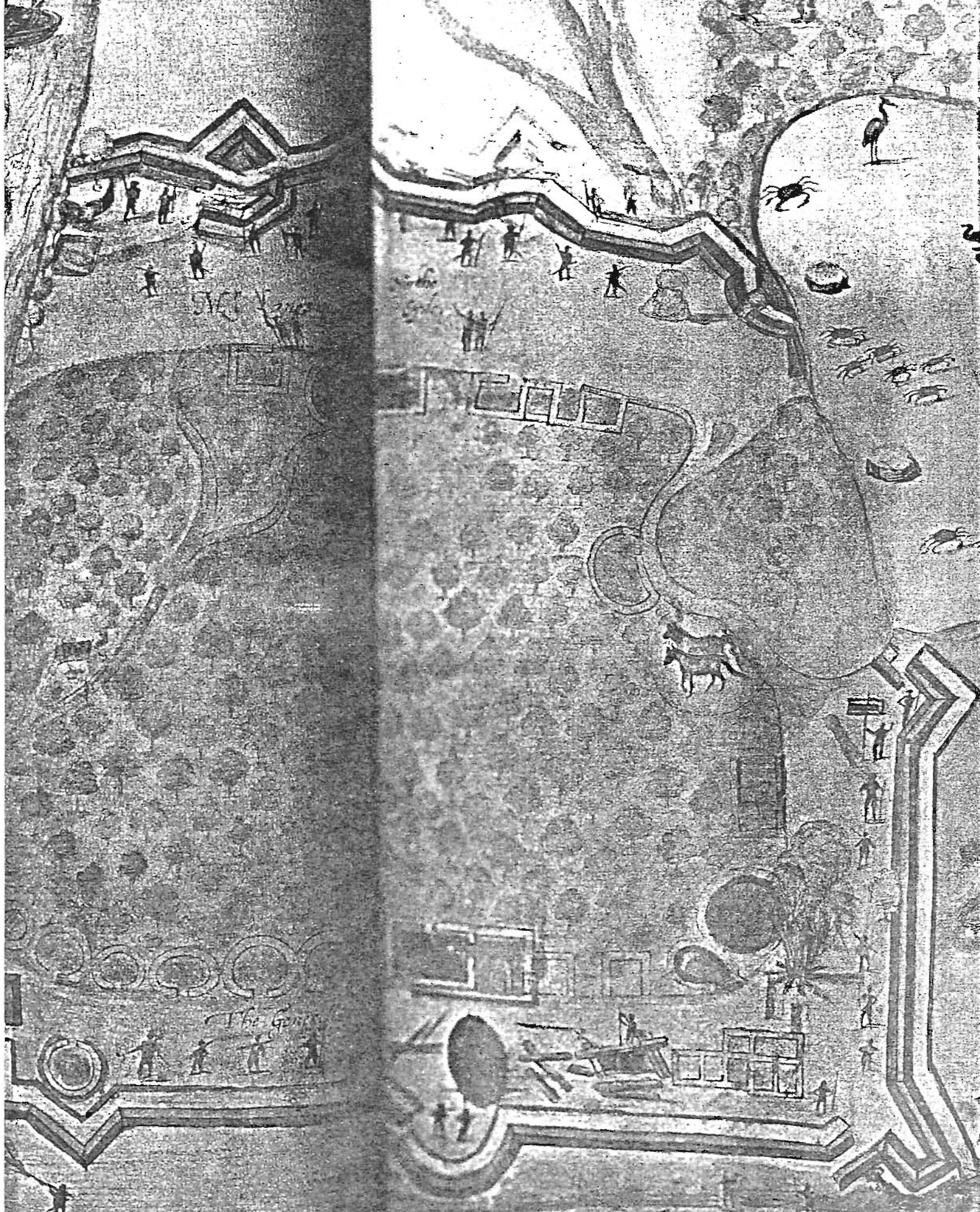


THE 9th of May the Generall in the
Tiger arrived at St Johns Land where
he fortified in this manner, took in fresh
water, and burnt a Pyrras. And then
departed from thence the xxijth of the
same month 1583.

A fresh Ditch





The Garden

THE
AMERICAN DRAWINGS
OF
JOHN WHITE

1577-1590

WITH DRAWINGS OF EUROPEAN
AND ORIENTAL SUBJECTS

BY PAUL HULTON & DAVID BEERS QUINN

II

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

LONDON
THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

Case 12

Quibano

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

Grenville Kane Collection; and
lent by the Scheide Library

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

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

April, 1609.

By one pnbkely and anciently deuoted to Gods service, and all yours in this so good action,

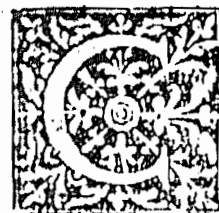
Richard Hakluyt.

A RELATION OF SVCH THINGS, AS

DON FERDINANDO DE SOTO, the Adelantado of Florida passed in seeking to conquer the said Countrey: wherein is declared who he was, and what some of them were that went with him; and also some particulars and diuersities of the Countrey, and whatsoeuer they saw and happened vnto them in the same.

CHAP. I.

Which declareth who Don Ferdinando de Soto was, and how he got the gouernment of Florida.



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

H. G. Tho. Leigh

VIRGINIA

richly valued,

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

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

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

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



AT LONDON

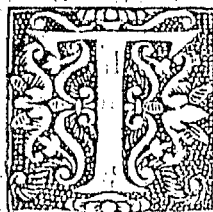
Printed by FELIX KINGSTON for *Matthew Lowmyer*,
and are to be sold at the signe of the Bishops
head in Pauls Churchyard.

1609.

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

CHAP. XXX.

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



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

That now he was to goe to giue an account before the presence of God of all his life past: and since it pleased him to take him in such a time, and that the time was come that he knew his death, that he his most unworthie seruant did yeeld him many thankes therefore; and desired all that were present and absent (whom he confessed himselfe to be much beholden vnto for their singular vertues, loue and loyaltie, which himselfe had well tried in the trauels, which they had suffered, which alwaies in his mind he did hope to satisfie and reward, when it should please God to giue him rest, with more proficritie of his estate,) that they would pray to God for him, that for his mercie he would forgine him his sinnes, and receiue his soule into eternall glorie: and that they would quit and free him of the charge which hee had ouer them, and ought vnto them all, and that they would pardon him for some wrongs which they might haue receiued of him: And to auoid

disson, which vpon his death might fall out vpon the choice of his successour, he requested them to elect a principall person, and able to gouerne, of whom all should like well; and when he was elected, they should sweare before him to obey him: and that he would thanke them very much in so doing; because the grieft that he had, would somewhat be affwaged, and the paine that he felt, because he left them in so great confusion, as was in leauing them in a strange Countrie, where they knew not where they were.

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

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

VIRGINIA

richly valued,

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

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

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

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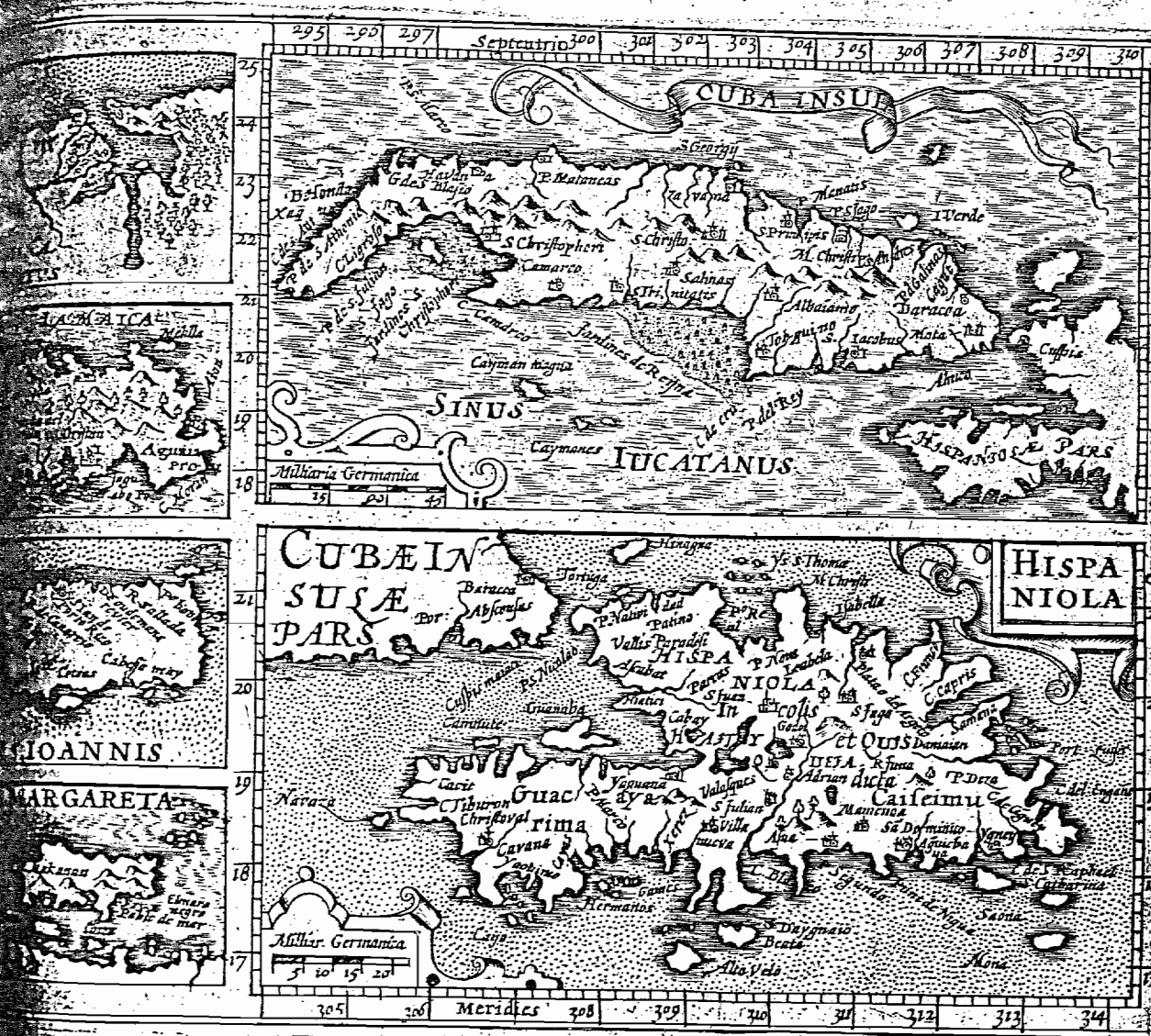


AT LONDON

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

1609.

HONDIVS bis Map of Hispaniola, Cuba, &c.



... of Saint Dominicke or Domingo neere the Coast of the South, on the River of *Oca* in the said 19. degrees and a halfe, and 60. of Occidentall longitude from the Meridian from whence vnto it there may bee by direct line one thousand two hundred fortie leagues, it hath aboute sixe hundred houtholds. There is resident in it the Audience or Countie Officers of the Goods and Royall Treasure; a Mint house, and the Cathedrall Church. The Archbishopricke hath for Suffraganes the Bishopricks of the *Conception de la Vega* (which with that of Saint Dominicke) those of Saint *Iohn, Cuba, Venezuela*, and the Abbotship of *San Pedro*; and in the Citie are Monasteries of *Dominicans, Franciscans, Mercenaries*, and other houses, a Grammar Schoole, with foure thousand * *Pesos* of Rent, and an Hospitall with foure hundred beds. The Haven which is great, and capable of many ships, is in the mouth of the River, and hath the Citie on the West, which the Deputie *Don Bartholomew Collon* did founde in the yeere 1494. on the East side, better and wholsomer in situation, and the chiefe Knight *Nicholas of Ouando* being Governour of *Hispaniola*, An. 1502. remoued it where it is now, from the other side the River to the East, vpon occasion that the Citie had fallen by a great earthquake. The Village of *Saluayon* of *Yguez*, eight and twentie leagues from Saint *Domingo* to the East, of the Archbishopricke; the Captaine, *Iohn of Esquiuel*, did people it. The Village of *Coruy*, twentie leagues from Saint *Dominicke* to the East, toward the Iland of *Cuba*, was founded by the Captaine also planted it in the time of *Nicholas of Ouando*. The Village of *Coruy*, foure and twentie leagues from Saint *Domingo* to the North, and very close in his circuit, *Roderick Mexia* founded it. The Village of *Azua* in *Compostella*, in the coast of the South, foure and twentie leagues from Saint *Dominicke* to the West. in his borders are many great Milles, it is

The Citie of Saint Domingo.

* *Peso* is foure Shillings English.

Saluayon of *Yguez*.
The Village of *Zeybo*.
El Coruy.
Azua.

PURCHAS

HIS

PILGRIMES.

IN FIVE BOOKES.

The first, Contayning Peregrinations and Discoveries. in the remōtest North and East parts of *ASIA*; called *TARTARIA and CHINA*.

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

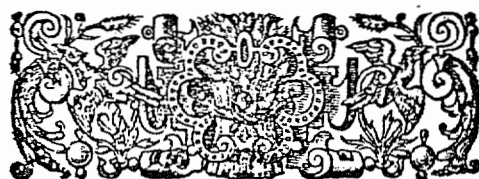
The third, *Voyages and Discoveries of the North parts of the World, by Land and Sea, in ASIA, EUROPE; the Polar Regions, and in the North-west of AMERICA.*

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

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

The Third Part.

Unus Deus, Una Veritas.



LONDON

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

Theodore de Bry, Brevis Narratio,
Frankfort, 1591

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

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FRONTIERA AB INDIGENIS DICTA IOVAZA



Mexicani Sinus pars

Sinus Ioannis Ponce

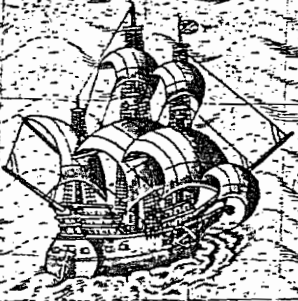
Adeo magnus est hic lacus ut ex una ripa conspici altera non possit. Distat a Chartes fort 180 leucis.

Lacus Insula Sarrope

CALOS

Scopuli dicti Martyres

Hæc maris



Yaqua

Hauana

Cub

Portus Matanzas

Ripe

rom Florida

Toridi

Asfuaria

Bimani

Bah

Promi: Cas

Oathkaqua

Mocoffou

Sorrochus

Marracou

Hanodrou

Sanou

Onachaquava

Calanay

Omitaqua

Melona

Eneca

Choya

Anouata

Ehamana

Potatou

Onathequa

Ouscaca

Appalo

In hoc lacu Indi argenti gra

Apalatei

Enca

Edelano

Chili

Patricia

Enca

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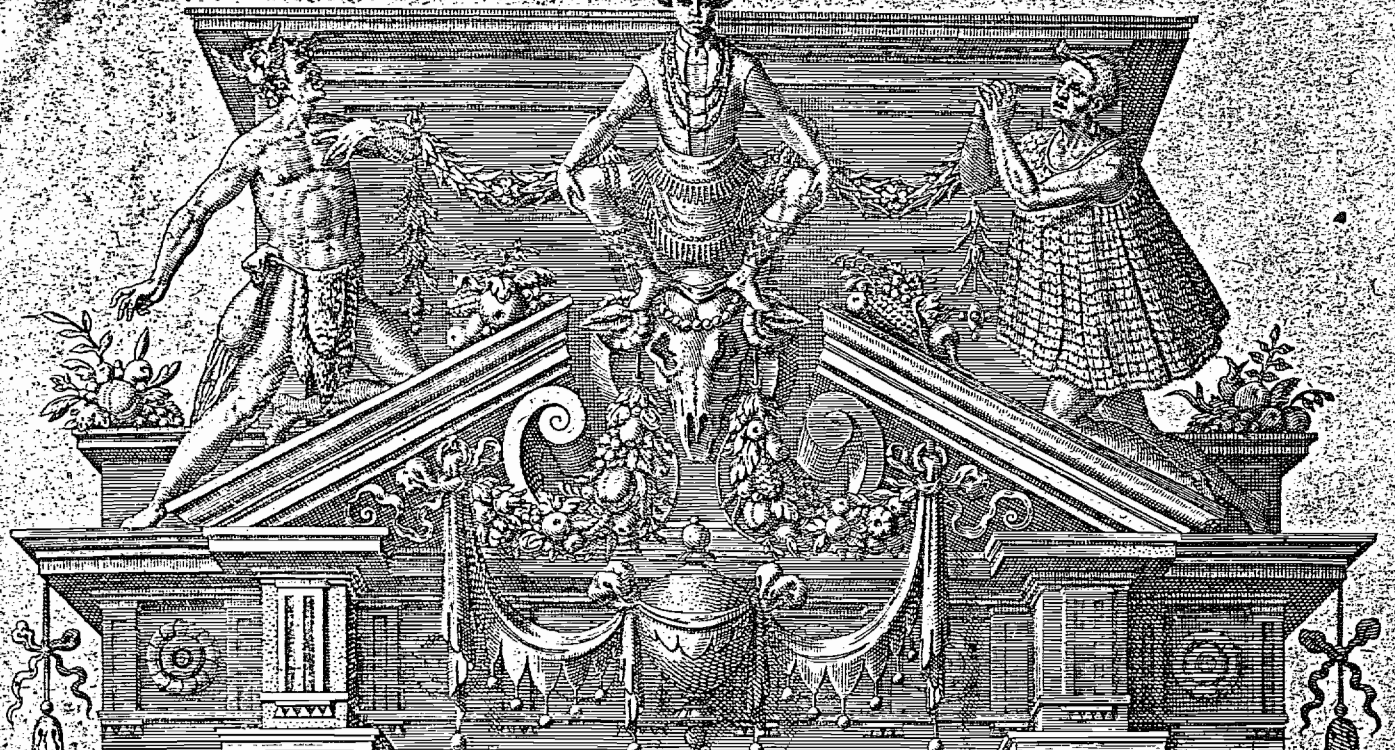
Enca

Enca

Enca

Enca

Enca



ADMIRANDA NARRATIO
 FIDA TAMEN, DE COMMODIS ET
 INCOLARVM RITIBVS VIRGINIÆ, NVPER
 ADMODVM AB ANGLIS, QVI A DN. RICHARDO
 GREINVILE EQVESTRIS ORDINIS VIRO EO IN
 COLONIAM ANNO M.D. LXXXV. DEDVCTI SVNT
 INVENTÆ, SVMTVS FACIENTE DN. VVALTERO
 RALEIGH EQVESTRIS ORDINIS VIRO FODINARV
 STANNI PRÆFACTO, EX AVCTORITATE
 SERENISSIMÆ REGINÆ ANGLIÆ.
 ANGLICO SCRIPITA SERMONE.
 A THOMA HARIOT, EIVSDEM WALTERI DOMESTI-
 CO, IN EAM COLONIAM MISSO VT REGIONIS SI-
 TVM DILIGENTER OBSERVARET
 NVNC AVTEM PRIMVM LATIO DONATA A
 C. C. A.
 CVM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO CÆS. MA^{TI} SPEC^{LI}
 AD QVADRIENNIVM.



