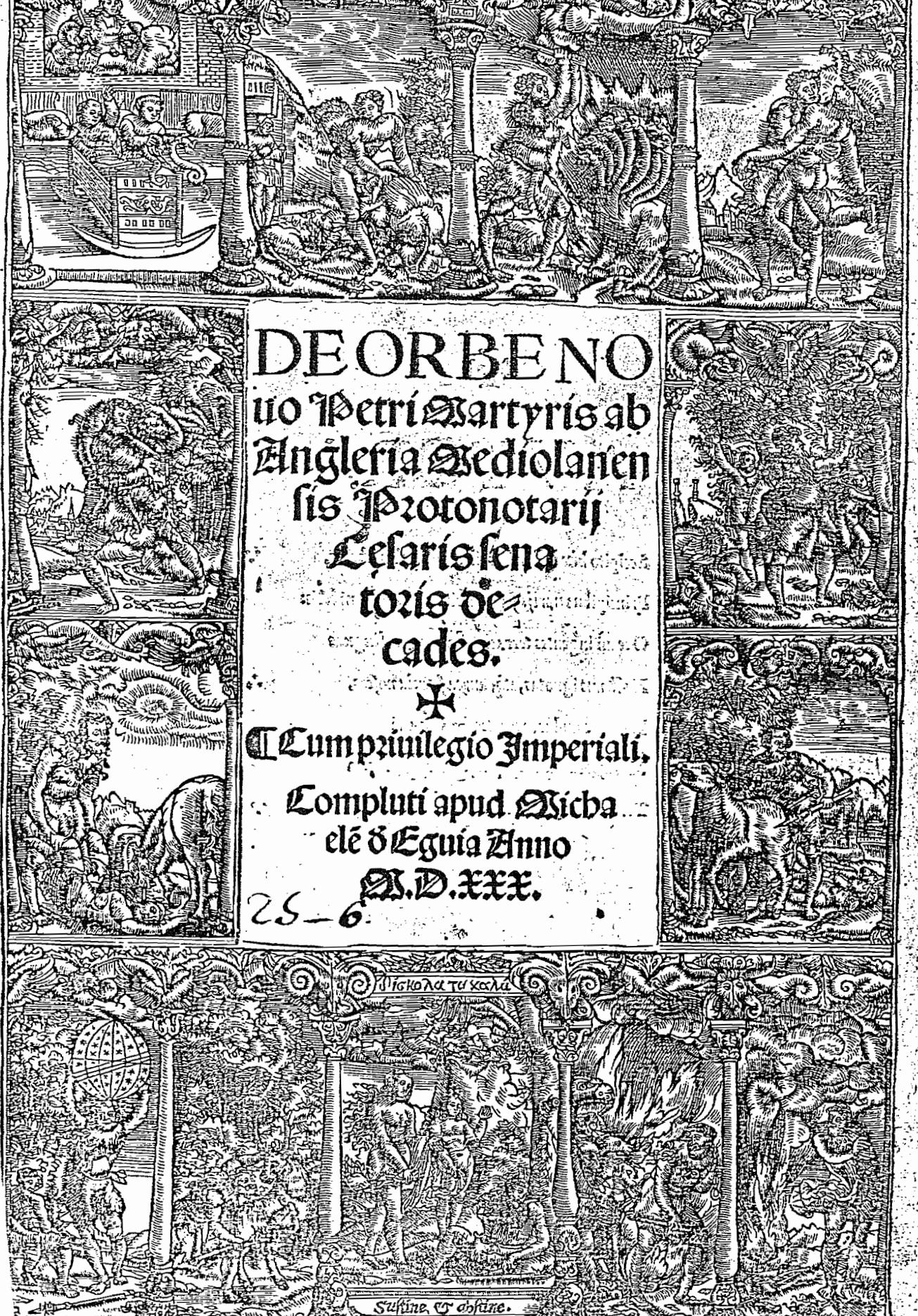
De undū eff vita Corfusus anno 1547

4. Decembris

en Castilleja dela

Cuesta.

Berlinus evām anno



DE ORBENO
uo Petri Martyris ab
Angleria Mediolanen
sis Protonotarij
Cesaris sena
toris de
cades.



Cum privilegio Imperiali.

Compluti apud Michae
le d' Egua Anno
M.D.XXX.

25-6.

Sustine et obstine.

81. Mallare Hispal. en. 1546. Maior

Here are the only two copies of this imprint in America (one the gift to Princeton of Cyrus McCormick, the other lent by the Scheide Library). It is a "news letter" giving an account of four voyages made by Vespucci between 1497 and 1504. Although the authenticity of Vespucci's letters has been doubted, they nevertheless enjoyed such wide contemporary fame that Amerigo Vespucci's name became attached to the New World.



STANDOMI dipos in Sibylla / riposandomi di tanti mis
 trauagli / che i questi duo viaggi haueuo passati / & con
 uolonta di tornare alla terra delle perle: quādo la fortuna nō
 contenta de miei trauagli / che nō so come uenissi in pensa-
 mento a questo serenissimo Re don manuello di portogallo
 eluolersi seruire di me: et stando in Sibylla fuori dogni pen-
 samento di uenire a Portogallo / miuincē un messaggiero co
 letteria di lui real corona / che mirogua ch̄ lo uenissi a Lisbo-
 na a parlar e co sua alteza / promettēdo farmi merzedes. Nō
 fui aconsigliato che uehissi: expedit ei messaggiero / disendo
 che stavo male / & che quando stessi buono / & che sua alteza
 siuole se pute seruire di me / che farei quanto mi mandasse. Et
 visto che non mi poteua hauere / accordō mandare per me
 Giuliano di Bartholomeo del Glocondo naute qui in Lisbo-
 na / con commissione che in ogni luogo misterasse. Venne el
 decto Giuliano a Sibylla: per la uenuta / & fuogho del quale
 suo zāro a uenire / che fu tenuta a male la mia uenuta da
 quanti msconoscuano: perche misparti di Castiglia / dōue mi
 era fatto honore / & il Re miteneua Ibjona possessione: peg-
 gior u / che misbarl insulzato hbiſi / et appresentatori
 ihanz a questo Re / nostro haue placere di msia uenuta: &
 al priego ch̄ tuſſi / in compagnia di tre tue nauie / che stauano

