The city of Maco the General in the
Tiger arrived at St. John's Island where
he stationed three vessels, took in fresh
water, and built a Prince. And then
departed from thence the 23rd of the
same month, 1587.
THE
AMERICAN DRAWINGS
OF
JOHN WHITE
1577–1590
WITH DRAWINGS OF EUROPEAN
AND ORIENTAL SUBJECTS
BY PAUL HULTON & DAVID BEERS QUINN

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

LONDON
THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS
Case 12
Cuando
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 Dedicatory.

The dedication is addressed to the noble Governor, the worthy experimented Lieutenant and Admiral, and other chief managers of the business, all things shall be so prudently carried, that the painfull Preachers shall be reverenced and cherished, the valiant and forward soldiers respected, the diligent rewarded, the coward emboldened, the weak and sick relieved, the muttonous oppressed; the reputation of the Christians amongst the Salagones preserved, our most holy faith exalted, all Paganisme and Idolatry by little and little utterly extingushed. And here resting and resting myself upon this sweet hope, I desire, beseeching the Almighty to bless this good work in your hands to the honour and glory of his most holy name, to the enlargement of the dominions of his sacred Majesty, and to the general good of all the worthy Adventurers and under-takers. From my lodging in the College of Walthamster this 15 of April, 1609.

By one publicly and anciently devoted to God's service, and all yours in this so good action.

Richard Hakluyt.
VIRGINIA
richly valued,

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

Out of the foure yeares continuall trauell and discouerie,
for above one thousand miles East and West; of
Don Ferdinando de Soto, and five hundred able men in his companie.

Wherein are truly observed the riches and fertility of those parts,
abounding with things necessary, pleasant, and profitable
for the life of man: with the natures and dispositions of the inhabitants.

Written by a Portugall gentleman of Elvas, employed in
all the action, and translated out of Portugese
by Richard Hakluyt.

AT LONDON
Printed by Felix Kingston for Matthew Lowndes,
and are to be sold at the signe of the Bishops head in Pauls Churchyard.
1609.
The discovery of Florida, turned to Ceylon, before the Christians; and wondring much at the sharpe dealing which they had scene them vse toward the Indians of Nilo, 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 Molina, de Alarado was elected Gournour in his stead.

He Gournour felt in himselfe that the houre approache, wherein he was to leave this present life, and called for the Kings officers, Captaines, and principal persons, to whom he made a speech, saying:

That now he was to goe to give an account before the presence of God of all his life past, and since it pleased God to take him in such a time, and that the time was come that he knew his death, that he made unto his servant did yeald him many thanks, and desired all that were present and absent, whom he confessed himselfe to be much beholding unto for their singular virtues, love and loyallie, which himselfe had well tried in the trauels, which they had suffered, which alwaies in his mind he did hope to satisfy and reward, when it should please God to give him rest, with more prouerbie of his estate, that they would pray to God for him, that for his mercie he would forgive him his finenes, and receit his faults into eternal glorie; and that they would quit and free him of the charge which he had over them, and ought upon them all, and that they would pardon him for some peresse which they might have received of him: And he signifie

next adjoyning to Virginia.

Jaffon, which upon his death might fall out upon the choice of his successor, he requested them to elect a principall person, and able to governe, of whom all should judge well, and when he was elected, they should swear before him to obey him; and that he would thank them very much in doing, because the griefes that he had, would somewhat be affaged, and the paine that he felt, because he left them in so great confusion, to runne leaving them in a strange Countrey, where they knew not where they were.

Belsar 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 favor 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 justly grieue them much yet as well he, as at the rest, ought of necessity to conforme themselfes to the will of God. And touching the Gournour 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 presentely he named Luys de Alarado, his Captaine general. And presently he was sware by all that were present and elected for Gournour. The next day, being the 21. of May, 1542. departed out of this life, the valorous, virtuous, and valiant Captaine, Don Fernando de Soto, Governor of Cuba, and Adelantado of Florida. whom fortune advanced, as it veth to doe others, that he might have the higher fal. He departed in such a place; and at such a time, as in his sicknesse he had but little comfort: and the danger wherein all his people were of;
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 Ferdinand de Soto, and sixe hundred able men in his companie.

Wherin are truly observed the riches and fertilitie of those parts, abounding with things necessaries, pleasant, and profitable for the life of man: with the natures and dispositions of the Inhabitants.

Written by a Portugall gentleman of Elias, employed in all the action, and translated out of Portugese by Richard Hakluyt.

AT LONDON

Printed by Felix Kingston for Matthew Lowne, and are to be sold at the signe of the Bishops head in Pauls Churchyard.

1609.
Hondius his Map of Hispaniola, Cuba, &c.

San Domingo, S. Domingo, St. Domingo, San Domingo, plantaiones in Hispam. 108

The City of St. Dominick or Domingo nere the Coast of the South, on the River of Coa. The Cite of in the said 19. degrees and a halfe, and 60. of Occidentall longitude from the Meridian of St. Domingo, from whence it is, there may bee by direct line one thousand two hundred forty

There be more than five hundred hundred households. There is resident in it the Audience or Counvener of the Goods and Royall Treasure: a Mine house, and the Cathedral Church, Archbishopricke hath for Suffragans the Bishopricks of the Conception de la Vega (which with that of St. Dominick) chofe of St. John, Cuba, Venezuela, and the Abbettinhipp) and in the Cite are Monasteries of Dominicans, Franciscon, Mercenaries, and other nies, a Grammar Schoole, with four thousand Pesos of Reme, and an Hospitall with a

The Haven which is great, and capable of many ships, is in the mouth of the, and hath the Cite on the West, which the Deputy Don Bartholomeu Collon did there 1494. on the East side, better and wholsomer in situation, and the chiefe Kight

Nicholas of Oando being Governor of Hispaniola, An. 1502. removed it where from the other side the River to the East, upon occasion that the Cite had fallen by a

The Village of Saludation of Tyger, eight and twenty leages from Saint Dominick to the North, and very close in his circuit, Roderick Mexia El Cary, founded it. The Village of Azua in Compostella, in the coasts of the South, four and leages from Saint Dominick to the West, in his borders are many good Milla; it was
The first, Contayning Peregrinations and Discoueries, in the remotest North and East parts of Asia; called Tartaria and China.

The second, Peregrinations, Voyages, Discoueries, of China, Tartaria, Russia, and other the North and East parts of the World, by English-men and others.

The third, Voyages and Discoueries of the North parts of the World, by Land and Sea, in Asia, Europe; the Polear Regions, and in the North-west of America.

The fourth, English Northerne Navigations, and Discoueries: Relations of Greenland, Greenland, the North-west passage, and other Arcticke Regions, with latter Russian Occurrents.

