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OUR SPANISH HERITAGE IN TEXAS

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SEVERAL YEARS AGO I received a letter from Dr. Julian E. Choate, Professor of English at David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tennessee, asking for assitance in compiling a bibliography showing the influence of Spain on Anglo-american folk culture. He said that he was primarily interested in works of history, articles and literature that were contemporary with the frontier process in the Southwest, adding, however, that he had a limited reading knowledge of the Spanish language, and therefore he preferred to use works in English. In conclusion he stated that he had recently completed a tour of Portugal, Spain, and North Africa as part of his research, and his future plans called for him to spend a month in Mexico—a trip that would carry him as far as Mexico City.

To facilitate my reply, he enclosed a self-addressed postcard, on the back of which I was requested to write everything I knew on the subject.

Pressure of other duties prevented me from replying at that time, but now, since my teaching load has been reduced. I have time to jot down a few suggestions which might be useful to researchers interested in Spain's influence on Texas. These suggestions are going to be disappointing to some people, however, because, instead of telling what our Spanish heritage is, I am going to make a few suggestions about where you can go to look for it. Also, I should caution you that this paper makes no claim to being definitive: it my exhaust you, but it will by no means exhaust the subject, since it will be limited to a few things that I happen to know about from personal experience, with emphasis on those sources that are usually overlooked because they are not generally known.

The best single-volume source, if you know how to read Spanish, is a book

published by Carlos M. Fernández-Shaw in 1972, entitled: *Presencia española en los Estados Unidos.*[1] As Cultural Counselor of the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D. C., Fernández-Shaw devoted five years to traveling over the United States, visiting the historical sites in person, copying the inscriptions on the monuments, consulting the authorities in each community, and reading the books on the subject. He covers all fifty of the United States, plus Guam, and in the back of the book are a series of folding maps, in full color, with the names of the places where the Spanish were active printed in red. Copies of this book are on sale in the TCU Book Store.

However, what can the researcher do if he was so unfortunate as to be born with a monolingual English tongue? There is a book by Gerald Ashford, published in 1971, entitled: *Spanish Texas, Yesterday and Today,* which devotes some 300 pages to the subject.[2]

On the other hand, suppose we are dealing with a perfectionist who wants to read *everything* that has been published on the subject, in every language? We have a suggestion for that type also. He should start with the two-volume study on *The Spanish Southwest, 1542-1794, An Annotated Bibliography by Henry R. Wagner, Litt. D.,* a silver salesman who pursued history as a hobby. Originally published in 1924, it was brought out in a second edition by The Quivira Society in 1937 and reissued in a facsimile edition by the Arno Press in 1967.[3]

Dr. Wagner not only gives a detailed bibliographical description of each work, with extensive notes, and facsimile reproductions of many of the title pages; he also lists the libraries where copies can be found. The books are described in chronological order according to the year in which they were published, so, if you want to know what was going on in any given year, all you have to do is turn to that year.

You no doubt have noticed that Dr. Wagner did not cover the entire Spanish period, since his bibligraphy extended only through 1794, but, Thomas W. Streeter, a retired Wall Street broker, took over where Wagner left off, and covered the next 51 years, from 1795 through 1845, and he narrowed

[1] FERNÁNDEZ-SHAW, Carlos M., *Presencia española en los Estados Unidos,* Madrid, Ediciones Cultura Hispánica, 1972.

[2] ASHFORD, Gerald, *Spanish Texas, Yesterday and Today,* Austin, Jenkins Publishing Company, 1971.

[3] WAGNER, Henry R., *The Spanish Southwest, 1542-1794, An Annotated Bibliography by Henry R. Wagner, Litt. D.,* First Published by The Quivira Society, 1937, as Volume VII, Parts I and II; Republished by Arno Press, New York, 1967, 2 vols.

down the field from the entire Southwest to Texas only. After devoting more than 40 years to this hobby, he finally published his findings through the Harvard University Press, paying for the cost of printing himself. Since he was a former President of the Bibliographical Society of America, his work commanded the respect and admiration of bibliographers throughout the world, and it has become the model for bibliographers as well as the Bible for book dealers and collectors of Texana.

