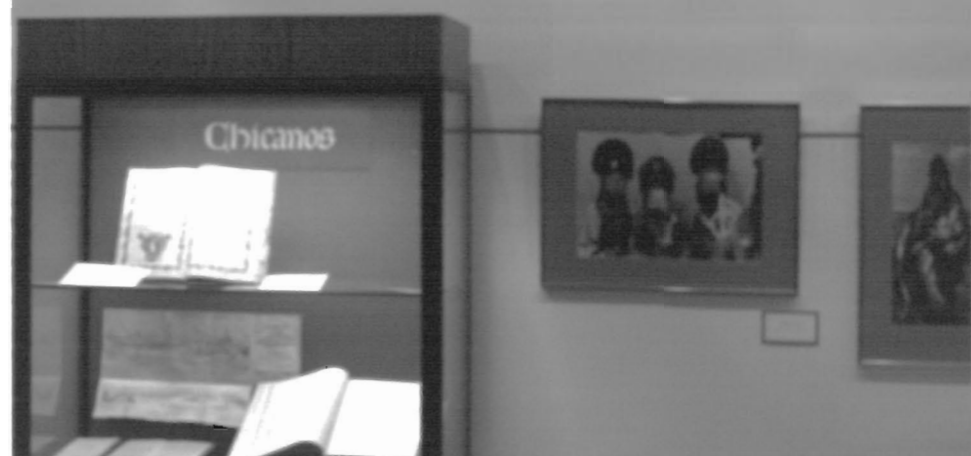


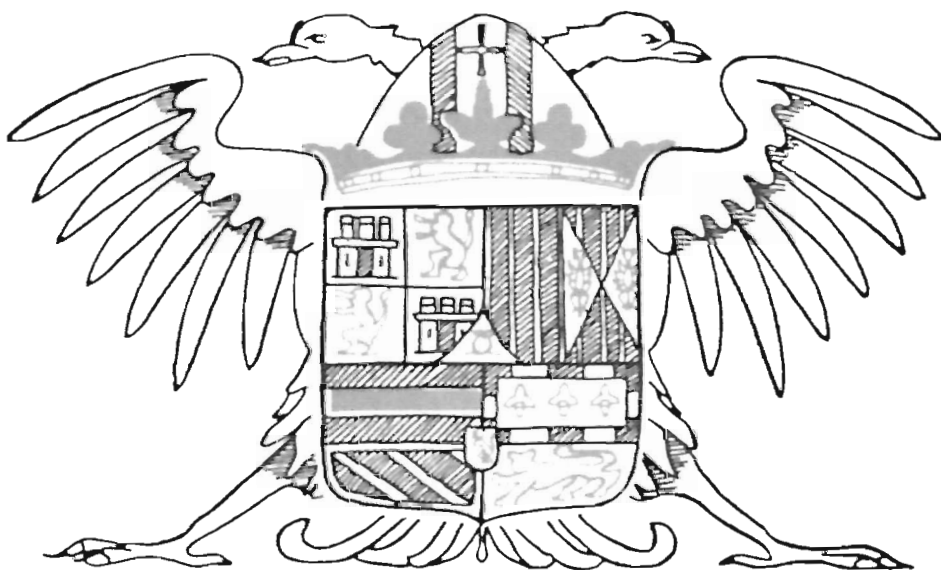




la unión pura siempre ha sido proclamada ateniendo pr...



The line drawings and initials in this invitation are adapted from the Grabhorn Press edition of *The Journey of Francisco Vazquez de Coronado*, San Francisco, 1933, from the Myles Standish Slocum '09 Grabhorn Press Collection, the gift of Isabel Shaw Slocum. The Princeton Collections of Western Americana.





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

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

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

F FIRST AND SECOND TONGUE: Nine Spanish-Speaking Peoples in America

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

The exhibition will remain on view through April 10, 1983.

Mondays through Saturdays, 9 AM to 5 PM, Sundays, 2 PM to 5 PM





THE

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ingue:

América

Moonrise over Hernandez

by Ansel Adams

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



Case 1

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

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

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

AMERIQUE
SEPTENTRIONALE

Divisée en Ses Principales
Parties.

A. AMSTERDAM.

Chés IAN B^r ELWE.

MDCCXCII.

TERRE DE IESSE
Irge

MER DE IESSE
C. H. H. H.
C. H. H. H.

APACHES DE NAVAJO

APACHES
DE XILA

NOUVEAU
ROYAUME

75
70
65
60
55
50
45

OCCIDENT

ME



LESSE

NOUVELLE ALBION

CALIFORNIE

MER

DE

NOUVEAU

APACHES DE NAVAJO

APACHES DE XILA

Taslij

NUEVO MEXICO

St. El. Nueva Mexico

Quere

MEXIQUE

APACHES VAQUEROS

QUIVIRA

MER ROUGE

Iumanes

Tobofes

Rbagantes

Cuches

Xabotay

Nueva Bescava

DANUC

Guastecan

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Lignes Communes de France

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Lignes Communes d'Espagne

15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

Lignes Communes d'Allemagne

15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

Alles Communs d'Angleterre

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Lignes d'Une Vire de Chomin

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

H

8

NORTH AMERICA

"Amérique Septentrionale, Divisée en Ses
Principales Parties"

1792

1:18,000,000

Jan Barend Elwe, pub.

EX 2A

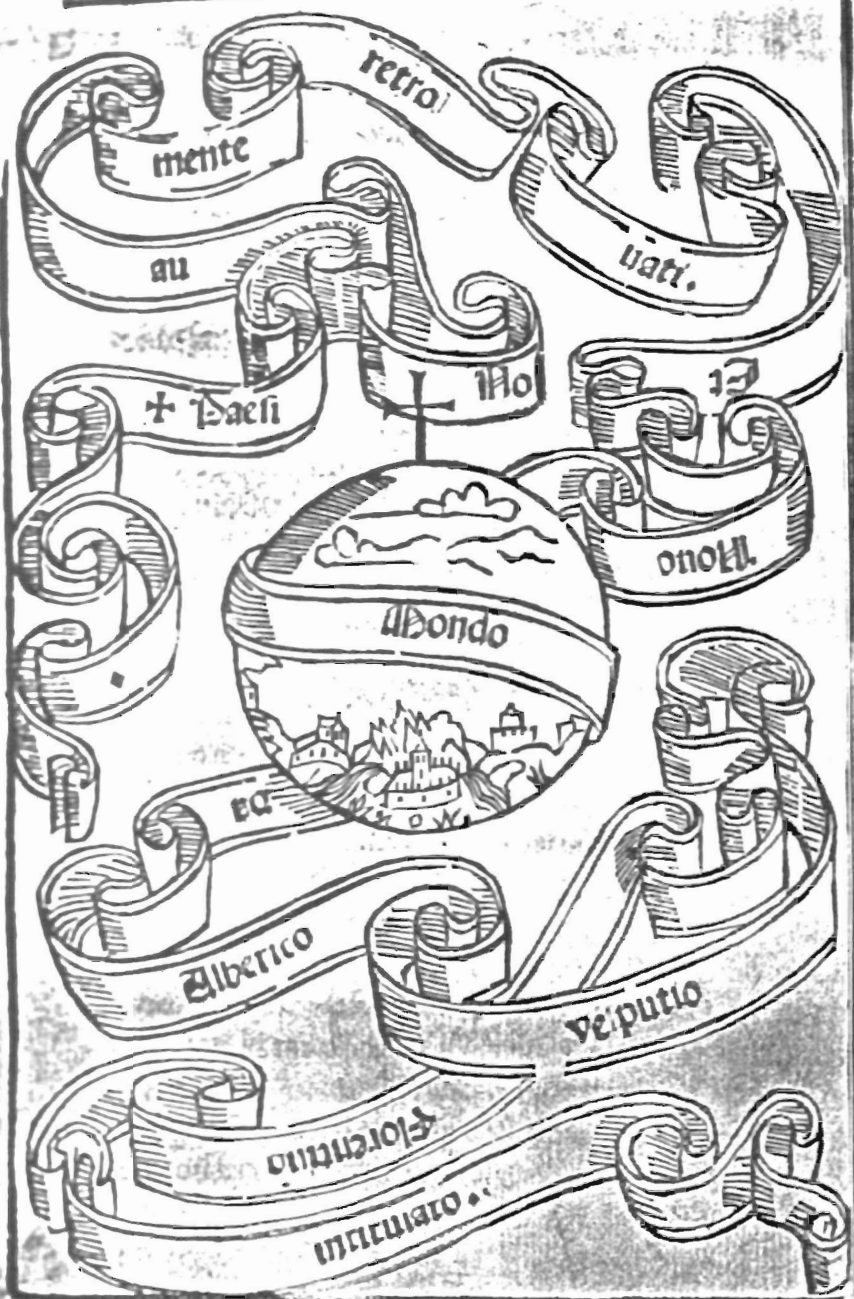
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42

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Map Division



S. 2. 19



Case 2

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

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

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

Chap. I.

Frier Marco de Niça departeth from Saint Michael in the Prouince of Culiacan, in 24. degrees of Northerly Latitude: and comming to the Towne of Petatlan receiued many courtesies of the Indians there. Departing from thence, he had information of many Islands, and of a great countrey inhabited with ciuil people; he commeth to where during his aboad, he heard newes of Ceuola, and of the state of the 7. Cities of other prouinces, & of the rich Islands of perles, which extend northward vpon the



Frier Marco de Niça of the order of S. Francis, for the execution of the instruction of the right honourable lord Don Antonio de Mendocza, and captaine Generall for the Emperors Maiesty in New Spaine, departed from the towne of S. Michael in the prouince of Culiacan on Friday the 7. of March, in the yere 1539, hauing for my companion Frier Honoratus, and carrying with me Stephan a Negro, belonging to Andrew Dorante, and certaine of those Indians which the sayde lord Vice-roy had made free,

bought for this purpose: whom Francis Vazquez de Coronado gouernour of Nueva Galicia hired me, and with many other Indians of Petatlan, and of the towne called Cuchillo, which is some 50. leagues from Petatlan, who came to the valley of Culiacan, shewing themselves exceeding glad, because they were certified by the Indians which had bin set free, whom the gouernour had sent befoze to aduertise them of their libertie, that none of them from thence should be made slaues, and that no man should inuade them, nor use them badly; signifying them, that the Emperors Maiesty had willed and commanded that it should be so. With the said company I went on my vovage vntill I came to the towne of Petatlan, finding all the way great intertainment, and prouision of victuals, with roses, flowres, and other such things, and bowers which they made for me of ehalke and boughs platted together in all places where there were no houses. In this towne of Petatlan I rested 3. dayes, because my companion Honoratus fell so sicke, that I was constrained to leaue him there behinde.

Then, according to my said instruction, I followed my journey as the holy Ghost bidde me, without any merit of mine, hauing in my company the said Stephan the Negro of Dorante, and certaine of the Indians which had bin set at libertie, and many of the people of the countrey gaue me great intertainment and welcome in all places where I came, and made me bowes and trees, giuing me such victuals as they had, although they were but small: because (as they had not rained there in 3. yeres, and because the Indians of this countrey sought me and hid themselves, then to some coyne, for feare of the Chyistians of the towne of S. Michael, were wont to make in-roades euen to that place, and to warre vpon them, and to carry the captiues, In all this way, which may be about 25 or 30. leagues from that part of Petatlan, nothing worthy the noting, saue that there came to seeke me certaine Indians from the where Fernando Cortez the Marques of the valley had bin, of whom I was informed that there was an Island, & not firme land, as some suppoise it to be. They came to the firme land vpon certaine of wood: and from the maine to the island is but halfe a league by sea, little more or lesse. There came certaine Indians of another island greater then this came to visite me, which island is farther from whom I was informed that there were 30. other small islands, which were inhabited, but a stoeze of victuals, sauing 2. which haue Maiesty or coyne of the countrey. These Indians had about their necks many great shels which were mother of Pearle. I shewed them pearles which I carried with me for a shew, and they told me that there were in the Islands great stoeze of them, and very great: howbeit I saw none of them. I followed my vovage through a desert of 4. dayes journey, hauing in my company both the Indians of the islands, & those of the mountains which I had passed, and at the end of this desert I found other Indians which marvelled to see me, because they had no knowledge of any Chyistians, hauing no traffike nor conuersation with those Indians which I had passed, in regard of the great desert which was between them. These Indians entertained me exceedingly courteously, & gaue me great stoeze of victuals, & sought to touch my face, and called me Hayota, which in their language signifieth A man come from heauen. These Indians I aduertised by my interpreter, according to my instructions, in the knowledge of the Lord God in heauen, & of the Emperour. In these countreys & in all places els by all wayes

Perthen a towne.

Chyistian and of Saracens.

33 great Islands, and 30. small Islands, which seems to be the new Islands of California rich in pearles.

34 desert forre dayes iourney.

possible, I sought and understood in that they tolde me maintains the great Townes, I carried with me of Golbe and tolde carried certaine they haue certaine the walls of their cities. And because the Coast, I might doe it more

Thus I traueled where I was ready to be bignelle, by of good victuals to the leagues before I passed of the Islands, to the Sea by the Sea-coast and of Stephan Dorante: that of threescore which were sought people and riches should returne in agreed upon, to the handfull long; Countrey greater than Stephan departed the messengers brought me word of people which gaue the company, with this Indian was, vnto the first there are seven great of Lyme and Strong of two and the all of them for which there are many great plentie: also there are other which give credite to his for my departure next, and also to attend vnto me vpon the end of the Island of victuals, as I had parties vpon their informed mee of some in the Sea-coast where one with the Indians of so which were to be of the same place them.

THE

THIRD AND LAST
VOLUME OF THE VOY-
AGES, NAVIGATIONS, TRAF-

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

As namely to *Engronland*, *Meta Incognita*, *Estotiland*,
Tierra de Labrador, *Newfoundland*, vp *The grand bay*, the gulfe of *S. Lau-
rence*, and the Riuer of *Canada* to *Hochelaga* and *Saguenay*, along the coast of *Aram-
bec*, to the shores and maines of *Virginia* and *Florida*, and on the West or backside of them
both, to the rich and pleasant countries of *Nuena Biscaya*, *Cibola*, *Tignex*, *Cicum*,
Quinra, to the 15. prouinces of the kingdome of *New Mexico*, to the
bottome of the gulfe of *California*, and vp the
Riuer of *Buena Guia*:

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

And from thence on the backside of *America*, along the coastes, harbours,
and capes of *Chili*, *Pera*, *Nicaragua*, *Nuena Espanna*, *Nuena Galicia*, *Calinacan*,
California, *Newa Albion*, and more Northerly as farre as 43. degrees:

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

Collected by *RICHARD HAKLYTT* Preacher, and sometimes
student of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*.



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

ANNO DOM. 1600.

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



... sus bueyes. Son aquellos bueyes del tamaño, y color que nuestros toros. Pero no de tan grandes cuernos. Tienen vna gran giba sobre la cruz, y mas pelo de medio adelante, q de medio atrás. y es lana. Tienen como cines sobre el espinaço. y mucho pelo; y muy largo de las rodillas abaxo. Quelgan les por la frente grandes guedejas. y parece que tienen baruas, segun los muchos pelos del garguero, y varillas. Tienen la cola muy larga los machos, y con vn flueco grande al cabo. Assi que algo tienen de leó, y algo de camello. Nacere con los cuernos corren, alcançan, y matan vn cavallo quando ellos se embrauecen, y enojan. Finalmente es animal feo, y fiero de rostro, y cuerpo. Dupen dellos los cauallos por su mala catadura; o por nunca los auer visto. No tienen sus dueños otra riqueza, ny hazienda. Dellos comen beuen, visten, calçan, y hazen muchas cosas. De los cueros, casas, calçado, vestido, y sogas. De los buessos, paçones. De los nerutos, y pelos hilo. De los cuernos, buches, y berigas, vasos. De las boñigas, libe, y de las temeras, odres, en que traen, y tienen agua. Hazen en fin tantas cosas.

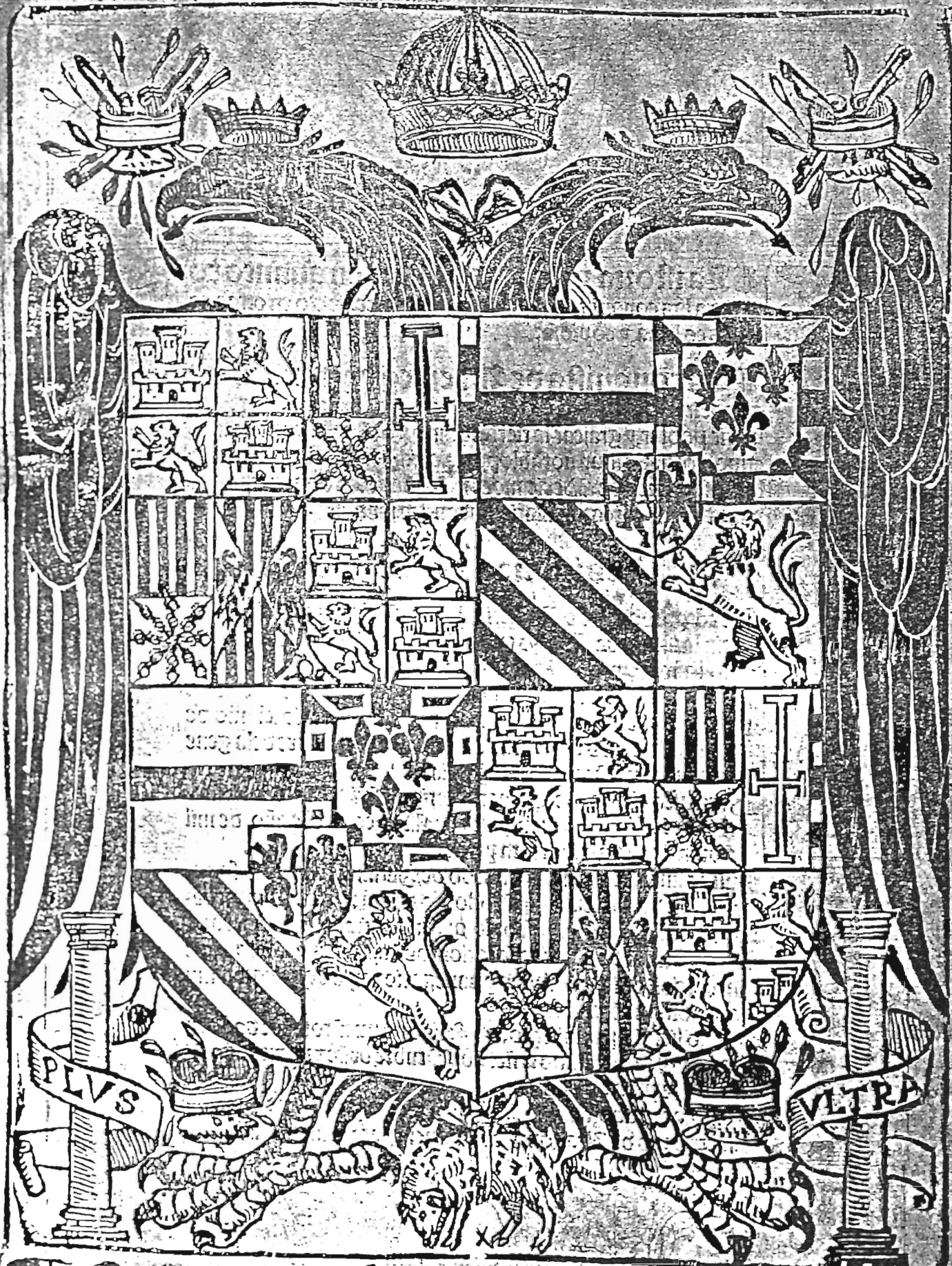
... de los quantas an menester, o quantas bastan para su viuenta. y tambien otros animales, tan grandes como cauallos, y por tener cuernos, y lana fina, los llaman carneros. y dizen que cada cuerno pesa dos arrobas. y tambien grandes perros que lidian con vn toro. y que lleuando arrobas de carga sobre salmas, quando van a caça, o quando se mudan con el nado, y bato.

Del pan de los Indios



... comun, mantenimento de todos los ombres. mundo es pan, y no es comun por ser mejor mantenimiento, sino por ser mas facil de auer, y guardar. Aunque otros tienen opinion contraria, viendo que con pan, y con carne, y con fruta, pasan los ombres. y es cierto que tambien passarian con sola carne, si lo acordassen. O con sola peruas, o frutas. Pero nuestro estomago, y naturaleza, con poco se contenta, si lo abezamos. y quando por necesidad, y no por gula, quando

o manjar si
pan lo que
molido e
pan lo q
de madera,
pa comen e
por tambie
unas pan
los. La m
de arroz, y e
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Cuan a m
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Cambian
es remoje
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tudo. Ba
no de m as
tudes. Il
no en agu




Primera y segunda parte de la pif-
 toya general de las Indias con todo el descubrimiento y cosas nota-

bles que han acaecido desde que se ganaron ara el año de ... Con la ...



in care

Library of

Princeton
University


EX LIBRIS
E·D·CHURCH
97

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

The gift of Dr. J. Monroe Thorington '15

LISTA DE LOS CIUDADANOS QUE DEBERAN COMPONER LOS JURADOS DE IMPRENTA, FORMADA POR EL AYUNTAMIENTO DE ESTA CAPITAL.