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

The Third Part.
Theodore de Bry, *Brevis Narratio*, Frankfort, 1591

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

Lent by the Scheide Library
Ammende Narratio
Iida Tamén, de Commodis et
Incolarvm ritibus Virginiæ, Nvber
Admodum Ab Anglis, qui à Dn. Richardo
Greenville, Eqvstis ordinis viro eo in
Colonia annO M. D. LXXXV. Deducit Synt
Inventa, SvmtvS faciendo Dn. Waltero
Raleigh Eqvstis ordinis viro Fodinarv
Stanni Prefecto ex autoritate
Seretissimæ Reginae Anglie
Anglicarv scripta sermone
A Tomæ Hariot, Evsdem Walteri Dometi
Co. in eam Coloniae misso vi tum reginis st
Tvm Diligenter observaret

Nvnc autem primo Latine donata a
C.C.A
Cvm gratia et privilegio cas. ma spec
Ad quadrinunm

Abb. de D. de La Ferte.

Francoforti ad Moenum
Tipis Ioannis Wechel, SvmtvS vero Theodori
De Bry anno Qfd xcv
Veneses reprimvtvr in officina Sigmundci Feiabendii
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
Libro

Ithapa es una fruta tamaño como un puño cerrado; poco mas y poco menos algunas; esto es su comu grandeza. Ha ce en unos cardos muy espino so y extremados ala vist por q no tienen hoja salvo unas ramas o braços luegus. Q sirve en lugar de rama o de hoja los qua les son de cuatro esquinas y mas larga ca sa rama o brazo destos q una braçao y vn hober entre esquina y esquina una ca nal por todas las esquinas y canales atre chos sembradas o nacidas unas espinas feras y enconadas tan luegas como la mitad de un dedo mayor de la mano o mayores tros q tres o qiroc qiro espinas; estrechas hojas o ramas q lo he dicho nace esta

fruta llamada Ithapa sta q es coloradis sima como un carmesí rodado; q eresignifi car escamas en la corteza aun q no lo son/ y tiene un cuero gruesto: q asi cortado con vn cuchillo q facilmente se corta/esta por q deter llena de granillos como un higo mez clados co una pasta q carnosidad q ella y ellos son de color de un sim carmesi: toda aqila miñó de los granillos q de mas to do se come y q toda lo para tal colorar/ como lo suele hacer las mozas o mas. Esta fruta a muchos les sabe bien y go a otros muchas antes q a ella hase ela ozina lo q las tunas aunch no éste pòs de a dos o ces q se comé dos o tres de ellas ozina el q las como parece q la hará ninguno. No es mala fruta ni dañosa q es de bien parecer alla vista pero los cardos óden nace es cosa fiera q de mucha salthar su forma clícos q los quales son verdos es espinas par dos o laquicas y si no rava como he dicho q leq aquí la he burado q para sacar una Ithapa es de esta nañida no hase q se ella ella bien tiento porque q ellos cardos son chos q juntos q muy armados.

Capítulo xix. De unos cardos altos y derechos mayores que las armas y aun como picas largas dadas y espinosos; allos quales llaman árboles Liros: porque parecían trinches y pachas de cera excepto en las espinas,

Estos cardones o cirios o la man los cristianos entre la son una manera de cardo muy espinosos y salazos no ay en ellos parte de tal que pueda socar sin muchas espinas gastante q la naturaleza pone por obser chos y otras co mucha orde como pas en su composicion. Ellos son muy des y altos como una lança de armas y algunos como una pica o otros más noce y tan gruesos como la pintera una pieza de un hombre que ni es ni delgada. Piscen juntos amu chos como aqui en esta hojas los he que significar en este dibuo y pintura del Estos llevan una fruta colorada como carmesí de tamaño y vn nuez que caste ma de comer pero llena de numerosos granillos y muy coloradisima y labios y las manos lo que alcanzados de ella no es fruta para desear pero de mal gusto y se beba de comer y esta madura a bien saborada. Ellos después que han crecido todo han de crecer se ennegrecen y secan
Octavo.

Capit. LXXV. delos cardos de las Lunas e la fruta.

Este feha dicho de los cardos y ciros en el capítulo 01. lo primero dixe de otros cardos de las pitahayas; parece que como en lugar apropiado donde bien que diga aquí de otros cardos llamados Lunas: e la fruta que echa tiene el mismo nombre, y por lo adelante en el libro de los tarugos se dirá del arbol de estas frutas en lo de memoria el lector deste capítulo y las Lunas por ser tiene muchas semillas las hojas de estos cardos con las del arbol y de los otros cardos le comienzan en aquellos arboles y que no los por ser en verdad en la fruta son muy apartados y solo alimento de va a entender de han algú debo por la semilla de las hojas y las espinas. Estos cardos de las Lunas llevan unos muy buenos píngos y de fruta largos y verdes y algo en parte colorados por fuera el cuero dellos tienen unas corutilas como las del arbol de Castilla; de donde son coloradas mucho y sirva a los llenos de granillos como los cardos higos; así como la corteza y asta fruta como la del pimiento poca mas gruesa. Sólo de bué gusto y de buena digestión. cada día los vende en la plaza de la ciudad por buena fruta. Los cardos de esas tierras llevan hojas algo redondas y muy gruesas y espinosas; y por los canos y floriano.
Lahistoria general
delas Indias.

Con privilegio imperial.
estado se alza por no obedecer al soberano y es bastante fuerte para encararse a este. Cuando una parte del estado toma las armas contra su gobierno, ésta es asaz poderosa para resistir su acción, y se constituyen los partidos, con fuerzas balanceadas, no es motivo de ofensa para una nación que la guerra civil sea reconocida como condición guerra y la neutralidad entre las partes contendientes sea declarada como la propia actitud de otra nación respecto a seremijate 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 los irracionalnes y obedecer franca y noblemente los dictados de la razón, por la sana moral que prescribe dar a cada cual lo que es suyo; y por la conveniencia misma de los neutrales que, llevando los fines del estado, consultan así sus intereses materiales, se ahorrarán de cuestiones bien escabrosas y preñadas de peligros, y pueden ejercitar en una vasta esfera de acción la sabia política de las manos libres (free hands) tan recomendada por lord Palmerston.

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

Hasta ahora el poder ejecutivo de Norteamérica no ha dado muestras de que lo ajenos, los mismos
CUBA

PRINCIPIOS sobre la BELIJERANCIA

POR

J. Miguel Tagle Arrate

(SECONDA EDICION CORRIGIDA)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Imprenta, Litografía y Encuadernación de "La Democracia"

1896
Richard Harding Davis's 1898 work is shown with an ominous view of Havana through the masts of U. S. warships. It appears in Our War With Spain, Chicago, 1898. The plan of Havana is from Baedeker's The United States of 1909.
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 Americans 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
BA, 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.
MDCCCXCIX
Centroa
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 el río del país. Me encantó la sensación de paz que se produjo entre ellos. No sé cómo se me hizo sabio lo que me decían. Y en la tierra, parte entre ellas, no sé cómo han llegado. Y en el campo, entre las personas que habían en el barco, se dijo: "Hasta donde puedo, quiero que todos sepan que el poder de la abuela no debe ser escrito en el libro. Y todo se hace en las mismas manos por lo largo de nuestro viaje. En el camino, veo que está bien, pero no puedo hacerlo. Y en este mismo barco, se dice que en el mar no hay tierra. Y en el libro que he escrito, veo que la verdad y la verdad son la misma cosas. Como los ha hecho lo que se ha escrito como de gran cabal. Primero se escribió una vez, pero se escribió mucho mejor. La sensación que se produjo fue tan grande que me impresionó muchísimo. Como decía: todo es grande y profundo. Pero no sé si verdaderamente significaba...
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
Walker's Expedition nach Nicaragua

und der centralamerikanische Krieg

nebst
der vollständigen diplomatischen Correspondenz.