prete p andate a discoprire nuoue terre: & come un luogo dun
 Re e mando / hebbi a consentire a quāto mirogua ser partimo
 di qsto porto di Lisbona tre nauil conserva adi 10. di Maggio
 l'401: & pigliamo nostra deitona diritti alla llola di gran Cana-
 ria: & palliamo senza posare a uista di epla: & di qui fummo coiteg-
 glando la costa dafrica / p la parte occidentale; nella quaia costa fa-
 cēmo nostra pescheria a una sorte pesci / che si chiamano Parchi
 ad un porto che si dice Beschicce / che sta dentro dalla torrida zo-
 na: sopra laquale alza el polo del septentrione 14. gradi / & mezo
 situato nel primo clyma: doue stemo i f. giorni / pigliādo acqua
 & legne: pche mia intēzione era di maringare uerlo la uistro p el
 golfo atlantico. Parrimo di qsto porto di ethiopia / & nauicāmo
 pellibeccio / pigliando una quarta del mezo di / tanto che in 67.
 giorni fumo a tenere a una terra che stava nel decto porto oo.
 leghe uerso libeccio: & i quelli 67. giorni leuāmo el peggior te-
 po / che mai leuāse huomo che nauicasse nel mare / per molti
 aguazet / & turbonate & tormenti che ci dettono: pche fumo f te-
 po molto contrario / a causa che el forte di nostra nauicatione fu di
 cotinouo giunta con la linea equinoctiale / che nel mele di Giu-
 gno e Inuerno: & trouāmo elci con la nocte essere equile: & tro-
 uāmo lombra uerso mezo di di cotinouo: piace adio noſ farci
 terra nuova / & fu adi 1. dagosto: dove surgemo a meza leghe
 & burramo fuora nostri battelli: et fumo a uedere la terra / le era
 habilitata da gente / & che tale era: & trouāmo essere habitata da
 gente / ch̄ erano peggiori ch̄ animali: pero V.M. intendera i qsto
 principio nō uedēmo gente / ma ben coito: dem ch̄ popula-
 ta p molti segnali che i epſa uedēmo: pigliamo la posa il sole di
 epſa p questo serenissimo Re: laquale trouāmo esse e ferma molto
 amena / uerde / & di buona apparenzia: stava suon della linea
 egnoctionale uerso la uistro 4. gradi: et per questo ci di tornamo
 alle nauil: et pche tenauamo gran necessita d'acqua / & di legne/
 accordāmo l'altro giorno di tornare a terra per prouidere deine
 ccessario: et stando i terra / uedēmo una gente nella sommita dun
 monte / che stauano mirando / & nō piauono del ceder abasso:
 erano disnudi / & del medesimo colore & factiōne che erano il
 altri passati: et stando co' loro trauagliando / perche uenissino a
 parlare con epſo noi / ma nō li potēmo assicurare / che nō si fi-
 dorono di noi: et uisto la loro obstinatione / & di già tra tarda-
 cēto tornāmo alle nauil / lasciando loro intēta molti ſonagi

Lettera di Amerigo Vespucci
delle isole nuonamente
tronate in quattro
suoi viaggi.



This is the book that invented the word "America" and placed it on the New World for all time. The work is Martin Waldsemüller's Cosmographiae printed at St. Die [Lorraine] in 1507. The book contains the four voyages of Vespucci and comments: "the greatest part of the still unknown land lately discovered by Americus Vespuccius is uninhabitable" and adds "the fourth part of the world, which since Americus discovered it, may be called Amerige (as it were the land of Americus) or America, is in the sixth climate."

Lent by the Scheide Library

COSMOGRAPHIAE

Capadociam/ Pamphiliam/ Lidiā/ Ciliciā/ Armēnias maiorem & minorem. Colchiden/ Hircaniam/ Hiberiam/ Albaniam: & præterea multas quas sūgillatim enumerare longa mora esset. Ita dicta ab 8 us nominis regina.

Nunc vero & hęc partes sunt latius illustratę & alia quarta pars per Americū Vesputium (vt in sequentibus audietur) inuenta est: quā non video cur quis iure vetet ab Amerīco inuentore sagacis ingenij viro Amerigen quasi Amerīci terram/ siue Americain dicendam: cum & Europa & Asia a mulieribus sua sortita sint nomina. Eius sitū & gentis mores ex his binis Americi nauigationibus que sequuntur liquide intelligi datur.

Hunc in modum terra iam quadripartita cognoscitur: & sunt tres primae partes cōtinentes: quarti est insula: cum omni quācī mari circūdata cōspicitur. Et licet mare vñū sit quēadmodum & ipsa tēlus: multis sinib⁹ distinctum/ & innumenta repletum insulis varia sibi noīa assumit: quae in Cosmographię tabulis conspiciuntur: & Priscianus in tralatione Dionisi⁹ talibus enumera versibus: Circuit Oceani gurges tamen vndiqz vastus Qui cūpīus vñus sit/ plurima nomina sumit. Finibus Hesperijs Athlanticus ille vocatur At Boreę qua gens furit Armiaspa sub armis Dicit ille piger necnon Satur, idē mortuus est alij

RUDIMENTA

Vnde tamen primo concedit lumine Titan Eōmō vocant atqz Indum nomine pontum sed quā deuexus calidū polus excipit austrum Archipumqz simul pelagus Rubrūqz vocatur Circuit oceanus sic totum maximus orbem Nominibus varijs celebratus.

Perscas Hesperiam primus qui porgitur vndis Pamphilicūqz latus Lybię prætendit ab oris Euminor est reliquis/ maior quē Caspia tellus Euope intrantem vastis aquilonis ab vndis Nominē Saturni quod Thetis possidet e quor Caspius iste sinus simul Hircanusqz vocatur

Ad duo qui veniunt australis ab e quore ponti Hesupra currēns mare Persicus efficit altum Ergo situs/ qua Caspia voluitur vnda.

Floctuar ast alter Panchaqz littora pulsat Luxen contra pelagus protentus in austros.

Ordine principiū capiens atlantis ab vnda Herculeo celebrant quam m̄te munere Gades: Catiferasqz tenei stans athlas monte columnas Est primus vastis qui pontus Hibericus vndis Dedit Europen Lybia communis vtricqz

Hinc aqz hinc statuē sunt: ambqz littora cernunt Hæc Lybie hæc Europe aduerfa tuendo.

Gibens hunc gurges: qui Celtica littora pulsat Expiu hunc lequitur Ligurū cognomine dictus Qua domini rerum terris creuere latinis. Ad petram scucen aquilonis ab axe reductus

Americo

Priscia:

Mare
Eoum
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DISTHYCON

Cum deus astra regat/& terræ climata Cæsar
Nec tellus/nec eis sydera maius habent.