ABB. DE N. D. DE LA VERTE.

FRANCOFORTI AD MOENVM
 TYPIS IOANNIS WEHELL, SVMTIBVS VERO THEODORI
 DE BRY ANNO CD. D. XC.
 VENALES REPERIVNTVR IN OFFICINA SIGISMVNDI FEIRABENDII

Case 13

Quibano

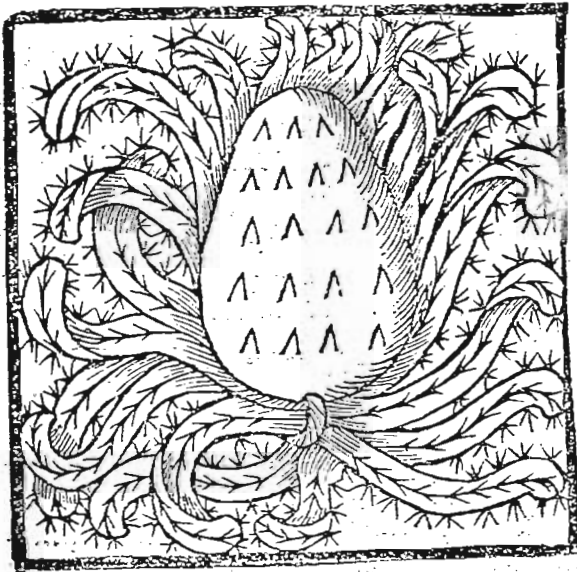
As part of the Spanish Caribbean Florida was visited by the earliest of the Spanish explorers. Ponce de León arrived in 1513 from Puerto Rico and was followed by a distinguished lot of conquistadores. In 1565 the present-day city of Saint Augustine was founded. Spaniards continued to live in Florida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

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

Lent by the Scheide Library
and the bequest of Albert Purreno



Itahaya es vna fruta tamaña como vn puño cerrado / poco mas / 7 poco menos algunas: esto es su comū grandeza. Nace en vnos cardos muy espinosos y estremados ala vista per q̄ no tienen hoja / salvo vnas ramas o braços luēgos: q̄ siruē en lugar de rama 7 de hoja los quales son de quatro esquinas 7 mas luēga cada rama / o braço destos / q̄ vna braçada d vn hōbre: y entre esquina y esquina vna canal 7 por todas las esquinas 7 canales atrechos sembradas o nacidas vnas espinas fieras y enconadas tan luēgas como la mitad de vn dedo mayor dela mano o mayores: d tres 7 tres o q̄tro 7 q̄tro espinas: y entre estas hojas o ramas q̄ iō como he dicho nace esta



fruta llamada Itahaya: la q̄l es coloradissima como vn carmesí rosado / 7 q̄ere significar escamas en la corteza aun q̄ no lo son / 7 tiene vn cuero gruesso: 7 aq̄l cortado con vn cuchil'o q̄ facilmente se corta / esta por d̄ d̄tro llena de granillos como vn higo mezclados cō vna pasta o carnosidad / q̄ ella y ellos son d̄ color de vn fino carmesí: 7 toda aq̄lla mistiō de los granillos 7 lo de mas todo se come: y lo q̄ toca lo para tã colorado / como lo suele hazer las moras o mas. Esta na fruta 7 a muchos les sabe biē: po yo escojena otras muchas antes q̄ a ella / haze eta orina lo q̄ las tunas / aun q̄ no tã p̄st̄o: po d̄s

de a dos oras q̄ se comē dos o tres dellas orina el q̄ las comio parece q̄ echa verosamente sangre. No es mala fruta ni dañosa y es de buē parecer ala vista: pero los cardones dōde nace es cosa fiera 7 de mucha saluaje su forma d̄llos: los quales son verdes 7 las espinas pardas o blāquiscas y la fruta colorada como he dicho / 7 segū aqui la he buxado: 7 para sacar vna Itahaya de d̄ de esta nascida / no ha de ser a p̄iessa n̄bu buen tiento porque aq̄llos cardos son muchos 7 juntos 7 muy armados.

Capitu. xxiij. de vnos

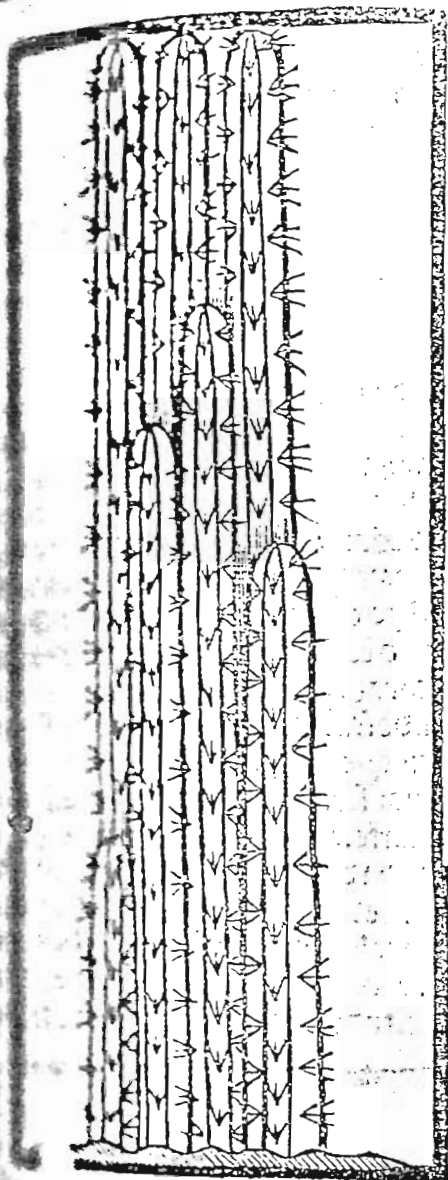
cardos altos 7 derechos mayores que las ças darmas / 7 aun como picas luēgas como orados y espinosos: a los quales llaman xpianos Cirios: porque parecen cirios 7 achas de cera / excepto en las espinas.



Cos cardones o cirios q̄ llaman los xpistianos en esta la son vna manera de cardos muy espinosos 7 saluajes que no ay en ellos parte de d̄ se puedā tocar sin muy fieras espinas constante q̄ la natura selas pone por orde de muchos vnas de otras cō mucha orde 7 compas en su compuscion. Ellos son muy altos 7 tan altos como vna lança de armados 7 algunos como vna pica 7 otros menores 7 tan gruessos como la p̄nta de vna pierna de vn hombre que ni sea ni delgada. Nascen juntos 7 muy muchos como aqui en esta hoja los he que significar en este deburo 7 pintura de. Estos llevan vna fruta colorada como carmesí: del tamañō d̄ vna nuez oulta para de comer / pero llena de innumerables granillos 7 muy coloradissima / q̄ ni labrios 7 las manos lo que alcançan de ella / no es fruta para desfiar pero de mal gusto / ni se dera de comer q̄ esta madura / 7 bien sazónada. Estos cardos despues que han crecido todo lo q̄ han de crecer se enuegecen 7 secan

...res apar
...esta
...mas anti
...d̄ d̄tro
...se scriuā
...d̄ d̄tro
...de Rican
...d̄ d̄tro
...para solamē
...d̄ d̄tro
...a may
...propiedad
...d̄ d̄tro

los secos. De manera q̄ los
 y las espinas pardas / r

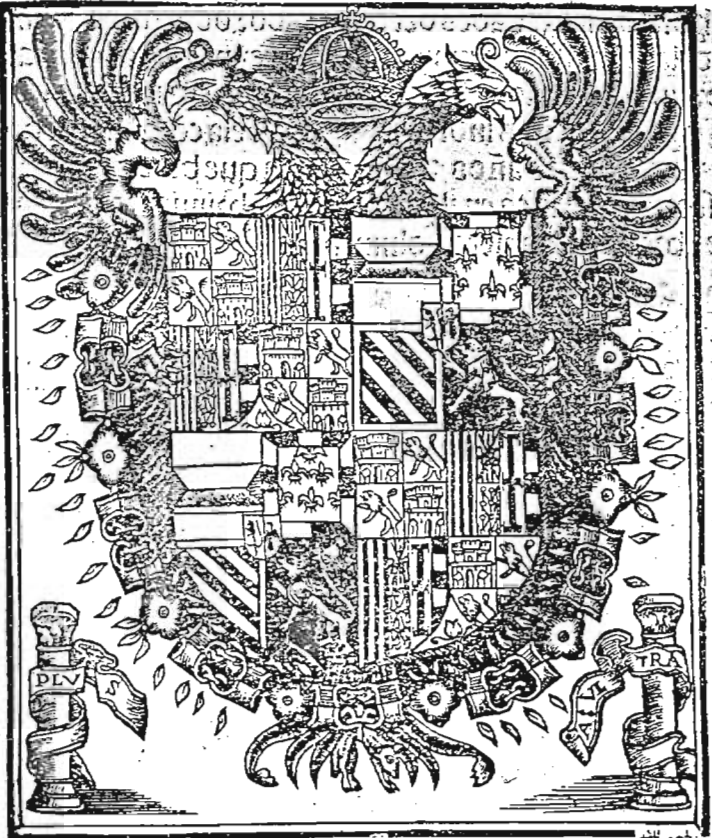


los antiguos r viejos está secos e vn
 guard. No he podido alcançar a saber
 los indios destos cardones: pe
 en la tierra firme en la prouinz
 de Pinar de Rio no estan estos cardones
 o comientos de los indios. Y
 la fruta me parece q̄ no es co
 mucho dlla. y por esto sospe
 efecto o por alguna especial
 los conserua aculla: r assi deue
 q̄ndo esta ysla estaua pobla

da de indios. Puesto q̄ en los montes r arca
 bucos o bosques ay muchos destos cardo
 nes en esta ysla: pero lo q̄ agora esta hecho
 mont. eera en el tpo pasado muy habitado
 donde esta fruta r cardones se hallá. Lo q̄
 yo he podido comprehender en esto no es
 mas de lo q̄ he dicho: r por ventura esta fru
 ta q̄ ami parece no substacial ni d' se auer sa
 bor dene tener otro gusto en el paladar de
 los indios / r seria para otros efectos q̄ no
 alcançan los christianos hasta agora. Al
 menos en esta ysla yo no he podido inqu
 rir mas de lo que tengo dicho en este caso.

Capitu. xxv. de los car dos de las Lunas r su fruta.

Nos se ha dicho de los cardo
 nes o cirios en el capitulo d' su
 so r primero dire de otros car
 dos de las pitabayas: parece
 me q̄ como en lugar apropria
 do es bien que diga aqui de otros cardos
 q̄ llaman Lunas / r la fruta que echan tiene
 el mismo nombre. Y por q̄ abelante en el li
 bro dezeno se dira del arbol de las soldadus
 ras tenga memoria el letor deste capitulo d'
 las Lunas por q̄ tiené mucha semejança las
 hojas destos cardos con las del arbol q̄ di
 go ni estoy fuera de opinió q̄ estos mismos
 cardos se couierten en aq̄llos arboles: r ya
 q̄ aq̄sto no sea por q̄ en la verdad en la fruta
 son muy apartados: al menos éla vista dá
 a enteder q̄ han algũ debdo / por la semejança
 de las hojas r de las espinas. Estos car
 dos o Lunas leuá vnos muy donosos hi
 gos q̄ es su fruta: largos r verdes r algo en
 parte colorados por defuera el cuero d' ellos
 r tienen vnas coronillas como las nispolas
 de Castilla: r de dentro son coloradas mu
 cho q̄ tirá a rosado llenas de granillos co
 mo los v'daderos higos / r assi es la corteza
 d' aq̄sta fruta como la del higo / o poco mas
 gruessa. Sô de bué gusto y de buena dige
 stion / r cada dia los vendē en la plaça desta
 cibdad por buena fruta. Los cardos é q̄ na
 cē tienē las hojas algo redondas r muy grues
 sas y espinosas: r por los cantos y élo llano



La historia general de las Indias.



Con privilegio imperial.

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

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

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

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



Antonio Maceo

CUBA

I LOS

PRINCIPIOS sobre la BELIJERANCIA

POR

J. Miguel Tagle Arrate

(SEGUNDA EDICION CORREJIDA)



SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Imprenta, Litografía i Encuadernacion de "La Democracia"

1896

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

LITTLE CUBA



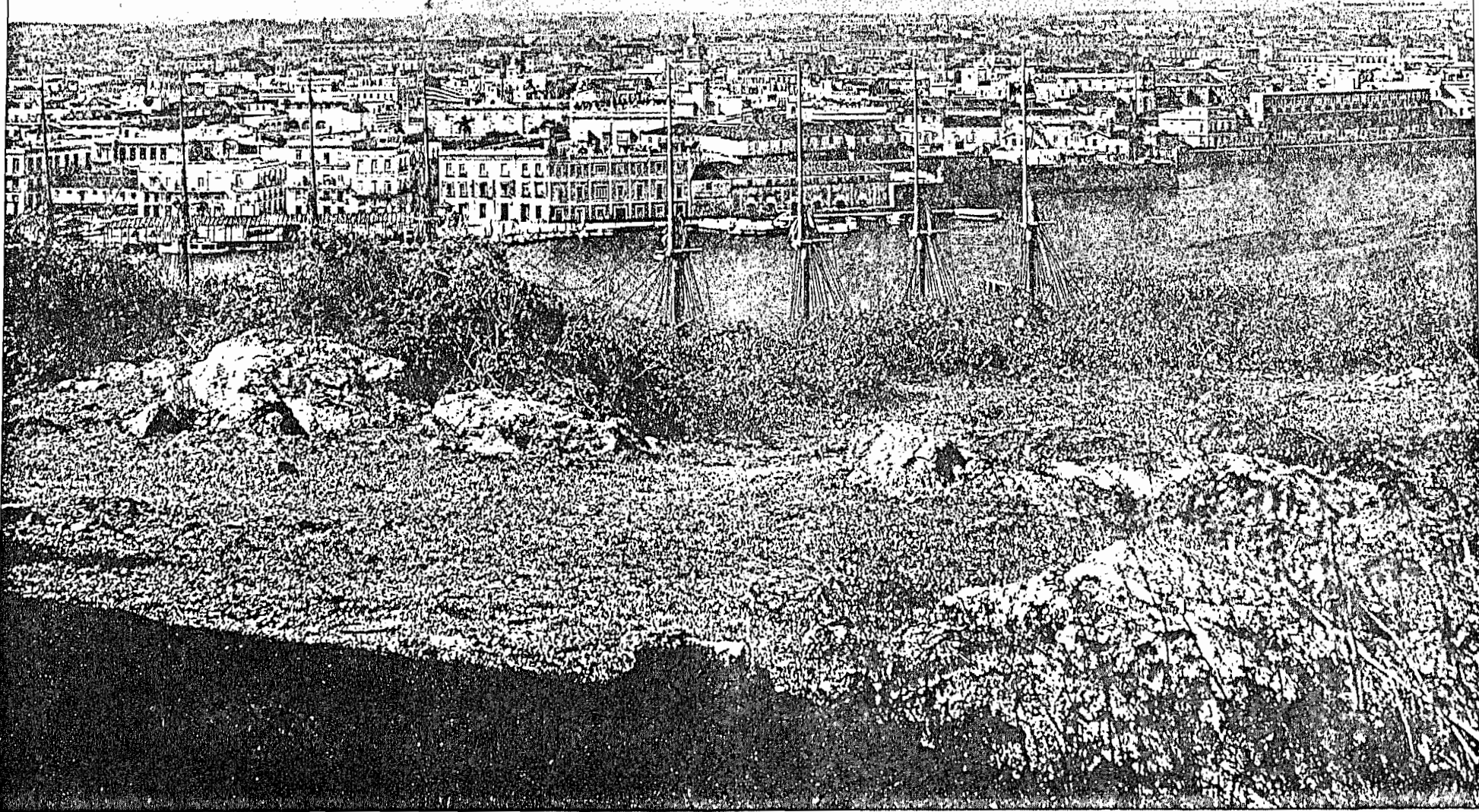
OR CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

CUBA
IN WAR TIME

By
RICHARD
HARDING
DAVIS

Illustrated By
FREDERIC REMINGTON

New York
R. H. RUSSELL



HAVANA (PANORAMA FROM ACROSS THE BAY).

