Spainish Conquest of the Americas (subject to prior sale)


Students of Northwest Coast history and cultures have more reasons for enthusiasm about this publication than Keats had about Chapman’s Homer, since it is not merely a language barrier that has been transcended by Iris Wilson’s translation of Mozilio’s eighteenth century Spanish, it is every kind of textual, historical, and ethnographic difficulty that would otherwise stand in the way of the complete utility and enjoyment of this extraordinary document. Noticias de Nutka is largely ethnographic reporting which, although of a rudimentary observational character, nonetheless forms an invaluable record of the first period of contact in the area. Mozilio’s account is based upon his sojourn in Nootka Sound for four months in 1792 as the scientist (botanist-naturalist) of the expedition of Bodega y Quadra. The work with which he was specifically charged is represented in a catalog of animals and plants of the area (Appendix B), but, for whatever reasons-his capacities and broad education for his day, his knowledge of the detailed ethnographic and linguistic reporting of such men as Sahagh in Mexico-Noticias seems to have been produced out of a certain, and absolutely correct conviction that what the people of Nootka Sound were like and what they did were all matters of importance, and that an accurate review of the visits of the various exploratory, political, and commercial expeditions to the North Pacific Coast from 1774 on, and the dealings of the Europeans concerned with the Indians were equally so. ...In short, Noticias de Nootka is a gift of scholarship, labor, and scientific Sense to the student of the area by both Mozio, who produced the original and unique document, and Wilson, who has made it as open and easy to understand and use as if it had been produced in the 1970s rather than in the 1790s. -- AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST (517) $25.00
When the tide of Spanish settlement in America reached the range of the Apache nation, it was abruptly halted. For two centuries Apaches baffled the defending Spanish troops and exacted a fearful toll from the terrorized colonists.

This book relates how Commandant General Jacobo Ugarte faced the problem and the extent to which he was able to solve it, using a new Indian policy adopted by Spain in 1786. Political circumstances prevented Ugarte from completing the pacification of the Apaches, but it is significant that his stratagems were essentially the same as those employed with complete success by the Americans a century later.

Ugarte himself was an unusual Spanish administrator, a soldier by profession but a diplomat by inclination. The courage of his convictions bordered on insubordination, but in the end history proved him right.

Utilizing correspondence from officers in the field, post commanders, governors, viceroy, and royal administrators, the author reveals how the policy of 1786 worked in practice and how the Apaches reacted to it.

"THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA: The Question of the Other, by Tzvetan Todorov. This book explores what happens when two different cultures meet. The French writer and critic, Tzvetan Todorov, approaches the subject as a semiotician, a student of signs, interested in the systems of signification through which cultures articulate the world and enable it to have meaning. Spain's conquest of America in the 16th century, he says, led to "the greatest genocide in human history." An estimated 90 percent of Central America's population perished in 50 years. Last year, Jonathan Culler remarked in these pages that "The Conquest of America," translated by Richard Howard, is "an engaging book that presents fascinating and often disturbing material clearly." -- New York Times

$25.00

$40.00


The dramatic story of the first European exploration of our continent's southwestern quarter by the Coronado expedition of 1540-1542 is here retold by a master historian, whose Berkeley seminars through the decades have fostered a whole school of Boltonian students of the Americas. This Coronado volume, first promised in 1940 for the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the expedition, is the crown of a long career—a career of documentary interpretation and personal exploration of the old trails that were blazed, less than two generations after Columbus, by the discoverers of the main landmarks of what are now the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Bolton has supplemented a careful study of the immense mass of published materials on the Coronado period by drawing upon full transcriptions of new-found legal documents taken from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. These derive from the inquiry held in 1544 concerning Coronado's conduct of his government, and from the trial in Spain in 1551 of García López de Cárdenas, discoverer of the Grand Canyon, for misconduct during the winter battles among the Rio Grande pueblos. The chief portions of these new documents were printed by Hammond and Rey in 1940, but Bolton's further scrutiny adds some details to the main outlines already known.