Public Lecture

AL NORTE DEL RIO BRAVO: Life in
Mexican America
by ARTURO MADRID

McCormick Hall, Room 101
(turn left in the foyer of the Art Museum)
Wednesday, February 9 at 4:30 PM

Presented by the Friends of the Princeton University Library
in conjunction with the current exhibition: "A First and
Second Tongue: Nine Spanish-Speaking Peoples in America"

MONDAY
FEBRUARY 21, 1983
THE TRENTON TIMES

living

Spanish culture(s)

By DAISY FITCH
Staff Writer

It may come as a great surprise to many people that there are nine distinct groups of Spanish-speaking peoples in America, says Alfred Bush, curator of Western Americana at Princeton University. He has put together at Firestone Library a fascinating exhibit that tells about their culture and varied historical backgrounds.

"We tend, on the East Coast, to believe there was no life before Plymouth Rock. Yet Spanish people were settling the continent a 100 years earlier," he pointed out.

Spanish was not only the first European language spoken in this country, but is rapidly becoming the second tongue.

THE EXHIBIT features books and early documents — including a volume that dates back to 1493 describing Columbus' voyage — that are part of a rare book collection of Western Americana, as well as photographs and maps. One of the first photographs you will see as you enter the exhibition gallery is Ansel Adams' "Moonrise over Hernandez." This famous photograph captures a typical rural Spanish community in New Mexico today, one that is virtually unchanged from the Hispano villages of the 17th century.

The exhibit, titled "A First and Second Tongue, Nine Spanish-Speaking Peoples in America," not only tells of the nine groups, but deals with Spanish culture in this country for the past 500 years and closes with reflections of Spanish-American life in the second half of the 20th century.

THE SPANISH-SPEAKING students at Princeton were both surprised and pleased that Princeton has shown this interest in their rich and diverse culture," said Bush.

"At Princeton there are 225 Chicanos, one Hispano, as well as representatives from most of the other groups. When I first came here in 1958, Princeton was an Anglo institution. But all that changed in the 1960s."

Richard Martinez is a senior at Princeton majoring in architecture. He is a Hispano and can trace his roots much deeper in time than either Plymouth or Jamestown. The Hispanos are descendants of Spanish soldiers who left Mexico in 1539. They consider themselves neither Spanish nor Mexican. In 1970, 826,550 Hispanos were counted in the census.

RICHARD SAYS he is the first of his family to leave the close knit community of his family in New Mexico. "My great grandfather, who just turned 100, can remember his grandparents living in Santa Fe. My grandfather only speaks Spanish and is a sheepherder."

"Family is very important to us," he explained. "It was hard on my parents to see me leave. Princeton was quite a shock when I first came, the culture and values are all so different."

"Many of the Chicanos who are freshmen are considering leaving Princeton," he said. "They find themselves isolated

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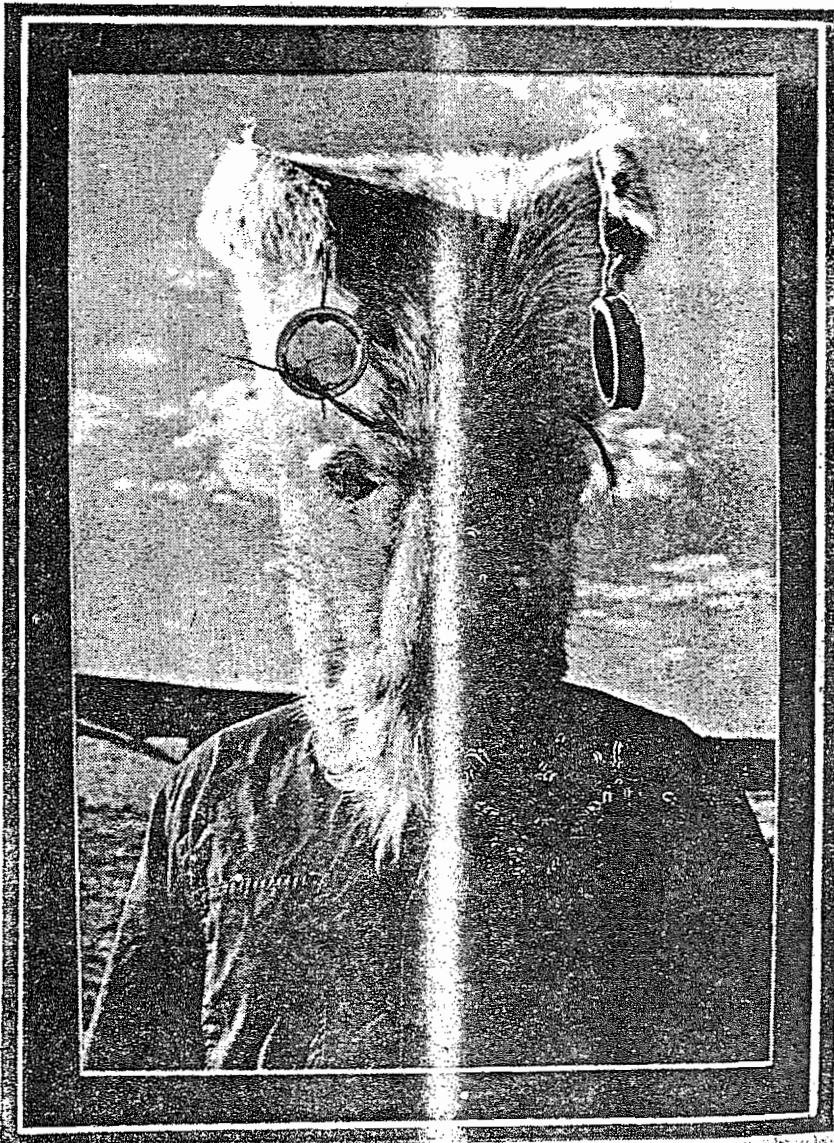
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cultures in America



Staff photos by John A. Pieiras

A Matachines dancer at the Hispano village of Alcalde.

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"Many of the Chicanos who are freshmen are considering leaving Princeton," he said. "They find themselves isolated and too easily write off the differences as only racial. They foster among themselves an unhealthy attitude of us and them. I've tried to talk to them and explain that they are here for an education no matter how difficult. I hope they will stay."

Richard comes from a large family. He has 55 cousins and "at the last family gathering there were 400 relatives," he said.

HE HOPES THIS exhibit will spark an interest and an understanding in Spanish speaking peoples.