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

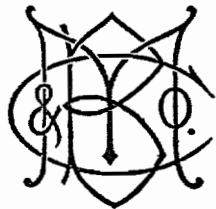
OUR WAR WITH SPAIN

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

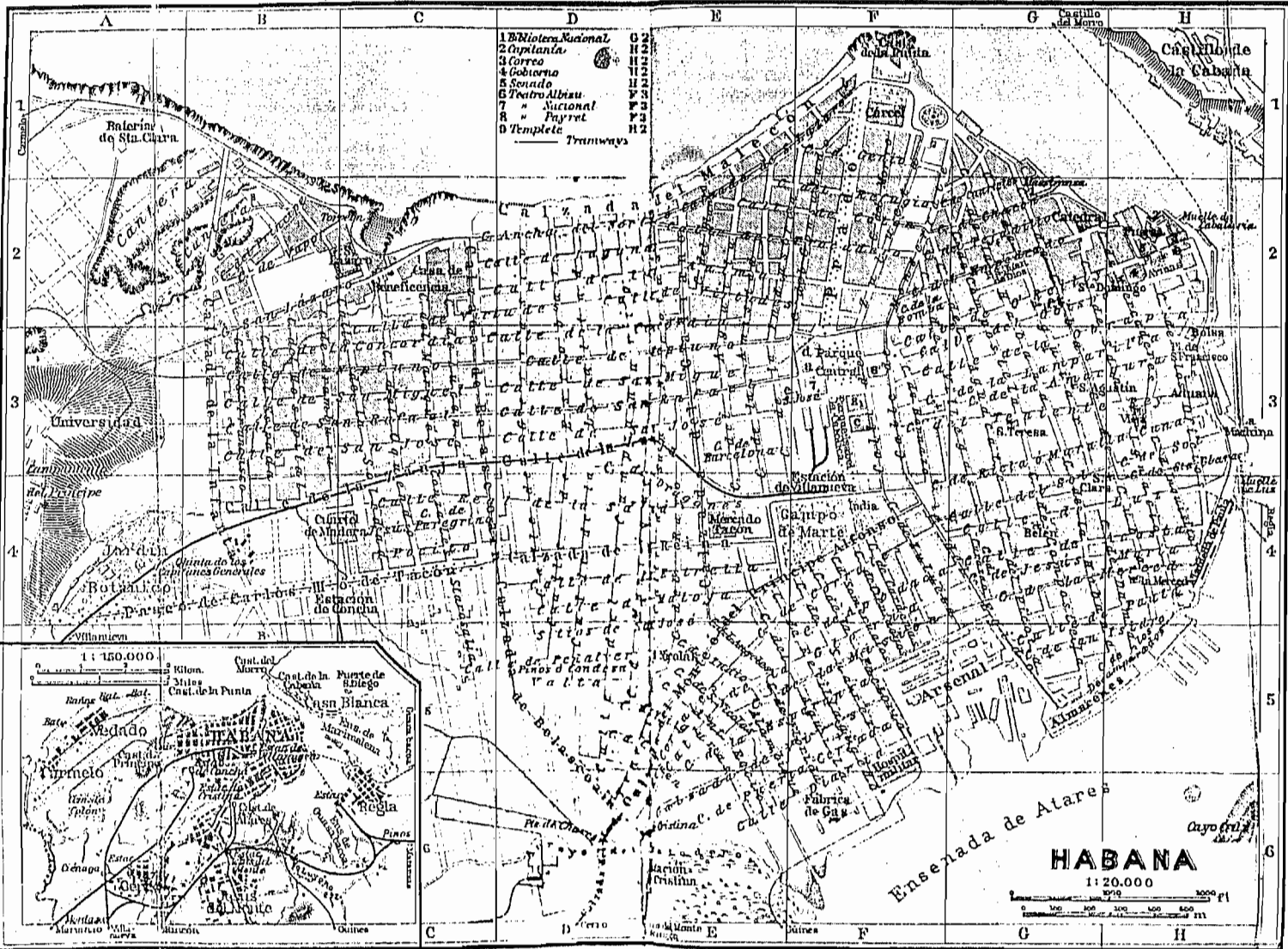
REPRODUCTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS

WITH GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

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



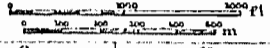
CHICAGO
BELFORD, MIDDLEBROOK & CO.
MDCCCXCVIII



- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 1 | Misera Nacional | H 2 |
| 2 | Opulencia | H 2 |
| 3 | Correo | H 2 |
| 4 | Gobierno | H 2 |
| 5 | Sonado | H 2 |
| 6 | Teatro Alcazar | H 2 |
| 7 | " Nacional | H 2 |
| 8 | " Payrol | H 2 |
| 9 | Templo | H 2 |
| | Tramways | |



HABANA
1:20,000



THE
UNITED STATES

WITH
EXCURSIONS TO MEXICO, CUBA, PORTO RICO, AND ALASKA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY
KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 93 MAPS AND 48 PLANS

FOURTH REVISED EDITION

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

1909

Case 14

dentroa

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

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

Gift of Mrs. Gerard Lambert

en vrbj. del p. sem. Llego. hortiguilla con los. despachos. que me
 trayd. y entre ellos me dio. una ca. de. vs. mas por la qual me haze
 sabi las. mds. q. on. map. aherjo. desta. on tierra parte dellas.
 q. me dio. ioh. an. f. os avia señores. enbiado en un barco. q. se d.
 q. m. partio. q. nede. aver. quatro dias. pa. el. puerto. d. esa. abda. q. no.
 os. se. on. detener. en. m. el. aydado. y. y. abaso. q. en. me. avia. on. de.
 todo. se. y. sso. y. passo. y. o. lo. y. neso. p. p. p. en. la. m. s. ma. mone. do.
 por. q. luego. despachos. un. navio. d. panama. y. si. alli. estubiere. sabiera
 vendia. en. el. y. tiempo. yo. os. h. re. sabi. lo. q. mas. t. fue. por. q. todo. lo.
 q. despachos. nolo. ha. enbiado. y. con. esto. sal. de. esta. se. b. a. en. lo. a. vez.
 q. he. y. o. d. p. re. p. o. n. a. e. esta. m. y. bien. q. sean. d. b. n. l. g. a. d. o. s. lo. q. on. map.
 en. b. a. a. la. tierra. por. q. todo. es. q. a. l. a. f. e. n. i. por. q. se. d. i. x. t. o. n. r. e. a. d. o. s.
 m. d. s. como. les. ha. he. r. j. o. y. la. d. i. a. h. a. r. a. como. d. e. t. a. m. c. a. r. l. o. p. r. i. n. c. i. p. e. s.
 de. e. s. p. e. r. a. r.

en. esta. de. la. h. o. r. de. n. o. m. a. c. a. y. o. se. d. i. e. r. a. l. u. e. g. o. h. a. z. e. r. l. o. s. s. e. n. o. r. e. s. q. d. e. z. i. s.
 pero. por. q. t. e. n. g. o. h. e. i. t. a. o. t. r. a. p. o. r. l. a. q. u. a. l. s. a. c. o. r. m. p. r. e. s. t. o. l. i. b. q. u. a. d. u. l. l. e. n. s.
 d. e. l. a. s. m. y. n. i. s. no. q. u. e. r. e. r. i. a. h. a. z. e. r. l. a. m. a. l. a. o. b. r. a. d. i. n. a. d. i. e. s. q. d. o. y. d. a. n. o. d. i.
 f. e. a. b. e. y. c. o. n. d. i. e. n. e. h. a. z. e. m. e. t. o. s. a. b. i. q. q. u. e. s. t. o. y. r. a. e. l. d. e. s. p. a. c. h. o. y. f. l. o. m. e. d. i. o.
 s. o. n. f. o. r. m. e. a. l. o. q. m. e. p. e. d. i. s. q. u. a. n. d. e. y. p. r. o. s. p. e. n. o. s. e. n. o. r. m. a. s. m. y.
 n. o. b. l. e. s. p. e. r. s. o. n. a. s. c. o. m. o. s. e. n. o. r. e. s. d. e. e. y. o. s. s. e. f. t. q. u. e. r. o. v. e. d. q. s. e. m. a. l. a. c. o.

alo q. misas mds mandaren
 adelante

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

The gift of the Friends



WILLIAM WALKER.

Nach einem Daguerreotyp von „Vance“ in San Francisco.

Walker's Expedition nach Nicaragua

und der

centralamerikanische Krieg

nebst

der vollständigen diplomatischen Correspondenz.

Von

William V. Wells,

General-Consul der Republik Honduras.

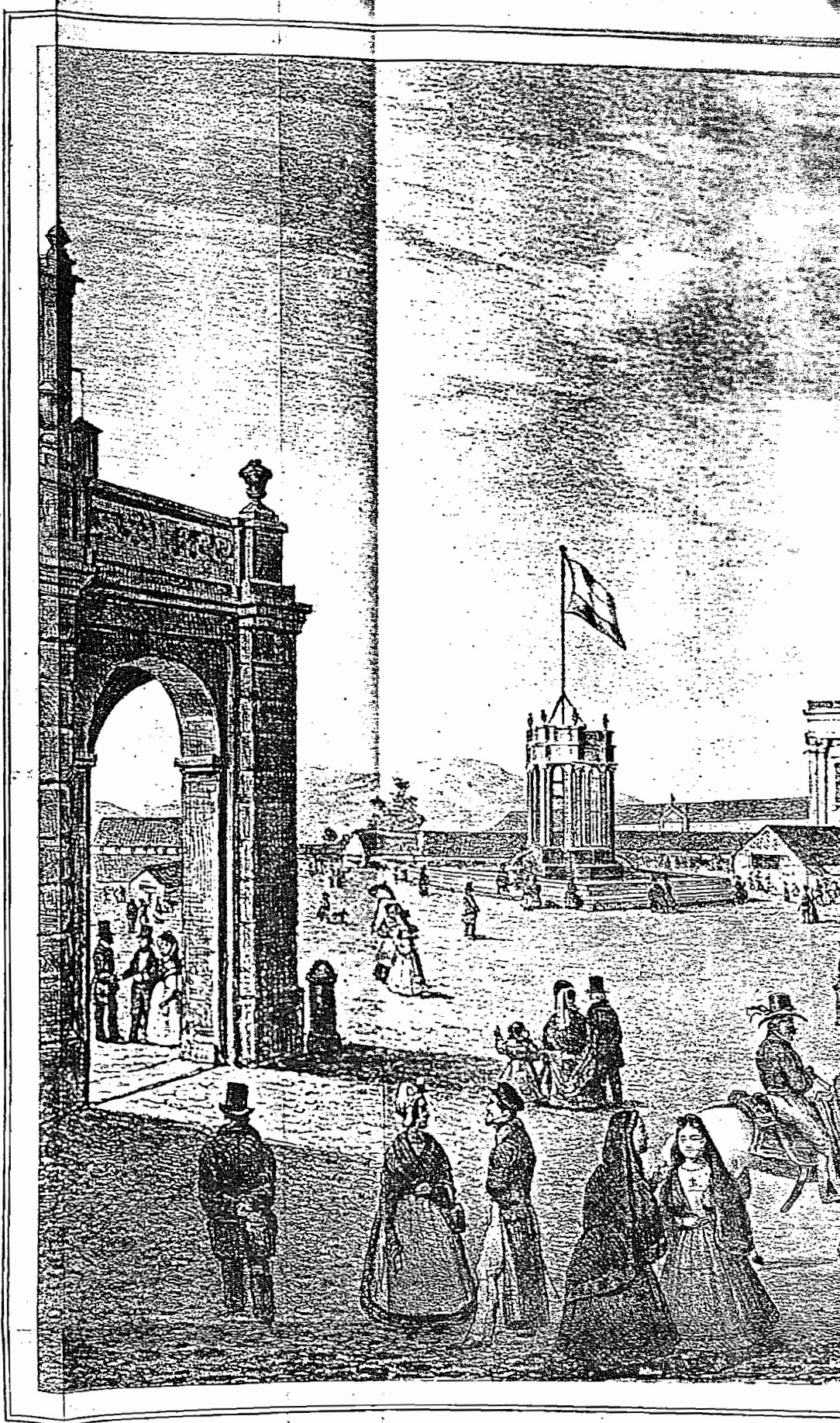
Aus dem Englischen.

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

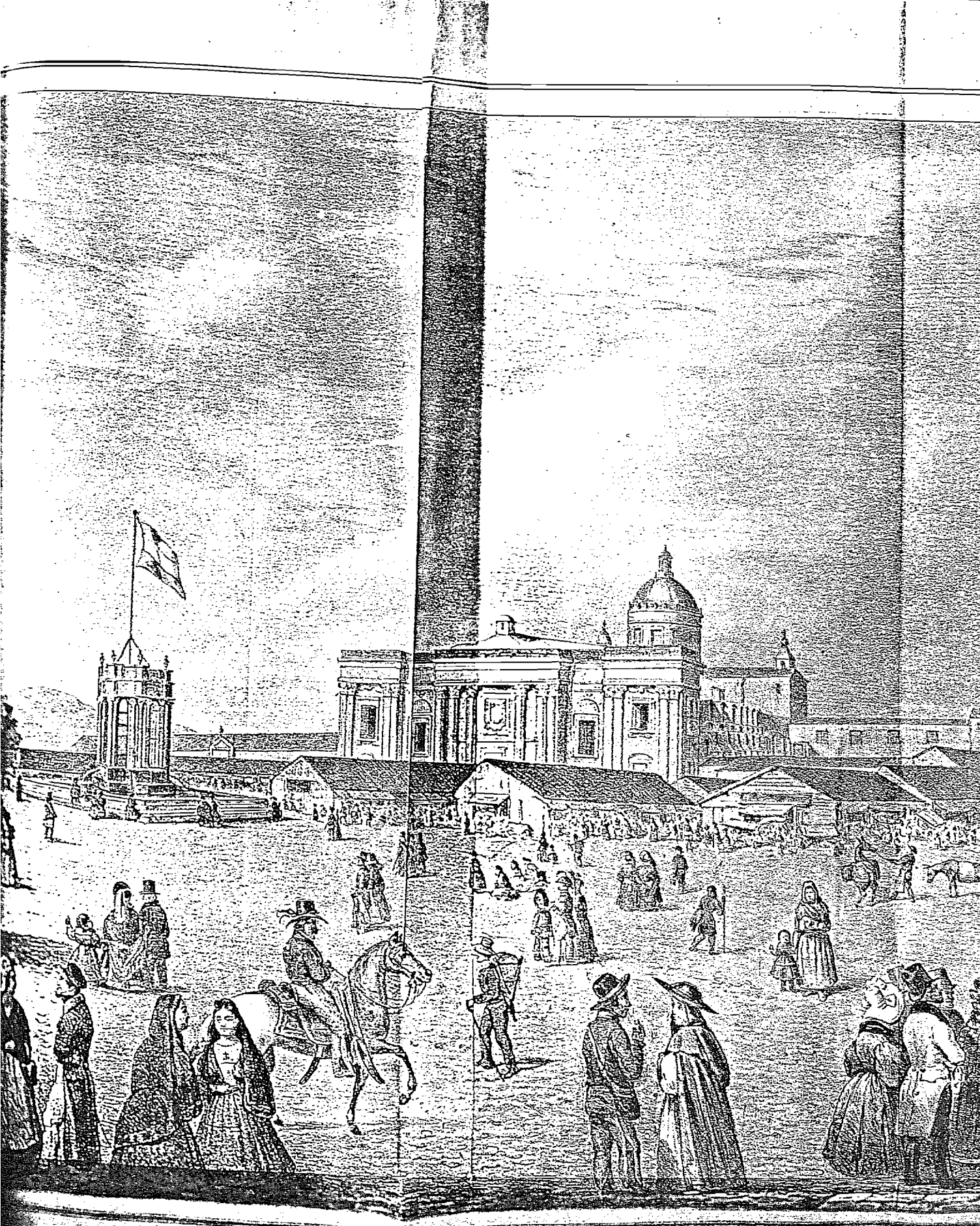
Braunschweig,

Verlag der Schulbuchhandlung.

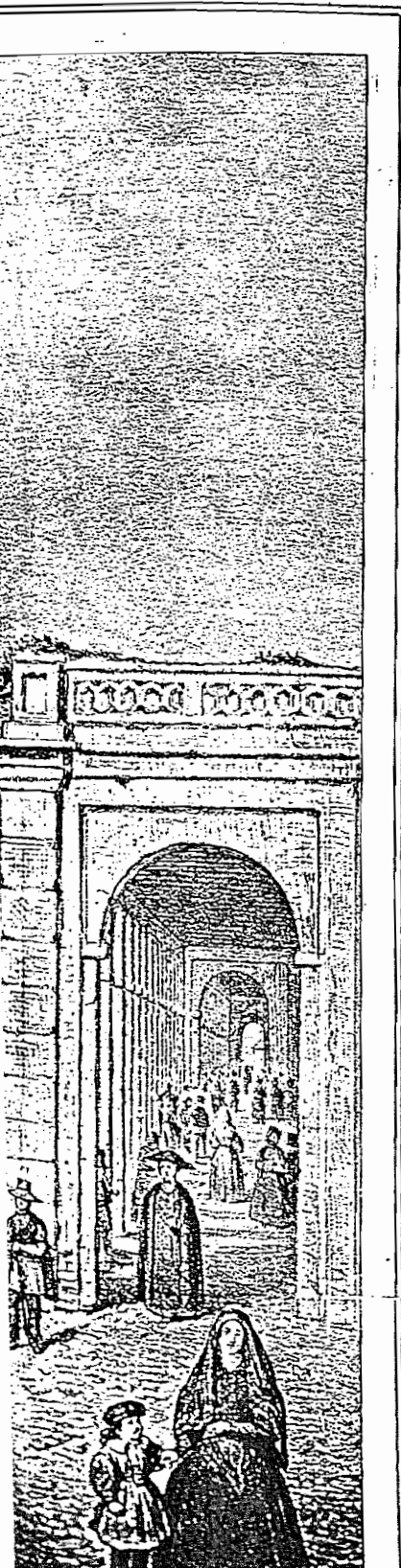
1857.



VUE DE LA NOU



VUE DE LA VILLE GÉNÉRALE PRISE EN 1848



MÉMOIRE

CONTENANT

UN APERÇU STATISTIQUE

DE L'ÉTAT DE GUATEMALA,

AINSI QUE

DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PRÉCIS SUR SON COMMERCE,

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

ET TOUT CE QUI EST RELATIF A CET ÉTAT;

INDIQUANT

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

par Overt

ACCOMPAGNÉ DE CARTES.

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

DON CARLOS ANTONIO MEANY.
Mémoire, page 20.

BRUXELLES,

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

1840.

PROYECTO

DE BASES CONSTITUCIONALES
PARA LAS PROVINCIAS UNIDAS
DEL CENTRO DE AMÉRICA,
PRESENTADO A LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL
CONSTITUYENTE

(077-0)
El congreso
Guatemala
Cuba
El Salvador
Honduras
Nicaragua

POR LA COMISION DE CONSTITUCION.