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

Santa Fe 1834. Imprenta de Ramon Abrey á cargo de Jesus Maria Baca.

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

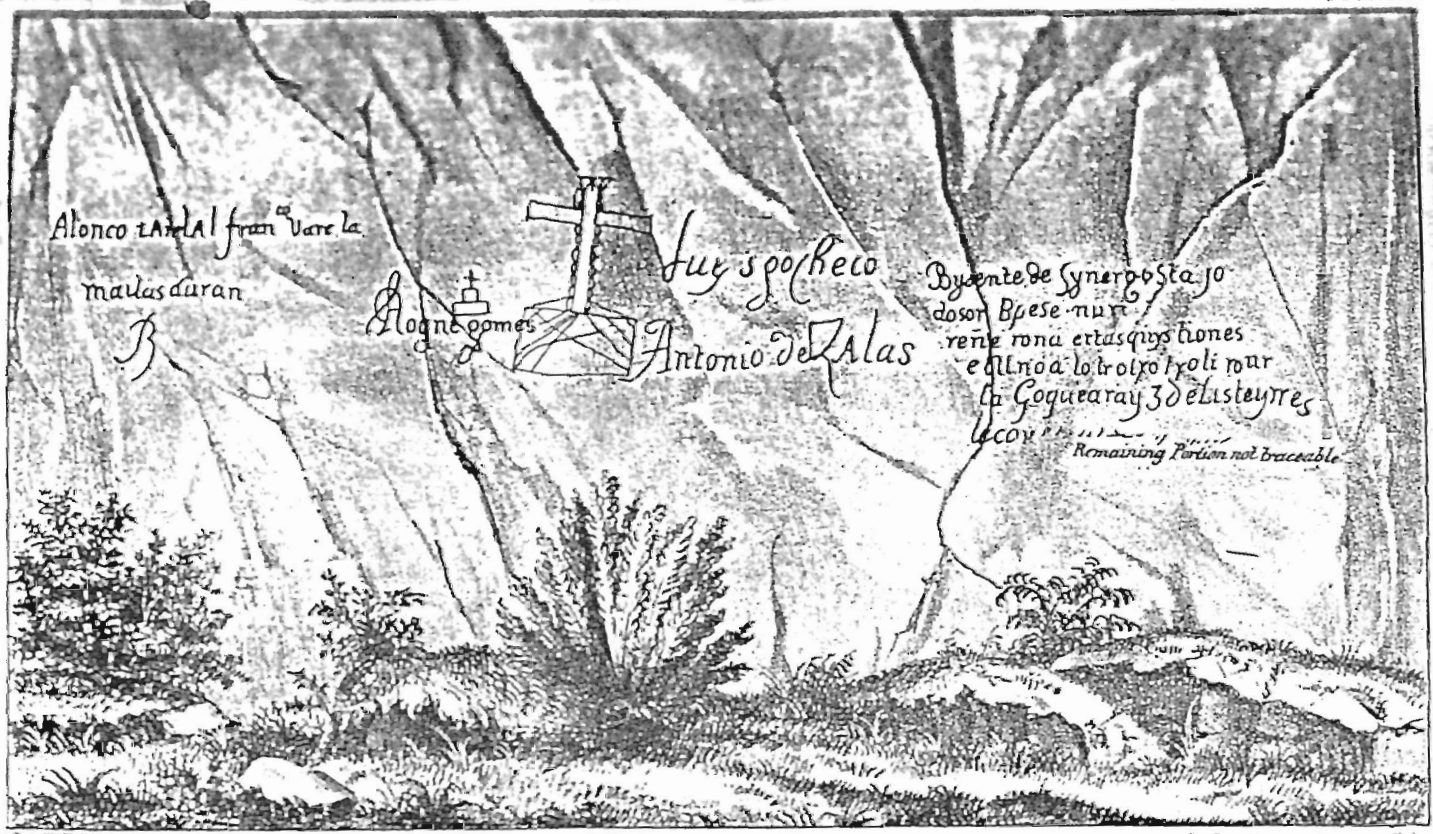
Gaspar de Villagra's Historia de la Nueva Mexico (Alcalá, 1610), from the Kane Collection, was written by one of the companions of Juan de Oñate who entered New Mexico in 1598 with some 230 men, many with their families, and established the first Spanish settlement in the American Southwest.

N.3



H. H. Kern del.

N.3



H. H. Kern del.

H. H. Kern del.

N.3



B. H. Kern del.

P. S. Duval's Steam & Press Philad.

HO-S-TA, (THE LIGHTNING)

Governor of the People of Iowa. Aug. 20

JOURNAL
 OF A
 MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE,
 FROM
 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
 TO THE
 NAVAJO COUNTRY,

MADE WITH THE

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

BY

JAMES H. SIMPSON, A. M.,
 FIRST LIEUTENANT CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

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

1852.

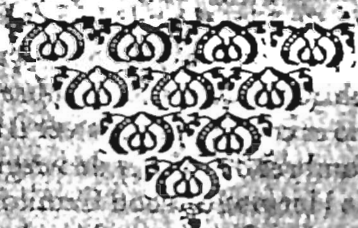
20



Philip Ashton Rollins

De la nueva Mexico,

Escriuir al Virrey, y darle cuenta,
De todos sus trabajos y aflicciones,
Por cuya causa es bien que aqui paremos,
Y al canto que se sigue diferamos,
Sus lastimosas quejas tan sufridas,
Quanto para escriuirlas desabradas.



CAN-

CANTO
HONZE.

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



COMO quiera que el alma lasti-
mada,

Es cierto que descansa quando
cuenta,

La fuerza del dolor, que la fatiga,
Por solo descansar de sus trabajos,
Cercado de dolor y desconsuelo,
A questo moleestado cauallero,
Tomo papel y tinta, y una carta,

HISTORIA
DE LA NVEVA
MEXICO, DEL CAPITAN
GASPAR DE VILLAGRA.

DIRIGIDA AL REY D. FELIPE
nuestro señor Tercero deste nombre.

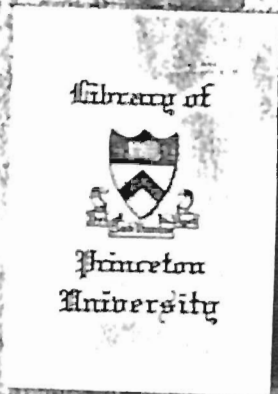
Año



1610

CON PRIVILEGIO

En Alcalá, por *Luis Martinez Grande*
a costa de *Baptista Lopez* mercader de libros



5 5/8 x 3 1/4

Don. 1926.

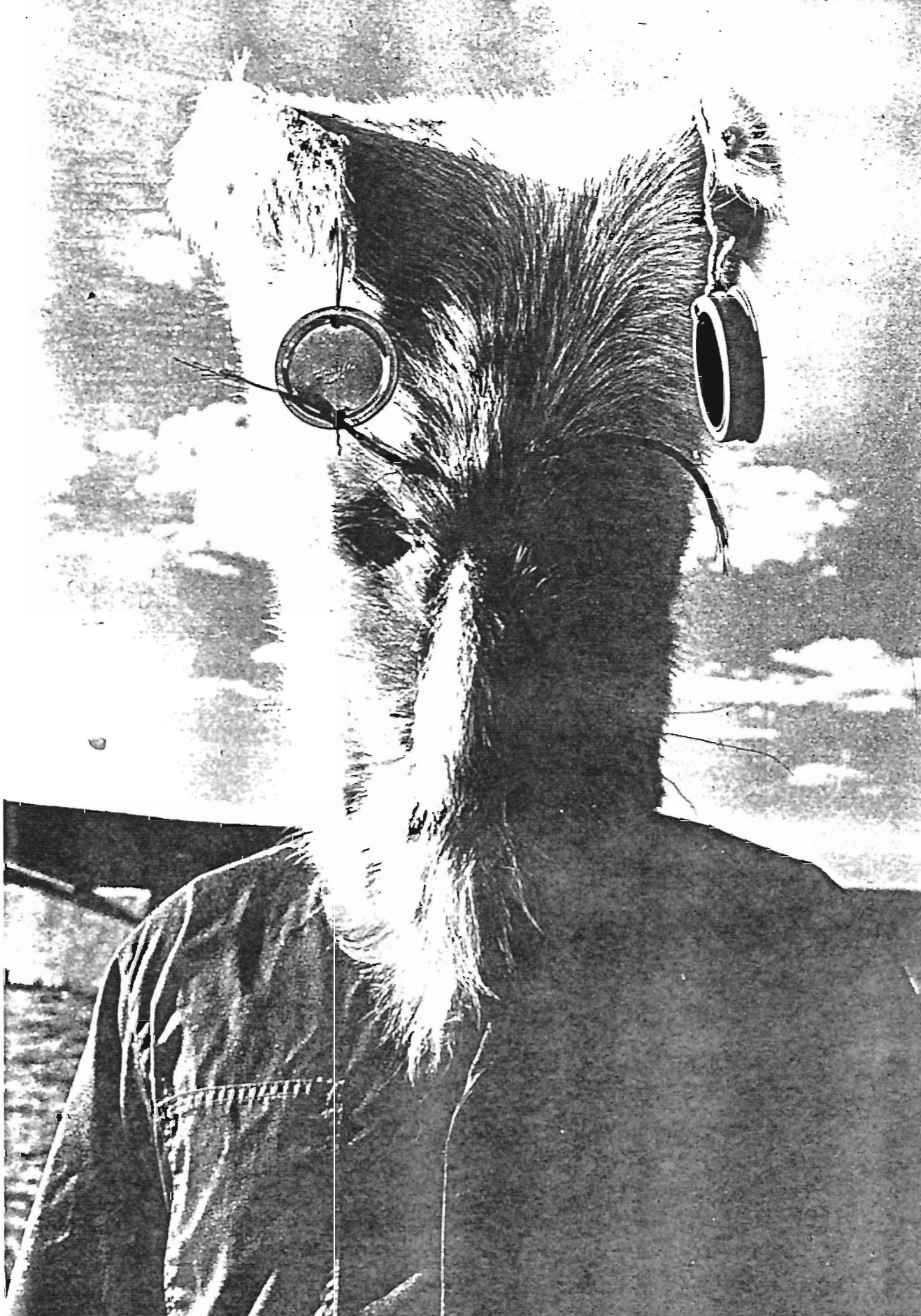
—XDK—

Call P
Mitt

MATACHINES AT ALCALDE,
NEW MEXICO, 1982

Photographs by Douglas Kent Hall







100 100

Seventeen photographs by

Douglas Kent Hall were exhibited

Case 3

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

The Princeton Collections of
Western Americana

na
Cat 52 3H

275

EL VIREY DE NUEVA ESPAÑA

DOY FELIX MARIA CALLEJA

A SUS HABITANTES.

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

Forzoso es para esto retroceder a los principios y recordar por un momento la situacion de estas regiones quando me encargué de su gobierno; y si al trazár el diseño de la nueva España en aquellos dias amargos sacare una pintura demasiado funesta y melancólica, jamas sus colores disminuyan el merito ni desacrediten los afanes de mi antecesor, que ciertamente hizo quanto le fue posible por la respiracion del estado, y habria hecho tanto o mas que yo, si siguiendo en el mando le hubieran ofrecido las circunstancias ocasion de executar sus planes.

No eran entonces las primeras señales de un levantamiento que calculado de que experimentaba la nueva España. El frenesi habia tomado un incremento extraordinario; y la virulencia de la rebelion llego a contaminar todos los angulos del reyno. Obstruidos por consecuencia todos los canales de la riqueza individual, habiase aniquilado la riqueza pública; y el estado padecia una insolvencia incompatible con la multiplicacion de sus atenciones, al mismo tiempo que disminuida la fuerza militar, y orgullosos los rebeldes con la propagacion de su partido, osaban amenazar esta corte y se habian hecho fuertes quasi a sus puertas. Apenas se podia contar con otra cosa que con las capitales de las provincias, y aun una de ellas, acaso la mas pingüe, era ya absolutamente presa de los bandidos. Nuevos males preparados muy de antemano y que entonces era ya imposible prevenir, vinieron a completar las calamidades de la patria y mis propias fatigas; pues aunque el fuerte de Adapulco fue entre-

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

*Mexico y Herero doce de mil se
 cientos setenta y nueve = D^o Juan Maria de Sam
 boa = Fernando Pinzon.*

*Concurda con su original y queda en el oficio de camara del Jugo
 rial de bienes de D^o de mi cargo; y para que conia al Alc. Ma
 data junio 5^o de Selva con el ayuntamiento de So. Vadessa doy la pre
 en Mexico á diez y siete de Abril de mil seiscientos y ochenta*

Fernando Pinzon

(WA) KGC. xM4. 1776

gencias, ni averiguacion; que el hecho de su omision, exceso, y contravencion, se embiará Persona á su costa, con dias, y salarios de pesos de oro de minas en cada uno, á que execute lo que dexa- hacer, ó hicieren con exceso, y contravencion, y á sacarle la conformidad de lo que dispone la dicha Ley decima del mis- mo Título, y Libro: demás de procederse contra ellos por el rigor, y no hubiere lugar por derecho, y de que se les ha de hacer cargo de daños, costas, daños, y menoscabos, que en razon de ello se si- guieren; y se les ha de cobrar con apremio, con solo el juramento sim- ple del Defensor, ó de los Interesados, que huvieren, en que desde se difiere, sin otra prueba, ni averiguacion.

Que cada quatro meses embien Certificacion de todos los Curas, Ministros de Doctrina, que hubiere en sus Partidos, y del Escrivano que en ella asistiere, de los Ab-intestatos, que hubieren acaecido, y no haberlos habido, segun lo que constáre por sus Libros de Entierros, Mandas, Legados, ó Herencias ultramarinas, ó de no haberse causa- do, ó cobrado, ó el estado en que estubieren, sean los Partidos de pobla- dos de Españoles, ó de Indios, de poca, ó mucha vecindad; y feneci- dos sus officios la traigan de todo su tiempo de todos los dichos Curas, y Ministros de Doctrina, y de los Escrivanos, que hubieren en las Juris- dicciones, y Relacion jurada en forma: advirtiendoseles, que las dichas Certificaciones han de venir de que no hay mas Curas en los Partidos, y de los que las dieren, y que son tales, y verdaderas sus firmas, y en forma comprobadas de los Escrivanos, que asistieren en los Parti- dos, y á su falta de los Alcaldes Ordinarios; y si no los hubiere, del Su- premo, que les fuere; y sinó hubiere llegado, del Juez de Residencia, que despacháre, ó del Receptor, que la fuere á tomar; y de no haber ido, de tres Vecinos Españoles, buenos hombres, que lo fueren en forma; y no haberlos, del Gobernador, Alcaldes, y Oficiales de la República de Indias Naturales; y no embiando, ni trayendo las dichas Certificaciones en forma referida, no se les ha de dar, ni prorrogar término, ni dar paso á sus prorrogaciones, ascensos, ú otros Officios, ni darseles Certificacion de que no ser deudores, sino que se ha de proceder contra ellos, y se les ha de sacar docientos pesos de pena, que se les impone, aplicados en la misma forma; y el Escrivano de Cámara de este Tribunal, ó su Te- niente, si lo cumplan, y executen debajo de la mis-

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EL DIPUTADO

POR EL NUEVO MEJICO

A SUS HABITANTES.

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

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

Manos mas diestras de otros patriotas dignos que han marchado por la misma senda aunque gloriosa que yo hoy emprendo con temor y encogimiento, se ballarian tambien en el mismo embarazo; díganlo ellos mismos, y vosotros que me conocéis no dejareis de advertir que os hablo con la verdad acostumbrada, y ya que me es impresindible y forzoso el cumplir como buen ciudadano conduciendo sobre mis débiles hombros el espinoso y encumbrado destino con que os dignasteis recargarlos, os juro por el santo nombre del Eterno, á cuyas sagradas aras diariamente me acerco á sacrificar la mas adora-

ORDEN DE ARRESTAR.

Imprenta de El Paso Daily Times.

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEXICO.

CONDADO DE *Doña Ana*

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

Con esta se le manda arrestar y tomar el cuerpo de *Victoriano Ortega y Remigia Lopez de Mondragon* tenerlo con seguridad ^{o bajo fianzas} para presentar su cuerpo ante el suscrito Juez de Paz, dentro y por ^{el presente}

n.º 20 Condado de Doña Ana, en mi oficina en *esta* ^{el día 5 de Mayo de 1893} ^{al de la tarde} ^{en dicho}

Condado, para que en ese lugar y tiempo responderá *una queja en que el Territorio de N. M. por Pedro Mondragon en el acto y el dicho Victoriano Ortega y Remigia Lopez de Mondragon acusados, segun una declaracion jurada que presento ante esta corte.*

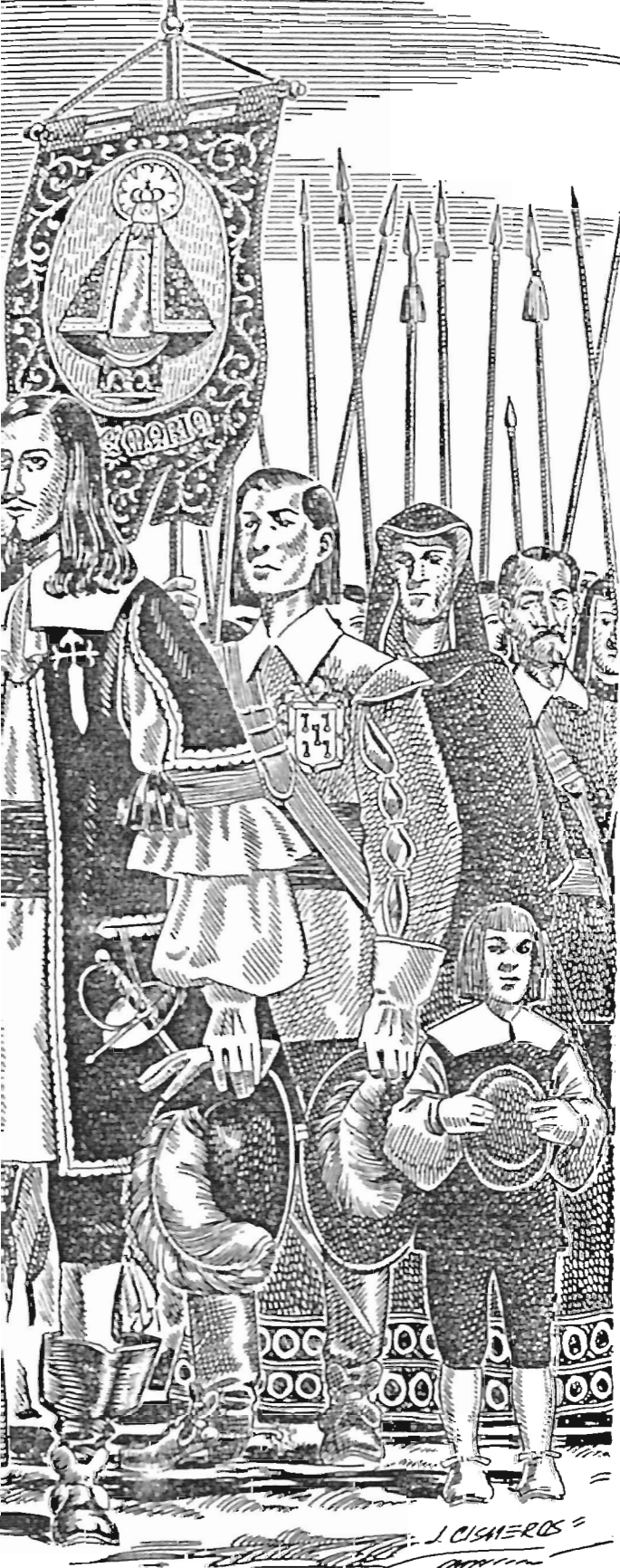
y esto lo hará Vd. bajo la pena de la ley.

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

Juan A. Montes

JUEZ DE PAZ.

Presinto n.º 20



... en manos de
abrirme han puer

ORIGINS
of
NEW MEXICO
FAMILIES

IN THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD

SECOND PART
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By

FRAY ANGÉLICO MANUEL GÓMEZ
ROYBAL Y TORRADO, Priest and Prebendary
Minor; Son of the Province of St. John the Baptist
and Third Assistant at the Mission of San Juan de los
of the Pueblo; Regent of the Museum of Natural History
Major in the Army of the United States; Captain of the
New Mexico, and Veteran of the Campaigns of Mexico
pines, Author of *La Conquistadora* and *La Conquista*

CHAVEZ

ORIGINS
OF NEW
MEXICO
FAMILIES

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

\$ **2700.00** ✓
REWARD!

**Este
hombre
asesino**



**This
man
Killed**

**Eulogio
Salazar**



**Eulogio
Salazar**

Quen es ?? WHO IS HE! ??

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

January 1969

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DIARIO DE LA CAMARA.

PROCEDIMIENTOS

DE LA

CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES

DEL

TERRITORIO DE NUEVO MEXICO.

Sesion Trigesima Segunda, Comenzada en Santa
Fe, Enero 18 de 1807.