Von
William O. Wells,
General-Gouverneur der Neugranada.

Aus dem Englishen.

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

Braunschweig,
Verlag der Schulbuchhandlung.
1857.
VUE DE LA NOUVEL
MÉMOIRE
CONTENANT
UN APERÇU STATISTIQUE
DE L’ÉTAT DE GUATEMALA,
AUSI QUE
DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PRÉCIS SUR SON COMMERCE,
SON INDUSTRIE, SON SOL, SA TEMPÉRATURE, SON CLIMAT,
ET TOUT CE QUI EST RELATIF À CET ÉTAT;

ANNEXANT
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 Albert
ACCOMPAGNÉ DE CARTES.

Jamais l’Espagne n’eût consenti à céder ce beau Département.
DON CARLOS ANTONIO MEANY.
Mémoire, page 20.

BRUXELLES,
IMPRIMERIE DE LESSENE ET C°, RUE PACHECO, 29.
1840.
PROYECTO
DE BASES CONSTITUCIONALES
PARA LAS PROVINCIAS UNIDAS
DEL CENTRO DE AMÉRICA,

PRESENTADO A LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL
CONSTITUYENTE

POR LA COMISION DE CONSTITUCION.

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

Impresa en Guatemala por Beteta, y reimpre
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.
SIR,

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

It is unnecessary at this day to enumerate, in detail, the advantages possessed by Nicaragua. They are suggested, in general terms, in the truthful and eloquent address of Mr. Wheeler, on the occasion of his official reception as American Minister, by the present Government. As 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 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 for the prosecution of their business. And to aid in this matter, any specimens of seeds, plants, slips, etc., likely to be of use, and articles of successful culture in this country, as well as any plans of agricultural and mining implements, or anything that may be useful on this coast, 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 such donors.

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,

[Signature]

Director of Colonists.
LA
REVOLUCION DE HONDURAS
EN
1893 Y 1894
IDEARIO SANDINISTA

JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR PEREZ
Case 15
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 MANDÓ ESCRIBIR, A Diego Fernández, vecino de la ciudad de Palencia. Contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la ejecución de las nuevas leyes, y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gálvez, de Gonzalo Piñero y sus secuaces.

LA SEGUNDA CONTIENE, LA TYRANNIA Y ALZAMIENTO DE LOS CONTRERAS, DE SEBASTIAN DE CASTILLA, Y DE FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ GRONZ, CON OTROS MUCHOS ACADEMIEITOS Y ÉXITOS. DIRIGIDO A LA R. M. DEL REY.
DÓN PHILIPPE NUEBRO SEÑOR.
Con Preuilegio Real de Castilla, Aragon, y dellos Indias.
596 Fue impreso en Sevilla en Casa de Hernando Diaz en la calle de la Sierpe, Año de 1591.
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 Master of Duile professing a Liberal Art accompanied by his Vapil.

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.
THE PRESENT STATE OF PERU:


&c., &c.,

THE WHOLE DRAWN FROM ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS, CHIEFLY WRITTEN AND COMPILED IN THE PERUVIAN CAPITAL, AND EMBELLISHED BY TWENTY ENGRAVINGS OF COSTUMES, &c.

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

1805.
The lithographs in *Travels Into Chile Over the Andes, in the Years 1820 and 1821* by Peter Schmidtmeyer, London, 1924, suggests how European South American society could be.

The gift of Norman Armour '09 and Mrs. Armour
TALLAR, OR PUBLIC WALK.
mendeda and arrival at santiago.

form the walk to a tertulia or evening party, we shall be treated with a mixture of old Spanish with modern dress: the women, whose persons do not detract in the least from the comeliness shown at a distance, will sit down and speak to, rather than in conversing with, them; pleased and to laugh at what is said. Some men will smoke a cigarita, and talk on politics, whose more than Lima, Buenos-ayres, and Chiloé; beyond about as much as Tibet and Japan are to us. A ship of war, seen off the coast, or a large cargo contribute to enlarge the topic, which is besides stories, surmises, and unfounded news, now dismissed event, keeping back, is sporting with the foresight strength of imagination at the expense of animal and a dance begin; sometimes a minuet, indifferent what I have already described as in some antedance, most gracefully acted: a burst of loud be heard from the Chileno ladies, at the awkwardness too stiff for the airiness and pliancy required. This after it again the dance. At about ten o'clock the refreshment, all that I ever got or saw distributed, ts, and these only once: it is very justly expected for the sake and pleasure of it, and not for eating long chapter with Plate XIII, which represents a hospitable family of Santiago.
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:


BY PETER SCHMIDTMeyer.

London:

PRINTED BY S. McDOWALL, 95, LEADENHALL STREET,
FOR THE AUTHOR,

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

Paternoster Row.

1824.
Certainly the most influential United States citizen of South American origin is Carlos Castaneda, the author of the series of fiction offered as anthropological field notes of encounters with a Yaqui sorcerer. The author was born Carlos César Salvador Arrana Castaneda in the Andean city of Cajamarca in Peru and emigrated to San Francisco in 1951. His books have taught a "new conception of reality" to millions of readers.
CARLOS CASTANEDA
THE EAGLE'S GIFT
Case 16
ALARCON, SPAIN - 1549-1555