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

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

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

Nicaragua

Nov 23 1855
GRANADA Republic of Nicaragua

SIR:

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

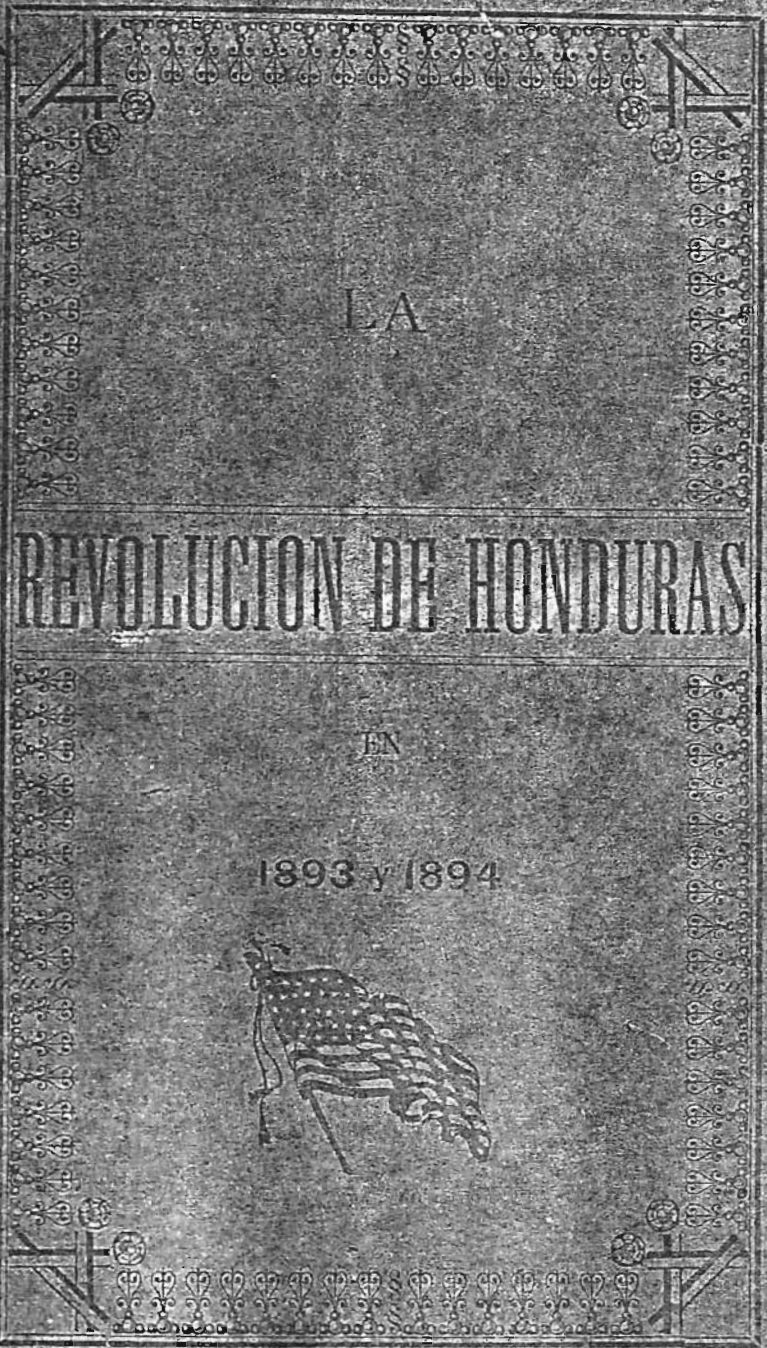
It is unnecessary at this day to enumerate in detail, the advantages possessed by colonists. They are suggested, in general terms, in the truthful and eloquent address of Wheeler, on the occasion of his official reception as American Minister, by the present Governor, in his own words:—"With a soil as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

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

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

I am, Sir, Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

J. S. Fabian
Director of Colonization



LA

REVOLUCION DE HONDURAS

EN

1893 y 1894



455

IDEARIO SANDINISTA

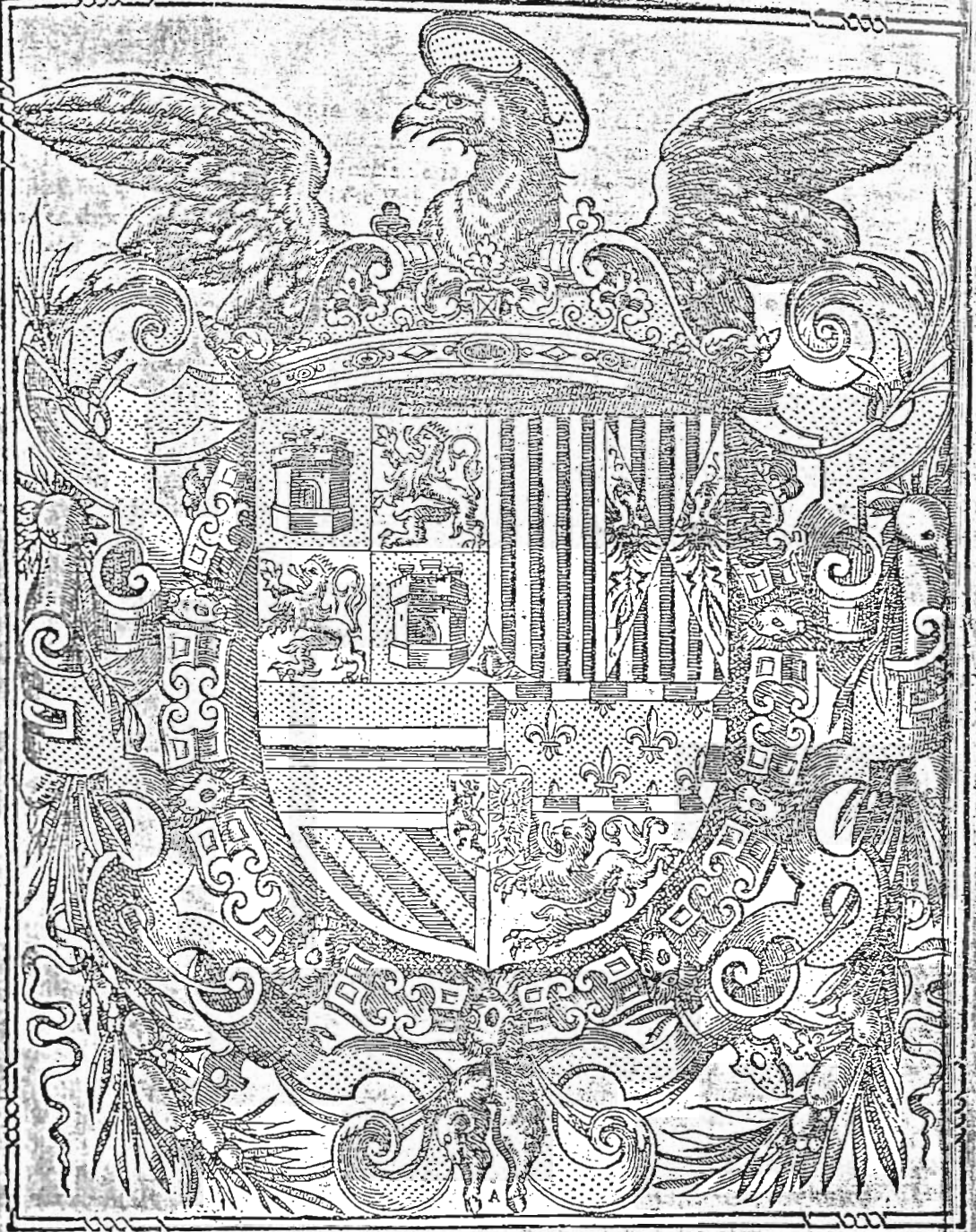
JOSE BENTTO ESCOBAR PEREZ



Case 15

Sudam

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



PRIMERA, Y SEGUNDA PARTE, DE LA HISTORIA

DEL PERU, QUE SE MANDO ESCRE-
uir, à Diego Fernandez, vezino dela ciudad de Palencia. Cõtiene la pri-
mera, lo succedido en la Nueva España y en el Peru, sobre la execu-
cion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el
Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces.

LA SEGUNDA, CONTIENE, LA TYRANNIA Y AL-
çamiento de los Contreras, y don Sebastia de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernádez Giron:
con otros muchos acaescimientos y successos. Dirigido à la. R. M. del Rey
DON PHILIPPE nuestro Señor.

Con Preuilegio Real de Castilla, y Aragon, y de las Indias,

Se Fue impresso en Seuilla en Casa de Hernand. diaz

en la calle de la Sierpe. Año de 1571

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

Bought on the Public
and International Affairs Fund



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

Pub. Feb. 21. 1765. by Richard Phillips. 6. New Bridge Street.

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

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

Skinner, for

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
PERU:

COMPRISING ITS

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

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

&c. &c.

THE WHOLE DRAWN FROM

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

AND

EMBELLISHED BY TWENTY ENGRAVINGS OF COSTUMES; &c.

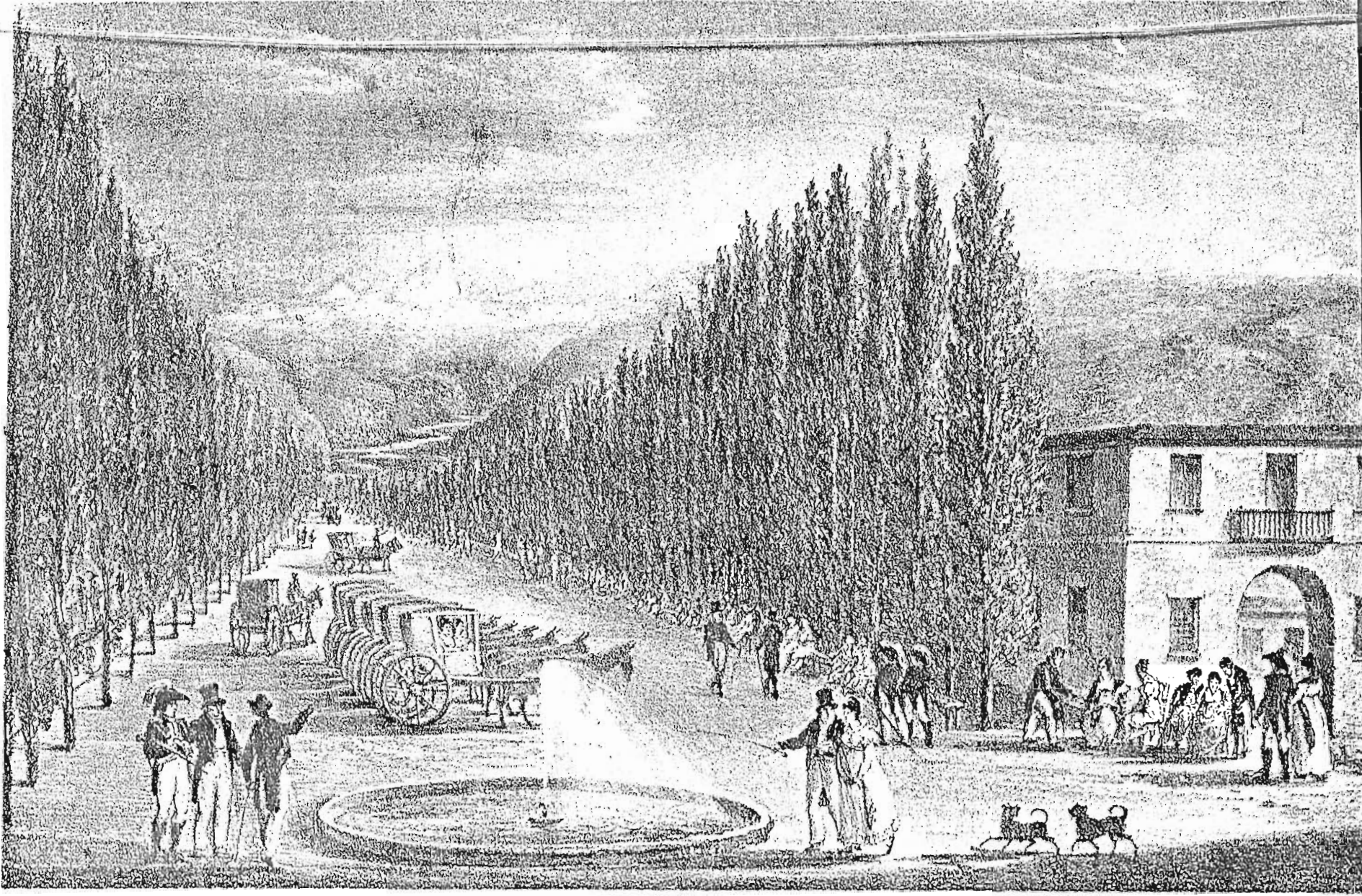
LONDON:

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

1805.

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

The gift of Norman Armour '09
and Mrs. Armour



Sketched from a Picture by P. S. Or Stone by A. Colie

TAMAR, OR PUBLIC WALK.

Printed by Rowley & Foy

TO CHILE,

MENDOZA AND ARRIVAL AT SANTIAGO.

From the walk to a tertulia or evening party, we shall be entertained with a mixture of old Spanish with modern manners. The women, whose persons do not detract in the least from the comeliness shown at a distance, will sit down in a reserved position to cheerfulness, expecting a marked attention to be paid to them, rather than in conversing with, them; they will be pleased and to laugh at what is said. Some men will be seen to smoke a cigarita, and talk on politics, whose topics are more than Lima, Buenos-ayres, and Chiloe; beyond these they know about as much as Tibet and Japan are to us. A frigate or a ship of war, seen off the coast, or a large cargo vessel, will contribute to enlarge the topic, which is besides the subject of surmises, and unfounded news, now dismissed as idle talk. The event, keeping back, is sporting with the foresight and strength of imagination at the expense of animal spirits, and a dance begin; sometimes a minuet, indifferently danced, only what I have already described as in some parts of the continent, most gracefully acted: a burst of loud music will be heard from the Chileno ladies, at the awkward and too stiff for the airiness and pliancy required. This is followed after it again the dance. At about ten o'clock the refreshment, all that I ever got or saw distributed, was coffee, and these only once: it is very justly expected that the evening will be spent for the sake and pleasure of it, and not for eating and drinking. Long chapter with Plate XIII. which represents a hospitable family of Santiago.

TAMMAMAR, OR PUBLIC WALK.

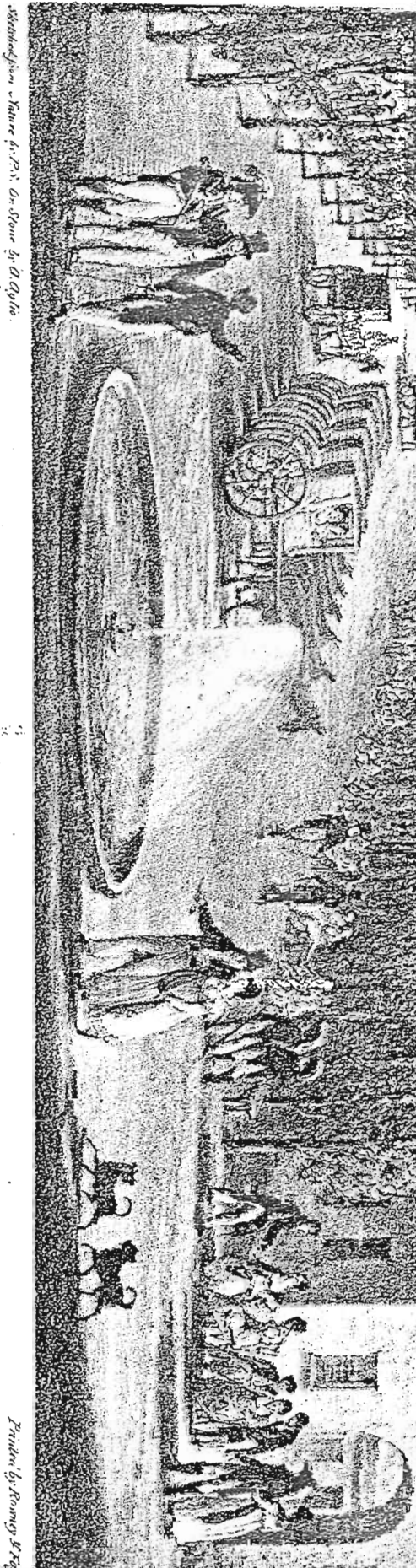


Illustration from the book 'The South Sea Islands' by G. S. S. S.

Printed by R. S. S. S.

TRAVELS INTO CHILE,

OVER THE ANDES,

IN THE YEARS 1820 AND 1821,

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

Illustrated with Thirty Plates:

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

BY PETER SCHMIDTMEYER.

London:

PRINTED BY S. M'DOWALL, 95, LEADENHALL STREET;

FOR THE AUTHOR;

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

Paternoster Row.

1824.

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

CARLOS CASTANEDA

THE EAGLE'S GIFT



Case 16

ALARCON, SPAIN - 1549-1555

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

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

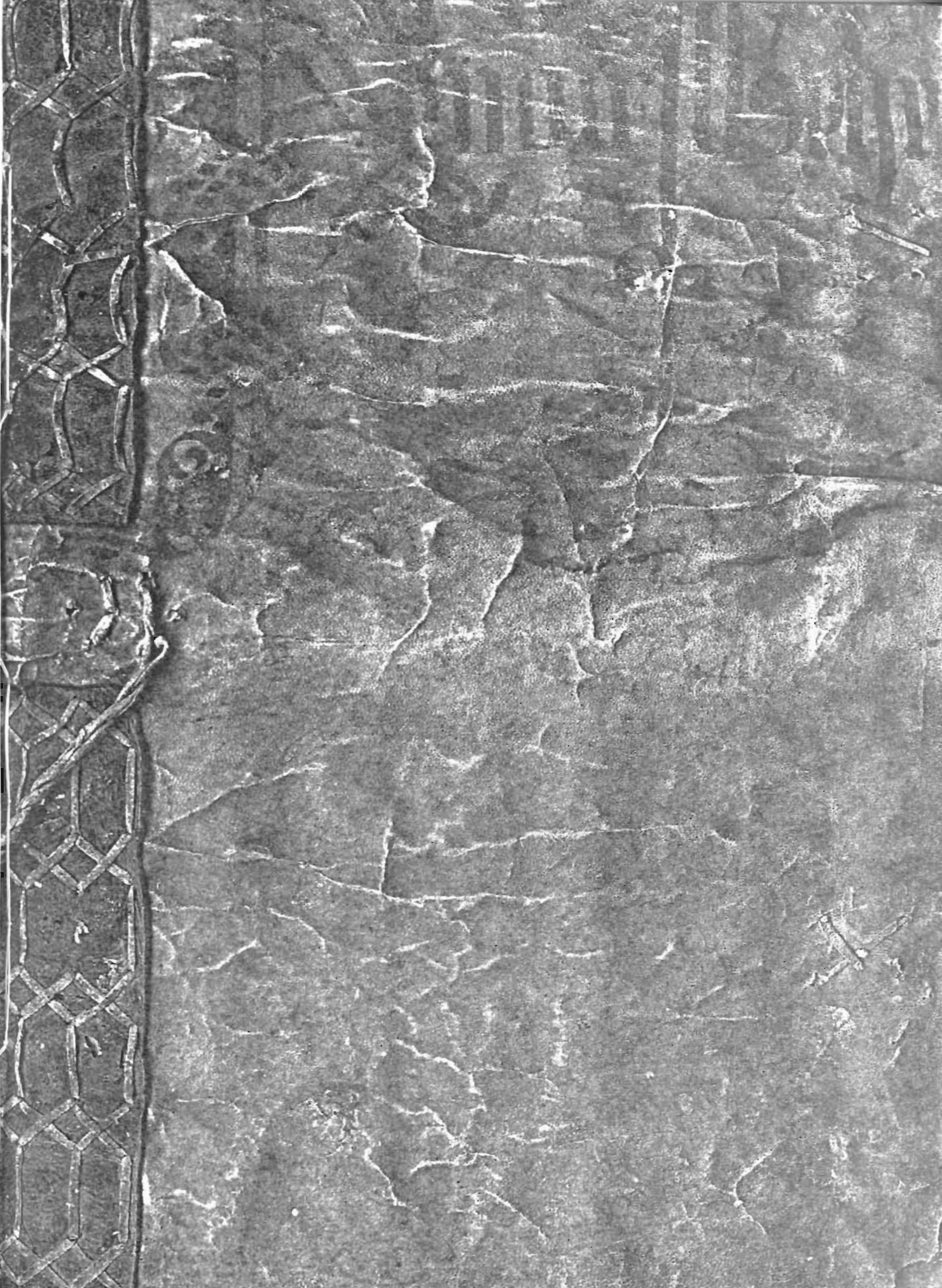
Consejo Just. Al. s. cavalleros. Jueces. oficiales. hombres b. s. y de
mi villa. de alarcon. Dn. Vn. carta, y ayva. la prou. de celoso ff.
hasta. San. Miguel. e holgado. que ayva. todos venido. en dho. cobro
de p. y para q. se consue. esta. horden. es neccsa. q. pongais. cuenta
con em. biarme. la lista. y recaudos. necesarios. a tpo. en lo del p. lto
q. se mueue. Sin auersi. podido. es usar. sobre el meter. El pa. de la villa
pues. no. es justo. que la opim. de. prou. baste. q. sea. forzoso. ser
q. se defienda. la possession. (y asi. conuene. q. pongais. Recaudos de
vra. parte. en ello. para. proueer. lo con consejo. de ceter. y de la. m. a. on
lo que fuere. neccario. que sobre ello. se es. que coniste. y grande. de
castañeda / En lo de mas. que en v. carta. de p. no ay. q. Responder. lo
Sino. que todo. lo q. ouiere. lugar. mirar. por. vosotros. y. fauore. de p. de
hara. como. p. buenos. Vassallos. y tan. honrada. gente. por
m. falta. de salud. Va. esta. y la prou. firmada. de la. m. a. g. q. uare
mo. s. vras. personas. de. Salt. Nuy. a. cen. 1556. co

[Handwritten signature]

[Faint handwritten text and scribbles at the top of the page, including a circled signature or name.]