SANTA FE, N. M.:
COMPANIA IMPRESORA DEL NUEVO MEXICANO.
1807.

MENSAJE BIENAL

DE

SU EXCELENCIA

FEDERICO W. PITKIN,

A AMBAS CÁMARAS

DE LA

LEGISLATURA DE COLORADO,

ENERO 5, DE 1881.

TRADUCIDO POR A. C. GUTIERREZ,

Del Condado de Las Animas.

DENVER, COLO.:

COMPANIA DEL TRIBUNE, IMPRESORES DE ESTADO.

1881.

Case 4

WILLIAM

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

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

Gifts of the Friends

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

SEGUNDO DISTRITO.

- PARTIDO 1º
- Cochité, indios.
 - Peña blanca.
 - Rancho del Sile.
 - Santo Domingo, indios.
 - Cubero.
 - San Felipe, indios.
 - Algodones.
 - Ranchos de Santa Ana, indios.
 - Pueblo de idem.
 - Zia, idem.
 - Xemes, idem.
 - Xemes, poblacion.
 - Espiritu Santo.
 - Bernalillo.
 - Sandia, indios.
 - Corrales.
 - Alameda.
 - Ranchos de Albuquerque.
 - San Antonio.
- CABECERA. Albuquerque.
- PARTIDO 2º
- Varelas.
 - Atrisco.
 - Pajarito.
- CABECERA. Padillas.
- Isleta, indios.
 - Valencia.
 - Lentes.
 - Lunas.
 - Tomé y Enlamo.

- Casa colorada.
- Zanjal.
- Belen.
- Sabinal.
- Jolla de Sevilla.
- Sabino.
- Parida.
- Socorro.
- Luis Lopez.
- Acoma, indio.
- Laguna.
- Cebollera.
- Rito.
- Zuñi.
- Mansano.
- Carnué.
- San Antonio.
- Huertas.
- Ojo del Chimal.

Santa Fé, Julio 7 de 1846. Manuel Arroyo.

CAPITULO DUODECIMO

UNICO

provincia no cuenta, ni ha podido contar hasta ahora, lo que como se ve en la lista sobre establecimientos públicos: tan atrasado se halla en este ramo, que aun ignora sus nombres. El de escuelas de primeras letras está reducido á que los que tienen facultades para contribuir al ramo, pueden enseñar á sus hijos: en la misma capital no se ha podido dar un maestro para hacer comun la enseñanza. El presupuesto que tampoco hay colegio alguno de estudios de aqui muestra el desconsuelo que manifiestan muchas personas que advierten la buena disposicion de los hijos de la provincia para las ciencias. Mas de doscientos años de la conquista no cuenta uno colorado en esta carrera literaria, ni aun de sacerdote; cosa tan comun en las provincias de América. Poco hay médicos, cirujanos ni botica. Repito que en toda la provincia no se halla mas que un facultativo de cirugía, y éste costeando las expensas de los 121 soldados que paga el erario. Para hacer



✓

121 Long. Oeste de Washington 20 21



Continuacion del camino al interior de Mexico

R. Platte
Ruta de los que emigran al Oregon

R. Arkansas

Santa Fe

Sand Creek

R. Cimarron

France Fort

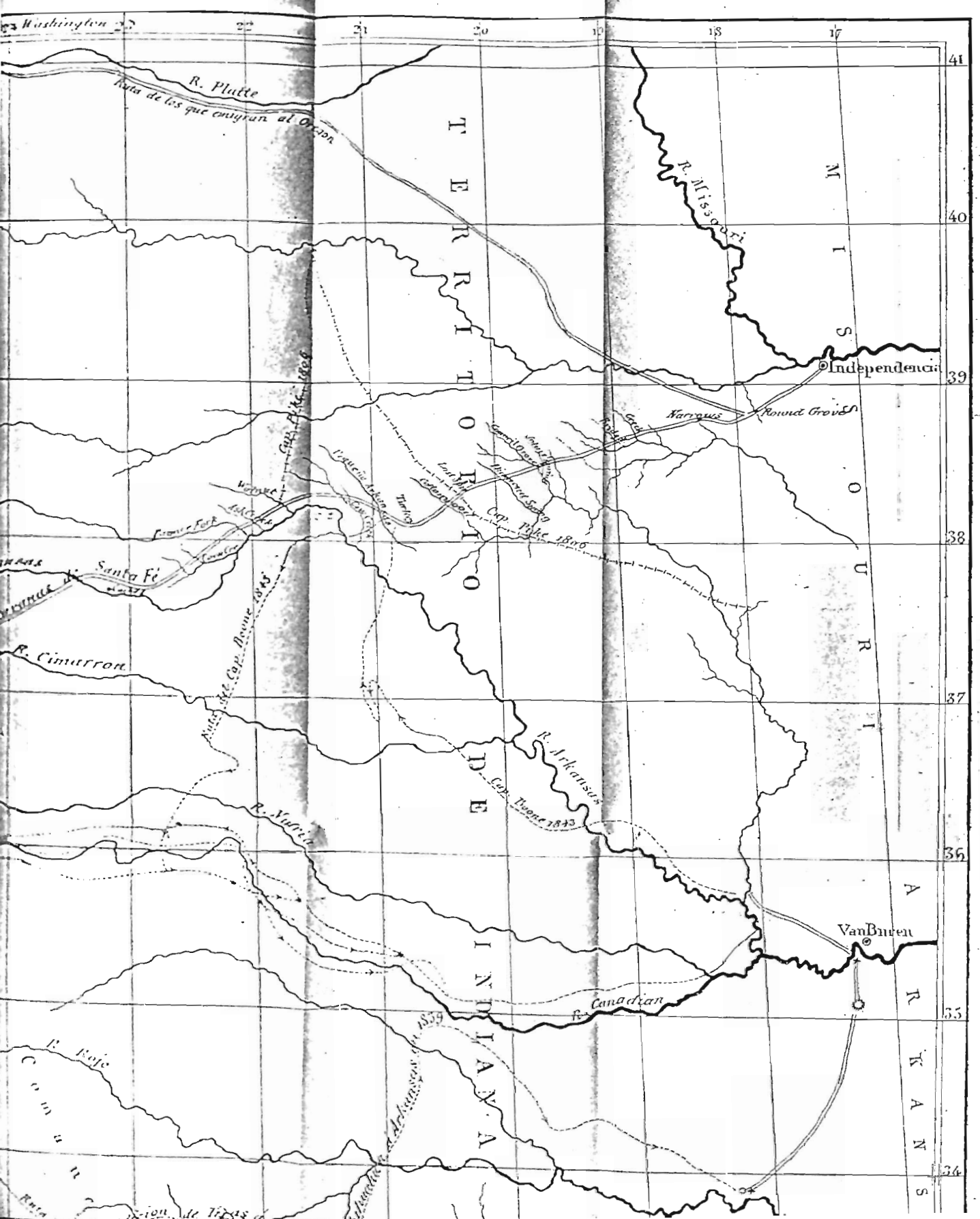
Ruta de los Cap. France 1845

R. Colorado

R. Rojo

Coma

Vertical text on the left edge, partially cut off.



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R. Platte
Ruta de los que emigran al Oregon

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Independence

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Van Buren

R. Rojo
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R. de Texas

R. Arkansas

R. Canadian

R. Kansas

R. Cimarron

Warrens

Round Grove

Wagon

Primer Fort

San Juan

Uganda

Camden

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Indian Spring

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Cap. Pike 1806

Cap. Boone 1845

Cap. Boone 1843

Cap. Pike 1806

Cap. Arkansas 1859

NOTICIAS

HISTÓRICAS Y ESTADÍSTICAS

DE LA ANTIGUA PROVINCIA DEL

NUEVO-MÉXICO,

presentadas por su diputado en cortes.

D. Pedro Bautista Pino,

EN CADIZ EL AÑO DE 1812.

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

DON JOSÉ AGUSTÍN DE ESCUDERO,

PARA LA COMISION DE ESTADISTICA MILITAR

DE LA

REPUBLICA MEXICANA.