"People here feel that the East Coast is the center of the world. This exhibit shows the literary and intellectual side of Spanish culture. It certainly shows that no Spanish speaking people in the United States can be easily categorized."

The Hispanos were the earliest settlers in this country. The Genizados are North American Indians who lived in Hispano villages of New Mexico and Colorado. Reared in Hispano tradition, these are people of pure Indian blood and pure Spanish culture.

Californios were Spanish prisoners and exiles sent off to California when it was still under Spanish rule in the 18th century. They were a small group.

The overwhelming majority of Spanish surnames in California today are the Chicanos of recent Mexican origin. They are Mexicans who became American citizens. By 1970 there were over 1½ million Chicanos in America.

THE TEJANOS came from Spanish families in Mexico and like the Californios, created their own distinctive culture and lives after settling in New Mexico. They were driven out of New Mexico in 1680 and settled in Texas.

The Puerto Ricans migrated in large numbers in the 1970s, and more than 6 out of 10 live in New York. They numbered, by 1970, 1,400,000.

More than half a million Cuban-Americans came to this country, following Castro's assumption to power, settling in Florida, New York and New Jersey.

Peoples from Central America — Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala — are a diverse group. They settled mainly in New York City.

The final group are those from South America. They form



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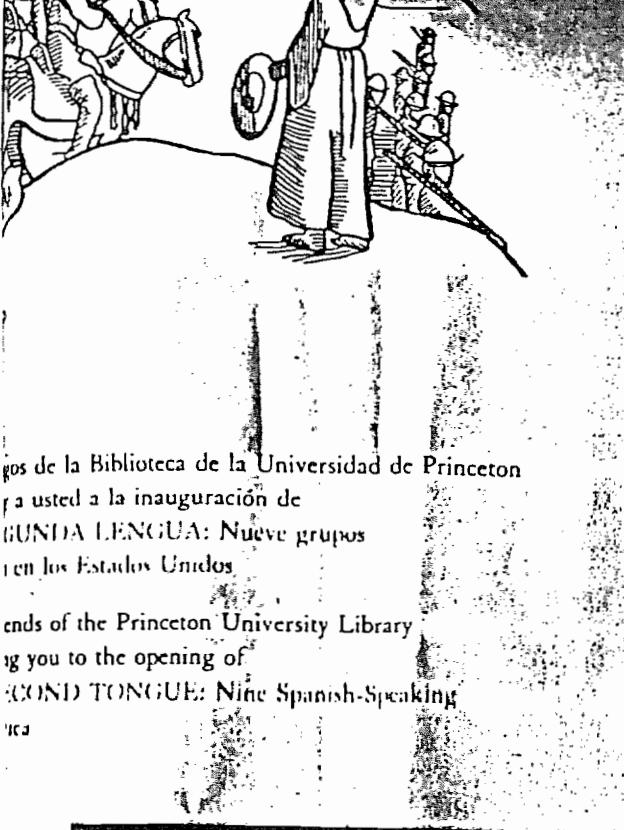
"We tend, on the East Coast, to believe there was no life before Plymouth Rock. Yet Spanish people were settling the continent a 100 years earlier."



Richard Martinez, a senior at Princeton, photographs with Alfred Bush, curator, traces his roots to Spanish soldiers

FOR YEARS, Bush pointed out, Spanish Americans stressed their European heritage at the expense of their Indian origins but recently one of the accomplishments of

Indian side of their life. Combining the old and white photograp



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SECOND TONGUE: Nine Spanish-Speaking



Staff photos by John A. Pietras

A Matachines dancer at the Hispano village of Alcalde.



Richard Martinez, a senior at Princeton University majoring in architecture, examines one of Douglas Kent Hall's photographs with Alfred Bush, curator of Western Americana at the university. Martinez is a Hispano who traces his roots to Spanish soldiers who left Mexico in 1539.

l out, Spanish Americans
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Indian side of their Mestizo culture.

Combining the old with the new are the striking black and white photographs of Douglas Kent Hall of the Matachines at the Hispano village of Alcalde. The

photographs record traditional dances in ritual costumes that have both Moorish and Christian elements.

The exhibit will remain on view until April 10 and is in the exhibition gallery just off the main lobby of Firestone.

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Courtesy of Museum Graphics, Redwood City, Calif.

Moonrise, Hernandez, New Mexico. This photograph by Ansel Adams is part of an exhibit entitled "A First and A Second Tongue: Nine Spanish-Speaking Peoples in America," at Firestone Library through April 10.

4:30 p.m. Astronomy colloquium. "Venus in the Maya World: New Light From the 13th-Century Grolier Codex." John B. Carlson, Center for Archeoastronomy. Auditorium, Peyton. Social gathering at 4:00 p.m., Conference Room, Peyton.

4:30 p.m. Germanic Languages and Literatures lecture. "Goethe's Tasso and the Genre of Faust." Benjamin Bennett, University of Virginia. 6 Woodrow Wilson School.

4:30 p.m. Visual Arts Program film. Ingmar Bergman: *Through a Glass Darkly*. Room 01, 185 Nassau Street.

7:30 p.m. History Department film. Edward R. Mureau: *See It Now*. Auditorium, Peyton.

8:00 p.m. Computer Center orientation for new users. Computer Clinic staff. 105 Computer Center.

†8:00 p.m. McCarter Performance. The Chieftains. McCarter Theatre. Box office:

4:00 p.m. Chemical Engineering seminar. "Self-Consistent Local Composition Theory for Activity Coefficients." M.S. Ananth, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. A-224 Engineering Quadrangle. Social Gathering at 3:30 p.m., A-214 Engineering Quadrangle.

4:00 p.m. Dynamics and Control seminar. "Stability and Limit Cycle Oscillations of Nonlinear Systems." Benson Tongue. D-321 Engineering Quadrangle.

4:15 p.m. Plasma Physics Laboratory colloquium. "Muon Catalyzed Fusion." Steven Jones. Melvin B. Gottlieb Auditorium, PPL, Forrestal.

4:30 p.m. Chemistry seminar. "Energy Transfer and Configuration Changes as Studied by Time-Resolved Laser Techniques." Mostafa El-Sayed, U.C.L.A. DuPont Seminar Room, 324 Frick.

4:30 p.m. Committee for Medieval Studies lecture. "The European Reception of Classical Latin Literature." D. 4, room 1134.

1:30 p.m. Personnel Policy seminar. "The Manager and the Law." Bruce Edwards, William V. Geraghty. 1 Woodrow Wilson School.