[A block of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or a series of entries, with some words underlined.]

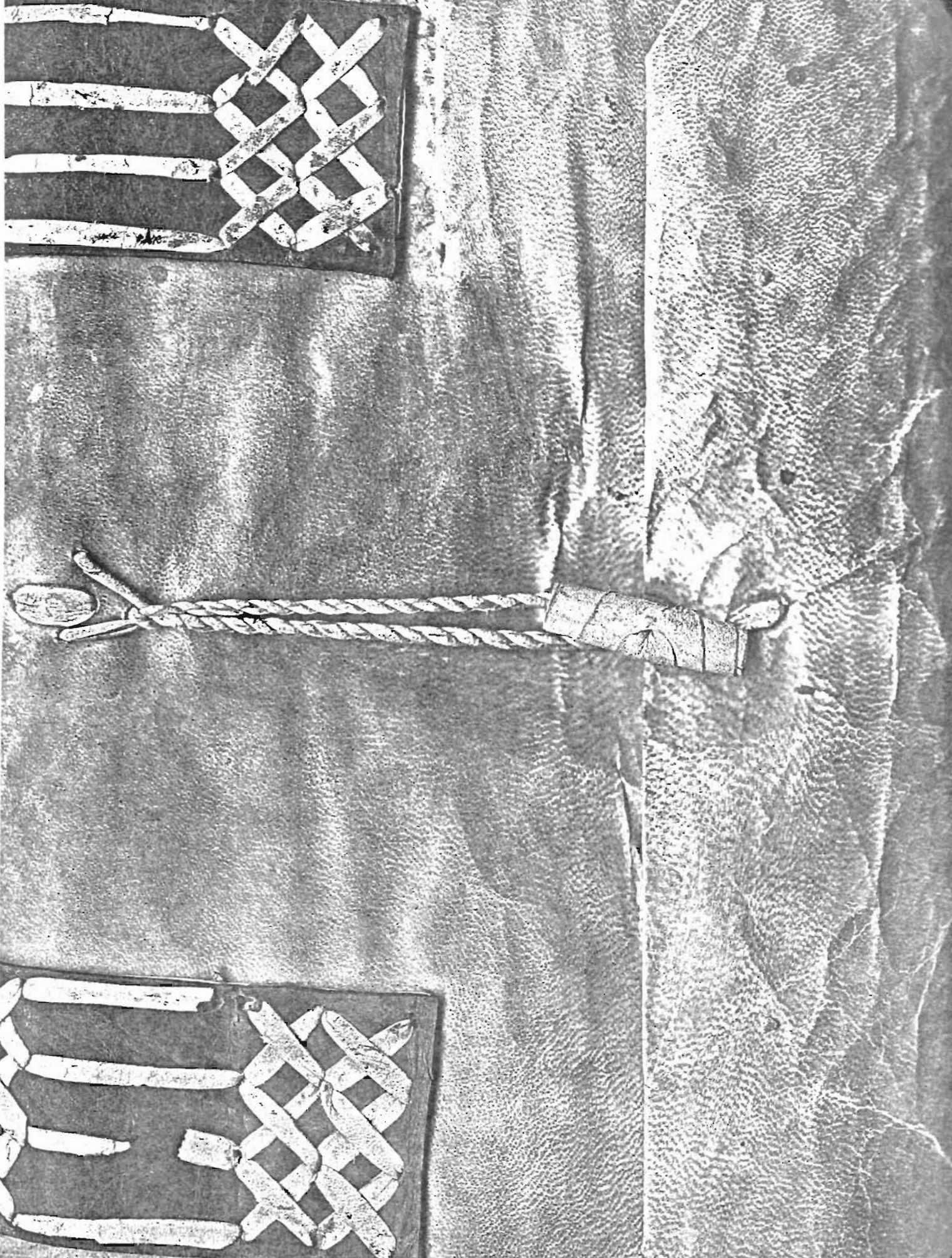
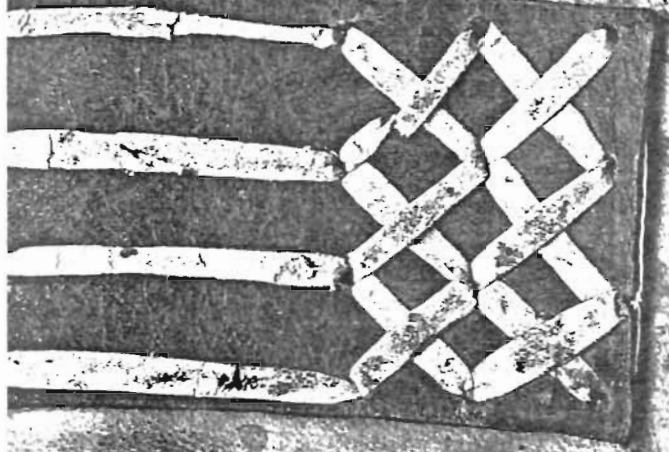
[A large block of handwritten text, possibly a letter or a detailed account, with several lines of text and some underlining.]



CHARLES CARROLL MARDEN COLLECTION OF SPANISH MANUSCRIPTS

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

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



BURGOS, SPAIN - 1554

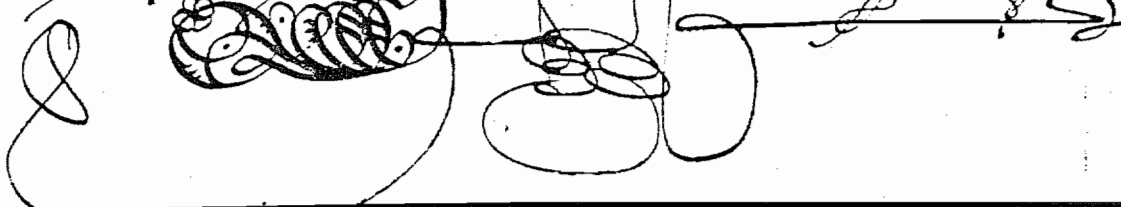
Under Ferdinand and Isabella and their heirs, Spain's legal system developed rapidly. Record-keeping became increasingly important, and notaries-public were essential participants in the system of government. In addition to making official copies of governmental decrees, the notaries recorded contracts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

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

en la paga dello q̄ dicho es. E para q̄ podáis gastar e reparo
de los d̄hos bienes lo que fuere necesario y en seguimieto
de qualesquier pleitos e hazer por ello y en ello todas las
costas e gastos q̄ os pareciere. Lo qual todo aurẽmos
por firme e valedero sin pedirnos otra quẽta ni razõ mas
dello que nos dieredes simplemẽte, ni poderos imputar
culpa ni descuydo v̄io, ni delas personas a quie lo e come
daredes, porq̄ desde ahora os remitimos toda negligẽ
cia e descuido por grãde o grandissimo q̄ sea, y d̄ todo
os sacaremos a paz y a saluo y sin daño. E para todo lo
que d̄ho es / os cedemos todas n̄ras acciones e derechos
e / os ponemos en n̄ro lugar e os hazemos procurado
res en causa v̄ia propria, e cõ libre e general admini
straciõ, e segun q̄ puede y deve valer paraq̄ aya cõpli
do efecto todo lo arriba d̄ho y lo a ello anexo y cõcer
niẽte e dello dependiẽte assi en juyzio como fuera del
y si necessario es relevaciõ relevamos a vos e a v̄ios lo
stitutos de toda carga de satisfaciõ so las clausulas di
chas juicio fisci judicati solui. E prometemos dello a
uer assi por rato e valedero e no lo cõtradezir en ningũ
tiẽpo so la d̄ha obligaciõ delas d̄has n̄ras personas,
y bienes q̄ para ello obligamos so la d̄ha mãcomunidad
y renüciaciones de leyes. E otrosi nõs obligamos de
os dar todos otros qualesquier recados e poderes y
obligaciones para execuciõ e cõplimiento dello sobre
d̄ho e mayor seguridad v̄ia cada e quãdo y segun e
como nos lo pidieredes. E por esta carta pedimos y ro
gamos a todas e qualesquier justicias de los reynos e

señorios de su magestad e de otras qualesquier partes que
sean a cuya jurisdiccion nos sometemos para q̄ nos lo hagan
guardar e cūplir bien e a tā cumplidamēte como si a ello e-
stuviessemōs cōdenados por sentēcia definitiva de juez cō-
petente passada en cosa juzgada cōtra la qual ningū remedio
ni recurso huviesse sobre q̄ renūciamos nro proprio fuero
e jurisdiccion e domicilio e la ley si cōuenerit de iurisditi-
one omniū iudiciū. E todas ferias e dias feriados e de
mercados e todas excepciones e remedios de derecho q̄
para lo cōtradesir ahoza o adelāte tēgamos o podamos te-
ner. E yo la dha Ana de malucda renūció las leyes de los
senatus cōsultus, Ucliano e del emperador Justiniano e
las autēticas, siue à me et sic à muliere e leyes de partida
y de tozo e la ley Julia de fundo dotali, e todas otras q̄-
lesquier leyes q̄ hablan en fauor de las mugeres de q̄ fuy
auisada e certificada por el presente escriuano, y especial-
mēte de aq̄llas q̄ disponē que la muger no se pueda obli-
gar por fiadoza de otro, ni obligarse cō su marido de ma-
comū, sino por cosas q̄ se cōuertā en su utilidad y pro-
uecho e siendo tales q̄ el marido no era obligado a dar
las e q̄ no pueda agenaar ni cōsentir la agenaciō ni obli-
gaciō de sus bienes dotales, ni arras ni parafernales, ni
renūciar la hipoteca q̄ por ellos tiene, y si lo hiziere q̄
sca ninguno porq̄ no embargate todo lo suso dicho e
otra qualquier cosa de q̄ me pudiesse ayudar quiero q̄
dar obligada e me obligo segū dho es. y especialmēte
nos todos los suso dhos renūciamos las leyes e dere-
chos que dizen que general renūciaciō de leyes fecha

1592



MADRID, SPAIN - 1637

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

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

de los dchos Reynos, no dan
y conceden para unida
Atercio Quinto de los dchos
Mes de la qual quier suya
de uno hasta en aquello que mor
Dare el dicho tercio Quinto
de los dchos Reynos, no dan
ciones que quedaren al fpo de
Miguel Nuñez y por unida
de Madrid facultad Real
que asi tenemos de mi Mag.
de Madrid fecha en esta villa de Madrid
quatro de Julio de laño de mill
seiscientos y veinte. Firmada
de mi mano Diego de
Cada de Thomas de angulo su
Secretario. el teniente de la qual
de Aterramiento de la dcha
Cada de Miguel Nuñez que lo
de por en esta villa de Madrid
A diez y nueve dias de mes
de Mayo de laño de mill

Ariscientos Dozinte Docho
Antepedro de alar scriu.
+ De su Magestad, elihenordetoas
Lo qual es como se sigue.

Facultad

DON Felipe por la
Gracia de Dios Rey de castilla de
Leon de aragon de las dnas sillas
de Hierusalem de portugal de
Navarra de granada de tole
do de balencia de palicia de
Mallorca de ceruela de cerde
ña de cordoba de corcega de
Muciade jaen de isralzanes
de algezira de sibilta de las
Islas de canaria de las Indias
Orientales Occidentales Islas
de tierra firme del Mar oceano
duque de Austria duque
de Borgonia de brabant de
Milan conde de bspuz de
Flandes de ros de barcelona

BELALCAZAR, SPAIN - 1577

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

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

De derecho e vias executivas como Delantia de mienda
Ansitenz quazda cun dize pagar como si fue sentenciada
de vez con detente do nos consentidas dasada en
cosa juzgada sobre lo qual renunciamos qualesquier
fueros y derechos asi eno enezacomo enes de qual
laley y neplade derecho que dize que genera renuncia
non vala e testimonio de lo qual otorgamos la presente
carta de poderanie el dres entrescilla dno y
yusoscritos que fue fha e otorgada en eaholugar de matale
breras jurisdiccion de la habieca ultima dia de octubre de
mill e quinientos e setenta e siete años siendo testigos Juan de
vega y perosanchez vecinos de eaholugar y pedro herbas mo
y oral de don naambrosia e los fumaron de sus nonbres juan crespo
francisco ruiiz francisco ruiiz blasco lauro dno ante mi Juan
de nuellas escriuano de su ma e y de eaholugar que
a todos los usos dho fue presente y doy de eaque conosco a los otorg
dozende fize aqui es temeroso e tal e testimonio de
vegas Juan de nuellas e scriuano

de virtud de los quales dhos poderes que de sus dhan yncorpo
rados de el dho martin pasqual e los dhos nonbres de los dhos juan calvo
e Juan guerra y franc ruiiz mayor y franc ruiiz su hijo otorga y conoze que
fize e enmiarrendados por via de arrendamiento de dno
los dhos mis partes los dhos tres e dnos de veia de suso contenti dno
de clarados por el dicho tem dno de este y nveina de roha stame
guado e lmes de abuce de eaholugar de veia de setenta e ocho ven
e l dho precio de setenta e vn maravedis y medio casado de
la de veia mas o menos como dno e que e tenello arrendado de
e l dicho arrendamiento de eaholugar que miseno y con la dha
condiciones e sigun que de suso contiene y lo recibo de vos e
dho arrendamiento y obligo a los dichos mis partes juntamente
de mancomun y a voz de uno e cada uno por si y por el todo e

BURGOS, SPAIN - 1550

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

Contio de censo perpetuo
para el señor alonso de polanco
vezino de burgos sobre los
magistrados concejo Justicia e
Regidores de la ciudad de bur-
gos a quantia de

Año de Agosto
de 1550

Vil: ms

Casa de la Maria

De let a

Dejo de memoria lo que fundo Alonso
de Polanco vezino de burgos en el con-
cejo de la fundacion de su Mayorazgo
a hijo con facultad Real y elabro de su
testamento que por ante a viene de la torre
Escoribano de fue el numero desta escritura
de Burgos

En quebeden somela en los
Escoribano de fue el numero desta escritura
de Burgos

TOLEDO SPAIN - 1482

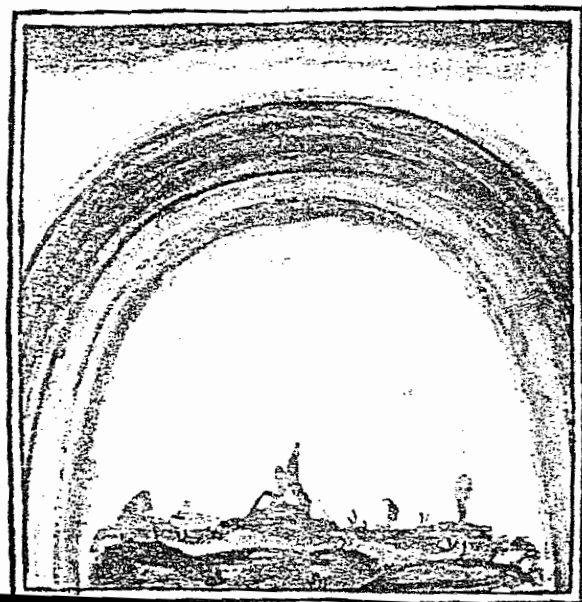
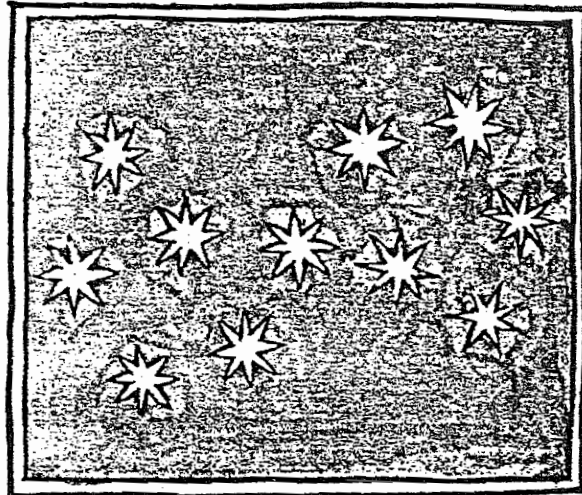
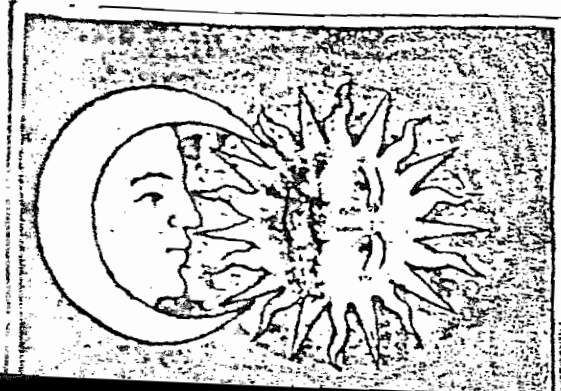
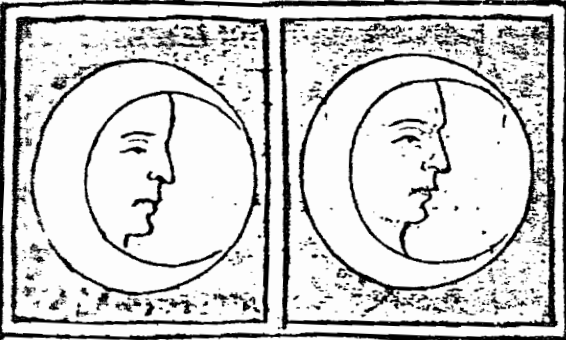
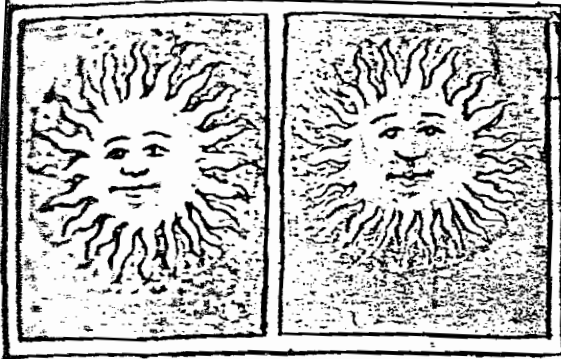
A decree issued by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella during the period when they were consolidating their reign over Castile. It was addressed to the town council of Alarcon, and concerned the town's right to collect sheep tolls on the migratory herds.