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

Relations between Alarcon and the Marqueses de Villena paralleled those between the town councils of America and the Viceroy. The letter from the third Marques de Villena to Alarcon, left, was written a few days before his death in 1556. In it, he mentions an edict issued by him, and asks that recently-collected taxes be forwarded promptly.
Conseño, judíos, caballeros, señores, oficiales, hombres y vecinos de mi villa, dijeron. Dijo: "El maíz, el trigo, el trigo, se ha puesto. Sand Miguel, y las placas. Juan es todo. Ven a ver a Carlos a mi deseo. Y para que se hagan en orden, es necesario que sean juntos. Siente el sol. La luna y la resa. Necesitas desear, a pesar de que el plato se mueve. Sin duda, podrá escuchar. Sobre el otro, según la villa. pues. no es justo que la opinión del proy. baste. pues, por eso son. Se defiende la posesión. .. con mucha sinón. Dejan. Requiere que se defina el camino para que se conozca mejor el de la majón. lo que fuerte, necesario, que sobe. Se esfuerza constante. En medio de la castaña. En el medio, que está esta aldea, no ay, se respondió. Sin que nadie, lo que quiera hacer, más. En el otro. En esa. Como salvaje. Vamos, y tan gorreada, gente que se haya. Había también algún. Un está y la plaza, primada, de la manera que queda. mos 3 días personas. de. Y así fue hecho 1556 de
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 velo q dicho es.  Q para q podais gastar e repart delos dhos bienes lo que suere necesario y en seguimiento de qualsquier pleitos e hazer por ello y en ello todas las costas e gastos q os parece. Lo cual todo ademas por firme e valedero sin pedidos otra quinta ni razo mas delo que nos dieredes simplemente, ni poderos imputar culpa ni delando vio, ni delas personas a quien se comete dieredes, poq desde ahora os remitimos toda negligencia e delando por grade o grattissimo q se, y q todo os sacaremos a las y a fallo y sin daño. E para todo lo que dho es/os remitimos todas nas acciones e derech e/os ponemos en nito lugar e os hazemos procurado res en causa via propia, e colibre e general admi stracion, e segun q puede y deven valer paraq aya cuplido efecto todo lo arriba dho y lo adollo anexo y cenerme e delo dependiente asli en juzio como fueravel y si necesario es releució releuamos a vos e a vios lo shorto de toda carga de satisfacijo so las claufulas di chas judició siti judicatia solun. E prometemos velo auer asli por rato e valedero e no lo cotradiezir en ningu tiço so la dha obligacion delas dhas nas personas, y bienes q para ello obligamos so la dha macomunidad y renunciacions de lexes. E otros nos obligamos de os dar todos otros qualsquier recados e poderes y obligaciones para execution e cumplimiento delo sobre dho e mayor seguridad via cada equido y segun e como nos lo pidieredes. E por esta carta pedimos y vamos a todas e qualsquier justicias delos reynos e
Señores de su majestad y de otras cualesquier partes que sean a cuya jurisdicción nos sometemos para que nos lo hagan guardar y cumplir bien a tal cumplidamente como si a ello estuviésemos ordenado por sentencia distintiva de jueces competente pasada en cosa juzgada con la cual ningún remedio ni recurso humano sobrepues remitimos nuestro propio suero e jurisdicción e domicilio e la ley si conocierse de jurisdicción omní omní judicis. É todas ferias e días feriados e de mercaes y todas excepciones e remedios de derecho que para lo conviene ahora o adelante tégamos o podamos tener. É yo la dcha. Ana de maluica renuncia las leyes de los senatus consultos. Uciano y del emperador Justimano e las auténticas, sue a me et sí a multas e leyes de partida y de toto y la ley Juliana de fundo total, e todas otras cualesquier leyes que hablan en su gọi de las mugeres de que sus anulada e certificada por el presente escriuano, y especialmente de aquellas que disponen que la muger no se pueda obligar por siadora de otro, ni obligarse c o su marido temá comú, sino por cosas que coauiertá en su utilidad y provecho y siendo tales que el marido no era obligado ador las e que no pueda agendar ni coñe la agenciación ni obligación de sus bienes totales, ni arras ni panfrenales, ni renunciar la hipoteca que por ellos tiene, y lo hizo que sea ninguno por qué no embargarte todo lo suyo dicho y otra cualesquier cosa de que me pudiesse ayudar quiero que dar obligada e me obligo seguí yo es, y especialmente nos todos los suyo dios renunciamos las leyes e derechos que dizen que general renunciación de leyes fecha.
MADRID, SPAIN - 1637

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

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

O Nitepeño de la alcuerda

Y su Majestad, el lienzo devoto

Seu la comision que

Con Felipe por la

Facultad, edios y decaída de

Con desla con de las de sus

El renos de los de los de los

Cuóran, de su en de los de los

De la alcuerda de la de los de los

De las de las de las de las de los

Orientales Occidentales Isla

Fijar ve del Mar de

Cub, dueño de Austria, duque

Señora de Brabant, de

Milán, con de la Espíritu

Hondes de la 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.
Pacientes, firman, se deben reunir con los suyos.

Preside por francés, juicio y vuelve al de

Asamblea de la que nos somos. Selvaje es el

García de León y Alfonso, a quien llamamos con

Conocemos que estamos y estamos entonces para

Cumplido listo, hay que bastar a la vez, bastando

Entonces se hace a Martín Pascual, quedando trabajado con

Dejar y constar especial y necesariamente para que

Que hemos oído montes y bayas para el paso y no se haga

En estos gusanos y nos aseguramos y nos aseguramos

Llenamos como notas. Partes de que se salva, siempre

Caminantes y señales. Límites que quedan salidas o sentimos el

Sé que lo que tenemos los más personas y por ejemplo

Los recuerdos que bien hizo la fuerza y lo han hecho por

Tenemos hechos y hechos y burlanzas y coartadas al plazo y tiempo que

No tienen este. Se ver oímos que lo cual nos llegan, sentados por

Nos obligamos a cumplir y dar excepto de

Nosotros y otras. Pasamos todo nuestro

Pasamos por menos y menos y en la administración nos obligamos. De

Por sumar lo es un tasto, está y queda en todo que

Nosotros nos sentamos, nos sentamos en forma sola

La nación se hace. Presas que se has en latín, justicia, is y

En tanto nos de haces, clausulas, costumbres y para

Cumplir y garantizamos poder al justicias, seguridades

Hablad con sometemos y aunque nos nuestro

Por su fuerza, tuviendo dos miembros y cabe en verdad

Jurídicamente, en último, para que el poder.
De veredio que a D: Juan escmuiuanoço de Pelaya de premienlo,
autentico que dix y foro como si fuese suentado,
Felipe Poblete y nos consentimos en pasado y
cosa fue dada sobre la que renuncia moscales querer
fue el otro y crechos a nisgos encima como tres
ley y decreta se dio esto que dixer que general renuncia a
no vala Testimonio de aquello hizogamolapresente
carta de poder ante el llo res testamentos no y
Y sus escritos que fue hazlos en un lugar visalotale
Bretas unison de los vieals ultimónias geotubas,
requisitos y setenta y seis chancillor se nos testigos usual
Y era y persona que se nos decholugar y por otro pasmo.
Y oral por manera que consignaron Jesus nombre Juan
Francisco y Manincruz Biascolet que paso ante lo
Eduardo escribano de los presentes y de que conosco dos hijos
orando que se queden temorosos tal Testimonio de
Veras Juan y Eduardo escribano.

Quintus de los tales nos poder que Jesus vario copo
zados vecinos de matrin pasquitarinos los nombres vecinos Juan e
de quien y vecino mayor y Juan tizahuot otono que
como humarizas aos sobre cuentamiento de
los de los mismos partes los hospitales de juna y jesus comienzo dos
de clazas y vecindario don de esto perey vanzahastante
jugar del mes de abruezsehoand van vecindario hasta pocho y

Lijo dixo que se hicienta y se maracuo y medio caso
la gente menaruste como de vecindario teniendo dos
luchacis la cual se ve los dos personas que no contaha
condiciones y siguen que jesusso contenio plazo de se dos
y se manorias y obligolos jesus y jesus partes juntamente,
le manocin y vecino o corder a por todas.
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.
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. Sahagún, far ahead of his contemporaries, recognized the distinguished intellectual achievements of the indigenous peoples of Mexico and devoted his life to putting down as much detail of the Aztec civilization as he could.