Estas ruinas juntas hacen juzgar
de lo que iba al edificio. Pero
un terreno recto, por lo que tiene
de la vista forma juicio de lo que
era el - Ma. ex MCCXXXVIII.

~~~~~  
**MÉXICO.**

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

1849.

ESCMO. SEÑOR.

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

Repito Escmo. Sr., que el cuaderno adjunto solo representa una mirada pronta y ligera sobre las producciones naturales de Nuevo-México, y sobre algunas otras cosas que he contemplado oportunas para mejorar su estado, ó irle proporcionando su futura felicidad. Si quiere por la sanidad de mis intenciones admita V. E. gustoso el referido cuaderno, pues quiero darle con esto una pequeña manifestacion del sincero y crecido aprecio que le profeso á su respetable persona.

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

## OJEADA SOBRE NUEVO

## MEXICO.



### DESCUBRIMIENTO DE NUEVO-MÉXICO.

Se dice que Álvarez Nuñez y otros varios españoles, salvados del naufragio de Panfilo Narvaez en la Florida, atravesaron por este territorio hasta México, y que fueron los que dieron nociones de la religion católica á estos naturales, y noticia á su gobierno para que hubiese emprendido la conquista de este país.

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

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

# OJEADA

SOBRE NUEVO MEXICO,

QUE DA UNA IDEA

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

FORMADA

*POR EL LIC. ANTONIO BARREIRO,*

ASESOR DE DICHO TERRITORIO.

---

A PETICION

DEL ESCMO. SEÑOR MINISTRO QUE FUE DE JUSTICIA DON  
JOSE IGNACIO ESPINOSA.

Y DEDICADA

AL ESCMO. SEÑOR VICE-PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNI-  
DOS MEXICANOS DON ANASTACIO BUSTAMANTE.

---

PUEBLA: 1832.

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

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

The gifts of Dr. J. Monroe Thorington '15

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

There are sights for strong-stomached tourists in our very family. Meyermergau and sighs for the faithful who wrap up the men and women and children for whom "Amen" says; for many a bare-kneed woman has made her way over a field of prickly pear, and children and young of age can join this so-called "Holy Brotherhood." A thousand Bibles broke its back in the San Juan Valley, but it will take nigh five thousand to do it in the "Valley of Colorado," east of the Range, and many thousand more in still priest-ridden New Mexico. Congress says truly that polygamy in Utah under the name of religion is still the crime of polygamy, and Colorado and New Mexico legislatures cannot say less than that the destruction of life is manslaughter, though with the usual penance. They should so enact, and hold those mostly officials responsible for the safety and protection of her citizens. From one to several are slain annually, and no coroner has ever gathered a jury to inquire when the slayers were of these lonely dead. We can well apply one of their own poor verses with this new

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

#### THE PENITENTES OF SONORA.

The correspondent, after speaking of the cruel penances of the penitents, says;—

"In these later times we have seen in history some nations penalized by the customs and artful fallacies of the Papal church which practises the same. But now, at this time, in front of the door which the Constitution of '37 has opened to us in order that we may see

Panochal The Author and Artist Passing.



25 Cts.

Passionists

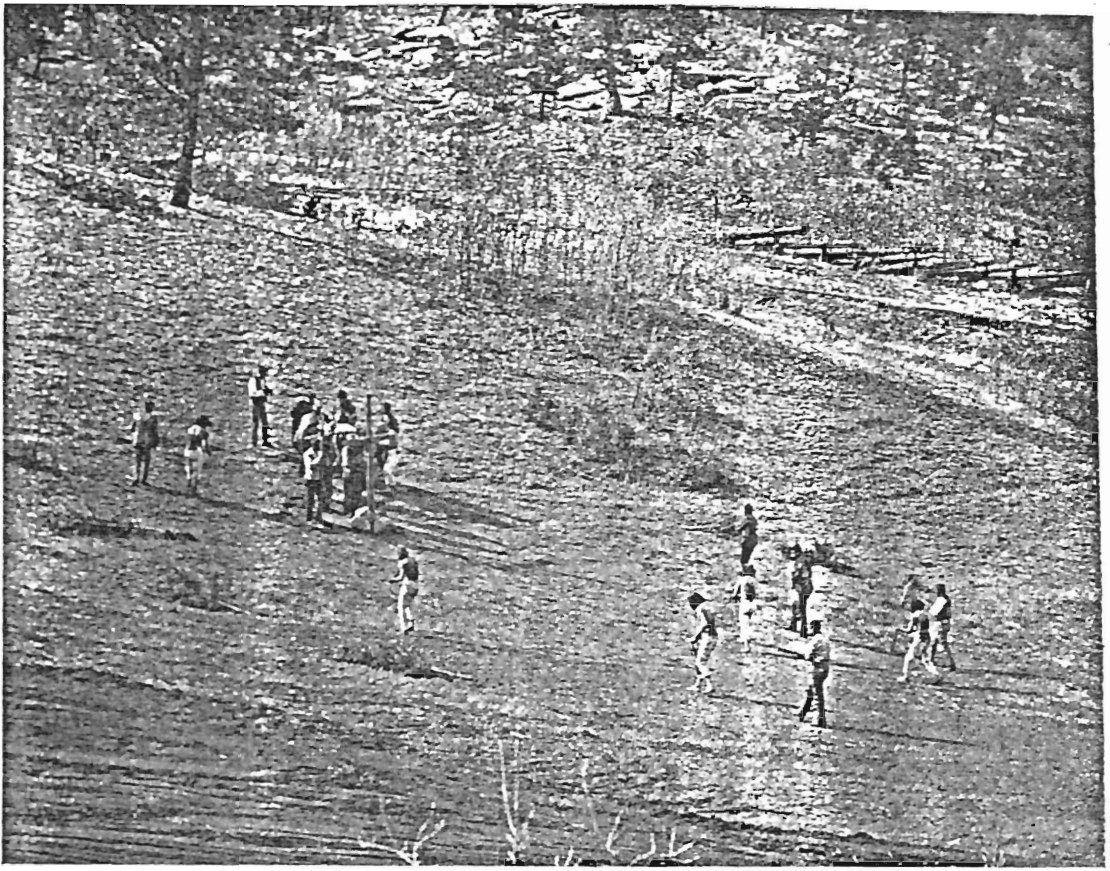
of the

Southwest.

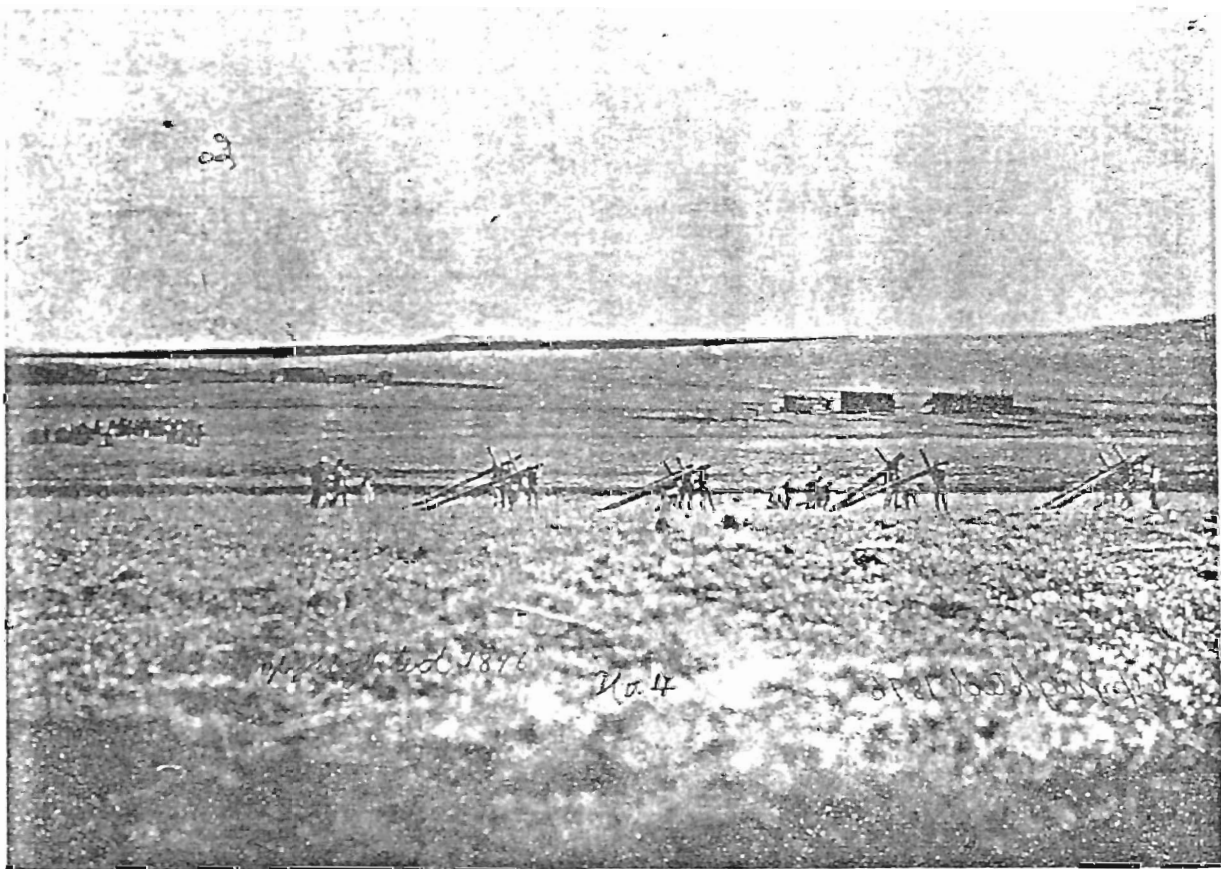
A Revelation of the Penitentes.

BOSTON:  
AMERICAN CITIZEN CO.  
1894.



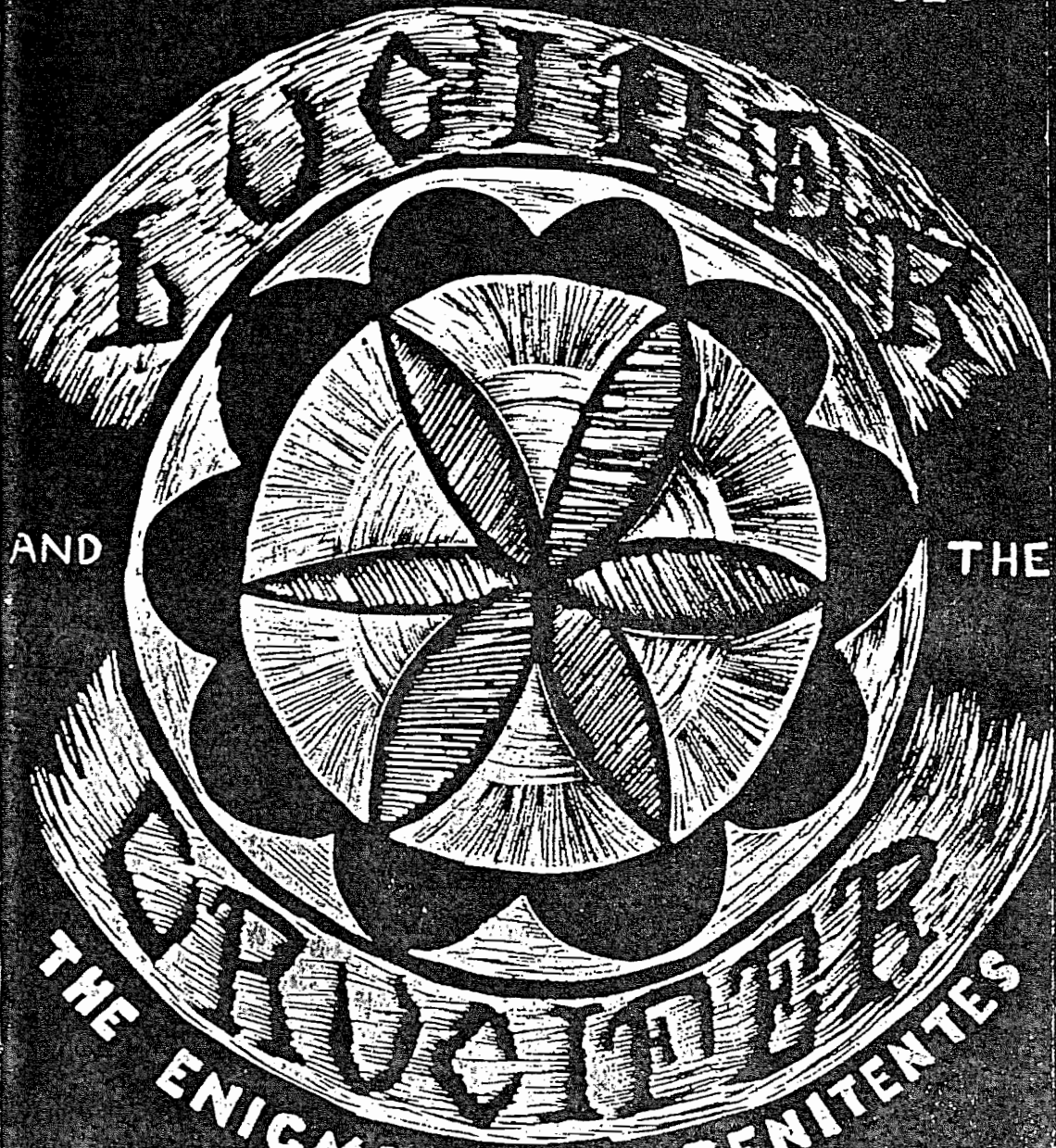


Penitente procession, with flagellants, approaching the Calvary. Photograph taken about 1896 by E. M. Cosner near Wagon Mound, New Mexico. *Courtesy State Historical Society of Colorado.*



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

COLORADO SPRINGS FINE ARTS  
CENTER TAYLOR MUSEUM



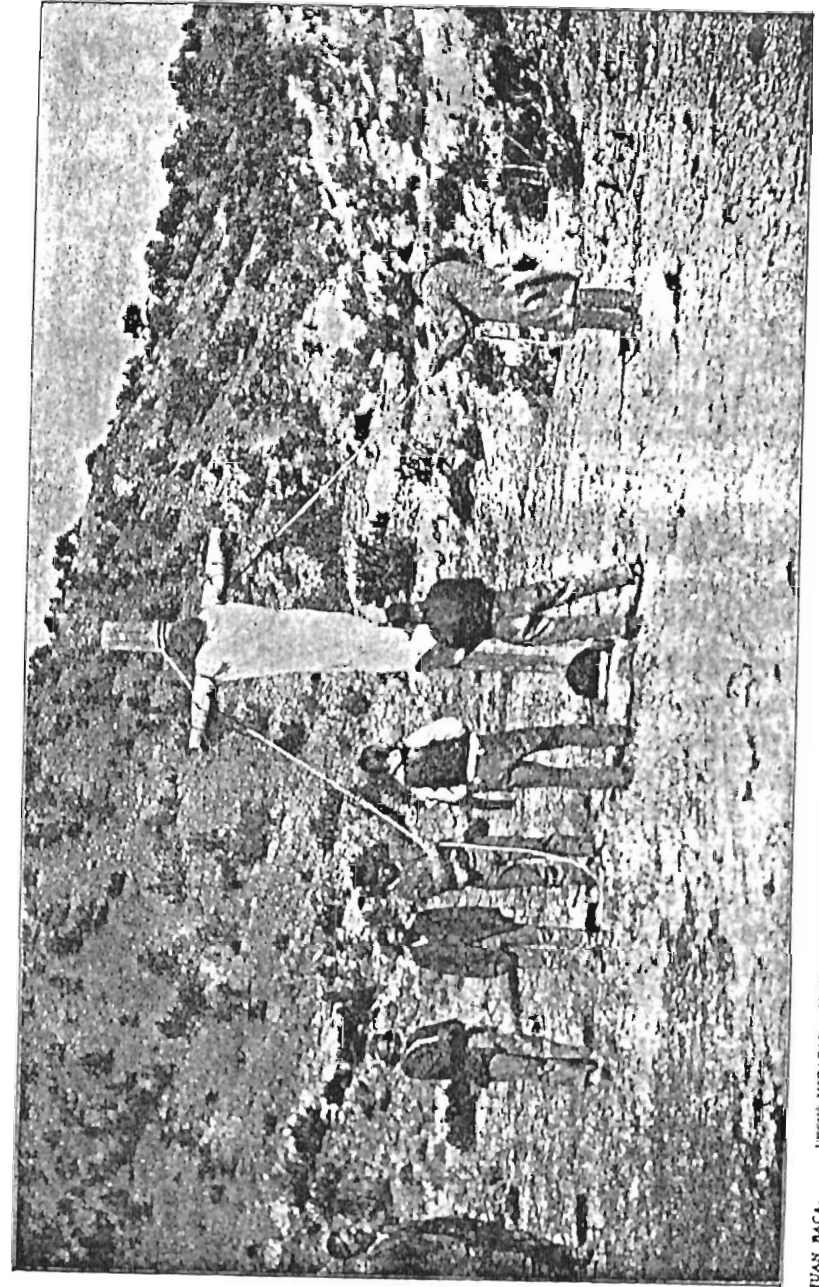
GEORGE RICHARD  
MILLS AND GROVE

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

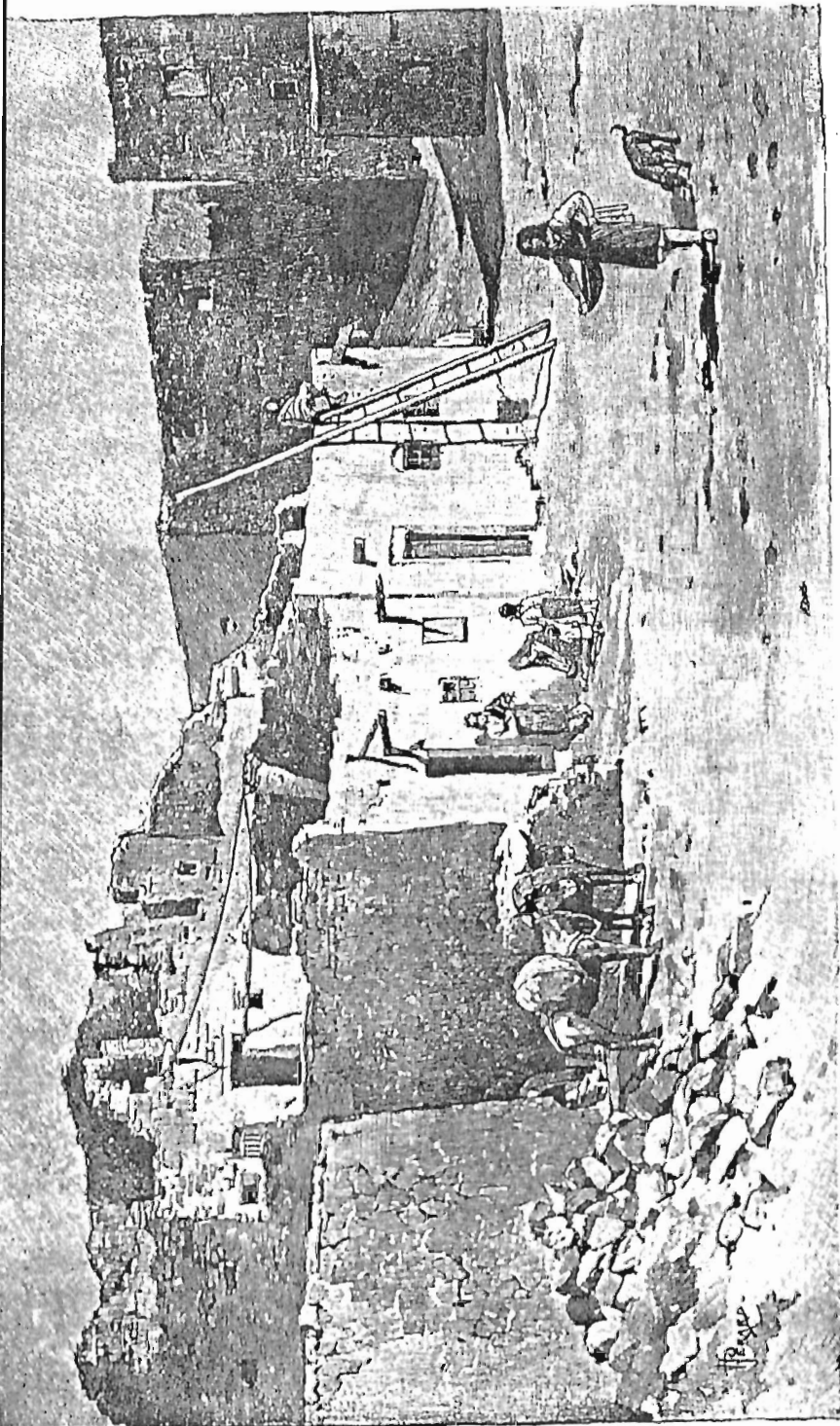
A large rock was next placed five feet from the foot of the cross, and another Penitente in cotton drawers and headbag was led out, with a huge stack of cactus so tightly lashed upon his back that he could not move his hands at all, and scarcely his legs. He lay down with his feet against the cross and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

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

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



JUAN BACA. JESUS MIRABAL. JOSE SALAZAR. FELIX MENA. CUSTO. "CUATE." "MELITO."  
CRUCIFIXION OF A PENITENTE, SAN MATEO, N. M., MARCH 30, 1888.



SUN, SILENCE, AND ADOBE.

THE  
LAND OF POCO TIEMPO

BY  
CHARLES F. LUMMIS

*ILLUSTRATED*

NEW YORK  
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS  
1928

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

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

Case 5

Opinion Form

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



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

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

The Grenville Kane Collection



# Tertia Ferdinandi Cor-

tesii Sac. Caesar. et Cath. Maiesta.

IN NOVA MARIS OCEANI HYSANIA GENE-  
ralis praefecti p̄lara Narratio, In qua Celebris Ciuitatis Temix-  
titan expugnatio, aliarūq; Prouintiarū, quę descuerant recupe-  
ratio continetur, In quarū expugnatione, recuperationeq; Praefe-  
ctus, una cum Hyspanis Victorias aeterna memoria dignas con-  
sequutus est, praeterea In ea Mare del Sur Cortesium detexisse re-  
cēset, quod nos Australe Indicū Pelagus putam⁹, & alias innume-  
ras Prouintias Aurifodinis, Vnionibus, Variisq; Gemmarum  
generibus refertas, Et postremo illis innotuisse in eis quoq; Aro-  
mata contineri, Per Doctore Petrum Sauorgnanū Foroiuliensem  
Reuen. in Christophatri dñi Io. de Reuelles Episcopi Viēensis  
Secretarium Ex Hyspano ydiomate In Latinum Versa,

# Præclara Ferdinãdi.

Cortesũde Noua maris Oceani Hy  
spania Narratio Sacratissimo. ac Inuictissi

mo Carolo Romanorũ Imperatori semper Augusto, Hyspa  
niarũ, & ĩ Regi Anno Domini. M. D. XX. transmissa:

In qua Continentur Plurima scitu, & admiratione

digna Circa egregias earũ puintiarũ Vrbes, In

colarũ mores, puerorũ Sacrificia, & Religiosas

personas, Potissimũq; de Celebrĩ Ciuitate

Temixitani Variisq; illis mirabilib9, que

legẽtẽ mirifice delectabũt, p Doctore

Petrũ saguornanũ Forolulientẽ

Reuen. D. Ioan. de Reuelles

Episco. Viẽnẽsis Secretariũ

ex Hispano Idi

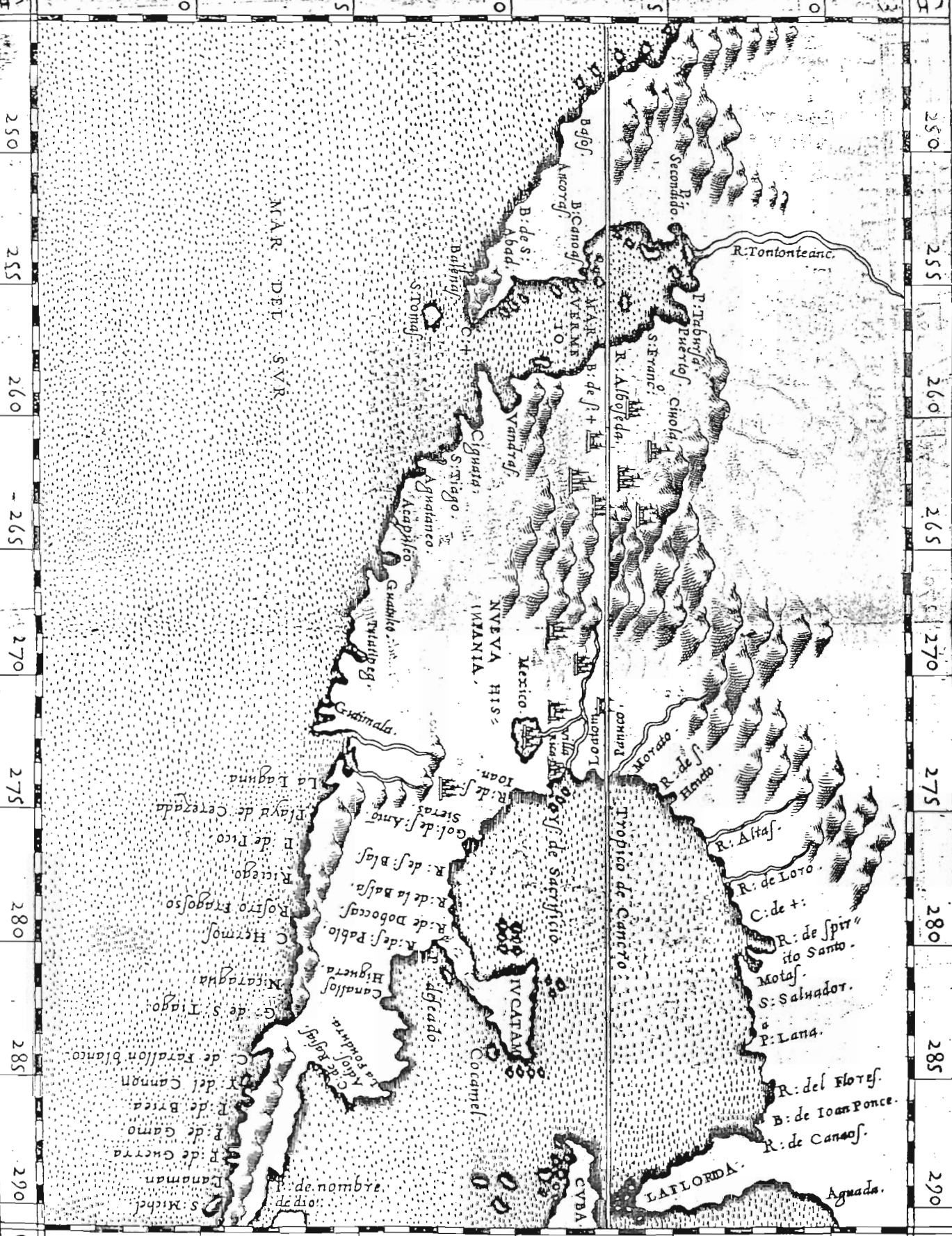
omate in lati

nũ versa

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

Cum Gratia, & Priuilegio.

NOVA TABVLA HISPANIA ATAVLIA NOVA



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# LA GEOGRAFIA

DI CLAUDIO TOLOMEO  
ALESSANDRINO,

*Nuouamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano,*

DA GIROLAMO RUSCELLI,

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

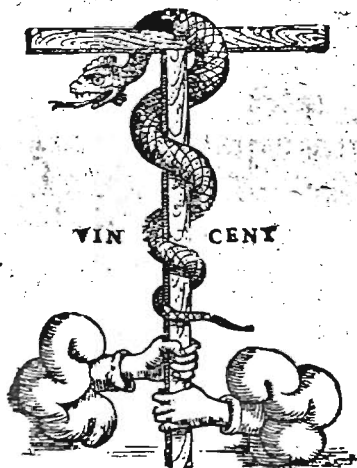
*Et con nuoue & bellissime figure in istampe di rame, oue, oltre alle XXVI antiche di Tolomeo, se ne son' aggiunte XXXVI altre delle moderne. CON la carta da nauicare, & col modo d'intenderla, & d'adoperarla.*

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

*Et con vna nuoua & copiosa Tauola di nomi antichi, dichiarati co i nomi moderni, & con molte altre cose utilissime & necessarie, che ciascuno leggendo potrà conoscere.*

AL SACRATISSIMO ET SEMPRE FELICISSIMO  
IMPERATOR FERDINANDO PRIMO.

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



IN VENETIA,  
Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi, M. D. LXI.

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

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

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

In making the corrections which observations may hereafter shew to be necessary.

SECT. II.

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

It has been the curst desire of the Jesuits, since their first entrance into California, to take an exact and particular view of the outward or

W. coast of this peninsula, which is washed by the Pacific Ocean, or South sea. But

hindered a thousand inconveniences and difficulties have hindered them from executing this

laudable design, except in some places only, of which we shall give an account in its proper

place. Previously to the entrance of the Jesuits, many discoveries had been made of this

coast; but none so accurate as that in 1602, under General Sebastian Vizcaino, by order of

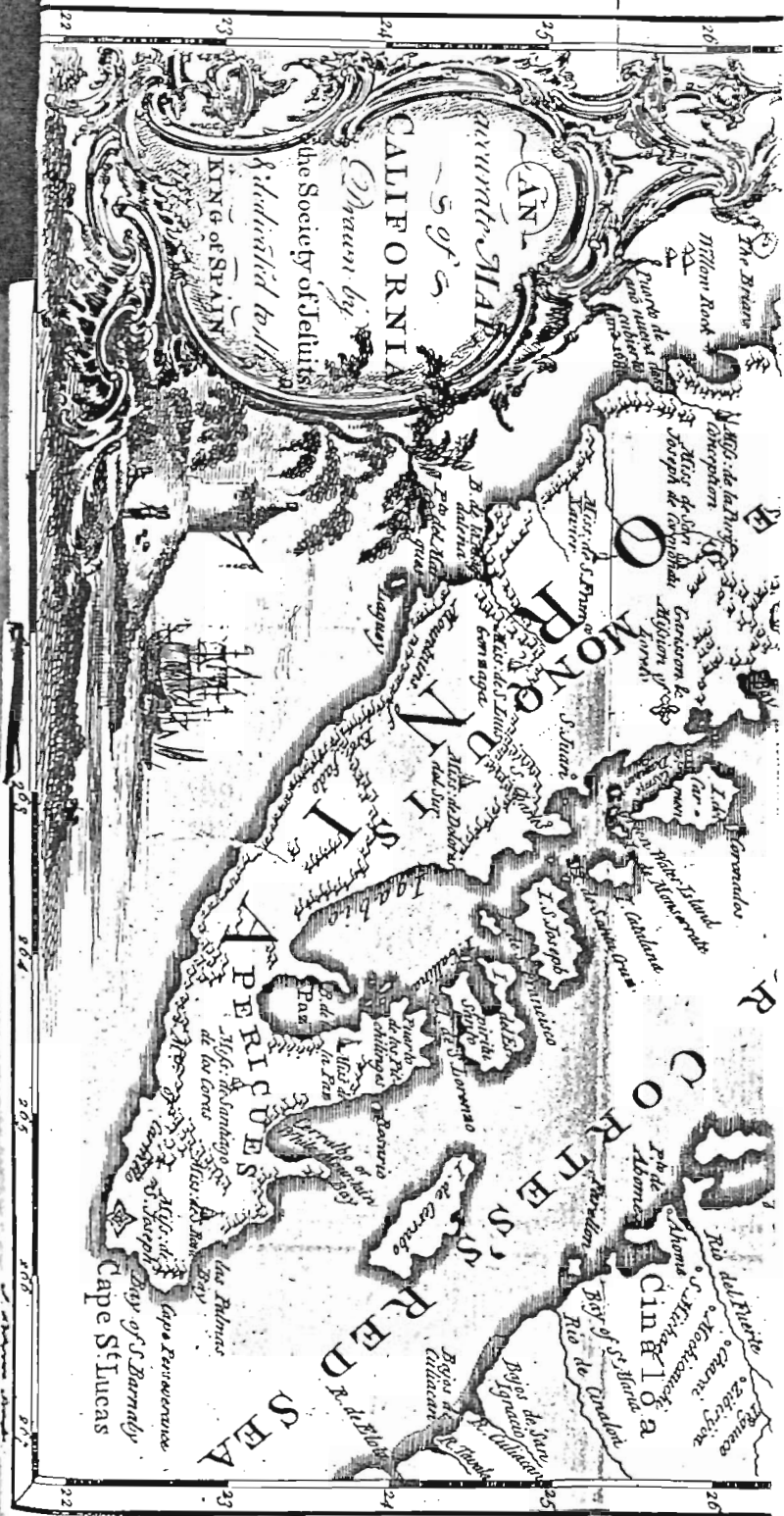
Philip III. A narrative of this voyage was written by Antonio della Ascension, a bar-

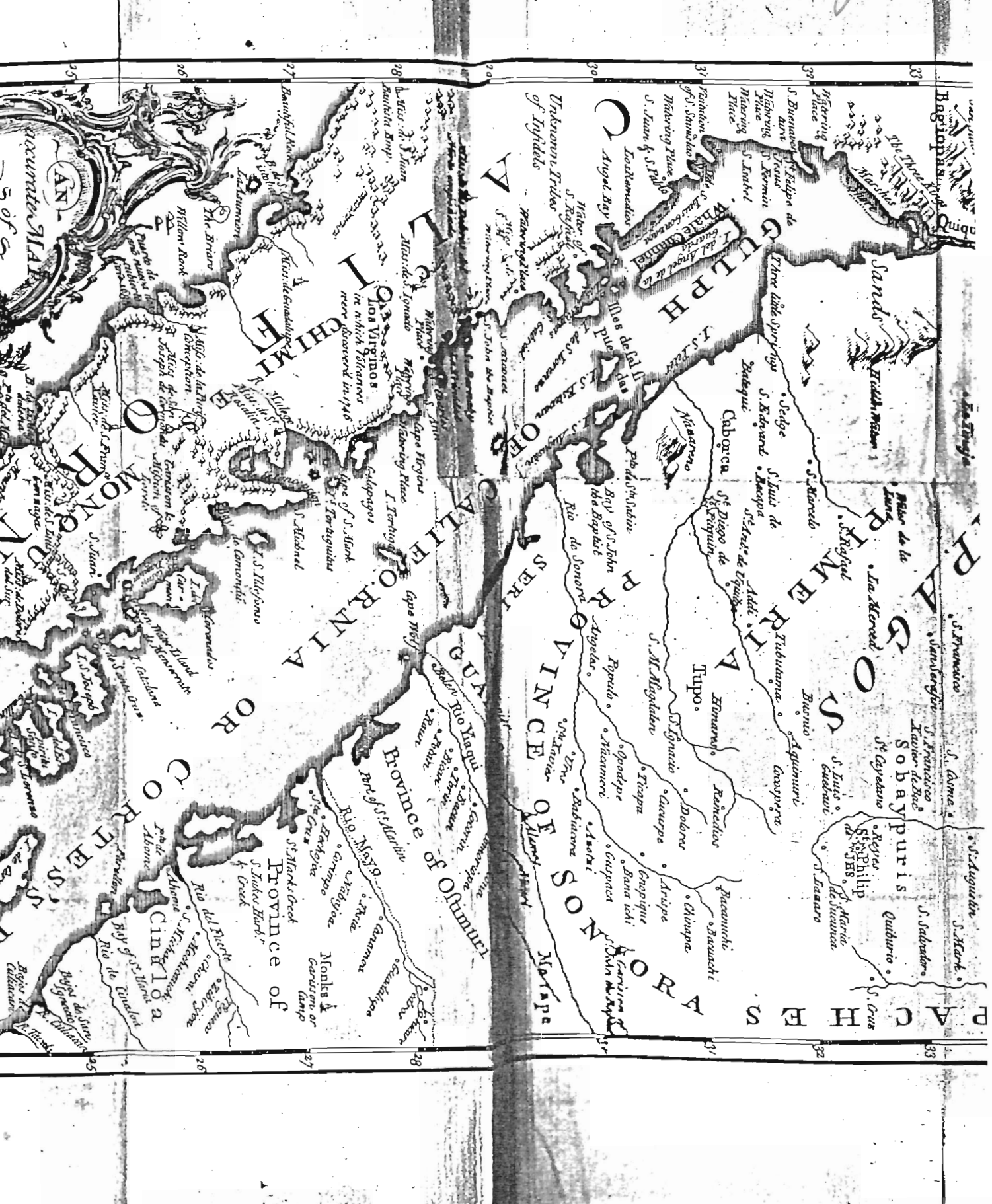
on, and of which Juan de Torquemada has made a faithful extract, too large indeed to be

inserted here, but too important to be omitted, and therefore a copy of it will be placed