4:00 p.m. Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering/Baetjer seminar. "Visualization of Heat Transfer." Merzkirch, Ruhr University, West C C-207 Engineering Quadrangle.

4:15 p.m. Econometric Research Program/Oskar Morgenstern M Seminar. "Profitability, Investment, Unemployment." Edmond Malin Institut National de la Statistique Etudes Economiques. 211 Dickinson.

4:30 p.m. Biochemical Sciences "Insertion and Retention of Prokaryotic Membrane Proteins; Phage f1 Protein Models." Peter Model, Rockefeller University. DuPont Seminar Room, 324 Frick. Social gathering at 4:00 p.m. Frick.

4:30 p.m. English lecture. "Dickens Readings." Philip Collins, Leices University. 6 Woodrow Wilson School.

4:30 p.m. History colloquium. "Men and Card Sharers: Deadly western Humor." Michael Fellin. Woodrow Wilson School.

4:30 p.m. Physics colloquium. "Spontaneous and Driven Symmetry Breaking in Large-Scale Brain Activity." J.D. Cowan, University of Chicago. Jadwin.

7:30 p.m. Architecture lecture. "Color and Style." Demetri Porphyrios. Lecture Room, Architecture Building.

8:00 p.m. Computer Center orientation for new users. Computer Clinic. Computer Center.

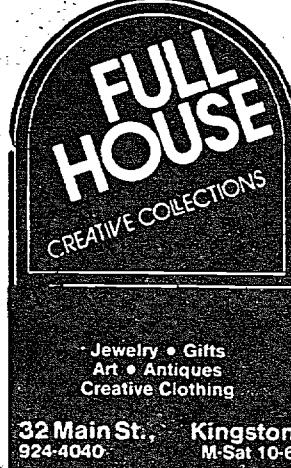
8:00 p.m. Economics/International Finance Section seminar. "Macroeconomics Policies and Exchange Rate Regimes." Jacob Frenkel, University of Chicago. 211 Dickinson.

†8:00 p.m. McCarter Theatre Drama Series. Anton Chekhov: *The Three Sisters*. McCarter Theatre. Box office: 412-5969.

†8:00 p.m. Program in Theater. Dance play. Georges Michel: *A Stroll*. The Acting Studio. 185 Nassau Street.

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FROM SPAIN TO NORTH AMERICA: The rich diversity and varied historical roots of Spanish culture in this country are reflected in books, documents, maps and photographs on display in the gallery of Firestone Library's Rare Book Collection. This sketch is on the invitation to the exhibit.

ART *In Princeton*

SPANISH EXHIBITION

At Firestone Library. The first European language ever spoken in America was probably Spanish. Long before the English or Dutch established colonies, Spanish settlements spanned this continent from one coast to

another. With the exception of the Southwest, however, mixture of the old and the new expressions of the original can be seen in a series of several photographs of the Matachines at Alcalde; a collection that records traditional dances in ritual costumes, taken by Douglas Kent Hall.

Despite the dominance of the English in most of the nation, elements of Spanish culture survived in places like Arizona, Texas and New Mexico and, to some degree, in California. And Spanish as both a language and a cultural influence has again become significant as a result of extensive migrations from Spanish speaking countries and Puerto Rico in recent decades.

The exhibition of books, rare documents, maps and photographs now on display at the gallery of the Rare Book Collection of Firestone Library (the only section of the library still open to the public) reflects the rich diversity and varied historical roots of the several Spanish cultures that have become a part of our society. "A First and Second Tongue: Nine Spanish-Speaking Peoples in America" includes volumes that date back to the voyages of Columbus, deal with Spanish culture in this country during the past five hundred years and closes with reflections of Spanish-American life in the second half of the twentieth century.

The display receives its title from the fact that Spanish was not only the first European

Within the collection there are several documents and books that curator Alfred Bush cites for their rarity. Most impressive are volumes describing Columbus' voyage, the first dated version in which the explorer informed the Spanish Crown of his discoveries, published in Rome in 1493 and Basel in 1494. Equally rare is a letter from 15th century Conquistador Pedro Alvador, Cortez's principal officer in the conquest of Mexico and,

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The display receives its title from the fact that Spanish was not only the first European language to be used here but, today, has become the second most widely used language in the nation as a result of the large number of Spanish speaking immigrants.

Maps and Photos Also. Although the exhibit is composed mainly of the books and early documents that are part of the Library's noted collection of Western Americana, there are maps, book plates and photographs as well. A familiar image, Ansel Adams' "Moonrise Over Hernandez" is the first thing that a visitor sees. A caption explains that the well known photograph captures a typical rural Spanish community in New Mexico today; one that is virtually unchanged from the Hispano villages of the seventeenth century. Another visually dramatic element in the display is a frieze-like border hanging high along the length of a wall, on which the verse of an Old New Mexican hymn to statehood is transcribed in heroically scaled ancient Spanish script.

Old maps describe the Spanish incursion onto the continent. Centuries-old books include illustrations that range from a woodcut of a cactus and elaborate but primitive ornaments to a portrait of Cortez. Chicano newspapers from recent decades reflect the spirit of Chicano activism that is part

Puertorriqueños. In each case, books, maps and other material representing centuries of life are condensed into a small viewing space to create a broad cultural image.

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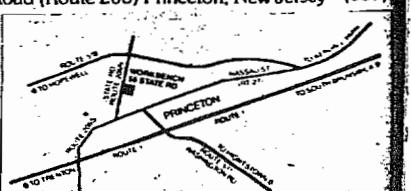
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ON VIEW

Exhibit honors Spanish



On view in the gallery of the Princeton University Firestone Library is a photograph by Douglas Kent Hall of a Matachines dancer at the village of Alcalde, New Mexico.

by JOHN BURKHALTER III

"A First and Second Tongue: Nin Spanish Speaking Peoples in America" the current exhibition on view in the gallery o the Princeton University Library outline the complex and varied historical roots o those Spanish speaking cultures who have enriched the fabric of our American heritage. Organized by Alfred Bush the exhibit has been culled from the rich archive of materials that comprise the Western Americana Collection of which he is the curator.

Following the Caribbean landfall of Columbus in 1492 sailing under the colors of the Royal House of Castile and Aragon, a new era of Spanish exploration evolved.

The first Latin version of the letter or "Epistola" in which Columbus informed "the most invincible Sovereigns of the Spains Ferdinand and Isabella" of his discoveries concerning the "Islands of India beyond the Ganges" is on view. Printed in Rome and dated 1493 the book is not only of great scholarly interest, but is also a masterpiece of typography as well.