Case 17

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

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

The gift of Mrs. Christian Aall



A LA IZQUIERDA

El Sol

La Luna

El conejo de la Luna

El Sol y la Luna

A LA DERECHA

Las estrellas

Los vientos

El arco del cielo

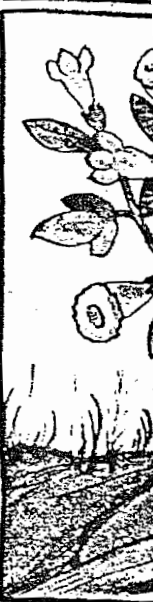
n y tañíanle flautas, y delante
ochtecómatl, llena de vino, con
 Y aquellos eran viejos y viejas
 an vino de aquella tinaja por
 , estando en lugar de la pelea.
 dose, bebiendo vino. Y el vino
 to echaban vino en la tinaja.
 del dios Izquitécatl, y también
 no nuevo, que se llama *huiztli*.
 Y no solamente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

NAS PRÓSPERAS, ERENTES

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

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

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



SAHAGÚN
Historia general
de las cosas
de Nueva
España
II

SAHAGÚN
Historia general
de las cosas
de Nueva
España
I

Case 18

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

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

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

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

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

CRIADORES QUE HAN DEJADO DE SERLO.

- Alconchel... D. Juan Gata.
- Almendra- } D. Antonio de Vargas.
- lejo }
- Azuaga..... } D. Antonio Ponce de Leon.
- } D. José Antonio Ortiz.
- } D. José Eustaquio Ponce de Leon.
- } D. Juan Montero de Espinosa.
- } D. Agapito García Romero.
- } D. Antonio Monsalve.
- } D.ª Catalina Barroso.
- } D. Francisco Vargas.
- } D. Francisco Mansio.
- } D. Juan García Pelayo.
- Badajoz..... } D. Lucas Figueroa.
- } D.ª Magdalena Regalado.
- } D. Manuel Sarró.
- } D. Nicolás Coronado.
- } D. Santos del Muñoa.
- } D.ª Teresa Figueroa.

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Badajoz

- D. Vicente Orduño.
- D. Manuel Figueroa.

Barcarrota.

- D. Manuel Albarado.
- D. Manuel María Liaño.

Burguillos.

- D. Martin Santamaria.

Cabeza de Vaca.....

- D. Juan Diaz Seco.
- D. Santiago Borrallo.
- D. Vicente Vinagre.

Campanario.....

- D. Manuel Fernandez.
- D. Mariano Gomez Bravo.
- D. Mariano Fernandez Arévalo.

Castuera

- D. Manuel García Gordón
- D. Manuel y D. Pedro Ayala.
- D. Diego Carrasco.
- D. Eusebio Peralta.
- D. José de Mera y Carrasco.

D. Benito...

- D. Patricio Campos.
- D. Santiago Carrasco.
- Viuda de D. Ramon Fernandez.

OR

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LIBRO

DE LOS HIERROS Ó MÀRCAS

QUE USAN LOS CRIADORES

PARA SUS GANADOS CABALLARES,

RECTIFICADOS POR FIN DEL AÑO DE 1859.

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

POR

EL EXÉMO. SR. D. JUAN ZABALA,

DIRECTOR GENERAL DE CABALLERIA.

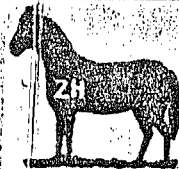
El libro contiene el catálogo de los caballos que en
el mes de agosto de 1859 se presentaron en el
paseo de San Carlos, y en el de San Juan de los
Reyes, y en el de San Juan de los Baños, y en el
de San Juan de los Baños, y en el de San Juan de los Baños.



CÓRDOBA.—1860.

IMPRESA Y LIBRERÍA DE D. RAFAEL ARROYO,

calle Ambrosio de Morales, núm. 8.



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

C. B. L. S.

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

Add. B. L. S.



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

Add. H. B. L. S.

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

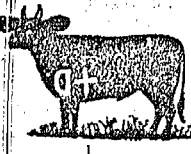
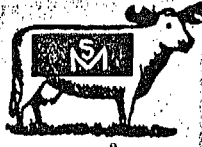
C. B. R. S.



1—SPELMAN BROS., Ekalaika, Mont. Range, Beaver and O'Fallon Crs. 100 horses.

Add. H. B. R. T.

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



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

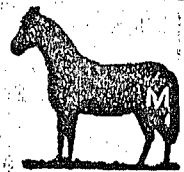
2—S. D. CLOSE, Thermopolls, Wyo. Range, Bighorn R. 200 horses.



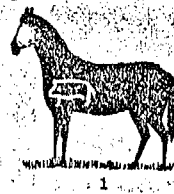
1—JAMES C. BROOKS, Glendive, Mont. Range, 13-Mile Cr. 75 horses.

C. B. L. II.

2—J. H. CHARTERS, Grassrange, Mont. Range, McDonald, Flatwillow and Fords Crs. 150 horses.



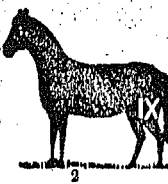
MRS. L. E. CRAWFORD, Glendive, Mont. Range, Cottonwood and Boxelder Crs. and Yellowstone R.



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

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

Add. B. R. J.



1—GEORGE K. BAKER, Burlington, Wyo. Range, Gray Bull R. 20 horses.

Add. H. E. S. R. H

2—O. J. ADAMS, Folsom, S. D. Range, Spring Cr. 25 cattle.



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



1—LEW H. DAVIS, Poplar Mont. Range, Red Water Cr., Dawson Co. C. B. L. S.

2—HALBERT BROS., Halbert, Mont. Add. B. and H. B. L. S.



J. T. CAROLAN, Forsyth, Mont. Range, West Armells and Reservation Crs. 225 cattle.



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

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

H. B. F. U. M.



LITTLE GEM
BRAND
BOOK

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SA	∞	Serafin Aragon, Villanueva, L.H.C. L.H.H.	X	∞	Deciderio Barela, Truchas, L.H.C. L.H.H.
SA	∞	S. A. Hill, Lordsburg, R.H.C. R.H.H.	S	∞	Toribio Salas, Anton Chico, L.H.C. L.H.H.
A	∞	Hilario Romero, Teolote, L.H.C.	X	∞	R. O. Boss, Stains Pass, L.H.C. L.H.H.
SAB	∞	Severo A. Baez, Secorro, L.S.R.C. L.H.H.	X	∞	Luis Sanchez, Hatch, L.H.C. L.S.H.
A	∞	J. J. Aragon, Monticello, L.H.H.	SA	∞	Solomon Anaya, Paraje, L.S.C. L.H.H.
A	∞	Santiago Bled, Rosa, L.H.C. L.H.H.	X	∞	Alcario Valdez, Ocate, L.H.C. L.S.H.
Y	∞	Antonio Benabides, Palerosa, L.J.H.C.	SAY	∞	J. F. Draper, Midland, Texas, L.S.R.H.C.
AB	∞	Antonio Benabides, Palerosa, L.J.H.C.	SAM	∞	Samuel G. Beard, Richardson, L.S.R.H.C. L.H.H.
X	∞	Juan Injan, Cleveland, L.H.C. L.H.H.	SAM	∞	Dr. S. M. Strong, Santa Rita, L.S.R.C. L.H.H.
SAP	∞	Jose A. Dominguez, Teel, L.H.C. L.H.H.	AM	∞	Anastacio Marquez, Elbo, L.H.C. L.H.H.
SAE	∞	Leon Samots, El Paso, Texas, L.S.R.H.C.	SAM	∞	San Lazaro, Lakewood, L.H.C.

323

BRAND BOOK

OF THE

Territory of New Mexico

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

ISSUED BY THE

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD
OF NEW MEXICO

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

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

Q U I

P H I

L I P

P E S T

C U N D



CO * N

P H

L I P

P E S E

C V N D



22

DOLGRADOS

Rey de castilla de leon de aragon de
las dos sibilias de jerusalen de
portugal de nauarra de granada de toledo
de balencia de galicia de mallorca de se
villa de cerdeña de cordoua de corcega de
murcia de jaen de los algarbes de al
gecira de gibraltar de las yslas de cana
ria de las yndias orientales y occiden
tales yslas y tierra firme del mar oceano
archiduque de austria duque de borgo
ña y de brauante de milan Conde de
abs purg. de flandes de tirol y de barce
lona Senor de bizcaya y de molina y de

AL NUESTRO

Justicia mayor e alos del nuestro
consejo presidentes. E oydores
de las nuestras audiencias alcaldes
alguaziles de la nuestra casa corte y
chancillerias y a todos los concejos
conregidores a sistentes gouernadores
Ejuzes de Residencias y a sus lugares
tenientes en los dichos officios alcal
des mayores E ordinarios merinos. V
otros Juezes E Justicias quales quier
ansi de la ciudad de victoria y lugar de
antecana y merindad de badayoz. como
de todas las otras ciudades villas y lu
gares de los nuestros Reynos y señorio
y a qualquier o quales quier que coze
Recaudan y empadronan y au y ouiere
de cozer Recaudar y empadronar en

22

22

22

Antonio de Higuera
Cada a Pedimento de
Juan de Chaves a 13
de Septiembre de 1752 ~ ~ ~

hieron presentados ante los dichos nue-
tros alcaides y notario de los hijosdalgo
ciertos memoriales de testigos y fue dho
y alegado que eran viejos y en fermos y
de tal manera y impedidos que no pue-
den ir ni ser traydos personalmente a la
dicha nuestra audiencia ante ellos a de-
bir sus dichos supliconos que le pro ve-
yeramos de un nuestro escriuano rece-
utor de la dicha nuestra audiencia que
les fuera a recibir sus dichos lo qual
todo ouisto por los dichos nuestros alca-
ides y notario y cierta yn formacion que
sobrellos y impedimentos de los dichos
testigos presento ouieron por y mpe di-
tos a algunos de los testigos en los dhos
memoriales contenidos y dieron y li-
braron nuestra carta de receutoria ori-
ginal a Aparicio Lopez nuestro escriua-
no receutor de la dicha nuestra audienci-
a con la qual parece que el dho Aparicio
Lopez fue requerido y en su cumplimiento
fue a las partes y lugares donde los
dichos testigos buian y morauane por
ante las Justicias de ellos les tomo e re-
cibio juramento en forma de derecho y sus
dichos y diposiciones e la prouanza que
sobrello passo y se hizo firmada y signa-
da del dicho nuestro receutor fue tra-
yda e presentada en el proceso del dicho
pleyto y parece que dentro del dicho ter-
mino de prouanza por el dicho nuestro fis-
cal ni por parte del dicho concejo no fue
fecha prouanza ninguna y lo que pare-

ce que dixerony dipulicieron algunos de
los testigos que la parte del dicho die-
go calco presento antel dicho nuestro
escrivano e centoz en sus dichos E
dipuliciones uno en pos de otro es es-
to que se sigue.



CATALINAGON:

3alez biuda muger que
fue de alon locanos di-
fuinto Vezma del dicho
lugar de Zurita peche-
ra que dixo ser en vir-
tud del juramento que
fizo dixo que era de he-
dad de mas de noventa años y que no
era parienta de ninguna de las partes
ni le tocaron ninguna de las demas pre-
guntas generales de la ley que le fue-
ron fechas y que de se ana que venie-
ra a este pleyto la parte que toiera jus-
ticia y dixo esta testigo al dicho Die-
go calco que li figava des de que el su o-
dicho fue de edad de ser conosci-
do por
vista y hablax con versacion que con-
clavia tenido y tema e que lo cono-
cio niño y mozo en casa de alon locas-
co su padre y lo conocio des pues
Casado y biuir y morar en el dicho lu-
gar de Zurita de mas de ve y nte años
a esta parte con casa poblada y bienes
y hacienda de por sí y que no cono-
cia a nuestro fiscal y que cono-
cia al con-
cejo justicia e regimiento del dicho
lugar de Zurita y que conocio a al olo

Case 19

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

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

The Grenville Kane Collection

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

Inuenitur: tantumq; lignum aloes. tantum Scruorum hūdo
 latronū. quātū eoz maieſtas voluerit erigere ſcē reubarbarꝝ & alia
 aromatu genera q̄ h̄ quos ſ dicta arce relig ſā fuerit atq; ſuētū
 ros exiſtimo q̄nquidē ego nullibi magis ſū mozarꝝ niſi quātū me
 coegerūt vētī: p̄crāq; in villa Maatiuitatis dñi arcē cōdere & tuta oſa
 eſſe p̄uīdī Que & ſi maxima & iandīta ſūt: multo tñ maſora forēt
 ſi naues mihi vt ratio erigit ſubueniſſēt. Uex multū ac mirabile
 hoc: nec n̄ ſis meritis correſpōdēs: ſed ſanctę Chriſtiane fidei n̄o
 niq; Regū pietati ac religioni: q̄a quod humanꝝ cōſeq nō poterat
 ſtellectus: id humanis cōceſſit diuinus. Solet et deꝝ ſernos ſuos
 quoz ſua p̄cepta diſiūgūt & ſi impoſſibilibꝝ exaudire. vt nobis ſi p̄ſē
 tia cōtigit: qui ea cōſecuti ſumꝝ que hactenꝝ mortaliū vires mihi
 me attigerāt: n̄ ſi h̄z ſſulaz quiſpiā aliquid ſcripſerūt aut locuti
 ſūt: oīs per ābages & cōiecturas: nēo ſe eas vidīſſe aſſerit vnde p̄pe
 videbat fabula. Igit̄ Rex & Regina p̄incepsq; ac eoz regna fell
 ciſſima cuncteq; alie Chriſtianoꝝ puincie Saluatori dño n̄o Je
 ſu Chriſto agamꝝ gr̄as: qui t̄ra nos victoria muncieq; donauit:
 celebrē p̄celliones peragāt ſolemnia ſacra. feſtaq; frōdeq; velēt
 delubra exultet Chriſtus in terris quādamodum in celis exultat:
 quom tot plōrū p̄ditas ante hac aſas ſaluatū iriſpūdet: Letemur
 et nos: cū p̄pter exaltationē n̄re fidei: tum propter rez temporalīū
 incrementa: quoz nō ſolū Hiſpania ſed vniuerſa Chriſtianitas eſt
 futura particeps. Hec vt geſta ſunt ſic breuiter enarrata. Vale.
 Uliſ bone pridie idus Martij.

Chriſtoforus Colom Oceane claiſſis Inſpectus.

Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria Ep̄i Monttſpaliſij. Ad In
 victiſſimum Regem Hiſpaniarum.

Jam nulla Hiſpanis tellus addenda triumphis.
 Atq; parum tantis viribus orbis erat.
 Nunc longe eois regio deprenſa ſub vndis.
 Suctura eſt titulos Beticę magne tuos.]
 Unde reperi: i merito r̄ferenda Columbo
 Gratia: ſed ſummo eſt maior habenda deo.
 Qui vincenda parat noua regna tibiq; ſibiq;
 Teq; ſimul fortem preſtat et eſſe piūm.

Impreſſit Rome Eucharius Argenteus Anno dñi. M. cccc. xliij

Epistola Chriftofori Coloni: cui etas nostra multum debetide
Infulis Indæ supra Bangem nuper inuētis. Ad quas perquiren-
das octavo antea mēse auspiciis cre inuētissimorum fernandi
ac Hellsabet Hispaniarū Regū missus fuerat: ad Magnificū dñm
Sabielem Sanches: eorundem serenissimorum Regūni Tesau-
rariū missū: Quā generosus ac lteratus vir Leander de Cosco ab
Hispaniā idiomate in latinū cōuertit: tertio Kalēni Adaj. Ad. cccc.
xx. iij. Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno Primo.