at the end of this work; where the curious may at their leisure read the most certain ac-

counts





Bagiopa

PIMERIA

SONORA

CHIHUAHUA

Sando

PIMERIA

SONORA

CHIHUAHUA

Three Lake Springs

San Juan

San Juan

San Juan

S. Diego de Guadalupe

S. Juan

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*Women of California* Engraving to Vol. I.



*Men of California*

*J. D. B. Baker*  
A NATURAL and CIVIL  
H I S T O R Y

*W. F. Baker* July 2 OF 1848

# CALIFORNIA:

CONTAINING

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

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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V O L I.

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L O N D O N:

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

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

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

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

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

Suponiendo la segunda camara compuesta como se quiere de dos ó tres representantes por cada provincia, resultaria que 990.100 individuos tendrian mas diputados que 4.349.800: resultaria que un quinto de la poblacion tendria mas votos que cuatro quintos de ella misma misma: resultaria que el maximo de ciudadanos estaria sometido al minimo cuando los diputados de las provincias menos pobladas opinasen de diverso modo que los representantes de las de mayor poblacion.

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

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

El caracter de impetuosidad que se supone en un Congreso numeroso, se moderara por una ley sábia que le obligue á una marcha circunspecta y detenida, por el Senado que tiene derecho para reclamar las infracciones de la constitucion, por la opinion

# PLAN

DE LA CONSTITUCION POLITICA

DE LA NACION MEXICANA.

AÑO DE 1823.



*Imprenta Nacional del Supremo Gobierno,  
en Palacio.*

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

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

II. San Xavier.—Father Miguel del Barco.—Its villages or towns are

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

6. San Pablo, 8 leagues N. W.

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

1. Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, 24° 30 min.
2. La Concepcion de Nuestra Señora.
3. La Incarnacion de el Verbo.
4. La Santissima Trinidad.
5. La Redempcion.
6. La Resurrecion.

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

1. San Luis Gonsaga, in 25°.
2. San Juan Nepomuceno.
3. Santa Maria Magdalena, in the bay of its name.

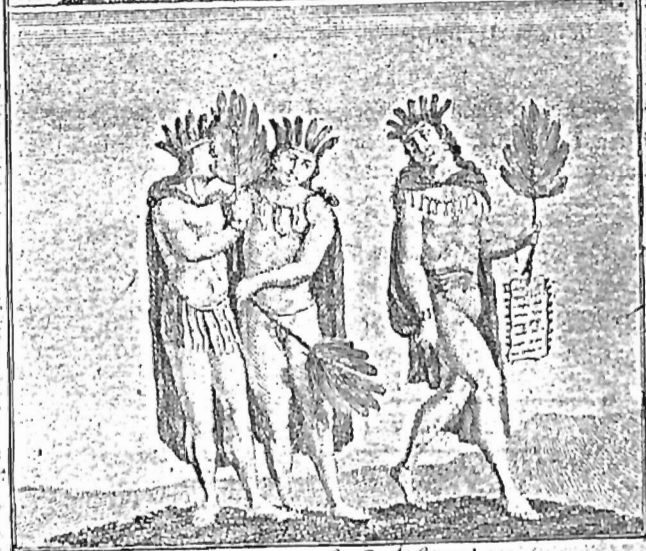
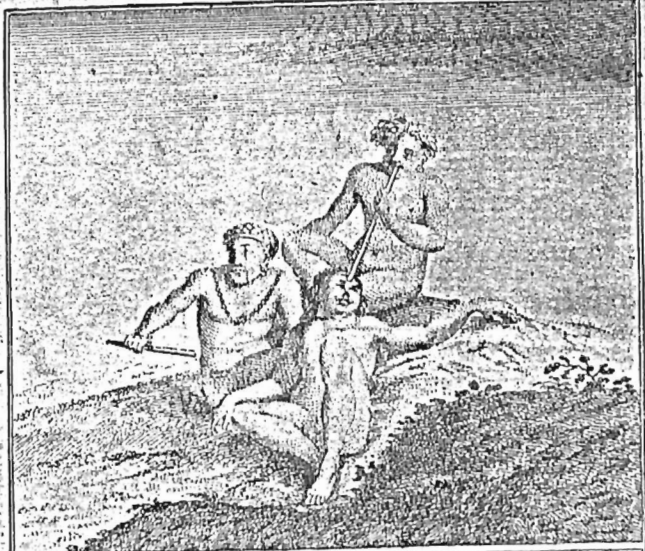
V. San Joseph de Comondu—without a missionary, on account of the death of father Francisco Xavier Wagner, on the 12th of October 1744, in the interim, served by father Druet.—Villages—

1. San Joseph, in 26°.
2. Another village, 1 league W.
3. Another, 7 leagues N.
4. Another, 10 leagues E. on the shore.

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

1. Santa Rosalia, in 26° 50 min.

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



*Sorcerers of California.*

*J. R. Buxton*

A NATURAL and CIVIL

# HISTORY

*W. F. Buxton July 1. 1845.*

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL II,

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LONDON:

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

Case 6

Orion



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

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

10<sup>a</sup>

Sancti de los Angeles.  
August 28<sup>th</sup> 1846.

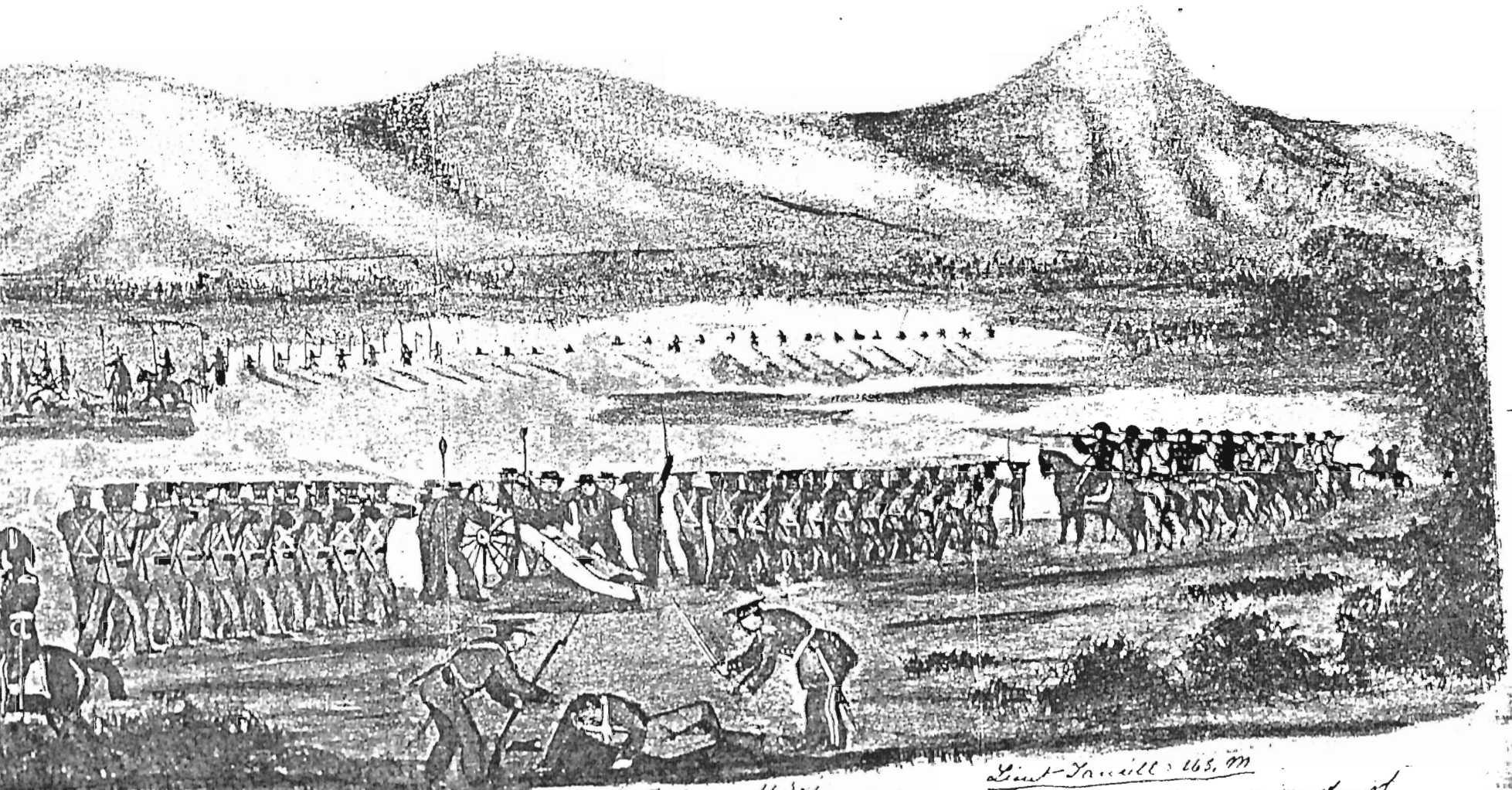
Sir.

You have already been informed of my having on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of July, assumed the command of the United States Forces on the west coast of Mexico.

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

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

The next day, they were embarked on board the Schooner of war Cyrene, commanded by Dupont, and sailed from Monterey for San Diego; that they might be landed to the southward of the Mexican forces amounting to 500 men, under General Baston and Governor Pico, and who were well fortified at the "Camp of the U. S." 10 miles from this city.



Madden U.S. Marine

Sending Master Dr. Young U.S.A.

Lieut. J. J. Smith U.S. M.

Private's Sketches of the War in California

— Beyond Capt. Smith Mounted Ranger

NAVAL  
SKETCHES  
OF THE WAR IN  
CALIFORNIA

PRODUCING TWENTY-EIGHT DRAWINGS MADE IN 1846-47

BY WILLIAM H. MEYERS

GUNNER ON THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR DALE



DESCRIPTIVE TEXT BY CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX, U.S.N.

INTRODUCTION BY

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK :: RANDOM HOUSE

1939

# CONSTITUCION

DEL

ESTADO

DE

# CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO:

IMPRENTA DEL OFICIO DE ALTA CALIFORNIA.

1849.

## PROCEDIMIENTOS DE LA CONVENCION.

SÁBADO, 1º. DE SEPTIEMBRE, DE 1849.

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

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

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

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

*Distrito de Sonoma.*—Roberto Semple.

*Distrito de San Joaquin.*—J. McHenry Hollingsworth.

*Distrito de San Luis Obispo.*—Enrique A. Tett.

*Distrito de San Diego.*—Enrique Hill.

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

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

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

LUNES 3 DE SEPTIEMBRE, 1849.

Se reunió la Convencion segun se habia acordado. El Reverendo S. H. Willey hizo las prezes.

Se leyéron las minutas de la Sesion del Sábado y fueron aprobadas.

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

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

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

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

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

RELACION

DE

LOS DEBATES

DE LA "

CONVENCION DE CALIFORNIA,

SOBRE LA

FORMACION DE LA CONSTITUCION DE ESTADO,

EN SETIEMBRE Y OCTUBRE DE 1849.

---

POR J. ROSS BROWNE.

---

NUEVA YORK:  
IMPRESA DE S. W. BENEDICT, No. 16, CALLE DE SPRUCE.

1851.

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

Lent by Alexander Wainwright



U. S. Frigate Conquest  
Harbor of San Diego  
April 20<sup>th</sup> 1847

Sir

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

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

Faithfully  
Yours Servt  
A. F. Stockton  
W. S. N.

Commodore James Biddle  
Commanding Pacific Squadron

# YA HUYEN LOS YANKEES COBARDES, É HINCADOS PIDEN PERDON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Andronico Antonio Vallejo

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

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

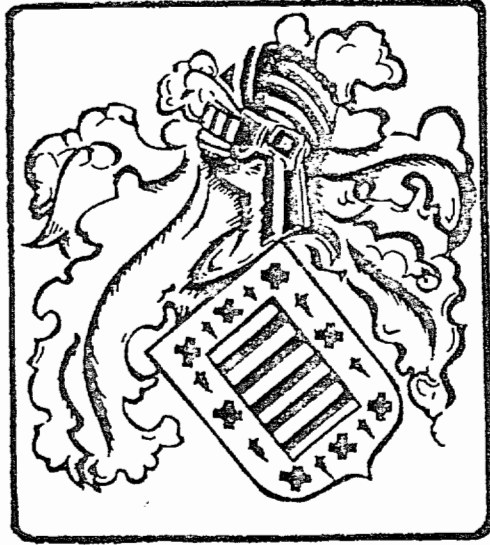
The father of Andronico was away much of the time, building an empire and amassing his own personal fortune. Andronico's early years were therefore spent mostly in the company of his young mother: the educational details being left to tutors who lived in the Vallejos' new home, the adobe Casa Grande,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

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

Esteemed Father:

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





# The Vallejos of California

*By*

MADIE BROWN EMPARAN

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

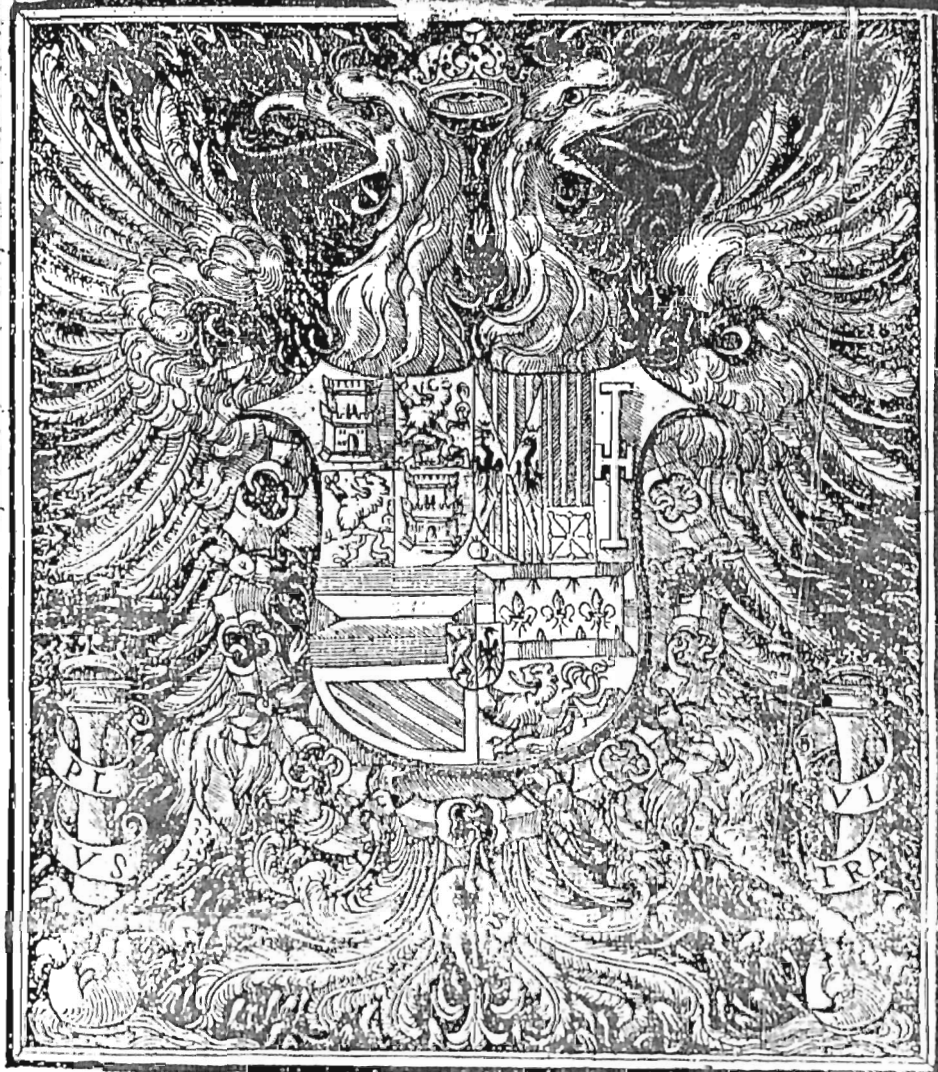
But Spanish settlers first took refuge in Texas only when they were driven out of New Mexico in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. There was sporadic mission activity to keep out the French and the threat of these incursions led the Spanish to order the resettlement of Texas and in 1716 the Mission at San Francisco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

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



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

The Grenville Kane Collection



**La relacion y comentarios del gouernador Aluarnuñez cabeça de vara, de lo acaescido en las dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias.**

Con priuilegio.

¶ Esta cassa de por los señores del consejo oca Ocho y cinco mrs.

## Relation of Alvar Nuñez

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

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

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

that one of the Christians who had given assent to the proposal well understood our exhaustion; and more youthful than I, the next morning I told the Christians by the leagues, at which

The day after we were astonished at our company with so confounding an inquiry. I told together half of their captain

After we had been undone; he had known not by his experience how who were before us. He there told the Indians who accompanied while I remained the year, more coming, which of the Christians the province