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

The gift of Mrs. Christian Aall
A LA IZQUIERDA
El Sol
La Luna
El conejo de la Luna
El Sol y la Luna

A LA DERECHA
Las estrellas
Los vientos
El arco del cielo
oan y tañíanle flautas, y delante
los átomechtetómatl, llena de vino, con
la fiesta. Y aquellos eran viejos y viejas
madrastra. Bebían vino de aquella tinaja por
veces, o ellos, estando en lugar de la peca
holgándose, bebiendo vino. Y el vino
de cada rato echaban vino en la tinaja.
Estatua del dios Izquitécatl, y también
bebían vino nuevo, que se llama huzta,
piedra. Y no solamente esto hacían los
porque era tal costumbre de los taber-

NO, UNAS PRÓSPERAS,
INDIFERENTES

ían que era indiferente, o bien o mal,
la, que sería rico y próspero y tendría
lo perdería presto, y se desharía como
nada ni tendría reposo ni contenido;
saldría en vano.

intli. Decían que cualquiera que naciera
amer y beber, aunque no trabajase en
caja, se hallaría contento en
sus hijos. Y así estando descuidado, se
de qué manera se hace esto. Aunque
ían que si el que nacía en este signo se
le multiplicarían y los gozaría, y sería
decían que era de un mismo signo el
ganaba ropas que se llaman cuacatl,
tembre antiguamente comer los perso-
lían al mercado muchos perros, y le
en mejor, o de pelo chico, o de pelu-
ones ladraban y otros carleaban. Y lo
los mataban hacían un hoyo en la tie-
. Y el dueño del perro, que le vendía,
halagáble trayéndole la mano por el
es de pasar los nuevos ríos del Infier-
con lazos.

mani. Decían que el que nacía en esta
rias, y con sus donaires y truhanerias
haires y gracias sin pensarlos. Y decían
ecido.
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, Córdoa, 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.

Almendralejo.
D. Antonio de Vargas.
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. Catalina Barroso.
D. Francisco Vargas.
D. Francisco Mansio.
D. Juan García Pelayo.

Badajoz.
D. Lucas Figueroa.
D. Magdalena Regalado.
D. Manuel Sarró.
D. Nicolás Coronado.
D. Santos del Muñoa.
D. Teresa Figueroa.
Badajoz
{ D. Vicente Orduno.
  D. Manuel Figueroa.

Barcarrota
{ D. Manuel Albarado.
  D. Manuel Maria Liano.

Burguillos
  D. Martin Santamaria.

Cabeza de Vaca
  D. Santiago Borrallo.
  D. Vicente Vinagre.

Campanario
  D. Mariano Gomez Bravo.
  D. Mariano Fernandez Arévalo.

Castuera
  D. Manuel y D. Pedro Ayala.
  D. Diego Carrasco.
  D. Eusebio Peralta.
  D. Jose de Mera y Carrasco.

D. Benito
  D. Patricio Campos.
  D. Santiago Carrasco.
  Vida de D. Ramon Fernandez.
LIBRO
DE LOS HIERRROS Ó MARCAS
QUE USAN LOS CRIADORES
PARA SUS GANADOS CABALLARES,
RECTIFICADOS POR FIN DEL AÑO DE 1859.
REUNIDOS POR LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE REMONTA, RECOPILADOS
POR LA SUB-DIRECCION DE LOS MISMOS, Y MANDADO IMPRIMIR
POR
EL EXCMO. SR. D. JUAN ZABALA,
DIRECTOR GENERAL DE CABALLERIA.

CÓRDOBA.—1860.
IMPRENTA Y LIBRERÍA DE D. RAFAEL ARROYO.
calle Ambrosio de Morales, núm. 8.
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
La imagen contiene un texto en español que parece ser una transcripción de un documento antiguo. El texto es difícil de leer debido a la calidad del escaneo. Las palabras son de un estilo antiguo y el contexto no está claro. Se pueden distinguir palabras como "Gonzalo" y "Morales" y se sugiere que se trata de un texto legal o de un documento de importancia. Sin embargo, la transcripción exacta del texto no es posible sin un escaneo de alta calidad.
Historia de Hidalguía

Pertenece a Pedimento de la tercia de Chachuité a 13 de Septiembre de 1782...
fueron presentados ante los dichos nuestros alcaldes y notario de los hijos de los ciertos memoriales de testigos y fue hecho y alegado que eran nuestros y en los mismos y de tal manera y pedidos que no puede renitir ni enterar a los personalmente a la dicha nuestra audiencia ante ellos a decir sus dichos suplicaros que se pro veamos de nuestro escritorio respecto a la dicha nuestra audiencia que les fuere ares cebrir sus dichos lo qual todo lo esto por los dichos nuestros alcaldes y notario y cierta y sus formacion que lozbe los ympe de mientos de los dichos testigos presento por ympe di tos a algunos de los testigos en los dichos memorials contenidos y dieron y li bran nuestra carta de receptoria de cada A parte a lopez nuestro escritorio receptor de la dicha nuestra audiencia con la qual parece que el dicho a paricio lopez fue requerido y en cumplimiento to suele las partes y lugares donde los dichos testigos hubieran y moran y que antelas justicias de ellos le tomocre cibio juramento en forma de derecho y las dichos y di pulicaciones el pronuntia que sobrello paslo y lehzo firmando signa da el dicho nuestro receptor suitera y da presente da en el proceso del dicho pleito y parece que dentro del dichos ter mino de prueba por el dicho nuestro fis cal y por parte del dicho concepcion fue fecha pronuntiando y lo que pare
Catalina González, a la vez buena mujer que fiesta por los habitantes dijiste que a la vez y una vez distinto a la vez del dicho lugar de su voto pese a que dijiste en virtud del juramento que hizo dijiste que era de hecho de más de cuatro años y quieren en el fuero en las partes y no de razon ninguna de las demás partes y que las fechas y que se le cama que venga en razón y dijiste el resto siendo que Dios lo había que lo había de aquel como de aquel y de aquel y en tal y otra cosa se lo conocía dominio y a vos en catalina los locales de vos padre y vos conoces ciertas pues Catalina buen y morar en el dicho lugar de su voto dicho de más de cuatro años de la parte concierto poblado y bienes y hacienda de pozo y que no conocía nuestro fiscal y que conocía a quien conocía al con ceso justicia en regimiento del dicho lugar de su voto y que conocía a todo lo
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.
Iussuque legum aequos unam Serorum hodie
lareo, quia coege multas volucris erigere felicem et alia
aromata genera si quis dicit arc ocellis fuscus
ros crismum qvi uide et multis magis si mose","nulli quorum me
eis etiam vestiges in villa Maternaria dixit arc ocellare si tua in
esse puell Eun ita maxima a tandem sit: multo est mulia forte
si naves multa ve razio eertis subituet; Tamen multo ac mirabile
hoc est nihilo meritis corripi et; sed sancti Christiani sicut in
rigis Regis picturis ac religiosis quod humanum coeqe non potest
necesse; si humanis coeqe sitiamns. Solere et de sermones suis
quis habet non esse et impossibile: credasve in nobis et se
rata cœptis; qui in dicens sum, qui tamen: mortali viros nisi
me aegerdem sit hae: statas quippe aliquid scripturum aut locutis
sibi dixit per aegas æque cœptum in se esse vident: alterum vnde
per videbat Fabula. Isis. Nec Regia princeps ac esse regina dixit
etiam cunctos; quod Christianum punit nilum Solam etiam dixit
etsi Christo agas, qui pote nos victoria numeros dominate
celeré, pessioneo peragête quam tua, sed ac visibilis vel et
velutem exulet Christus in terris quasadam et in cœli cœlement,
quom tot plori platan ante lac as sum auti etipidet: Letemur
et nostri epeter exaltatione nise sicut num propter rex tempore al
memóre: quod nos sitis Hispании sed illum Christianum est
futura pariceps. Hoc et satis sine vehementem narrata Uiae
Ulsit bone pridie tauto Martis.