Qioniam suscepte prouincie reiū perfectam me conse-
cutum fuisse gratū tibi fore scio: has cōstitui exarare
que te vniuersulūq; rei in hoc nostro itinere geste i-
uentq; admoneant. Tricesimo tertio die postq; Sa-
disbus discessi in mare Indiciū perueni: vbi plurimas
insulas innumeris habitatas hominibus repperi: quarum omni-
um pro felicissimo Rege nostro preconio celebrato & verillis extē-
sia contradicente nemine possessionem accepi: primq; earum di-
ui Saluatoris nomen imposui: cuius fretus auxilio tam ad hanc:
q; ad ceteras alia speruimus. Eam vero Indi Guanabanū vo-
cant. Aliarū etiā vnam quāq; nouo nomine nūcupauit. Quip-
pe aliā insulam Sancte Adarie Conceptionis: aliā fernandinam
aliā Hellsabellam: aliā Joānā. & sic de reliquis appellari iussi.
Primum in istā insulam quam dudum Joānā vocari dixi
appulimus: iuxta eius littus occidentem versus altquantulū pces-
sit: tamq; cam imaginā nullo reperto fine inueni: vt non insulā: sed
continentem Chatai prouinciam esse crediderim: nulla tñ videns
oppida municipiūq; in maritimis sita consuiū: preter aliquos vi-
cos & pceda rustica: cum quorū incolis loqui nequibā quare simul
ac nos videbant surripiebant fugam. Hinc progrediebar vltra: existi-
mans aliquā me urbem vlla sue inuenturum. Deniq; vidēs q; lō-
ge admodū pgressis nichil noui emergebat: & hinc viā nos ad sep-
tentrionem deferebat: q; ipse fugere exoptabā: terris etenim regna-
bat bauiā: ad Austrumq; erat in voto cōtēdere: nec minus ven-
ti flagitantib; succedebāt. cōstitui alios nō operiri successus: & sic
retrocedens ad portū quendā quem signaueram sum reuersus: vbi
de duos hoies ex nostris in terram missi qui inuestigarent esset ne
Rex in ea prouincia urbēue aliq; hā per tres dies ambulauerunt
Inuenerūtq; innumeros populos & habitationes paruas tamen
& absq; vllō regimine: quapropter redierunt. In terra ego tam in-
tellerā a quibusdam Indis quos ibidem susceperā quō hinc p-

nomine insule

Insula Joana

Et a arce reliqui / iam inuenisse: atq; inuētuos existi-
mo. quādoquidem ego nullibi magis sum moratus.
nisi quantū me coegerūt venti: præterq̄ in villa Na-
tiuitatis: dū arcem condere & tuta omnia esse pu-
di. Quæ & si maxima & inaudita sunt: multo tamē
maiora foret si naues mihi (vt ratio exigit) subue-
nissent. Vex multū ac mirabile hoc: nec nostris me-
ritis correspōdens: sed sanctę Christianę fidei: nos-
trorūq; Regum pietati ac religioni. quia quod hu-
manus consequi non poterat intellectus: id huma-
nis concessit diuinus. Solet enim deus seruos suos:
quiq; sua præcepta diligunt: etiā in impossibilibus
exaudire: vt nobis in præsentia contigit: qui ea cō-
secuti sumus: quę hætenus mortalium vires minime
attigerant. nam si harū Insularū quicpiā aliqui
scripserunt aut locuti sunt: omnes p̄ ambages & cō-
iecturas / nemo se eas vidisse asserit: vnde p̄pe vide-
batur fabula. Igit̄ Rex & Regina / principes / ac eo-
rum regna foelicissima: cunctaq; alię Christianorū
puincię: Saluatori domino nostro Iesu christo aga-
mus gratias: qui tāta nos victoriā munereq; dona-
uit: celebrentur processiones: peragan̄ solennia sa-
cra. festaq; fronde velentur delubra. Exultet Chris-
tus in terris: quēadmodū in cœlis exultat: cum tot
populorum perditas ante hac animas saluatum iri
p̄uidet. Letemur & nos: tum p̄pter exaltationē
nostrę fidei. tum p̄pter rerū temporalium incremē-
ta: quorū nō solū Hispania: sed vnīuersa Christia-

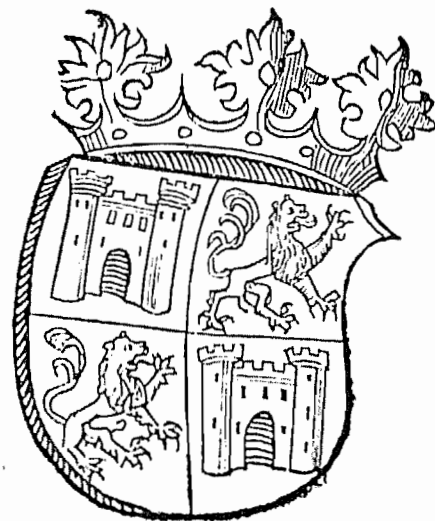
nitas est futura p̄ticeps. Hęc vt gesta sunt sic breui-
ter enarrata. Vale. Vlisbonę / pridie ydus Marcii.

Christoforus Colom̄ Oceanicę classis Præfectus.

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

Ad Inuictissimū Regem Hispaniæ.

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



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



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

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

Lent by the Scheide Library



Carta de relació eñbiada a su. S. majestad del eñpa-
dor nño señor por el capitã general dela nueua spaña: llamado fernão coz
tes. En la qñ haze relació dlas tierras y prouicias sin cuẽto qñ hã descubierto
nucuanẽte en el yucata del año de. xix. a esta pte: y ha sometido ala corona
real de su. S. A. En especial haze relació de vna grãdissima prouicia muy
rica llamada Culua: eñla qñ ay muy grãdes ciudades y de maravillosos edi-
ficio: y de grãdes tratos y riqzas. Entre las qñes ay vna mas maravillosa
y rica qñ todas llamada Timixtitã: qñ esta por maravillosa arte edificada so-
bre vna grãde laguna. dela qñ ciudad y prouicia es rey vn grãdissimo señor
llamado Auteecuma: dõde le acaecierõ al capitã y a los españoles españo-
las cosas de oyr. Cuenta largamẽte del grãdissimo señorio del dicho Aute-
tecuma y de sus ritos y cerimonias. y de como se sirue.

nomorum & familiarium primatum nominatum potestate relicto fuerit, precio emptū; Joanni de Campo cum ceteris permanenti assignatum. De mercibus vero quantum calis
 bis & cupri lamine, quantum canapee ac lineę tele omnis generis, quantum picis, argenti vi
 ui, luminis petrei, solimani, ad picturas auri pigmenti, coralium, & rubentium vmbellarū,
 pileorum, speculorum, calculorum vitreorum, tintinabulorum, ligularum sedilium rege
 dignorum, quantumque cum suis munitionibus machinarum inerat, quarum rerum per
 mutatione per manentes regios magistratus computatorem & thesaurarium, aromata per
 mittendas naues nostras reportanda cogerentur. Quid facturus in re tali sit Cæsar ambig
 tur, dissimulaturum ambitor ego per dies aliquot, reiterate affinitatis causa, quamuis essent
 vno partu gemelli, dum tamen esset infuriosa hanc facturā præterire impunitam, pla
 cide primum per oratores tractarum iri rem puto. Sed aliud audio futurum Regi Portuga
 lico non bene sapidura, nequisbit Cæsar etsi optauerit rem dissimulare, mercium nanq; illa
 rum domini vt iusticia fiat efflagitabunt, eam hostibus negare inhonestum est, quanto ma
 gis propriis ditionariis. Rusnam eius regni venturā ex hisce temerariis reb; veteranos aut
 Portugaleses publicis sermonibus vaticinari, nimis enim superbe Castellanas gens
 res despiciunt, sine quorum prouentibus fame perirent, cum fuerit regnum ill
 lud exile, Castellæ quondam Comitatus, præ rabie mandunt spumas
 Castellani, vellentq; vt reducendi regnum illud ad Castellę co
 ronam Cæsar niteretur: Rex Philippus Cæsaris genitor
 se facturum aliquando & cogitauit & dixit,
 tempus sententiam promulgabit.

**Interea valeat Beatitudo
 tua ante cuius con
 spectū pro
 stratus oscula pedum
 dico.**

**FINIS OPERIS DE ORBE
 Nouo conscripti. Autore Petro Mar
 tyre Anglerio Me
 diolaneſi.**

Dei inditio est vita Cortesius. anno 1547.

*4. Decembris
 in Casti Ulesa delaz
 Cuesta.*

perleſus eodem anno

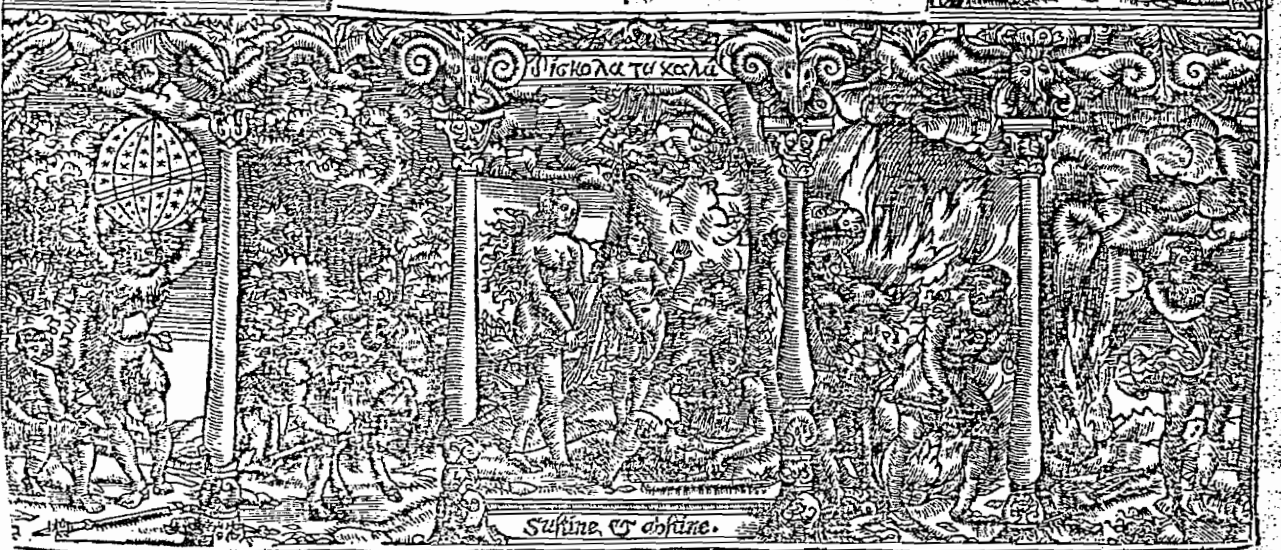


DE ORBENO
 uo Petri Martyris ab
 Angleria Mediolanen
 sis Protonotarij
 Cesaris sena
 toris de
 cades.

✠

Cum privilegio Imperiali.
 Compluti apud Micha
 ele & Egua Anno
 M.D.XXX.

25-6.



81. Mallare hispal. an. 1546. Maior

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



ST Andoni dipoi in Sibylla / riposandomi di tanti mis-
 trauagli / che i questi duo viaggi haueuo passati / & con-
 uolonta di tornare alla terra delle perle: quando la fortuna / nō
 contenta de miei trauagli / che nō so come uenissi in pensa-
 mento a questo serenissimo Re don manouello di portogallo
 eluolersi seruire di me / et stando in Sibylla fuori dogni pen-
 samento di uenire a Portogallo / mi uene un messaggero cō
 lettera di sua real corona / che mi rogaua ch'io uenissi a Lisbo-
 na a parlare cō sua alteza / promettēdo farmi mercedes. Nō
 fui consigliato che uenissi: expediti el messaggero / dicendo
 che stiuo male / & che quando stessi buono / & che sua alteza
 si uole se pure seruire di me / che farei quanto mi mandasse. Et
 uisto che non mi poteua hauere / accordo mandare per me
 Giuliano di Bartholomeo del Giocondo stante qui in Lisbo-
 na / cō commissione che in ogni modo mi traesse. Venne el
 detto Giuliano a Sibylla: per la uenuta / & fuo gho del quale
 fui forzato a uenire / che fu tenuta a male la mia uenuta da
 quanti mi conosceuano: perche mi parti di Castiglia / doue mi
 era facto honore / & il Re mi teneua i buona possessione: peg-
 gior / u / che mi parti in salutato / hospiti / et appresentatomi
 inanzi a questo Re / mostro haueo piacere di mia uenuta / &
 mi priego ch'io ruffi in compagnia di tre sue naue / che rauano

preste p' andare a discoprire nuoue terre: & come un uocho don
 Re / mandò / hebbi a consentire a quatro mirogaua: ser partimo
 di qsto porto di Lisbona: tre naui di conserua: ad i. lo. di Maggio
 1401: & pigliamo nostra dettore dritti alla isola di gran Cana-
 ria: & passamo senza posare a uista di epla: & di qui fumo costeg-
 giando la costa dafrica p la parte occidentale: nella quale costa fa-
 cemo nostra pescheria a una forte pesci / che si chiamano Parchis
 doue ci ditene mo tre giorni: & di qui fumo nella costa dethiopia
 ad un porto che si dice Besechice / che sta dentro dalla terrida zo-
 na: sopra la quale alza el polo del septentrione 14. gradi & mezo
 situato nel primo dyma: doue stemo. 11. giorni / pigliando acqua
 & legne: pche mia infetione era di marinare uerso la astro p el
 golfo atlantico. Partimo di qsto porto dethiopia / & nauicamo
 p ellibeccio / pigliando una quarta del mezo di / tanto che in 67.
 giorni fumo a tenere a una terra che staua nel detto porto / oo.
 leghe uerso libeccio: & i quelli 67. giorni leuamo el peggior tē-
 po / che mai leualse huomo / che nauicasse nel mare / per molti
 aguazeri & turbonate & tormēte che cidettono: pche fumo i tē-
 po molto cōtrario / a causa che el forte di nostra nauicacione fu di
 cōtinouo giunta con la linea equinoctiale / che nel mese di Glu-
 gno e / Inuerno: & trouamo el di con la nocte essere eguale: & tro-
 uamo lombra uerso mezo di di cōtinouo: placca ad lo / mostrare
 terra nuoua / & fu ad i . dagosto: doue surgemo a meza leg / ha-
 & burtamo fuora nostri battelli: et fumo a uedere la terra / le era
 habstata da gente / & che tale era: & trouamo essere habstata da
 gēte / ch'erano peggiori ch'animali: pero V. M. intendera / qsto
 principio nō uedemo gente / ma ben conoldemo ch'ha popula-
 ra p molti segnali che i epla uedemo: pigliamo la poss / sione di
 epla p questo serenissimo Re: la quale trouamo esse et era molto
 amena & uerde / & di buona appetentia: staua suon della linea
 equinoctiale uerso la astro 4. gradi: et per questo ci di tornamo
 alle naui: et pche tenuamo gran necessita d'acqua & di legne /
 accordamo l'altro giorno di tornare a terra per prouedere del ne-
 cessario: et stando i terra / uedemo uua gēte nella sommita dun-
 monte / che stauano mirando / & nō si uoltono de' cōte abasso:
 erano disnudi / & del medesimo colore & faccione che erano il
 altri passati: et stando cō loro trauggiando / perche uenissimo a
 parlare cō epla noi / mai nō li potemo assicurare / che nō si fi-
 dorono di noi: et uisto la loro obstinacione / & di gl'ora tardi-
 cēte tornamo alle naui / lasciando loro intetta molta lona gi-
 13

DESCRIPTIO

Historiarum

et Geographiarum

et Cosmographicarum

et Astronomicarum

et Meteorologicarum

et Mathematicarum

et Philosophicarum

et Medicinarum

et Veterinariarum

et Chirurgicarum

et Anatomiarum

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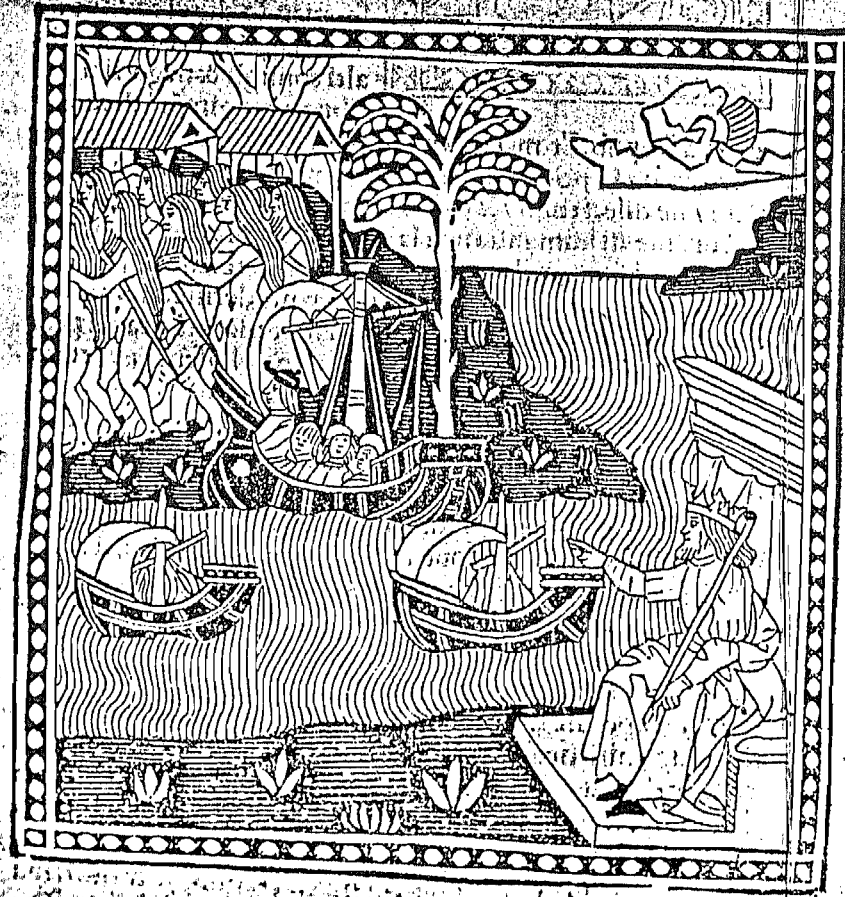
et Chirurgicarum

et Anatomiarum

et Physiologicarum

et Astronomicarum

**Lettera di Amerigo vespucci
delle isole nuouamente
trouate in quattro
suoi viaggi.**



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

Lent by the Scheide Library

COSMOGRAPHIAE

Capadociam/Pamphiliam/Lidiā/Ciliciā/Armenias maiorem & minorem. Colchiden/Hircaniam Hiberiam/Albaniam:& praeterea multas quas singillatim enumerare longa mora esset. Ita dicta ab illius nominis regina.

Nunc vero & haec partes sunt latius lustratae/& alia quarta pars per Americū Vesputium (vt in sequentibus audietur) inuenta est: quā non video cui quis iure vetet ab Americo inuentore sagacis ingenij viro Amerigen quasi Americi terram/sive Americam dicendam: cum & Europa & Asia a mulieribus sua sortita sint nomina. Eius sitū & gentis mores ex bis binis Americi nauigationibus quae sequuntur liquide intelligi datur.