**F**IVE days after we came to the Castillo. They brought with them whom the C

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

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

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

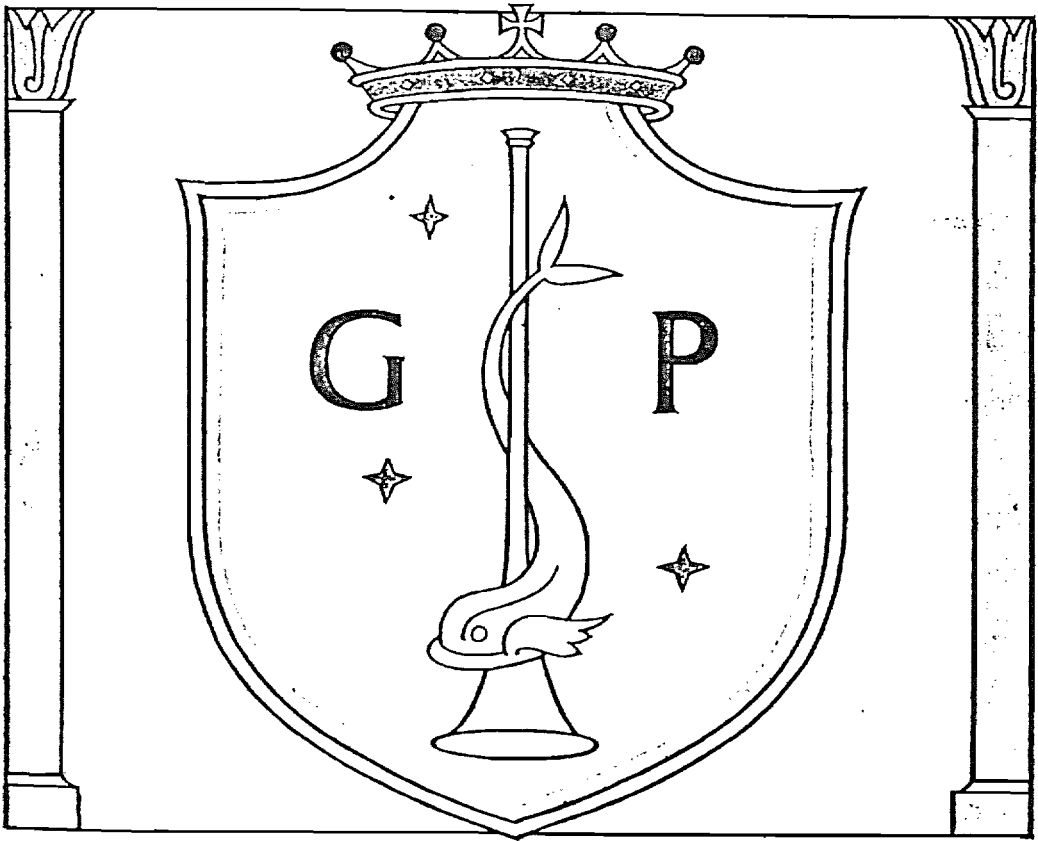
**F**IVE days having elapsed, Andrés Dorantes and Alonzo del Castillo arrived with those who had been sent after them. They brought more than six hundred persons of that community, whom the Christians had driven into the forests, and who had

We see traces of  
Christians.  
[1536]

*Chap. XXXIV.*  
Of sending  
for the Christians.  
[1536]

# RELATION

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



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

PLAN DE REORGANIZACION ADOPTADO POR LA LEGISLATURA  
de Coahuila y Tejus, con las adiciones que en el se espresan y tubo à bien ha-  
cer al que le propuso la del Estado de Zacatecas que acompaño con oficio de 22  
de diciembre ultimo.

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

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

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

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

*Primera.* Fijar ante todas cosas el dia en que han de celebrarse en todos los estados las elec-  
ciones de diputados y senadores al congreso general, y las de presidente y vice-presidente de la  
republica.

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

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

*Cuarta.* Arreglar el derecho de peticion.

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

*Sesta.* Abolir la ley de 27 de setiembre de 823.

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

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

7.º La junta de comisionados sesará en todas sus funciones luego que la asamblea se insta-  
le, y entre tanto se verifica la reunion de esta, servirá de cuerpo consultivo al ecsmo. sr. pre-  
sidente don Manuel Gomez Pedraza, ó à los tres individuos en quienes se deposite interinamen-  
te el supremo poder ejecutivo, sin que el presidente, ó los que hagan sus veces estén obligados  
à consultarle su opinion en todos los asuntos, ni à conformarse precisamente con su dictámen.

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

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



LECTURE ON TEXAS

DELIVERED BY

MR. J. DE CORDOVA,

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

Also, a paper read by him before the

NEW YORK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

April 15th, 1858.

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

---

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY ERNEST CROZET, THIRTEENTH AND MARKET STS

1858.





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

The gift of Philip Ashton Rollins,  
Class of 1887

*Galveston*

1856

# TEXAS ALMANAC

1856

STATISTICAL  
HISTORICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL  
RELATING

**THE GALVESTON**  
WEEKLY & TRI-WEEKLY  
BY W. & D. RICHARDSON

Weekly, \$3 per annum  
Tri-Weekly, \$8 per annum

Best JOB OFFICE  
BOOK-BINDING

| LEAGUES. | LEAGUE                                   |
|----------|------------------------------------------|
| 11       | Joaquin Moreno,                          |
| 11       | J. Ignacio Aquilera,                     |
| 11       | Fernando del Valle,                      |
| 2        | Manuel Cracencio Rejon,<br>Jose Stavoli, |
| 11       | Mariano Riva Palacios,                   |
| 11       | Antonio Menchaca,                        |
| 11       | Pedro Garza,                             |
| 11       | Bachelor Joaquin Mier,                   |
| 11       |                                          |

FROM 1837 TO 1830, TO SUNDRY PERSONS,  
INSTRUMENTS OF WHICH ARE ON FILE.  
... to his farm renewed.

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

| LEAGUES. | LEAGUES.                     |
|----------|------------------------------|
| 2 labor. | Antonio Knaff,               |
| "        | Jno. W. Haynie, (Hanie)      |
| 5        | Horatio Eurisman, (Chrisman) |
| 6        | Luke Lemassier,              |
| 11       | Jose Manuel Bangs,           |
| 1        | Moses Foster,                |
| 4        | Josiah H. Bell,              |
| 1        | Seth Ingram,                 |
| 9        | Nicholas Carabajal,          |
| 1        | Luciano Navarro,             |
| 4        | Edward L. Pettit,            |
| 11       | Wm. Cooper Henry,            |
| 1        | Inico Smith,                 |
| 1 labor. | Jno. Durst & Rovent          |
|          | Casy,                        |
|          | 2 labors.                    |

A contract was entered into, Feb. 25, 1821, by Em-  
... for himself and as agent for Samuel M.  
...

BY PURCHASE IN 1830 AND 1831, THE  
... CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE GRANTS FOR  
THE PURPOSE INTENDED.

| LEAGUES. | LEAGUES.                        |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 11       | Santas de Arco,                 |
| 11       | Onofre Fernandez,               |
| 33       | Miguel de Oeadis,               |
| 11       | Nicolas de Nava,                |
| 11       | Marcelino Martinez,             |
| 11       | Jose Izal,                      |
| 11       | Jose Maria Borego,              |
| 11       | Col. Joaquin de las Piedras,    |
| 11       | Capt. Sebastian de las Piedras, |
| 11       | Abjandro de la Garza,           |
| 11       | Jose Maria de la Fuente,        |
| 11       | Gavino Aranjio,                 |
| 11       | Jose Maria J. Carnvajal,        |
| 11       | Col. Francisco Ruiz,            |
| 11       | Lt. Jose Mariano Lopez,         |
| 11       | Lt. Juan Jose Gallardo,         |
| 11       | Lt. Carlos Ocampo,              |
| 11       | Capt. Fernandez Rodriguez,      |
| 11       | Lt. Miguel Zaragoza,            |
| 11       | Josus Cantir,                   |
| 4        | Francisco Bueno,                |
| 11       | Miguel Arcinioga,               |
| 22       | Vincenti Gartori,               |
| 11       | Juan Jose Acosta,               |

THE  
TEXAS ALMANAC,

FOR

1857,

WITH

**STATISTICS**

Historical, and Biographical Sketches, &c.,

RELATING TO TEXAS.



**GALVESTON:**

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

1856.

Case 8

1951

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

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

The gift of Robert Garrett '97



# DON DIEGO

Garcia de San Pedro Bernar-  
nardo de Quiros y Miran-

da, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, Ca-  
pitan de las Milicias Provinciales de  
la Ciudad de Oviedo, y Regidor perpé-  
tuo de este Consejo y Villa de Quiros, veci-  
no de San Pedro de Arrojo de este di-  
cho Consejo en el Principado de Astu-  
rias, ante Usted como mas combenga,

Digo: Que Don Agustin Garcia de  
San Pedro Bernardo de Quiros y Mi-  
randa, mi Primo Carnal, y originario  
de Salcedo de esta expresada Villa, y  
Consejo, y al presente se halla en la Ciu-  
dad de la Puebla de los Angeles Reyno  
de Nueva España, y ser dicho mi Pri-

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



Seis reales.



SELLO SEGUNDO, SEIS REALES, AÑOS DE MIL SETECIENTOS OCHENTA Y OCHO, Y OCHENTA Y CINCO.

RASGO

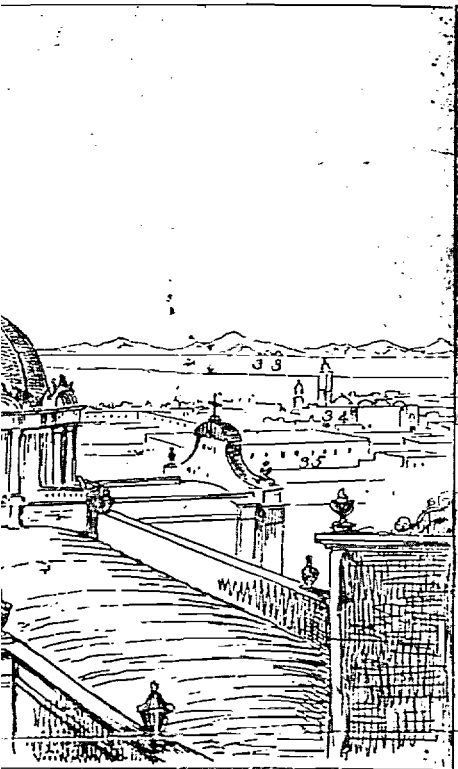
GENEALOGICO

EPITOME DE

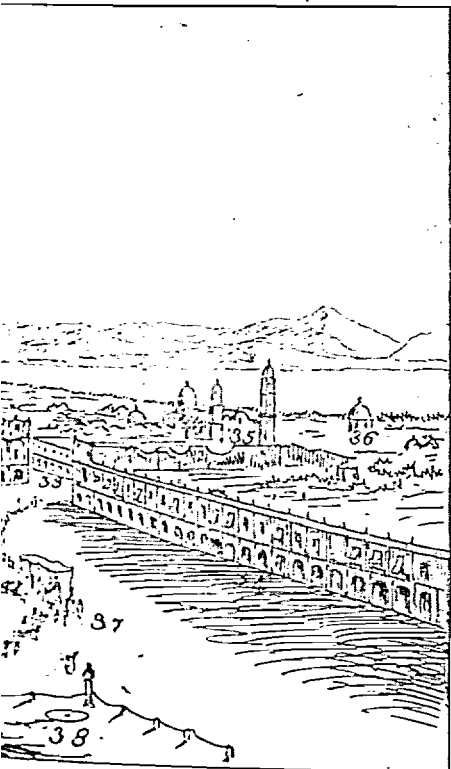
las Glorias, Origen, Antigüedad y servicios de la Gran Casa  
DE

QUIROS

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



*La Encarnacion*  
*Mountain of Chiquila*  
*Calzaday miens de Guadalupe.*  
*Pyramids de S<sup>t</sup> Juan.*  
*S<sup>t</sup> Pedro y S<sup>t</sup> Pablo in which the Congress meet.*  
*S. Yldefonso.*



DESCRIPTION  
 OF THE *View*  
**PANORAMA**

OF THE  
**SUPERB**  
**CITY OF MEXICO,**

AND THE  
**SURROUNDING SCENERY,**  
 PAINTED ON 2700 SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS, BY

**ROBERT BURFORD, ESQ.**

THESE DRAWINGS MADE ON THE SPOT AT THE REQUEST  
 OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, BY

**Mr. W. BULLOCK, Jr.**

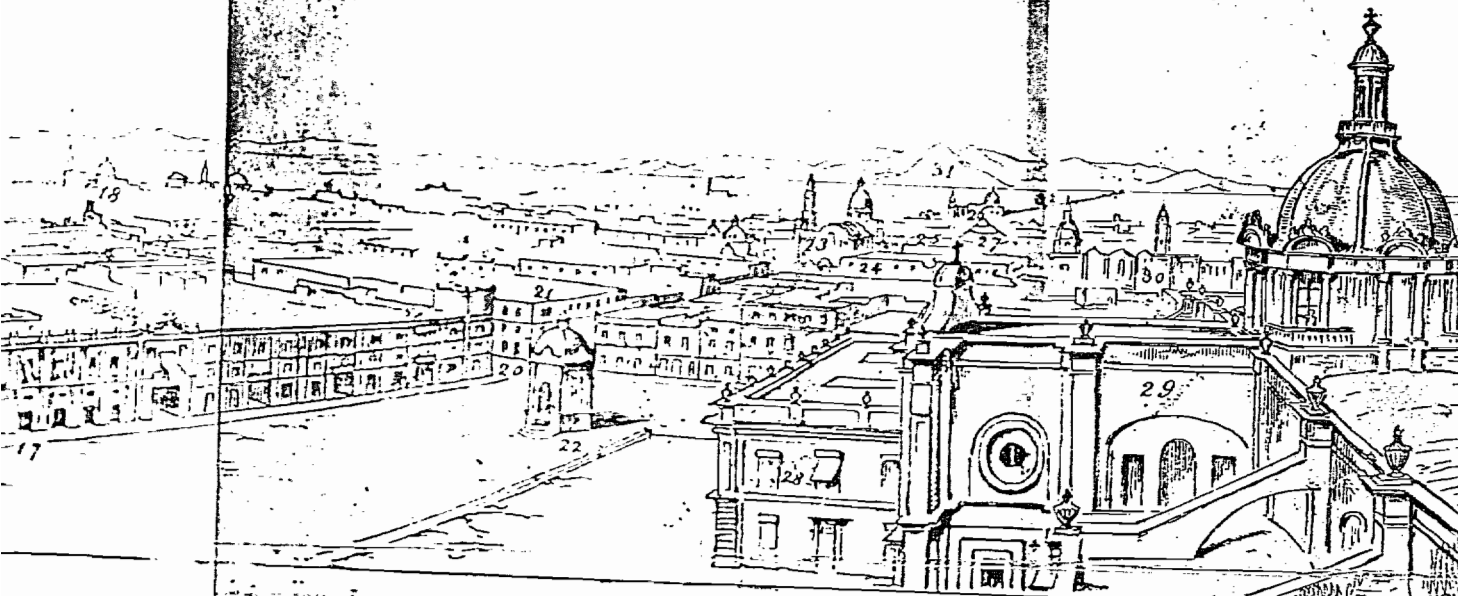
NOW OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION,  
**AT THE ROTUNDA, NEW-YORK.**

NEW-YORK:  
 PRINTED BY E. CONRAD,

11 Frankfort-st.

1828.

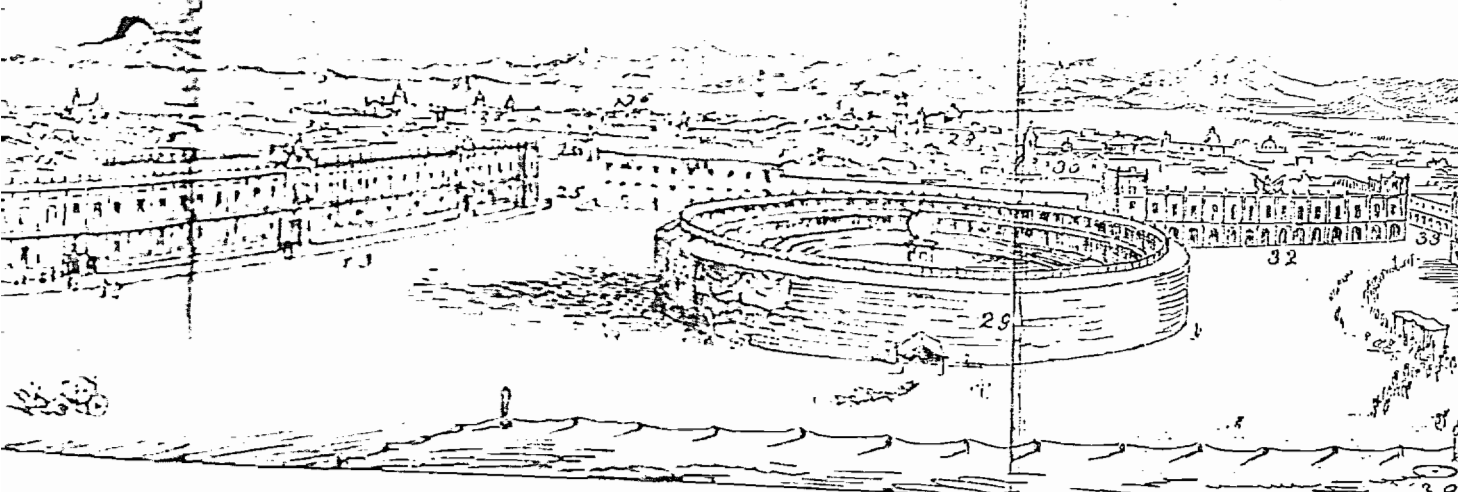
Price, one Shilling.



- 19. San Lorenzo
- 20. Calle de Tacuba
- 21. Imprenta general Printing Office
- 22. Cruz-taba, veterans.  
First Chapel built by Cortez.
- 23. S. Domingo

- 24. R. Alhama, Custom House
- 25. Casa de l' Inquisicion
- 26. S. Catalina de Sena
- 27. Plaza de Galeros
- 28. Claverio, Treasury of the Cathedral
- 29. Cathedral

- 30. La Es
- 31. Mount
- 32. Calza
- 33. Pyram
- 34. S. Pedro
- 35. S. Yld

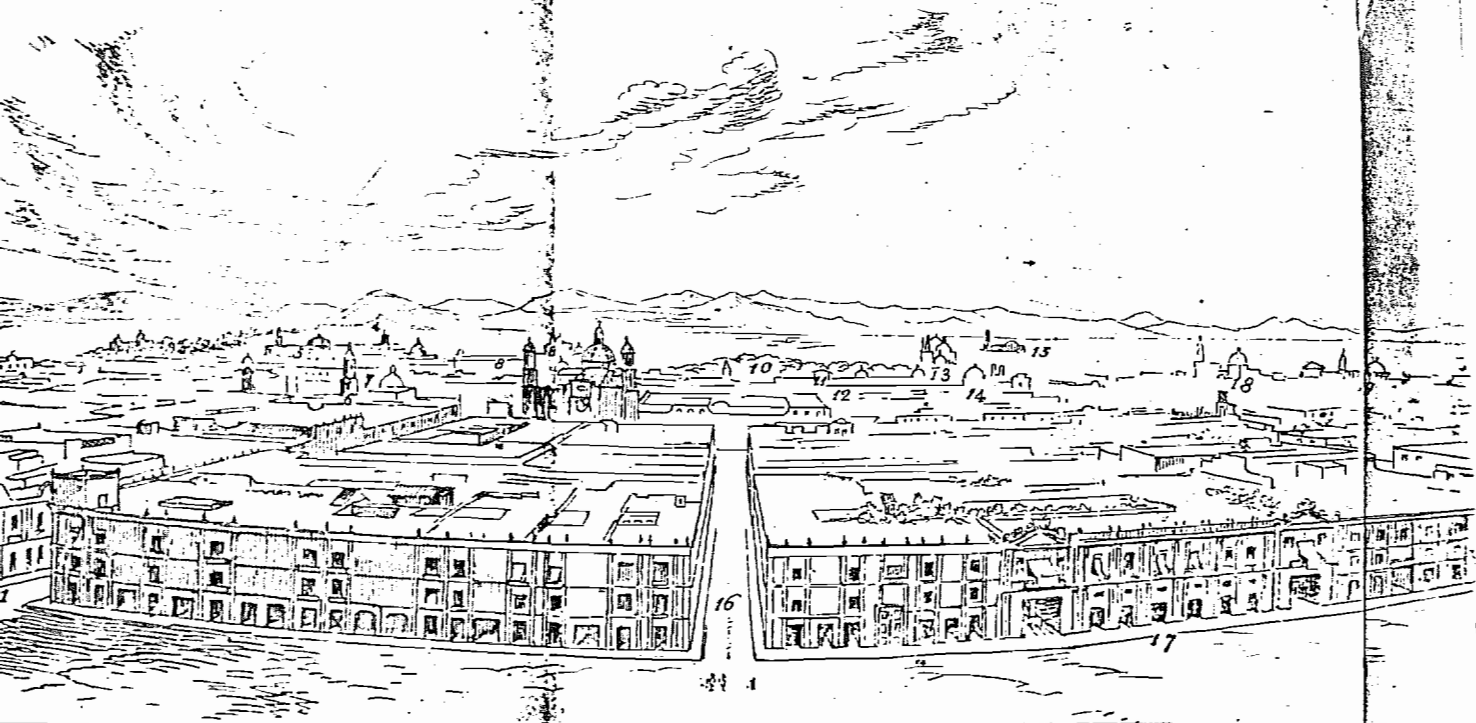


- 29. Plaza de Bolangete
- 30. Universidad
- 31. S. Pablo

- 25. Del Bolador Market
- 26. S. Jose de

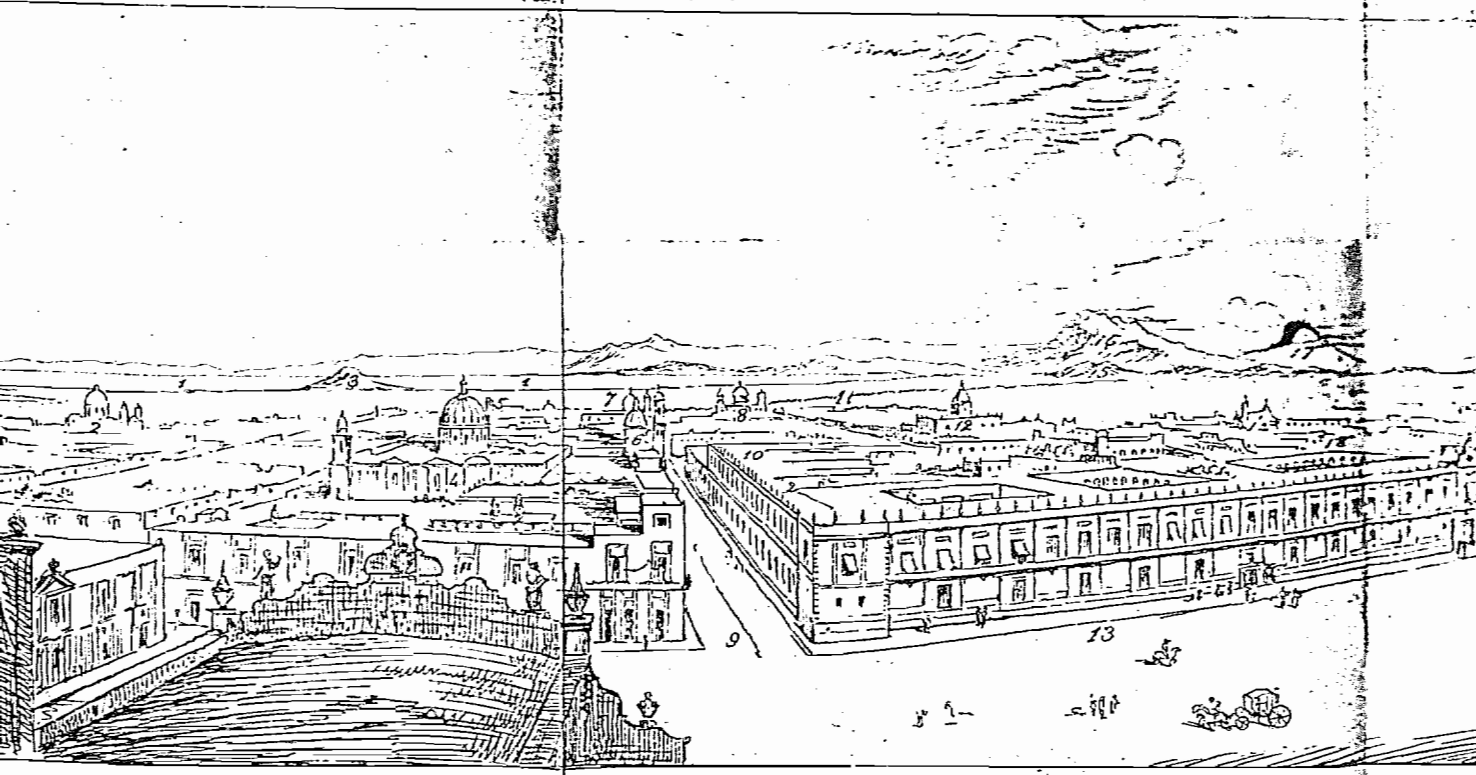
- 31. Leira de

EXPLANATION of a VIEW of the CITY of MEXICO



1. Platoros.  
 2. los Viscaynas.  
 3. Zaday camera de Chapultepec.  