Christianorum Colom Oceane studiosus Prefectus

Epigramma in Dom Estebanis Epi Monteipalusther. In
vestiglinum Regem Hispанияnum.

Iam nulla Hispания tellus addenda triumphis
Atque parum tantis virtute orbis etat.
Et ne longe est regio quaeque sub vndis.
Acuta est studiosa Germania magna tua.
Unde reptorit incerto referenda Columbo
Gratias fecit summo et mater habenda pati.
Oui vincentia parat nostra regna ribeq sibi.
Tequit siunt forem pessatis et esse pium.

Impressit Rome Eucharius Argentius Anno MDCCLXXII.
Epiologia Christeostof. Coloniæ: cui est nostra miltuin dedeæ
Iustus Indici supra Angem nuper inuictus et quis proximen
da octavo annu secunda auctores auctores terra inuicimine servandæ
se D. Isidori Belspanianæ Regii missus fuerat. Magnificius
Sanctum Sanctorum confessorum Regni Tepulæ,
Iusti missà. Quæ generosus ac literatus vir. Luidwic de Lodi
Indici dicitur, ut in Latinâ excerteret suæ Magni.

Contine saxsepe prooinirte rei perfectam nec conset
curum sustineasti. Sed totas ostitis erat esse
que te misereficiatis sed in hoc nostrae societate
nunece deomanaet Christi morter et de posta. Sa
abua a serio in mare Indici perueniunt plurimas
insulas immunitatis hominibus teperit quorum omni
num pro sociis Christo. Nostra proemio celebrarum et
fisa contrafacto nomen postillationem accepit, in quem
Saluatores nonen proemitiones moveuissent tam ad hanc
ad eandem saepe numerum. Eam vero Iusti Guaramun
nuncutur. Scilicet eam quam none nomine muncupiuni, quae
pe a ilia Inflan sanctæ Maryae Conceptionis aliam ferrandam
aliam Missellon alme Ioanin. Et sic de reuleri appellari Insfla
Cunctrocin in eam Inflan quam dudum Ioan vocatur dicit
appellans eum eam lecto occidentem versus aliquantulm pre
stans eam magnis nullis repente sine imnunitate non in�lida
continentem. Sarat proutiniam esse crediderim nulla est visiens
opidia munimini in maritima s litte confinir ipiter aliquous vi
contram latituca quos insolita legum nemini quare simul
ac nos viadurum surripiedant fugam. Procedebat virtus et
impiam aliquo me erbiem villas sede inuentenur. Diversis vitæ et
ge ad multe persecutis nobis nosti executibus hinc vis nos ad sep
tiitam in delectabat quippe fugitat exopabationis etenim regia
bar hinc; ad sustinere eum in vero cœcture nec minus ver-
ti sagitarum. Procedebant eis definit alios nò operiu succelius et
et nostris ad postres quæ adeo usque ad nostræ in terram nisi qui inuicerent effecer
ner in ea proutiniam vesceret aliquo legi per tres dicta abulatimue
Iungere et numeros populos et habitaciones partias tamen
ab his veli regimineque peacet releturit. Inserre ego tan
intelletur a quibusdam Indias quos ibidem sustiner quis hinc s
nitetas est futura pticeps. Hec vt gesta sunt sic breui-

Christoforus Colom Oceanece classis Praefectus.

Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria Episcopi Motis-
paluli.

Ad Inuicetissimis Regem Hispaniae.

Tam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda triumphis:
Atq parum tantis viribus orbis erat.
Nunc longe Eois regio deprensae sub vndis:
Auclura est titulos Bethice magne tuos.
Vnde repertor merito referenda Columbo
Gratiae: sed summo est maior habenda deo:
Qui vincenda parat noua regna/ tibiq sibiq:
Teq simul fortem praestat & esse pium.
In laudem Berenissi
mi Ferdinandi Hispaniae regis/Bethiae & regni Granatae/obsidio/victoriae/ & triumphus/ Et de Insulis in mari Indico nuper inuentis

Fernandus Rex Hispaniar

[Image of a medieval knight with a shield and a sword]
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 relació escribiada 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 relación enviada a Su S. Majestad del eSpoRtío señores por el capitán general de la nueva España, llamado Fernando Cor
tes. En la que hace relación de las tierras y provincias, sin cuero, que ha descubierto nuevamente en el púcata del año de...e la pte. y ha soñetado a la colonia real de Su S. M. En especial hace relación de una gran ciudad, muy rica llamada Chilua; allí hay muy grandes ciudades y de gran valor, e de personas y ricas. Entre las que hay una más maravillosa y rica de todas llamada Tlaxcalla; esta por maravillosa arte edificada ha una grande laguna, de la que ciudad y provincia es rey un gran electo señor llamado Moctezuma; donde se acentuó al capitán y a los españoles sus paro
tas cosas de opor. Cuenta largamente del gran señorío del dicho Mo
tezuma y de sus ritos y ceremonias, y de cómo le sirve.
P. X. Octave decadiscaput decimum.

nomorum & familiarum primatum nominatum potestate reliquam fuerit, prodeo empiri;
Janu de Campo cum ceteris permanenti asignatum. De mercibus vero quantum calis
bis & cupriamine, quantum canapae ac fines, tele omnis generis, quatum picis, argenti vi
uii, album petrei, foliante, ad vituperant pigment, coralium, & rubentur vel libellus,
pileorum, poecilorum, calcis vitreeorum, tintabulorum, ligularum salium rega,
deglorior, quantum cum suis munificentibus machinatrum invent, quamum certa per
mutatiaone per manentes regios magistratus computatorem & thesauri tum, aromata per
mittendas hautes nostre reportanda cogerentur. Quod facturus est talis Cæsar ambigui
tur, diffusarumur arbitrari ego per dies aliquot, referate affinitatis causa, quamuis efficit
vno partu gemell, dumum tam egressi turiasium hanc factur prateritis impumilum, plas
cide primum per oratores trasitorium rei puto. Sed alim annis futuri Regis Portuga
lico non bene fessiur, nec quid Cæsar et optatuerit ten demissarum, mercium nunc illu
sum domini et sufficiat effugiatabunt, eam nusibus negare in honore eti, quanta mag
is propriis dictionaris. Rucham eius regni venturum ex hinc tempore diri est vel veteranos ait
Portugalese publicis servitibus vaticinari, nimirum superbe Cæsaris gens,
tes depicunt, sine quorum promptibus famie pertinet, cum fuerit regnum il
Jud exile, Cæsare quotidie Comitatus, qua rabiendus sunt ipsius
Cæsari, vellent p. victu ad Cæsare co-
ronam Cæsar militerum. Rex Philippus Cæsaris regnitor
quod facturum aliquando & cogitationi & dixit,
 sempitentiam promulgabit.
Interea valetat Beatitudo

