Spanish Conquest


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 Mozilio, 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
Spanish Conquest


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, viceroys, and royal administrators, the author reveals how the policy of 1786 worked in practice and how the Apaches reacted to it. (596) $25.00


Spanish Conquest


"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 (889) $40.00


Spanish Conquest


*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 Garcia 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

9. Herbert Eugene Bolton. **Coronado: Knight of Pueblos and Plains**. Albuquerque: Whittlesey House and the University of New Mexico Press, 1949. Second Printing. A very good plus, stated second printing. Black cloth boards with gilt title stamping on spine. Map end papers. Previous owner's bookplates on front pastedown and verso of first free end paper. In a very good, original, unclipped dust jacket. Dust jacket shows minor loss and wear, soiling to spine of jacket. Dust jacket now protected in a clear, removable, archival cover. Illustrated with maps. xii, 491 pp. including index. Octavo, 6 x 9 1/4 inches tall. Fine in very good dust-jacket. Cloth. (674) $45.00


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 Bolivar, 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


Spanish Conquest

15. Juan Bautista De Anza; Alfred Barnaby Thomas, trans. 

Forgetting Frontiers: A Study of the Spanish Indian Policy of Don Juan Bautista de Anza Governor of New Mexico 1777-1787 from the original documents in the archives of Spain, Mexico, and New Mexico. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969. Second Printing. A near fine second printing of the first edition in a near fine, original, price clipped dust jacket. Blue cloth boards. From the private library of Larry Southwick, collector's marginalia pencilled near front hinge. Pp. 418-420 show a small thumbnail tear at base. All fold outs, including maps, present and pristine. Dust jacket now protected in a clear, removable, archival cover. 420 pp. including index. Octavo. Near fine in near fine dust-jacket. Cloth. (551) $35.00


17. Bringas de Manzaneda y Encinas; Diego Miguel Las Crusas. 


"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

"Histórias general de las cosas de nueva España (General history of the things of New Spain) is an encyclopedic work about the people and culture of central Mexico compiled by Fray Bernardino de Sahagún (1499–1590), a Franciscan missionary who arrived in Mexico in 1529, eight years after completion of the Spanish conquest by Hernan Cortés. Commonly called the Florentine Codex, the manuscript came into the possession of the Medici no later than 1588 and is now in the Medicea Laurenziana Library in Florence. Sahagún began conducting research into indigenous cultures in the 1540s, using a methodology that scholars consider to be a precursor to modern anthropological field technique. His motives were primarily religious: he believed that to convert the natives to Christianity and eradicate their devotion to false gods, it was necessary to understand those gods and the hold they had on the Aztec people. Sahagún was repelled by much of native culture, but he also came to admire many qualities of the Aztecs...." --Medicea Laurenziana Library, Florence (707) $48.00


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"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

Spanish Conquest


"The Hezeta and Bodega expedition stands out for its invaluable notes on local geography, climate, tides, 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


An important primary source. "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 (204) $30.00
Spanish Conquest


"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 Sobaipiri 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

28. 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 descubrimientos antiguos de la Nueva España... [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. Cloth.

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 España, 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 España, 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 — wiki (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). — wiki (491) $45.00
Spanish Conquest


*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.*

(511) $45.00


*Examines the search for the mythical city of gold and the gilded king from Pizarro to Sir Walter Raleigh, among others.*

(194) $15.00


*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