THE SPANISH Crown was clearly in the lead of exploration in the New World and with the formal assurances supplied by the virtue of Papal Edict, Spain quickly capitalized on the global demarcation between her claims and those of her most dangerous rival commercially Portugal. As a result Spain hurried preparation for additional voyages of discovery and conquest. Spreading out from such Caribbean strongholds as "Hispaniola," present day Haiti and the Dominican Republic and Cuba, Spain hastened to expand a fledgling empire in all possible directions. The intrepid adventurer Ponce de Leon sailed north from Cuba discovering in 1513 Florida. Rather than finding gold, he claimed to have found a rejuvenating fountain capable of sustaining eternal youth and vigor. De Leon's exploits and recognizance eventually led the way for the founding of a northern outpost. In 1565 Menendez de Aviles constructed the fortress and city of St. Augustine. St. Augustine proved to be an important city on the strategic trade routes and the first established European settlement in the United States.

Among the superb examples of cartography on view at Princeton is a rare copy of Theodore De Bry's engraving of the isle of Cuba and the province of Florida from the 1591 imprint of "Brevis Narratio."

While de Leon's activity received the

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ON VIEW

honors Spanish heritage

by JOHN BURKHALTER III

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how Cortes perceived the newly subjugated capital of the Aztecs. Cortes, while systematically destroying the profane aspects of Aztec culture, was also impressed with the courtly arts of the Aztec. From his letters to the Emperor, Cortes wrote the following: "the workmanship both in wood and stone could not be bettered anywhere" and "the chief temple of the Aztec is indeed higher than the great church of Seville."

As the former Aztec capital became the center of New Spain, tales of the unbelievable wealth found by Cortes in Mexico and one of his former compatriotes Francisco Pizarro in Peru kindled the Spanish imagination ablaze with thoughts of immeasurable wealth.

For glory, gold and with the knowledge of God's grace and protection, the conquistadores went forth into an unknown and forbidding land, spurred on by the rumors of the existence of "El Dorado" or the "Seven Cities of Gold."

The impact of Cortes in Spanish America was also further amplified in a Cologne publication of 1532 of his "De Insulis Nuper Inventis."

The frontispiece of this volume bears a striking colored woodcut portrait of the bold conqueror of Mexico. This particular tome relates to tales of great treasure to be had on an island named California peopled by Amazon-like inhabitants.

In 1529, Cortes obtained official warrants from the Crown to search for the fabled islands. Sailing from western Mexico he actually landed in Baja California. Soon afterward he returned to Spain to receive permission to resume his explorations but died before a return was possible.

THE STANDARD of Spain soon passed to Don Francisco de Coronado who led with vigor a remarkably strong force to search for the Seven Cities, now called "Cibalo." Traveling the region of the upper Rio Grande, Coronado made contact with the various Pueblo tribes of the region. His expedition in 1540 ultimately led to the establishment of settlements in present day New Mexico later in the century. Coronado made contact with the various Pueblo tribes of the region. His expedition in 1540 eventually led to the establishment of settlements in present day New Mexico later in the century. Coronado was more successful than he imagined. He and his cohorts collected important information, remarkably detailed on geography, fauna, flora and native peoples of the previously



Denton University Firestone Library is a Nutcracker dancer at the village of

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Princeton University Firestone Library is a
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Among the superb examples of cartography on view at Princeton is a rare copy of Theodore De Bry's engraving of the isle of Cuba and the province of Florida from the 1591 imprint of "Brevis Narratio."

While de Leon's activity received the official sanction of the Viceroy of Cuba, another "Captain of Spain" having heard the tales of a strange land to the west prepared for a great campaign.

BY 1521 Hernando Cortes had reduced the Aztec empire to a Spanish province and started the flow of riches from the Aztec gold and silver mines eastward across the Atlantic to enrich the coffers of the Royal Treasury. Less than three years after Cortes' historic 1519 expedition landed on the shores of Mexico, Cortes' first and second letters to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, who also reigned as monarch of Spain, were published in Seville.

Highly important literary and historical documents, the letters, which are on display document in vivid prose and elegant print-

could not be bettered anywhere" and "the chief temple of the Aztec is indeed higher than the great church of Seville."

As the former Aztec capital became the center of New Spain, tales of the unbelievable wealth found by Cortes in Mexico and one of his former compatriates Francisco Pizarro in Peru kindled the Spanish imagination ablaze with thoughts of immeasurable wealth.

For glory, gold and with the knowledge of God's grace and protection, the conquistadores went forth into an unknown and forbidding land, spurred on by the rumors of the existence of "El Dorado" or the "Seven Cities of Gold."

The impact of Cortes in Spanish America was also further amplified in a Cologne publication of 1532 of his "De Insulis Nuper Inventis."

The frontispiece of this volume bears a striking colored woodcut portrait of the bold conqueror of Mexico. This particular tome relates to tales of great treasure to be had on an island named California peopled by Amazon-like inhabitants.

In 1529, Cortes obtained official warrants from the Crown to search for the fabled islands. Sailing from western Mexico he actually landed in Baja California. Soon afterward he returned to Spain to receive permission to resume his explorations but died before a return was possible.

THE STANDARD of Spain soon passed to Don Francisco de Coronado who led with vigor a remarkably strong force to search for the Seven Cities, now called "Cibalo." Traveling the region of the upper Rio Grande, Coronado made contact with the various Pueblo tribes of the region. His expedition in 1540 ultimately led to the establishment of settlements in present day New Mexico later in the century. Coronado made contact with the various Pueblo tribes of the region. His expedition in 1540 eventually led to the establishment of settlements in present day New Mexico later in the century. Coronado was more successful than he imagined. He and his cohorts collected important information, remarkably detailed on geography, fauna, flora and native peoples of the previously unknown wilderness north of New Spain.

Lopez de Gomara's 1553 published account "Historia de las Indios," on view in the library's gallery, depicts the American bison as seen by one of Coronado's men in the expanse of the Great Plains during their futile search for the "Seven Cities of Gold."

A volume of prime importance, the 1610 imprint of Gaspar de Villagra's "Historia de la Nueva Mexico" included in the exhibition was written by a man of exceptional courage, who along with his family in the company of other colonists, established in 1598 the first Spanish settlement in the American Southwest.