[Handwritten note in the margin]
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.
S'Anomóri dipòl in Sibylla riopandòm: di tanti mi traunghi / che quelli due tagli haueuo passad / &con godora di tornate alla terra de quelle perciando la fortuna non contint de miei traunghi / che nò lo come uenisti in penis a b'alo del delrettiime Re & d'on manuècio del portogol / che uenèro per tre once / piùlùduflando in Sibylla fuori doghi per samento di b'are a portogol / malena un messagiero d'lettera di liuret corona / che mitiongaua ch'io uenisti a Líbna a partire co sua alteza / prometèo o farrì mèrzedes. Nò furu a confittlo che uenisti expedi el messagiero / dicendo che uogu mai / & che quando néffu biono / che sua alteza suole è pure le ultre de me / che farì quanto mi mandasse / et bitto che non mi cercauere / archerìo mandate per me Giulio di Bartholomeo del Giovane / che haure nelle in Líbna / per i comissioni di dottor Grazian. Venne el deeto Gioliano a Sibylla / per la vendita & ruogo de quelle furato a uedite / che fu vendita a mi / et la sua vendita da quel miu noto e buon / perché miu bari di Castiglìa / dou miu tìa faa onore / & lo Remi teneua Buona posseffion: preg giòu / che mìe di alto luio / ho piu apprendem tom / fin rà che Rèzmolo haueu piacer / di ma venura & puipre di uio di i compagni di iufremente / che fauano
Lettera di Amerigo Vespucci
delle isole nuovamente
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 Waldseemüller'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 Vespucius 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/Lidia/Cilicia/Arimo
nias maiorem & minorem. Colchiden/Hircaniam
Hiberiam/Albaniam: & præterea multis quas ea
gillatim enumerare longa mora est. Ita dicta ab d
us nominis regina.

Nunc vero & hæc partes sunt latius lustringe &
alia quarta pars per Americam Vesputium: & in
quentibus auditur: inuentæ est: quæ non vides qu
quæ iure vetet ab America inventore factæ: quæ
viro Americae qua Américi terræ sic: Ættriae: &
scitur. His sic: & gentis mor
tur: ex bis binis Americae navigationibus: qui sequi
América dicendam: cum & Europa & Asia a mili
bus sua sortita sunt nomina. Eius situ: & gentis mo
res: ex bis binis Americae navigationibus: qui sequi
tur liquefint intelligi datur.

Hunc in modum terræiam quadrupartitam cognos
scitur: & sunt tres primae partes continentissimae: qua
est insula: cum omni quæ: mæri circulo scilicet.

Et licet mare versus sit quæ ad modum & ipsas
insulae: multæ: sive nusque distinctum: & innumer
repletum insulis varia: siphe nostrÆ: assumit: quae in Col
mographie tabulis conspicuuntur: & Priscianus in
tralatione Dionysii talibus numerat versibus.

Circuit Oceanus: tamen: vndes: vastus

Finibus Hesperii Atlantici: ille vocatur.

AtBorea qua: gens: sust: Armata: sub armis.

RUDIMENTA

Vade tamen: primo: consistit: lumine: Titan
Anthropos: simul: pelagus Rubri: vocatur
Circuit: Oceanus: sic: totum: maximus: orbem
Nominibus: variis: celebratur.

Perfecta: Hesperia: primus: qui: porgitur: vndis
Pamphile: tatus: Lybiae: prætentit: ab: oris
Nomine: Saturni: quod: Thetis: possidet: equor
Caspius ille: sinus: simul: Hircaniae: vocatur
At: duo: qui: veniunt: australis: ab: equire: ponti
Regionem: sivus: quæ: Caspiae: voluit: vndis:
Fluctus: ait: alter: Panchacæ: litora: pulsat
Euentus: contra: pelagus: protegit: in: austris:
Ordine: principis: capiens: australis: ab: vndis
Hercules: celebrant: quam: mete: munere: Gades:
Cassiteris: tenet: stans: aethrius: monte: columnas
Dundus: Europæ: Lybia communis: vtrices
Hinc: statæ: sunt: ab: egre: litora: cernunt
Hinc: Lybiae: hæc: Europæ: ad: uerba: tuendo:
Glabres: hunc: gurgles: qui: Celtica: litora: pulsat
Quo: dominus: tertius: terris: cretæ: latinis:
Ad: potam: fecit: aquilonis: ab: axe: redactus
COSMOPHIAE
INTRODUCTIO,
CVM QVIBVS
DAM GEOMBE
TRIAE
AC
ASTRONO
MIAE PRINCIPIIS AD
EAM REM NECESSARIIS

Infuper quattuor Americae
Velupci navigationes.

Uniueralis Cosmographiae descriptio tam
in solido ex plano eius etiam inventus
qua Ptolomae ignota una
peris reperta sunt.

DISTHYCON

Cum deus astra regat & terra climata Cæsar
Nec tellus nec cæs syderamaius habet.
Public Lecture

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

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

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

By DAISY FITCH

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 Hispanic 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 Hispanic, 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 has changed in the 1960s."

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

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

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

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

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

Cultura(s) in America

Asociación de Amigos

Friends of the Princeton University Library

inviting you to the opening of

SECOND TONGUE: Nine Spanish-Speaking Americans

A Matachines dancer at the Hispano village of Alcalde
Columbus' voyage—that 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 Hispanic villages of the 17th century.

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"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 Hispanics are descendants of Spanish soldiers who left Mexico in 1539. They consider themselves neither Spanish nor Mexican. In 1970, 828,550 Hispanics were counted in the census.

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

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

"Many of the Chicanos who are freshmen are considering leaving Princeton," he said. "They find themselves isolated and too easily write off the differences as only racial. They need to accept that they come from a different background and that they may have to think like the rest of us."

"I hope they will stay." Richard comes from a large family. He has 35 cousins and "at the last family gathering there were 400 relatives," he said.

HE HOPES THIS exhibit will spark an interest and 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 Hispanics were the earliest settlers in this country. The Genizados are North American Indians who lived in Hispanic villages of New Mexico and Colorado. Reared in Hispanic 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 14.2 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 1830 and settled in Texas. The Puerto Ricans migrated in large numbers in the 1970s, and more than 60 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.