Hunc in modum terra iam quadripartita cognoscitur: & sunt tres primae partes continentis: quarta est insula: cum omni quaeque mari circumdata conspiciatur. Et licet mare vnū sit quae admodum & ipsa tellus: multis tamen sinibus distinctum/ & innumeris repletum insulis varia sibi nomina assumit: quae in Cosmographiae tabulis conspiciuntur: & Priscianus in translatione Dionisij talibus enumerat versibus:
Circuit Oceani gurges tamen vndique vastus
Qui quous vnus sit/plurima nomina sumit.
Finibus Hesperijs Atlanticus ille vocatur.
At Boree qua gens fuit Armiaspa sub armis
Dicit ille piger nec non Satur, idē mortuus est alij

RVDIMENTA

Vnde tamen primo conscendit lumine Titan
Eoumque vocant atque Indum nomine pontum
Ead qua de uexus calidū polus excipit austrum
Arthropumque simul pelagus Rubrumque vocatur
Circuit oceanus sic totum maximus orbem
Nominibus varijs celebratus.

Perfecit Hesperiam primus qui porgitur vndis
Pamphilumque latus Lybie praetendit ab oris
Hic minor est reliquis/maior quae Caspia tellus
Insulipit intransit vastis aquilonis ab vndis
Nomine Saturni quod Thetis possidet equor
Caspium iste sinus simul Hircanumque vocatur

At duo qui veniunt australis ab equore ponti
Hic supra currens mare Persicus efficit altum
E regione situs/ qua Caspia voluitur vnda.

Floctuat aut alter Panchaemque littora pulsat
Luxuri contra pelagus protentus in austros.

Ordine principium capiens athlantis ab vnda
Herculeo celebrant quam mente munere Gades:
Carthagoque tenet stans athlas monte columnas
Est primus vastis qui pontus Hibericus vndis
Nondum Europen Lybia communis utriusque
Hinc atque hinc statum sunt: ambae littora cernunt
Hae Lybiae hae Europes aduersa tuendo.
Gibon hunc gurges: qui Celtica littora pulsat
Eripit hunc sequitur Ligurum cognomine dictus
Quae domini rerum terris creuere latinis.
Ad petram leucen aquilonis ab axe reductus

Mare
Eoum
Indicum
aethiops
picum:

Paphis
licum:

Caspium

Hircanum
Persicum

Athlanticum:
Herculeum.

Callicum

Americo

Priscia:

COSMOGRAPHIAE
INTRODVCTIO
CVM QVIBVS
DAM GEOME
TRIAE
AC
ASTRONO
MIAE PRINCIPIIS AD
EAM REM NECESSARIIS

Insuper quattuor Americi
Vespucij navigationes.

Vniuersalis Cosmographiae descriptio tam
in solido $\bar{\alpha}$ plano / eis etiam insertis
quae Ptholomæo ignota a nu
peris reperta sunt.

DISTHYCON

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

Public Lecture

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

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

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

Spanish culture(s)

By DAISY FITCH
Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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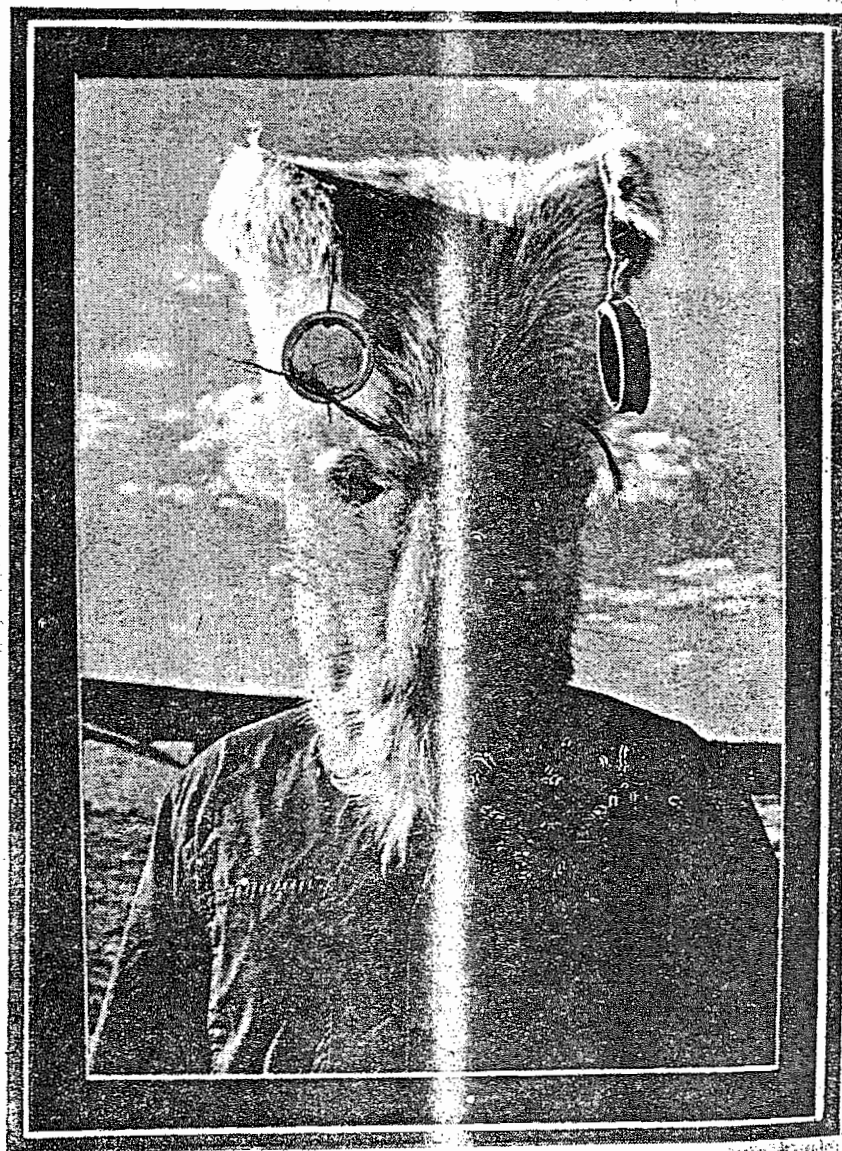
ature(s) in America

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SECOND TONGUE: Nine Spanish-Speaking
America



Staff photos by John A. Pierras

A Matachine dancer at the Hispano village of Alcalde.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

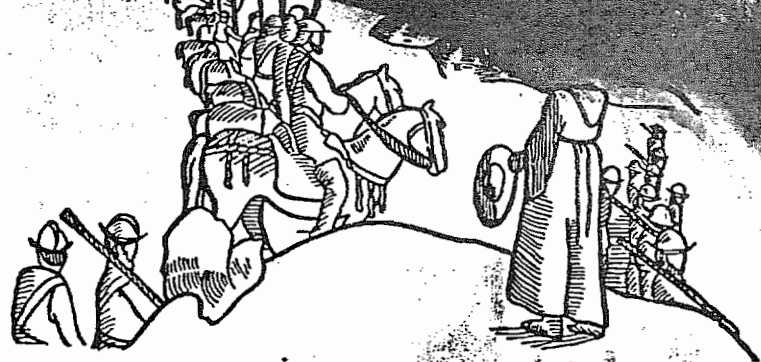
THE TEJANOS came from Spanish families in Mexico and like the Californios, created their own distinctive culture and lives after settling in New Mexico. They were driven out of New Mexico in 1680 and settled in Texas.

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

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

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

The final group are those from South America. They form



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



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

FOR YEARS, Bush pointed out, Spanish Americans stressed their European heritage at the expense of their Indian origins but recently one of the accomplishments of Indian side of their Combining the old and white photograph



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Staff photos by John A. Pietras

A Matachines dancer at the Hispano village of Alcalde.



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

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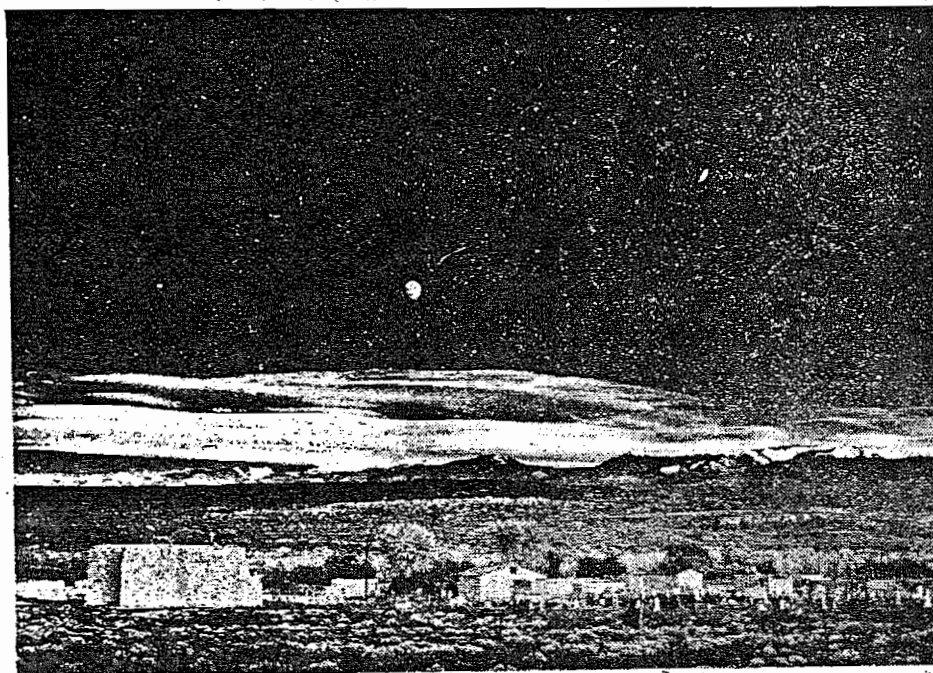
Indian side of their Mestizo culture.

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

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

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

Weekly Calendar



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

Courtesy of Museum Graphics, Redwood City, Calif.

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4:30 p.m. Astronomy colloquium. "Venus
in the Maya World: New Light From the
13th-Century Grolier Codex." John B.
Carlson, Center for Archaeoastronomy.
Auditorium, Peyton: Social gathering at
4:00 p.m., Conference Room, Peyton.
4:30 p.m. Germanic Languages and
Literatures lecture. "Goethe's Tasso and
the Genre of Faust." Benjamin Bennett,
University of Virginia. 6 Woodrow
Wilson School.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4:30 p.m. Committee for Medieval
Studies lecture. "The European Reception

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

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

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

4:30 p.m. Biochemical Sciences
"Insertion and Retention of Proka-
Membrane Proteins; Phage fl Pro-
Models." Peter Model, Rockefeller
University. DuPont Seminar Roo-

Frick. Social gathering at 4:00 p.
Frick.

4:30 p.m. English lecture. "Dick-
Readings." Philip Collins, Leices-
University. 6 Woodrow Wilson S-

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

4:30 p.m. Physics colloquium.
"Spontaneous and Driven Symm-
Breaking in Large-Scale Brain A-
J.D. Cowan, University of Chica-

Jadwin.
7:30 p.m. Architecture lecture. "C-
and Style." Demetri Porphyrios.
Lecture Room, Architecture Buil-

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

8:00 p.m. Economics/Internatio-
Finance Section seminar. "Macro-
Policies and Exchange Rate Reg-
Jacob Frenkel, University of Ch-

211 Dickinson.
†8:00 p.m. McCarter Theatre D-
Series. Anton Chekhov: *The Thr*
McCarter Theatre. Box office: 4

†8:00 p.m. Program in Theater:
Dance play. Georges Michel: *A*
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FROM SPAIN TO NORTH AMERICA: The rich diversity and varied historical roots of Spanish culture in this country are reflected in books, documents, maps and photographs on display in the gallery of Firestone Library's Rare Book Collection. This sketch is on the invitation to the exhibit.

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

another. With the exception of the Southwest, however, expressions of the original Spanish society were consumed and replaced by the rituals and manners of later settlers.

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

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

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

The collection is divided into several sections. Each tells something about a specific cultural group such as the Tejanos, Californios, Centroamericanos, Cuhanos and Puertorriquenos. In each case, books, maps and other material representing centuries of life are condensed into a small viewing space to create a broad cultural image.

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

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

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

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

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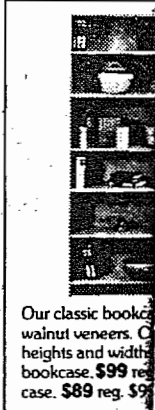
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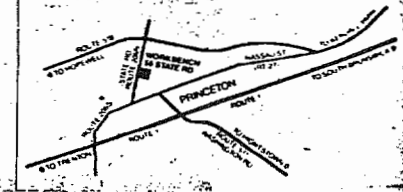
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ON VIEW

Exhibit honors Spanish



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

by JOHN BURKHALTER III

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

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

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

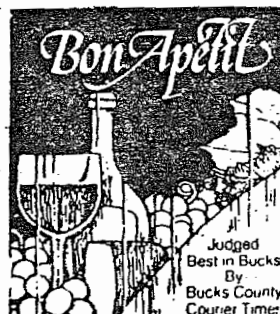
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Among the superb examples of cartography on view at Princeton is a rare copy of Theodore De Bry's engraving of the isle of Cuba and the province of Florida from the 1591 imprint of "Brevis Narratio."



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ON VIEW

honors Spanish heritage

by JOHN BURKHALTER III

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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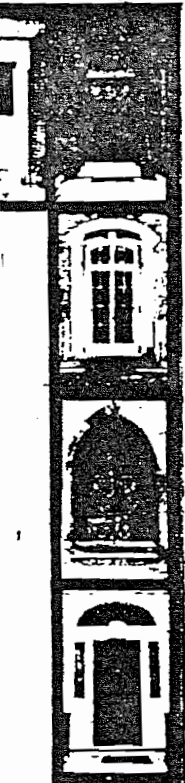
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Lopez de Gomara's 1553 published account "Historia de las Indios," on view in the library's gallery, depicts the American bison as seen by one of Coronado's men in the expanse of the Great Plains during their futile search for the "Seven Cities of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

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

The resolve of the Spanish to secure a place in their new territories was dramatic.

(Continued on page 15)



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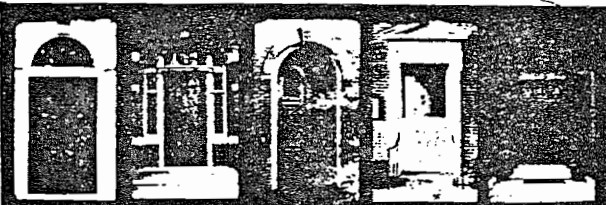
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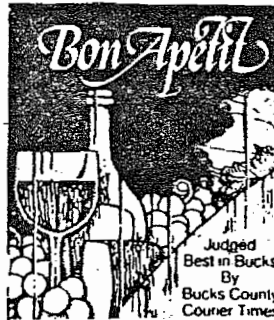
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cally shattered by a well organized revolt of the Pueblo communities in 1680.

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

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

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

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

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

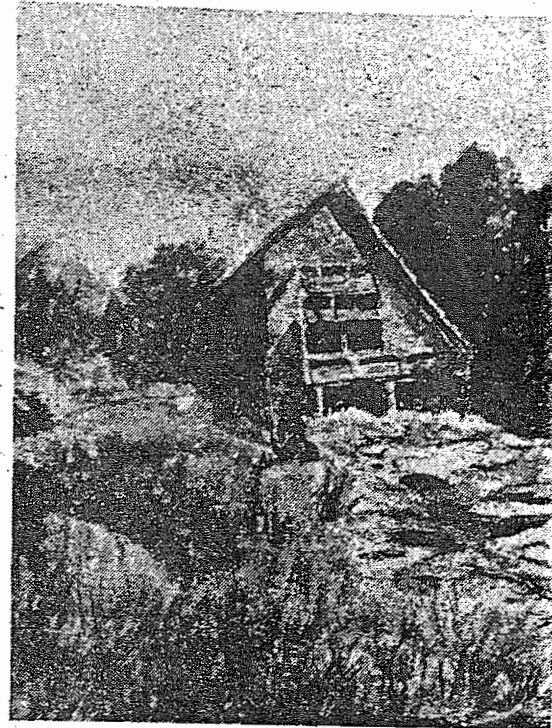
WITH KEEN observation photographers of such venerable reputation as Ansel Adams have captured often fleeting views of the Southwest. Adam's famous "Moonrise over Hernandez" an astonishing tour de force is included in the show. Hernandez is not only typical of the rural Spanish communities in New Mexico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

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

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

John Burkhalter III is Time Off's art critic.

ON VIEW



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YOUNG PEOPLES' CLASSES

MONDAY

1. **PICTURE THIS (Ages 6-10) 4:30-6 pm** Eva Kaplan
Mixed media program showing how-to through painting, drawing, sculpting, collage and photography. (Includes some materials) \$35

TUESDAY

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY

4. **INTRODUCTION TO COLOR (Ages 12-15) 4:30-6:30 pm** Jean Lindabury
Using techniques learned in drawing classes, students will advance into color through pastels and colored pencils. Further development of skills will include working from a clothed model. Prerequisite: Continuing Drawing \$30

THURSDAY

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

FRIDAY

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

ADULTS (HIGH SCHOOL AGES ALSO)

MONDAY

7. **PAINTING WITH OILS**

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

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

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

17. **CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATION**
Learn, step-by-step, how to present illustrations to publishers to illustrate, how to des

18. **BASIC PAINTING 7:30-9:30 pm**
Basic course involving oil and acrylic painting.

THURSDAY
19. **CREATIVE WATERCOLOR**
9:30 am-12:30 pm

Emphasis on creative techniques while exploring wide range of media. Free will be used.

20. **FIGURE DRAWING I**
See #10.

21. **FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPOSITION**
Various techniques of composition will be taught.

22. **LIFE WORKSHOP 7:30-9:30 pm**
Work from nude model with artists wishing sustain

CLASS WORKSHOPS

(no membership or registration fee necessary)

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

Note: class will be held at Mercer County Community College

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

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

C. **ETCHING WORKSHOP** Wednesday 9:30 am-12:30 pm: 1-4 pm Jane Eccles
Exploring intaglio process; etching on zinc and copper plates using hard and/or soft ground, drypoint and aquatint. Range of experimental approaches, including monoprint. (includes some materials) \$76 8-week session \$38 4-week session

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

PAW



The First Settlers

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

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

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

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

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

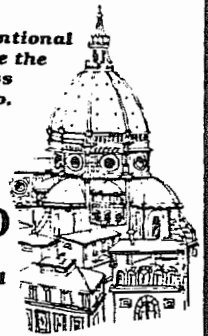
The Western Americana collection is tucked back in the Rare Books Section of Firestone. Once the Spanish-speaking students have found it and Bush, they have discovered a vital link with their past. Martinez says he often directs students who feel a little lost to Bush because his "keen insight and wide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



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