 4. Chapultepec.  
 5. Cigarros.  
 6. Spiritu Santo.

7. Colegio de los Ninas Hospital for poor Girls.  
 8. S. Francisco.  
 9. Le Profuso.  
 10. La Alameda.  
 11. Meneza.  
 12. Belemitas Convent for Friars.  
 13. S. Ypolito.  
 14. S. Clara.  
 15. S. Fernando.  
 16. Calle Lerrea.  
 17. Casa de Studa.  
 18. Concepcion.



1. de of Terence.  
 2. extra Señora de Loreto.  
 3. non de los Banos.  
 4. Teresa de Antima

7. La S. Trinitad.  
 8. Soledad de Santa Cruz.  
 9. Calle del Arzobispado.  
 10. Calle de la Cruz.  
 11. Calle de la Cruz.  
 12. Calle de la Cruz.  
 13. Palacio.  
 14. La Mercea.  
 15. Penon Viejo

INTERNATIONAL POLICY  
POPULAR SERIES

---

TO THE MEXICANS  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

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

4

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
MEXICO

1945

VIEW OF THESE PROSPEROUS, MAGNIFICENT  
CROPS, AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR PRODUCTION, which  
awaken within us feelings of beauty and economical  
strength, and the fact that it is you, the active multi-  
tude of Mexicans before me, who united by the ge-  
neral desire to work and the certainty of a legitimate  
return, produce this miracle of nature and man, fills  
me with such pride and such hope that I feel, as  
never before, certain of the great destiny that awaits  
the glorious Mexican Nation.

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

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

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

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



25  
INTERNATIONAL POLICY  
POPULAR SERIES

---

WITH THE MEXICAN  
LABORERS IN THE  
UNITED STATES

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

5

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
MEXICO

1945

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

CENSUS OF 1850.

NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

TABLE XV.—PLACE OF BIRTH.—NATIVE.

Table with columns for STATES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Dist. Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida) and rows for various states and territories, including a Total row at the bottom.

Table with columns for STATES (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Territories) and rows for various states and territories, including a Total native row at the bottom.

# NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION.

xxxvi

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

PLACE OF BIRTH.—FOREIGN.

|      | England | Ireland | Scotland | Wales | Germany | France | Spain | Portugal | Belgium | Holland | Turkey | Italy | Austria | Switzerland | Russia | Norway | Denmark |
|------|---------|---------|----------|-------|---------|--------|-------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1850 | 17,471  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 69    | 290     | 143    | 13    | 53       | 2       | 12      | 4      | 20    | 3       | 11          | 2      | 19     | 47      |
| 1860 | 17,921  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1870 | 18,371  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1880 | 18,821  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1890 | 19,271  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1900 | 19,721  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1910 | 20,171  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1920 | 20,621  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1930 | 21,071  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1940 | 21,521  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1950 | 21,971  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1960 | 22,421  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1970 | 22,871  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1980 | 23,321  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 1990 | 23,771  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2000 | 24,221  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2010 | 24,671  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2020 | 25,121  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2030 | 25,571  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2040 | 26,021  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2050 | 26,471  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2060 | 26,921  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2070 | 27,371  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2080 | 27,821  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2090 | 28,271  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2100 | 28,721  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2110 | 29,171  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2120 | 29,621  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2130 | 30,071  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2140 | 30,521  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2150 | 30,971  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2160 | 31,421  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2170 | 31,871  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2180 | 32,321  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2190 | 32,771  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2200 | 33,221  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2210 | 33,671  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2220 | 34,121  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2230 | 34,571  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2240 | 35,021  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2250 | 35,471  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2260 | 35,921  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2270 | 36,371  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2280 | 36,821  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2290 | 37,271  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2300 | 37,721  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2310 | 38,171  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2320 | 38,621  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2330 | 39,071  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2340 | 39,521  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2350 | 39,971  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2360 | 40,421  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2370 | 40,871  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2380 | 41,321  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2390 | 41,771  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2400 | 42,221  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2410 | 42,671  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2420 | 43,121  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2430 | 43,571  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2440 | 44,021  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2450 | 44,471  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2460 | 44,921  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2470 | 45,371  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2480 | 45,821  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2490 | 46,271  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2500 | 46,721  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2510 | 47,171  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2520 | 47,621  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2530 | 48,071  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2540 | 48,521  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2550 | 48,971  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2560 | 49,421  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2570 | 49,871  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2580 | 50,321  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2590 | 50,771  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2600 | 51,221  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2610 | 51,671  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      | 7     | 1       | 9           | 1      | 2      | 3       |
| 2620 | 52,121  | 1,657   | 1,000    | 11    | 147     | 147    | 8     | 6        | 8       | 1       | 1      |       |         |             |        |        |         |

UNITED STATES

CENSUS

1850

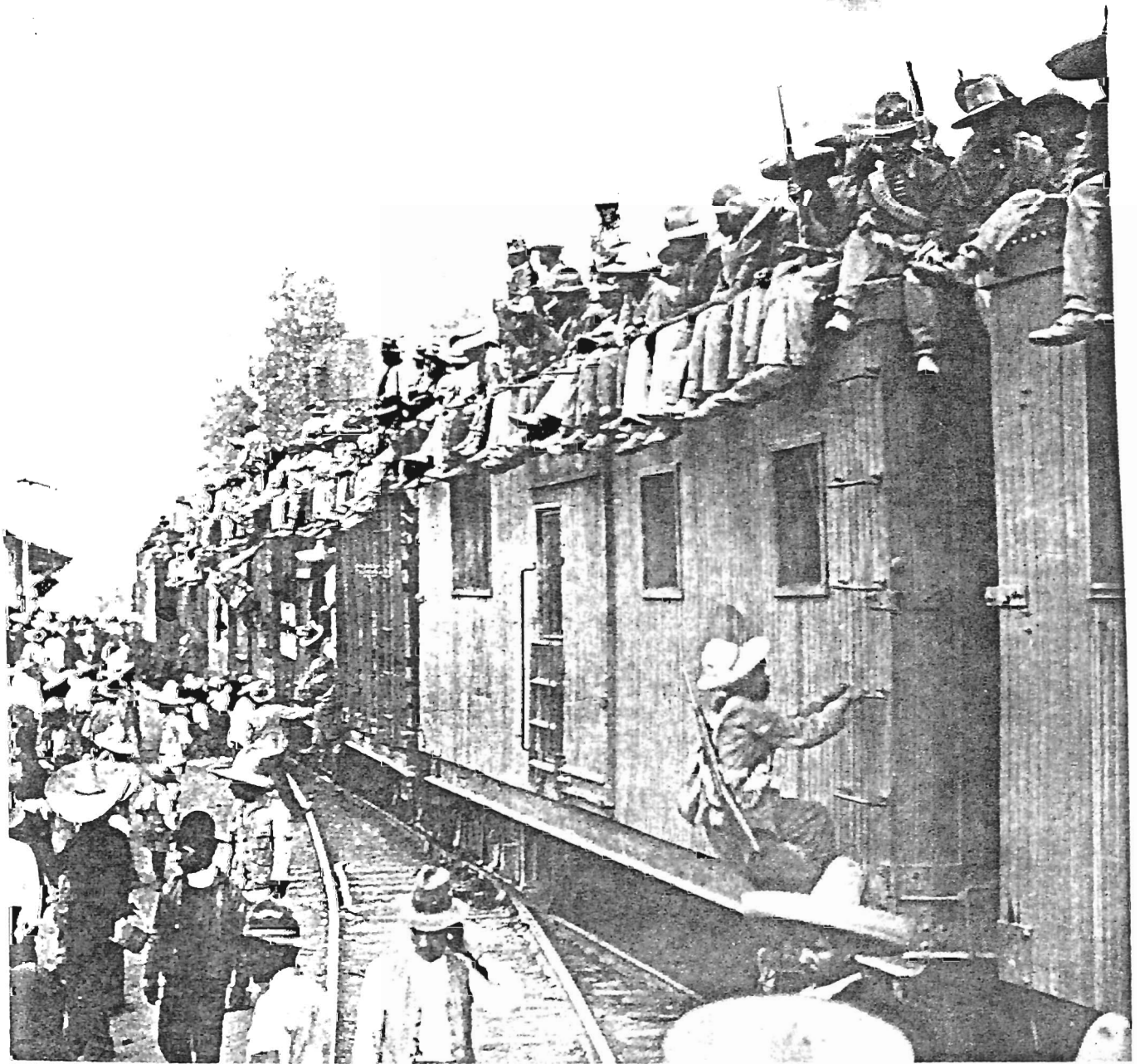
HA201  
1850  
A5q

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

The Sterling Morton Fund



Three soldiers of the Revolution.



85. *Transportation for an army.*



Photographs from the Board

THE  
OTIS A. AULTMAN  
COLLECTION

by

MARY A. SARBER

Photographic Prints by  
CHARLES H. BINION

El Paso Public Library Association

1977

Case 9

WORLD

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

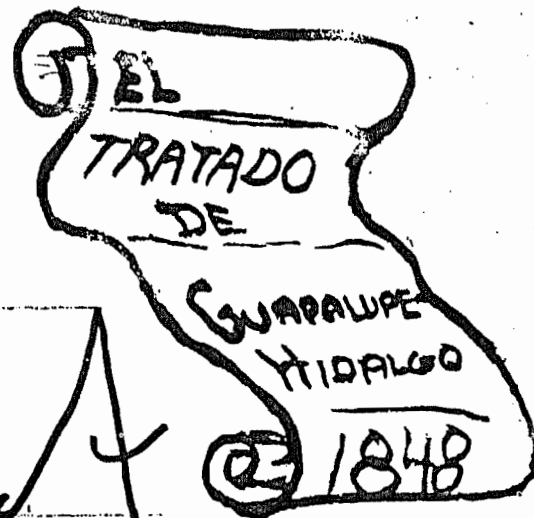
The Princeton Collections of  
Western Americana



La Voz De

La

ALIANZA



Numero Uno (1)