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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, who 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 the Chicano movement has been an appreciation of the Indian side of their heritage. Combining the old and new photographts at the
Richard Martínez, 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. Martínez is a Hispano who traces his roots to Spanish soldiers who left Mexico in 1539.

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.
1:30 p.m. Personnel Policy seminar
4:00 p.m. Mechanical and Aero-Space Engineering/Baetjer seminar.
"Visualization of Heat Transfer." W. Merzkirch, Ruh University, West Germany. C-207 Engineering Quadrangle.
4:30 p.m. Biochemical Sciences seminar.
"Insertion and Retention of Prokaryotic Membrane Proteins; Phage f1 Protease Models." Peter Model, Rockefeller University. DuPont Seminar Room. 114 Frick. Social gathering at 4:00 p.m. Frick.
4:50 p.m. English lecture. "Dickens' readings." Philip Collins, Leicester University. 6 Woodrow Wilson.
4:30 p.m. History colloquium.
4:30 p.m. Physics colloquium.
"Spontaneous and Driven Synapses Breaking in Large-Scale Brain Act." J.D. Cowan, University of Chicago.
8:00 p.m. Computer Center orientation for new users. Computer Clinic and Computer Center.
8:00 p.m. Economics/International Finance Section seminar.
"Macroeconomic Policies and Exchange Rate Regimes." Jacob Franeke, University of Chicago. 211 Dickinson.
9:00 p.m. Program in Theater at Dance play. Georges Michel: A Stitch. The Acting Studio, 185 N. Street.
FROM SPAIN TO NORTH AMERICA: The rich diversity and varied historical roots of Spanish culture in this country are reflected in books, documents, maps and photographs on display in the gallery of Firestone Library's Rare Book Collection. This sketch is on the invitation to the exhibit.

ART

In Princeton

SPANISH EXHIBITION

At Firestone Library, the first European language ever spoken in America was probably Spanish. Long before the English or Dutch established colonies, Spanish "settlements" spanned this continent from one coast to another. With the exception of the Southwest, however, 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 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 closely with reflections of Spanish-American life in the second half of the twentieth century.

The display receives its title from the fact that Spanish was not only the first European language to be used here but, today, has become the second

Continued on Next Page
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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 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 fragile-like border hanging high along the length of a wall, on which is written 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. Chicago newspapers from recent decades reflect the spirit of political activism that is part.

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

Within the collection there are several documents and books that curators 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,

Continued on Next Page.
Exhibit honors Spanish

by JOHN BURKHALTER III

"A First and Second Tongue: Nineteenth Century 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 created from the rich archive of materials that comprise the Western Americana Collection of which he is the curator.

Following the Caribbean landfall of Columbus in 1492 sailing under the colors of the Royal House of Castile and Aragon, a new era of Spanish exploration evolved. The first Latin version of the letter or "Epistola" in which Columbus informed the "most invincible Sovereigns of the Spains Ferdinand and Isabella" of his discoveries concerning the "Islands of India beyond the Ganges" is on view. Printed in Rome and dated 1493, the book is not only of great scholarly interest, but is also a masterpiece of typography as well.

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

Among the superb examples of cartography on view at Princeton is a rare copy of Theodore De Bry's engraving of the Isle of Cuba and the province of Florida from the 1591 imprint of "Brevis Narratio." While de Leon's exploits received the official sanction of the Viceroy of Cuba...
honors Spanish heritage

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Among the superb examples of cartography on view at Princeton is a rare copy of Theodor De Bry's engraving of the isle of Cuba and the province of Florida from the 1591 imprint of "Brevis Narratio." While de Leon's activity received the official sanction of the Spanish crown, the audacity of Cortes perceived the newly subjugated capital of the Aztecs. Cortes, while systematically destroying the profane aspects of Aztec culture, was also impressed with the counter culture 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 companions Francisco Pizarro in Peru kindled the Spanish imagination ablaze with thoughts of immeasurable wealth.

For glory and gold with the knowledge of God's grace and protection, the conquistadors 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 island. Sailing from west Mexico he actually landed in Baja California. Soon afterward he returned to Spain to receive permission to resume his explorations but died before a return was possible.

THE STANDARD of Spain soon passed to Don Francisco de Coronado who led with vigor a remarkably strong force to search for the Seven Cities, now called "Cibalo." Traveling the region of the upper Rio Grande, Coronado made contact with the various Pueblo tribes of the region. His expedition in 1540 ultimately led to the establishment of settlements in present-day New Mexico later in the century. Coronado made contact with the various Pueblo tribes of the region. His expedition in 1540 eventually led to the establishment of settlements in present-day New Mexico later in the century. Coronado was more successful than he imagined. He and his cohorts collected important information, remarkably detailed on geography, fauna, flora and native peoples of the previously unknown country.
enriched the fabric of our American heritage. Organized by Alfred Bush the exhibit has been cut from the rich archive of materials that comprise the Western Americana Collection of which he is the curator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highly important literary and historical documents, the letters, which are on display document in vivid prose and elegant print could not be bettered anywhere” and “the chief temple of the Aztec is indeed higher than the great church of Seville.”

As the former Aztec capital became the center of New Spain, tales of the unbelievable wealth found by Cortes in Mexico and one of his former compatriots Francisco Pizarro in Peru kindled the Spanish imagination about 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 1552 of his “De insulis Nuper Invenitis.”

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Lopez de Gomara’s 1553 published account “Historia de las Indias,” 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 Villagras’s “Historia de la Nueva Mexico” included in the exhibition was written by a man of exceptional courage, who along with his family in the company of other colonists, established in 1598 the first Spanish settlement in the American Southwest.

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

(Continued on page 15)
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.

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(Continued from page 14)

cially 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 “ranchoes.” 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 marvellous detail the ceremony attendant for the raising of the “Stars and Stripes” over California in 1846 in 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 ‘intrinsically characteristics of the Spanish speaking peoples in the Southwest have remained intact.

The Hispanics 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 “Moorish 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 Hispanic villagers of the area in the 17th century.

Douglas Kent Hall’s photographs, prominent in the exhibition, were taken last year during a Matachine Dance that took place at the Hispanic 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 rural 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 Christ and Moors along with the “Abuelo” or grandfather and the “Toro.” Hall defines his work as an observer most accurately as a watcher and observer and in this sensitive capacity his Alcalde views are especially salient and remarkable. The Princeton exhibition is his first exposition.

“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.
The First Settlers

A COLLECTION of exotic photographs, books, newspapers, maps, and manuscripts assembled by Alfred Bush, curator of Western Americans 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, Hispanics, and Puerto Ricans.

For the nearly 200 Princeton undergraduates who are U.S. citizens but declare themselves Hispanic, the show is a source of pride. Richard Martinez '83, an architecture major from Albuquerque, is a Hispanic. 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 Santa 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 Hispanic village of Alcalde, located between Santa Fe and Taos. Hall photographed the local folk dance, Manchines, in which elaborate headdresses are worn.