Perhaps the greatest contribution of this big book on Coronado is its more definite establishment of the particular routes traversed by the various parties of the expedition. Bolton's first-hand knowledge of the terrain enables him to talk with authority about many spots on the map. He brings much evidence to bear to show that the barrancas where Coronado's forces camped in the Texas Panhandle are Tule Canyon and Palo Duro Canyon, on the headwaters of the Red River. --- PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW (513)$30.00
Spainish Conquest of the Americas (subject to prior sale)


"Our authors trace the storm tossed path, and the towering achievement of one of the world's great shapers, the man we memorialize exactly three days before the 500th anniversary of the morning he set sail from Spain on his incredible journey of discovery" --- (Bohemian Grove program 1992 p.43).

The Bohemian Club is a private club with two locations: a city clubhouse in the Union Square district of San Francisco, California and the Bohemian Grove, a retreat north of the city in Sonoma County. Founded in 1872 from a regular meeting of journalists, artists, and musicians, it soon began to accept businessmen and entrepreneurs as permanent members, as well as offering temporary membership to university presidents (notably Berkeley and Stanford) and military commanders who were serving in the San Francisco Bay Area. Today, the club has a membership of many local and global leaders, ranging from artists and musicians to businessmen -- wikipedia (1010) $13.00
Spainsh Conquest of the Americas (subject to prior sale)


"Hernando de Soto c. 1500 – May 21, 1542) was a Spanish explorer and conquistador who was involved in expeditions in Nicaragua and the Yucatan ---wikipediaPeninsula, and played an important role in Pizarro’s conquest of the Inca Empire in Peru, but is best known for leading the first European expedition deep into the territory of the modern-day United States (through Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and most likely Arkansas). He is the first European documented as having crossed the Mississippi River. De Soto's North American expedition was a vast undertaking. It ranged throughout what is now the southeastern United States, both searching for gold, which had been reported by various Native American tribes and earlier coastal explorers, and for a passage to China or the Pacific coast. De Soto died in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi River."


"O'Crouley's description of New Spain in the eighteenth century is a valuable contribution to scholarship, mostly unknown until the late twentieth century when it was published. The original manuscript comprises 202 leaves bound in red leather in the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, Ms. 972.02. It was published in English in 1972, as A Description of the Kingdom of New Spain by Sr. Dn. Pedro Alonso O'Crouley 1774. Once published, it was widely reviewed in the scholarly literature. In 1975, it was published in a facsimile edition. For the English edition, the translator Galvin rearranged some of the text to produce a more readable work. One scholar criticized this, saying "This is a disservice to the text, since part of its overall significance as an 'enlightened' compendium resides precisely in its structure as a miscellany." -- Wikipedia

The volume is richly illustrated. He drew native plants and flowers (cacao, vanilla, avocado, sapote, mamey, passion flower, and prickly pear cactus) as well as animals not known in Europe. What has gained most attention are his depictions of race mixture (castas), which have been published in works on that topic. O'Crouley provides written text for the illustrations, which were likely copies of existing casta groupings. He devotes an entire section of text to the condition of the Indians, lamenting their current state. Unlike many casta paintings that show scenes of imagined everyday life of the racial types, O'Crouley's lack any further context.[11]

He wrote short descriptions of New Spain's principal cities, the capital Mexico City, the second largest city Puebla; Valladolid (now Morelia); Oaxaca; Guadalajara; Durango; Acapulco; and Veracruz. He travelled north to presidios of Los Adáes, in Texas; El Paso del Norte; and the province of Nayarit. His description of New Mexico is considerably longer than the places coming before it. Also lengthy is the chapter on his voyage up the Gulf of California; his description of California itself; and an expedition to Nueva Andalucía (Sinaloa and Sonora). (1018) $100.00

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Sebastián Francisco de Miranda y Rodríguez de Espinoza (March 28, 1750 – July 14, 1816), commonly known as Francisco de Miranda was a Venezuelan revolutionary. Although his own plans for the independence of the Spanish American colonies failed, he is regarded as a forerunner of Simón Bolívar, who during the Spanish American wars of independence successfully liberated a vast portion of South America. Miranda led a romantic and adventurous life. An idealist, he developed a visionary plan to liberate and unify all of Spanish America but his own military initiatives on behalf of an independent Spanish America ended in 1812. He was handed over to his enemies and four years later, in 1816, died in a Spanish prison. Within fourteen years of his death, however, most of Spanish America was independent. --- wikipedia (489)