Sábado, 2 de Mayo, 1970

1010 3rd St., Albuquerque, Nuevo México

Alianza Enregistra Reclamos de 6,000,000 de Acres

Alianza Records Claims To 6,000,000 Acres

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

(please turn the page)

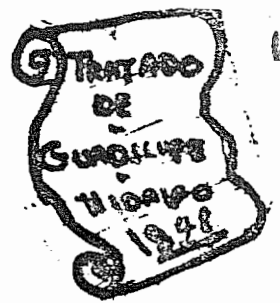
Empesando dos semanas pasadas la Alianza empeso a registrar reclamos a varias mercedes espanolas y mejicanas con las secretarias de condados en todo Nuevo Mejico. Hoy dia documentos entitulados "Noticias de Derechos Primeros" han sido enregistrado en terrenos que se componen de mas de seis millones y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

(voltelle la pagina, por favor)

|     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 118 | 107 | 100 | 105 | 104 | 103 |
|     |     |     |     |     |     |



# LA VOZ DE LA ALIANZA



Tomo 1, Número Cuatro (4)

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

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

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

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



# Reies Será Libre!

La 19 de Enero  
La Navidad:

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

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

**IN THIS ISSUE:**

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

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

# **EL GRITO**

**DEL NORTE**



IN THIS ISSUE:

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

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

# EL GRITO

DEL NORTE





# EL GRITO

DEL NORTE

**IN THIS ISSUE :**

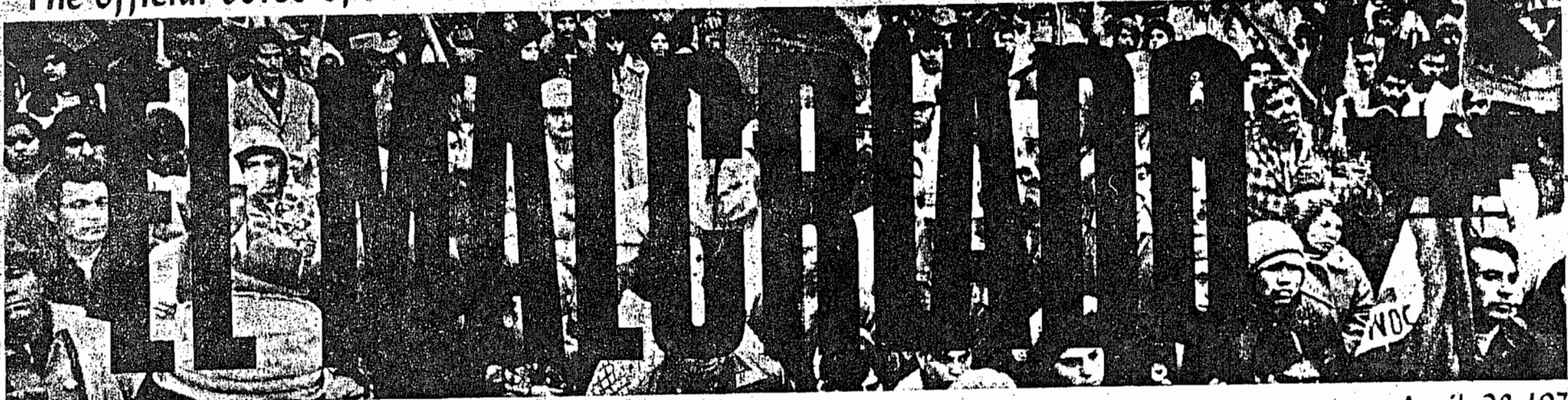
THE NORVELL REPORT  
COLONIAS EXPLOITATION EXPLODED  
THE STORY OF CHAMA  
GRAN JUNTA CHICANA EN ROSWELL  
SHOSHONE FIGHT FOR PINON  
THE PROPHECY OF THE RED STAR

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



The official voice of the United Farmworkers

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION



Vol. V No. 2

price 10¢

April 28, 1972

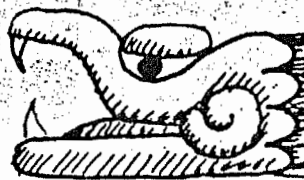


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# EL GALLO

*La Voz  
De La Justicia*



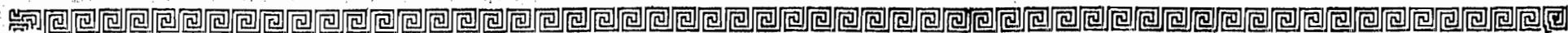
15¢

VOL. II No. 8

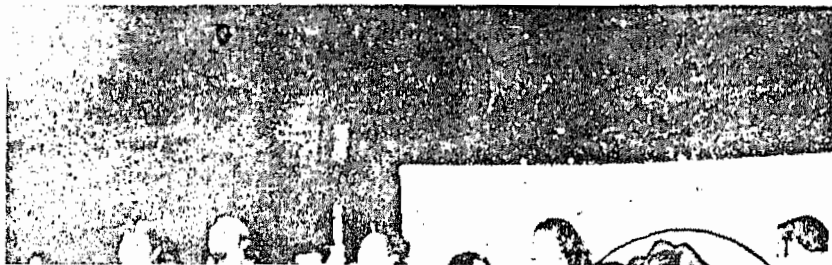
EL AÑO DEL CHICANO 1970

JUNE 70

Denver-Atzlan



## COLORADO FORMS LARAZA UNIDA PARTY AND RESOLUTIONS FROM CHICANO YOUTH CONFERENCE



# LA VOZ CHICANA

Back to school Issue

VOL. 2 NO. 10

THERE IS ONLY ONE PARTY THAT CAN TRULY

SPEAK FOR MEJICANOS -- LA RAZA UNIDA

## Colonialism in Texas

"A family of eight was squeezed into the one-room house. A three month old infant, skinnier than most newborns, was lying on a bed, pulling on a bottle of sour milk. Puss was pouring from the baby's right ear." Thus begins an article in the Washington Post 1 a s t month on the conditions in Hidalgo and Starr Counties, in South Texas.

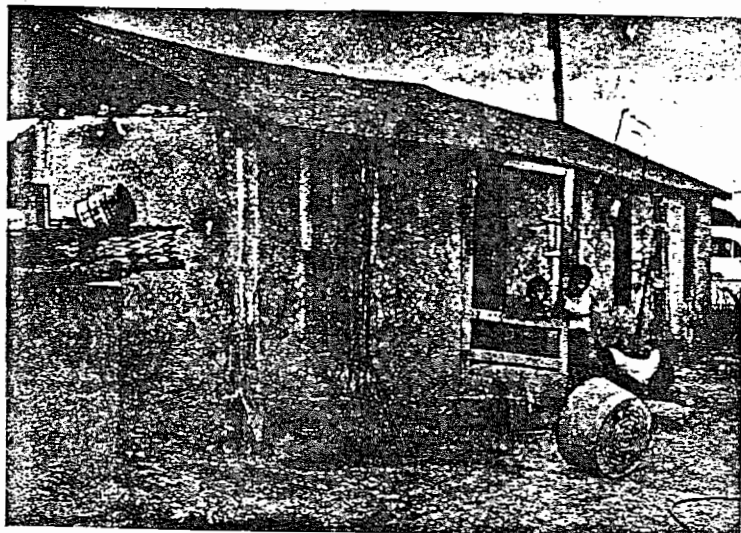
Colonialism is just that in South Texas, and this was brought out in the Senate Subcommittee Hear i n g s on Health last month, at which Dr. Raymond Wheeler, of Charlotte, N.C., said of the Valley: "Every effort is directed toward isolating the farmworker from the rest of society, maintaining him at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

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

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

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

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



Case 10

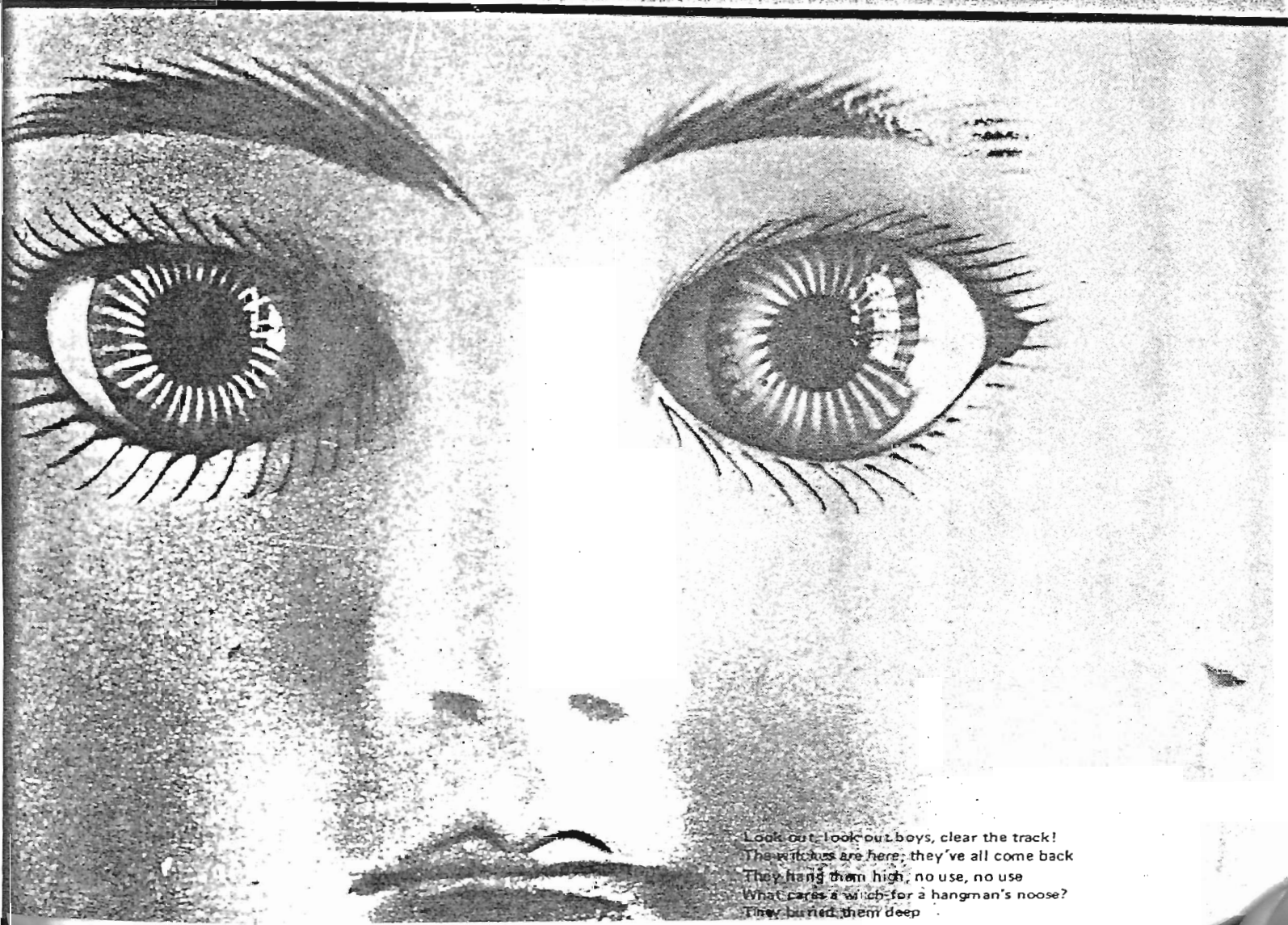
Edmundo

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

The gift of Arcadio Díaz-Quiñones

baralt olga nolla juan mestas rosario ferre manuel ramos c

# ZONA

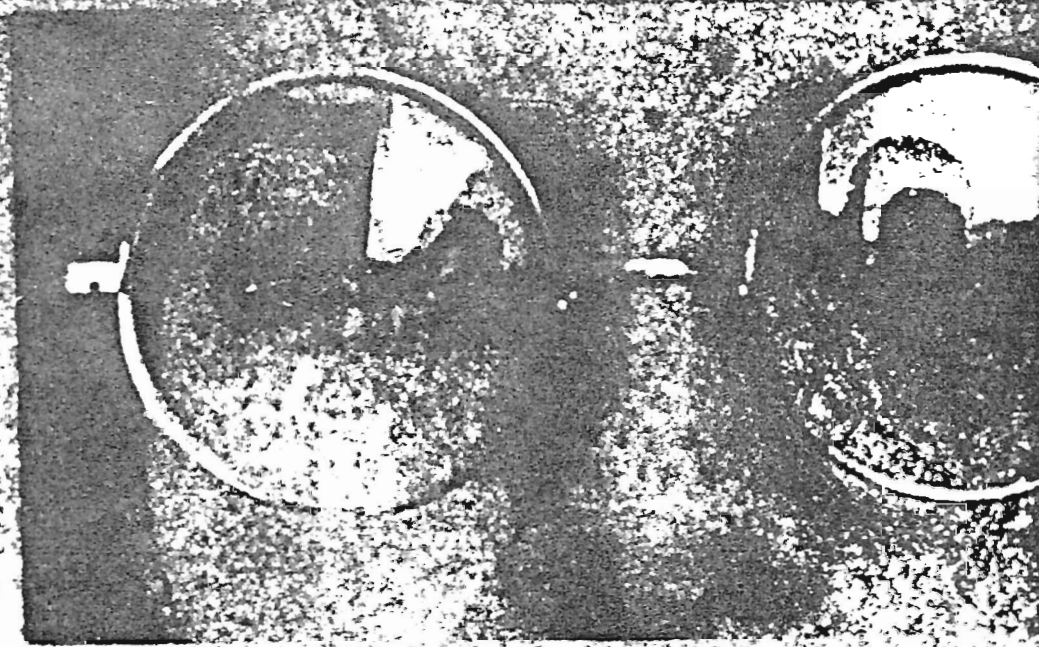


Look out, look out boys, clear the track!  
The verbs are here; they've all come back  
They hang them high, no use, no use  
What cares a witch for a hangman's noose?  
They buried them deep

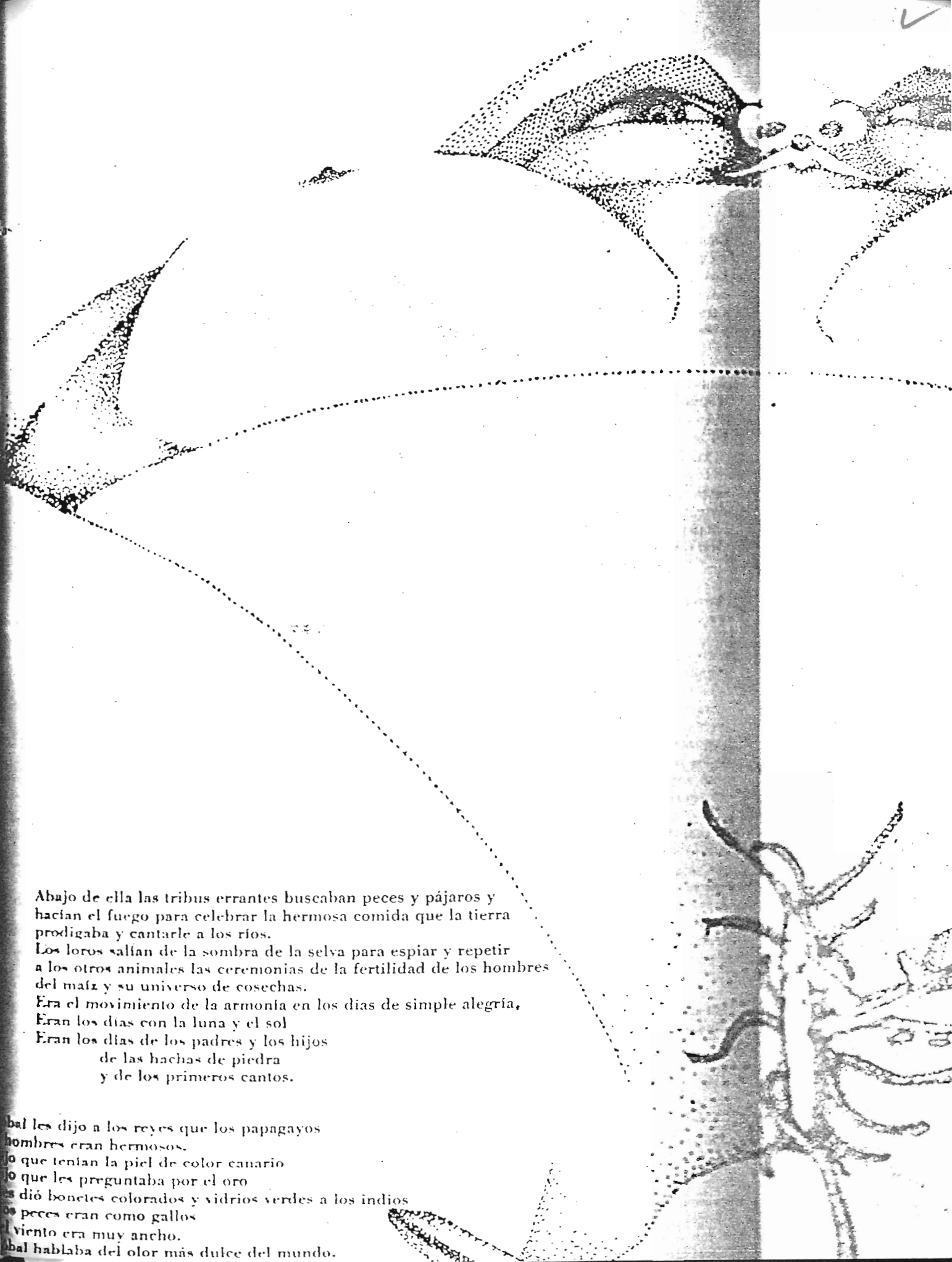


N

A









Abajo de ella las tribus errantes buscaban peces y pájaros y  
hacían el fuego para celebrar la hermosa comida que la tierra  
prodigaba y cantarle a los ríos.  
Los loros salían de la sombra de la selva para espiar y repetir  
a los otros animales las ceremonias de la fertilidad de los hombres  
del maíz y su universo de cosechas.  
Era el movimiento de la armonía en los días de simple alegría,  
Eran los días con la luna y el sol  
Eran los días de los padres y los hijos  
de las hachas de piedra  
y de los primeros cantos.

bal les dijo a los reyes que los papagayos  
hombres eran hermosos.  
lo que tenían la piel de color canario  
lo que les preguntaba por el oro  
s dió bonetes colorados y vidrios verdes a los indios  
os peces eran como gallos  
l viento era muy ancho.  
bal hablaba del olor más dulce del mundo.

Handwritten musical score consisting of approximately 10 staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- f** (forte) at the top left.
- pp** (pianissimo) in the second staff.
- Ped.** (pedal) in the second staff.
- f** (forte) at the end of the second staff.
- p** (piano) in the fourth staff.
- Ped tonal** in the fifth staff.
- seco.** (secco) in the seventh staff.
- seco.** (secco) at the end of the seventh staff.
- sf** (sforzando) in the seventh staff.
- pp** (pianissimo) in the eighth staff.
- sf** (sforzando) in the eighth staff.
- seco.** (secco) in the eighth staff.
- baja** (baja) in the eighth staff.

  
PPPP  
Ped hasta extinguirse

**ff**   
sin ped

Case 11

LESTER

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

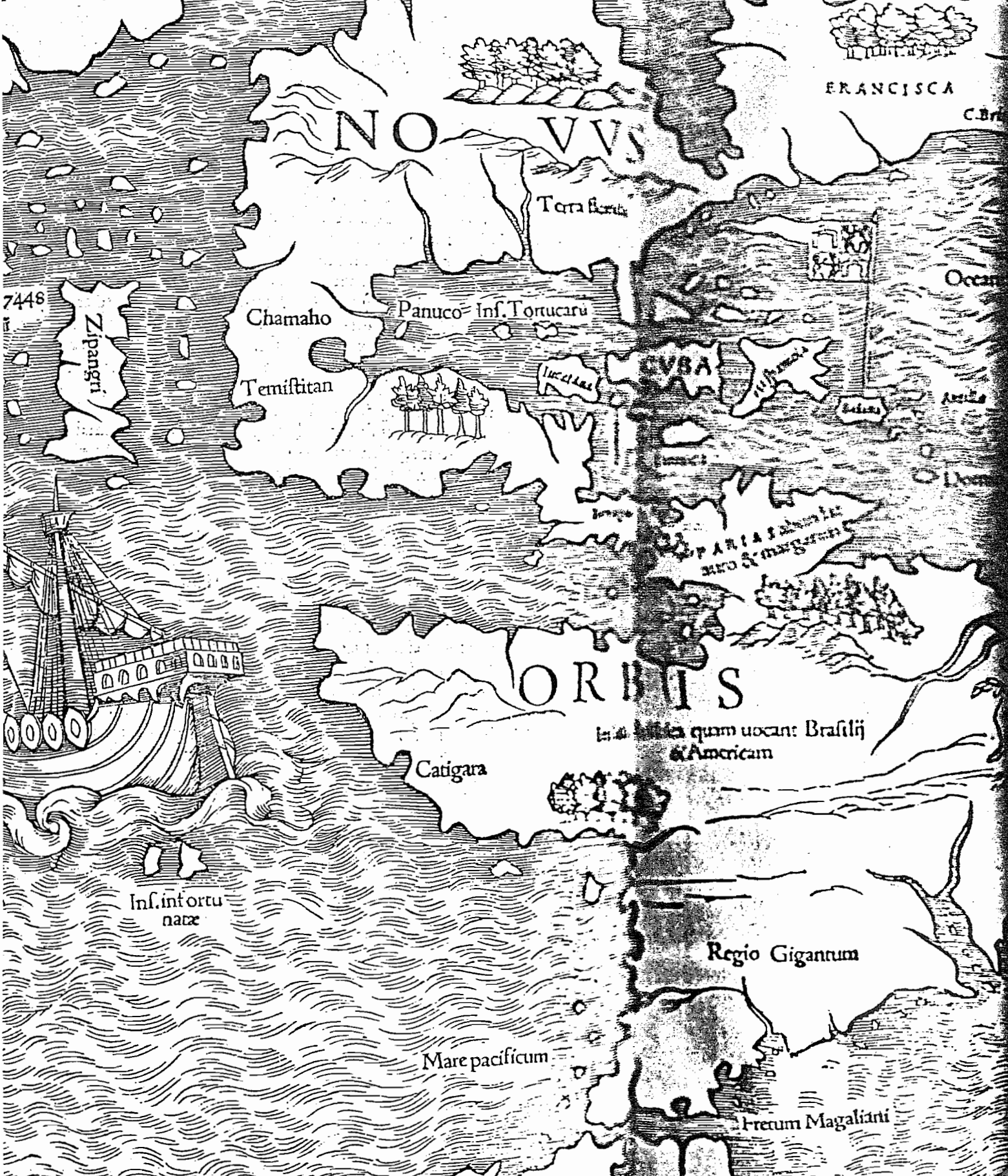
Puerto Rico stands out firmly in the vague outlines of Spanish America in this 1542 map in Ptolemy's Geographia. Far more specific information is available in the Memoria sobre todos los Ramos de la Administracion de la Isla Puerto-Rico by Pedro Tómas de Córdoba printed in Madrid in 1838.

The gifts of Cyrus McCormick  
and the Friends of the Library



# NOVAE INSVLAE XVII NOVA T

INDIA superior



FRANCISCA

NOVAE

Terra Florida

7448

Zipangu

Chamaho

Panuco Inf. Tortucaru

Temistitan

CUBA

Oceanus

ORBIS

Insulae quae uocantur Brasilijs & Americam

Catigara

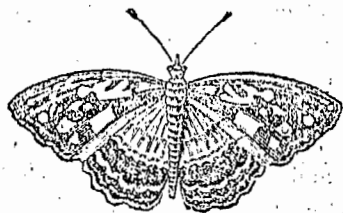
Regio Gigantum

Ins. int ortu  
natæ

Mare pacificum

Straitum Magaliani

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



## DIVISION DEPARTAMENTAL

DE LA ISLA DE PUERTO-RICO,

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

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

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

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

~~1057~~ 1321

# MEMORIA

SOBRE

TODOS LOS RAMOS DE LA ADMINISTRACION

DE LA ISLA

DE

**PUERTO-RICO.**

POR

*EL CORONEL DE INFANTERIA*

**D. Pedro Tomas de Córdoba,**

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

---

**MADRID:**  
IMPRENTA DE YENES.

1838.

G E O G R A P H I A  
V N I V E R S A L I S , V E T V S E T N O V A ,  
C O M P L E C T E N S

C L A V D I I P T O .  
L E M A E I A L E X A N D R I N I E N A R R A T I O  
N I S L I B R O S V I I I .

*Joannes Antonius Comes & Dominus de Grazagli,*

Quorum primus noua translatione Pirckheimheri et  
accessione commentarioli illustrior quam hactenus  
fuerit, redditus est.

Reliqui cum graeco, & alijs uetustis exemplaribus col-  
lati, in infinitis ferè locis castigatiores facti sunt.

Ω

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

Succedunt tabulae Ptolemaicae, opera Sebastiani Mun-  
steri nouo paratae modo.

Ω

His adiecta sunt plurimae nouae tabulae, modernae or-  
bis faciem literis & pictura explicantes, inter quas  
quaedam antehac Ptolemaeo non fuerant additae.

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

Ω

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

*Graz.*  
*10. febr.*  
*1703.*

B A S I L E A E , A P V D H E N R I  
C V M P E T R V M .

*mense Martio Anno 1542. V. fol. ulto.*



M 6  
822



lesu Nazareni Zelosem Ago, Gloriam Huius Intendo.

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

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

# A LOS HABITANTES DE UTUADO

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

## PROCLAMA

CUARTEL GENERAL DEL EJERCITO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

## A LOS HABITANTES DE PTO. RICO!

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

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

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

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

*Nelson A. Miles*

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

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

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

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

## B A N D O

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

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

# LA ESCALERA

VOL. 1

15¢

JUNIO-JULIO-1966

15¢

NUMS. 5-6



# LA

VOL. 1

25





# LA ESCALERA

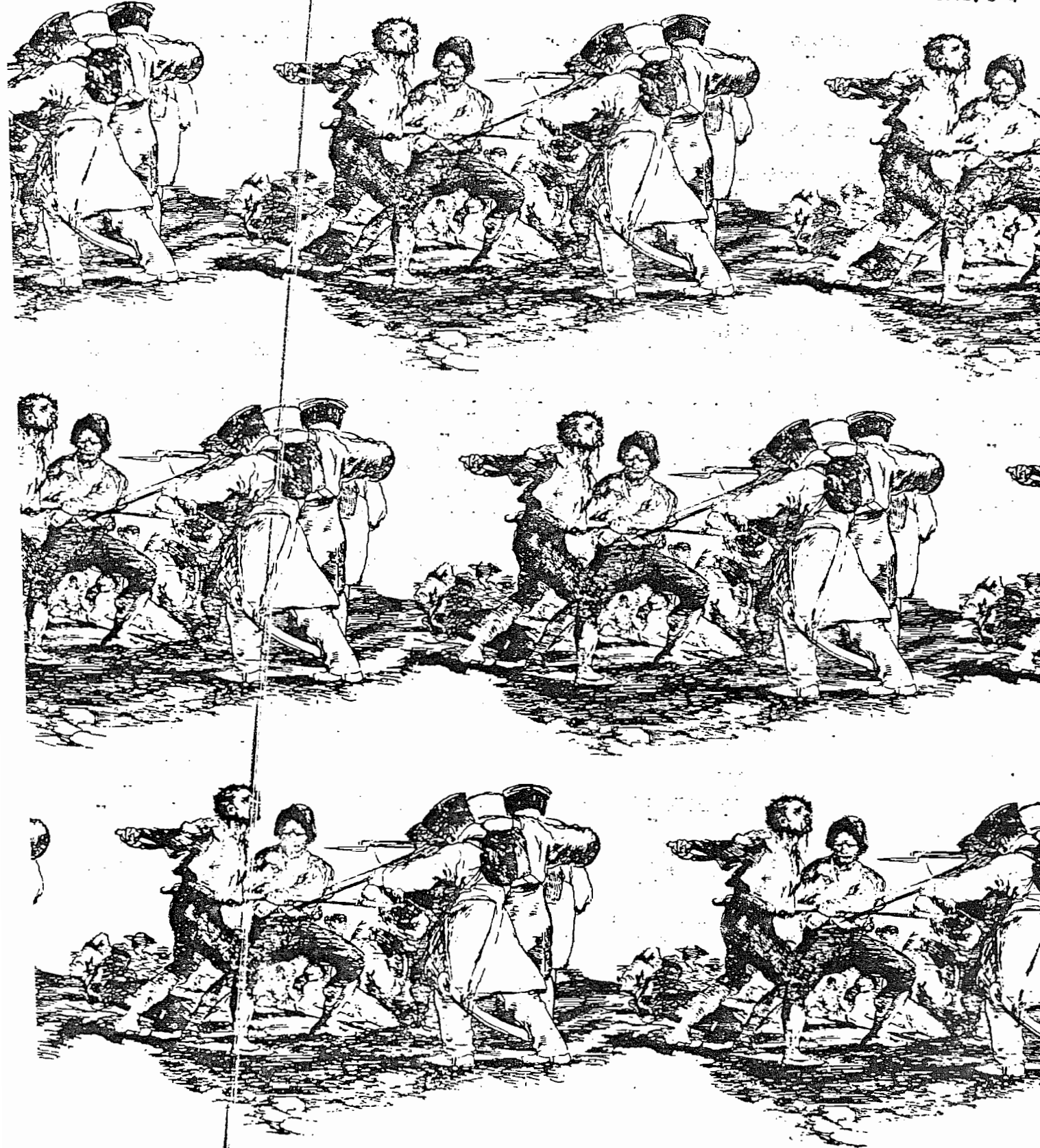
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*"Con razón ó sin ella" ~ Goya*