The resolve of the Spanish to secure a place in their new territories was dramati-

(Continued on page 15)

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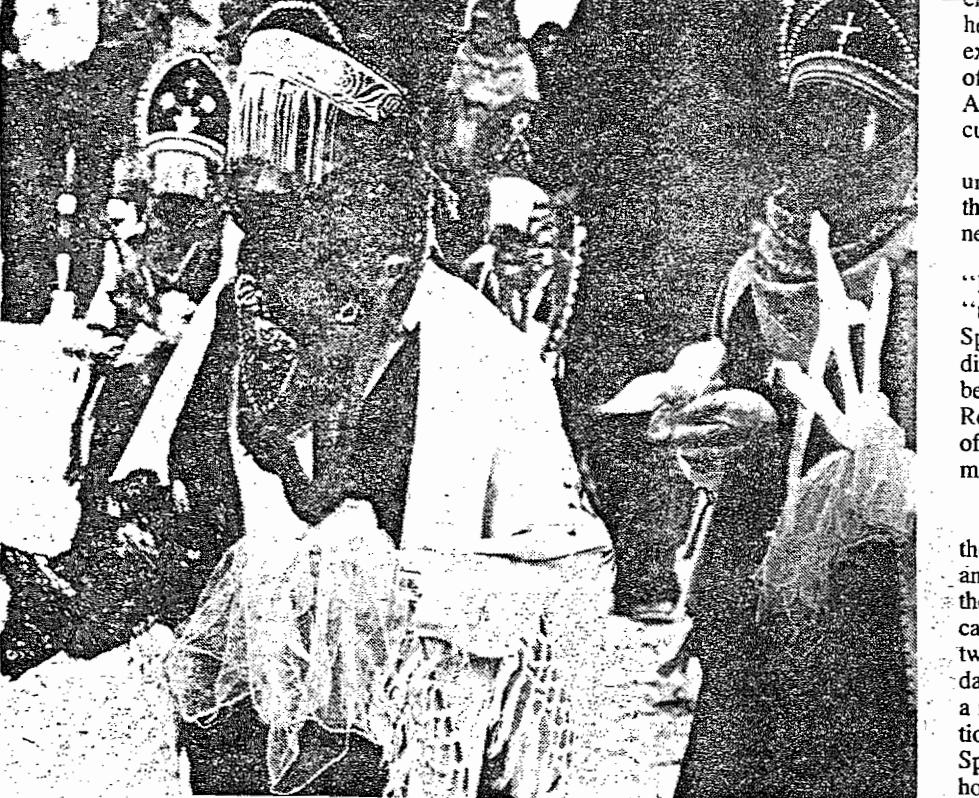
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On view in the gallery of the Princeton University Firestone Library is a photograph by Douglas Kent Hall of a Matachines dancer at the village of Alcalde, New Mexico.

enriched the fabric of our American heritage. Organized by Alfred Bush, the exhibit has been culled from the rich array of materials that comprise the Western Americana Collection of which he is curator.

Following the Caribbean landfall of Columbus in 1492 sailing under the colors of the Royal House of Castile and Aragon, a new era of Spanish exploration evolved.

The first Latin version of the letter "Epistola" in which Columbus informed the most invincible Sovereigns of Spain's Ferdinand and Isabella of his discoveries concerning the "Islands beyond the Ganges" is on view. Printed in Rome and dated 1493 the book is not of great scholarly interest, but is a masterpiece of typography as well.

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(Continued from page 14)

cally shattered by a well organized revolt of the Pueblo communities in 1680.

As a result, Spanish settlers migrated to Texas where they soon began to create their own very distinctive culture, complete with California style missions like San Antonio and vast "rancheros." The harmony of the Spanish residents disintegrated with the influx into Mexican land of the followers of Stephen Austin who were unwilling to adopt Mexican citizenship. The friction between them ultimately led to the Alamo siege of 1836 by the forces of General Lopez de Santa Anna to preserve the integrity of the young Mexican Republic's possessions. The ensuing Mexican War was fueled by the decision of President James K. Polk who felt that it was the manifest destiny of the U.S. to annex Texas and to add California and the New Mexico territory.

Princeton's own Robert Stockton "the Conqueror of California" describes with marvelous detail the ceremony attendant for the raising of the "Stars and Stripes" over California in 1846. Stockton's journal, which he kept aboard the USS Princeton, is included in the exhibition.

In spite of the annexation of former Mexican lands later to become American states the intrinsic characteristics of the Spanish speaking peoples in the Southwest have remained intact.

The Hispanos for instance, are direct descendants of the first European colonizers in the United States. They live as their antecedents have lived since the 16th century in New Mexico and southern Colorado.

Consequently their roots reach much deeper in time than Plymouth or Jamestown.

WITH KEEN observation photographers of such venerable reputation as Ansel Adams have captured often fleeting views of the Southwest. Adam's famous "Moonrise over Hernandez" an astonishing tour de force is included in the show. Hernandez is not only typical of the rural Spanish communities in New Mexico today but virtually unchanged from the Hispano villages of the area in the 17th century.

Douglas Kent Hall's photographs, prominent in the exhibition, were taken last year during a Matachines Dance that took place at the Hispano village of Alcalde. Hall is increasingly recognized as an important figure in contemporary photography, because his photographs mirror a world at once elusive and magical. A resident of the village of Alcalde in New Mexico, Hall is deeply moved by the ritual folk dances he has witnessed and recorded on film. The Matachines dances for the most part depict the opposing forces of good against evil. Villagers don colorful costumes representing Christians and Moors along with the "Abuelo" or grandfather and the "Toro." Hall defines his work as a photographer most accurately as a watcher and observer and in this sensitive capacity his Alcalde views are especially salient and remarkable. The Princeton exhibition is their first exposure.

"*A First and Second Tongue: Nine Spanish Speaking Peoples in America*" will remain on view until April 10.

John Burkhalter III is Time Off's art critic.

ON VIEW



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CLASS WORKSHOPS

(no membership or registration fee necessary)

A. POTTERY WORKSHOP Friday, 9:30 am-12:30 pm Lucy Scanlon
Techniques of hand-building; wheel throwing, glazing and firing. For beginning and experienced students. Materials included, firing extra. \$69

Note: class will be held at Mercer County Community College

B. MONOTYPE PRINTMAKING Monday 10 am-1 pm Marie Sturken
Re-discovered medium combining processes of drawing, painting and printmaking to create unique impressions. (includes some materials). \$55

Note: class runs 6 weeks: April 4, 11, 18, May 9, 16, 23 at M. Sturken's studio.