$95.00 $50.00
Spainsh Conquest of the Americas (subject to prior sale)


"A significant contribution to a deeper understanding of the Spanish period in Arizona and Sonora, Mexico, this translation of Father Diego Miguel Bringas' 1796–97 report on missionary activities presents a rare first-hand account of Spanish attempts to direct cultural change among the Pima Indians." (688) $40.00


"The book examines Yucatan Maya civilization at the time of the Spanish Conquest and places in perspective the role played by the native population in subsequent political and social development. In addition to a general depiction of the Maya society found by the Spaniards, it offers...an analytical description of the political system..." - Dust jacket (243) $45.00


"The Hezeta and Bodega expedition stands out for its invaluable notes on local geography, climate, native flora and fauna, as well as its cultural and social observations of indigenous peoples, and it has the distinction of surveying most of the coastal features that gave us, for the first time, a reasonably accurate look at the West Coast of North America." from: The Hezeta and Bodega Expedition of 1775: First Contact on the North Coast, Clarke Historical Museum. (255) $45.00


Junípero Serra y Ferrer, O.F.M. (November 24, 1713 – August 28, 1784), was a Roman Catholic Spanish priest and friar of the Franciscan Order. He is credited with establishing the Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. He later founded a mission in Baja California and the first nine of 21 Spanish missions in California from San Diego to San Francisco, in what was then Spanish-occupied Alta California in the Province of Las Californias, New Spain. Both before and after his canonization, Serra's reputation and missionary work during the Spanish occupation have been condemned by critics, who point to mandatory conversions to Catholicism, followed by abuse of the Native American converts --wikipedia (1004) $20.00
Spainsh Conquest of the Americas (subject to prior sale)


"The Mission of Guevavi on the Santa Cruz River in what is now southern Arizona served as a focal point of Jesuit missionary endeavor among the Pima Indians on New Spain's far northwestern frontier.

For three-quarters of a century, from the first visit by the renowned Eusebio Francisco Kino in 1691 until the Jesuit Expulsion in 1767, the difficult process of replacing one culture with another—the heart of the Spanish mission system—went on at Guevavi. Yet all but the initial years presided over by Father Kino have been forgotten.

Drawing upon archival materials in Mexico, Spain, and the United States—including accounts by the missionaries themselves and the surviving pages of the Guevavi record books—Kessell brings to life those forgotten years and forgotten men who struggled to transform a native ranchería into an ordered mission community.

Of the eleven Black Robes who resided at Guevavi between 1701 and 1767, only a few are well known to history. Others—such as Joseph Garrucho, who presided more years at Guevavi than any other Padre; Alexandro Rapicani, son of a favorite of Sweden's Queen Christina; Custodio Zimeno, Guevavi's last Jesuit—have the details of their roles filled in here for the first time.

In this in-depth study of a single missionary center, Kessell describes in detail the daily round of the Padres in their activities as missionaries, educators, governors, and intercessors among the often-indifferent and occasionally hostile Pimas. He discusses the Pima uprising of 1751 and the events that led up to it, concluding that it actually continued sporadically for some ten years.

The growing ferocity of the Apache, the disastrous results of certain government policies—especially the removal of the Sobaipuri Indians from the San Pedro Valley—and the declining native population due to a combination of enforced culture change and epidemics of European diseases are also carefully explored.

The story of Guevavi is one of continuing adversity and triumph. It is the story, finally, of expulsion for the Jesuits and, a few short years later, the end of Mission Guevavi at the hands of the Apaches. In Mission of Sorrows Kessell has projected meticulous research into a highly readable narrative to produce an important contribution to the history of the Spanish Borderlands." -- From the Publisher

(689) $110.00

Spainsh Conquest of the Americas (subject to prior sale)