C. ETCHING WORKSHOP Wednesday 9:30 am-12:30 pm; 1-4 pm Jane Eccles

Exploring intaglio process; etching on zinc and copper plates using hard and/or soft ground, drypoint and aquatint. Range of experimental approaches, including monoprint. (includes some materials)

\$76 8-week session
\$38 4-week session

Note: class runs 8 weeks: April 6, 13, 20, 27; May 18, 25, June 1, 8. Students may take either or both 4-week sessions. Held at J. Eccles' studio.

14. LIFE WORKSHOP 7:30
Work from nude model w

WEDNESDAY
15. PAINTING WITH OILS
9:30-12:30 pm
See #7.

16. BEGINNING WATERCOLOR
Introduction to use of watercolor of color; contro

17. CHILDREN'S BOOK I
Learn, step-by-step, to present to publication to illustrate, how to des

18. BASIC PAINTING 7:30
Basic course involving oil and acrylic painting.

THURSDAY
19. CREATIVE WATERCOLOR
9:30 am-12:30 pm
Emphasis on creative while exploring wide ran

Free will be used.
20. FIGURE DRAWING 1
See #10.

21. FUNDAMENTALS OF
Various techniques of composition will be tau

22. LIFE WORKSHOP 7:
Work from nude model v artists wishing sustain

YOUNG PEOPLES' CLASSES

MONDAY

1. PICTURE THIS (Ages 6-10) 4:30-6 pm

Mixed media program showing how-to through painting, drawing, sculpting, collage and photography. (Includes some materials) \$35

TUESDAY

2. CONTINUING DRAWING (Ages 12-15) 4:30-6:30 pm Jean Lindabury
For students with previous drawing experience, the course will develop advanced drawing techniques. \$30

3. YOUNG ART (Ages 4-6) 4-5 pm

Eva Kaplan
Designed to increase awareness of colors, textures, and shapes at an early age. Motivated by multi-media experiences, children will be encouraged to express their ideas through painting, drawing, collage and sculpture. \$35

WEDNESDAY

4. INTRODUCTION TO COLOR (Ages 12-15)

4:30-6:30 pm Jean Lindabury
Using techniques learned in drawing classes, students will advance into color through pastels and colored pencils. Further development of skills will include working from a clothed model. Prerequisite: Continuing Drawing \$30

THURSDAY

5. ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (Ages 9-14) 4:30-6 pm Eva Kaplan
Future space colonies, undersea communities and underground homes engage young artists' imagination and technological awareness. Students will design and construct model environments. Program integrates drawing and design. (Includes some materials) \$35

FRIDAY

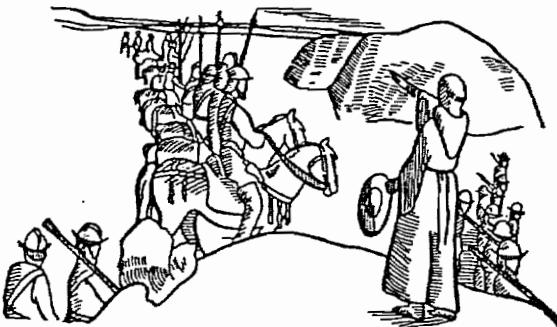
6. BEGINNING DRAWINGS (Ages 12-15) 4:30-6:30 pm Jean Lindabury
Designed to heighten young students' visual awareness, course stresses basic drawing techniques using pencil and charcoal. \$30

ADULTS (HIGH SCHOOL AGES ALSO)

MONDAY

7. PAINTING WITH OILS

PAW



The First Settlers

A COLLECTION of exotic photographs, books, newspapers, maps, and manuscripts assembled by Alfred Bush, curator of Western Americana at Firestone Library, gives vivid testimony to the rich and varied culture of Spanish-speaking North Americans. "We tend, on the East Coast," says Bush, "to believe there was no life before Plymouth Rock. Yet Spanish people were settling the continent a hundred years earlier." Not only was Spanish the first European language spoken here, but it is now becoming our second national language. Accordingly, the exhibit, located in the library gallery, is titled, "A First and Second Tongue: Nine Spanish-Speaking Peoples in America," and it provides brief histories of these groups, which include Chicanos, Cuban-Americans, Hispanos, and Puerto Ricans.

For the nearly 200 Princeton undergraduates who are U.S. citizens but declare themselves Hispanic, the show is a source of pride. Richard Martinez '83, an architecture major from Albuquerque, is a Hispano. His people trace their roots back to 1539 when Spanish soldiers left Mexico and colonized New Mexico. Martinez says he is the first to leave his large and close-knit family. "My grandfather, who just turned 100, can remember his grandparents living in Sante Fe," he says. "Family is very important to us. It was hard on mine to see me leave." It was hard on Martinez too. "Princeton was quite a shock at first," he recalls. "The culture and values are so different." He hopes the exhibit will demonstrate the intellectual and literary aspects of Spanish culture and make people realize that Spanish-speaking people in the U.S. cannot be easily categorized.

One of the most striking elements in the collection is a series of photographs by Douglas Kent Hall, taken last December in the Hispano village of Alcalde, located between Sante Fe and Taos. Hall photographed the ritual folk dance, Matachines, in which elaborate headdresses are worn.

The dance depicts the opposing forces of good and evil in the guise of the Moors and the Christians, and the eventual triumph of good. It is lightened by the comic antics of the grandfather and the bull (below). Bush says that until recently, photographs of such a ceremony would not have been permitted.

Setting the tone for the exhibit is Ansel Adams's photograph, "Moonrise over Hernandez," which depicts a typical rural New Mexican village, virtually unchanged since the 17th century. Also on display is the letter book of Robert Field Stockton, who entered Princeton in 1813 at the age of 14, but left soon afterward to join the Navy and participate in the War of 1812. The letter book tells of his part in the Mexican War when he commanded the Pacific squadron, conquered Los Angeles and San Diego, and raised the stars and stripes over California, symbolizing that "this rich and beautiful country belongs to the United States, and is forever free from Mexican dominion."

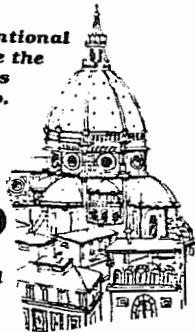
The Western Americana collection is tucked back in the Rare Books Section of Firestone. Once the Spanish-speaking students have found it and Bush, they have discovered a vital link with their past. Martinez says he often directs students who feel a little lost to Bush because his "keen insight and wide knowledge" make him a natural for them to talk to. The exhibit, which runs through April 10, bears this out.



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