24. Baltasar de Obregón; George P. Hammond & Agapito Rey, trans. & eds. **Obregon's History of 16th Century Explorations in Western America entitled Chronicle, Commentary, or Relation of the Ancient and Modern Discoveries in New Spain and New Mexico, Mexico, 1584**. Los Angeles: Wetzel Publishing Co., 1928. First English Language Edition. First English translation of Historia de los descubriementos antiguos de la Nueva Espa... [HOWES O 351 a]. Blue cloth boards, gilt title stamping on spine is crisp and bright. Corners lightly rubbed. Front hinge starting, but text block sound and square. Errata tipped in. From the private library of Larry Southwick, collector's marginalia pencilled near front hinge. Very good folding map has offset onto TOC and has a fine crease along part of the edge of map. No DJ. Frontis. xxxvi, 351 pp. including index. Octavo, 6 x 9 inches tall (textblock). Very good. Hardcover.

**Baltasar Obregón** (born 1534) was a 16th-century Spanish explorer and historian. He is most notable for publishing the Historia de los descubrimientos de Nueva Espana, an account of his travels in the New World.

Obregón was born the son of an encomendera in the Spanish colony of New Spain. At the age of 19 Obregón joined up with a Spanish expedition to California, from which he returned with travel experience. In 1554 at the age of 20 he joined the expedition of Francisco de Ibarra to explore the frontiers of Spanish territory and to secure mineral resources. The expedition was a success, founding several settlements and allowing the Spanish to colonize Zacatecas. Later in life Obregón published an account of his travels, the Historia de los descubrimientos de Nueva Espana, in which he described the landscape of northern Mexico. After cataloging his own life, he continued to publish the accounts of other Spanish expeditions, such as that of Antonio de Espejo --- wikipedia (654) $185.00


**Eusebio Francisco Kino**, (10 August 1645 – 15 March 1711) was an Italian Jesuit, missionary, geographer, explorer, cartographer and astronomer. For the last 24 years of his life he worked in the region then known as the Pimeria Alta, modern-day Sonora in Mexico and southern Arizona in the United States. He explored the region and worked with the indigenous Native American population, including primarily the Sobaipuri and other Upper Piman groups. He proved that Baja California is not an island by leading an overland expedition there. By the time of his death he had established 24 missions and visitas (country chapels or visiting stations). --- wikipeidia (491) $45.00
In their efforts to assert dominion over vast reaches of the (now U.S.) Southwest in the seventeenth century, the Spanish built a series of far-flung missions and presidios at strategic locations. One of the most important of these was San Juan Bautista del Río Grande, located at the present-day site of Guerrero in Coahuila, Mexico. Despite its significance as the main entry point into Spanish Texas during the colonial period, San Juan Bautista was generally forgotten until the first publication of this book in 1968. Weddle's narrative is a fascinating chronicle of the many religious, military, colonial, and commercial expeditions that passed through San Juan and a valuable addition to knowledge of the Spanish borderlands. It won the Texas Institute of Letters Amon G. Carter Award for Best Southwest History in 1969.

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Spainish Conquest of the Americas (subject to prior sale)


32. Friar Diego De Landa; Wm. Gates, trans. **Yucatan Before and After the Conquest**. Baltimore: The Maya Society, 1937. Second Edition. A good+ edition [HAND D83], with solid, sturdy binding and cover. Original blue cloth boards with gilt stamping and Maya Society crest in gilt. The blue cloth is showing heavy spotting on the spine and front cover, and the top front corner is bumped. Pages toned, top edge darkened. Former owner's bookplate. From the private library of Larry Southwick. Laid in with a staplebound pamphlet for "Publications in the Field of Archaeology, Anthropology, etc. issued by the Carnegie Institute of Washington... May 1937." Heavily illustrated, includes maps and related documents. 142 pp. Octavo, 6 x 10 inches tall. Very good. Hardcover. An important primary source, scarce in this edition "Modern scholars regard Landa with a mixture of frustration and admiration. At the same time he wrote his comprehensive work on Mayan culture, his orders to destroy all icons and hieroglyphics obliterated the Mayan language ..., helping to undermine and destroy the civilization he so vividly described. Yet his book, which was not printed until 1864, provided a phonetic alphabet that made it possible to decipher about one-third of the Mayan hieroglyphs, and many of the remainder have since been deciphered." - Britannica (203) $300.00