Mr. Streeter's five-volume work is called a *Bibliography of Texas, 1795-1845.* The first two volumes list items printed in Texas; the third volume covers items printed in Mexico about Texas, and the last two are devoted to things printed in the United States or Europe about Texas. He includes pamphlets, broadsides, maps, and newspapers, as well as books. His copious notes explain the historical circumstances under which each item was printed.[4]

My wife, Margaret, worked seven years for Mr. Streeter, checking the location of items in the principal libraries of Texas, and he employed me to go to Mexico and check the state library, the state archives, and the state printing office of fifteen different states, plus numerous libraries, bookstores, and archives in Mexico City.

Very early in his research Mr. Streeter became acquainted with Ernest W. Winkler, Bibliographer of The University of Texas Library in Austin, and discovered that they both were trying to cover the same field, so they decided to divide the field. Therefore, just as Mr. Wagner had passed along to Mr. Streeter the notes he had covering the period after 1794, Mr. Streeter gave Mr. Winkler his notes on the period after 1846, and Mr. Winkler reciprocated by giving Mr. Streeter everything he had on the period from 1795 through 1845.

Mr. Winkler not only limited his field to Texas; he also decided to cover only items printed in Texas. The first part of his research was published by the Texas State Historical Association in 1949, under the title of a *Check List of Texas Imprints, 1846-1860.*[5] Unfortunately, Mr. Winkler became ill in the fall of 1950 and was not able to continue the editorial work necessary for publishing the rest of his research, so he turned his material over to Dr. Llerena Friend, Librarian of the Eugene C. Barker Texas History Library

[4] STREETER, Thomas W., *Bibliography of Texas 1795-1845,* 3 parts in 5 volumes, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1955-1960.

[5] WINKLER, Ernest W., ed., *Check List of Texas Imprints, 1846-1860,* Austin, The Texas State Historical Association, 1949.

at the University of Texas, and the next volume, edited jointly by Mr. Winkler and Dr. Friend, came out in 1963. It was called a *Check List of Texas Imprints, 1861-1876.*[6]

So far as I know, nobody is working on a Texas bibliography covering the period from 1877 through 1976. Those last hundred years are still lying there untouched, waiting for you to make the bibliography.

Now let us look at the subject from another point of view. How did the Europeans first learn about Texas? Their first knowledge came in 1519, in the form of a wavy line—the map of the Texas Gulf Coast draw by Lieutenant Alonso Álvarez de Piñeda.[7]

If you are interested in other maps depicting the Texas area in the period before Mexico finally established its independence from Spain in 1821, you can find 46 such maps listed and described in James M. Day's volume entitled: *Maps of Texas, 1527-1900: The Map Collection of the Texas State Archives.*[8]

In addition to the first map, Spain also gave us our first book about Texas. It was entitled: *La relacion que dio Alvar núñez cabeça de vaca de lo acaescido enlas Indias enla armada donde yua por gouernador Paphilo de narbaez-desde el año de veynte y siete hasta el año d' treynta y seys que boluio a Seuilla con tres de su compañía.:.*

Translated into English, the title would read as follows: *The report which Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca gave concerning what happened in the Indies in the armada where he was serving for Governor Pánfilo de Narváez, from the year of twenty-seven until the year of thirty-six, when he returned to Seville with three of his company.*

The colophon on the last page of the book says:

> The present treatise was printed in the magnificent, noble, and very ancient city of Zamora, by the honorable gentlemen Augustín de Paz and Juan Picardo companion

[6] WINKLER, Ernest W. and LLERENA FRIEND, eds., *Check List of Texas Imprints, 1861-1876,* Austin, The Texas State Historical Association, 1963.

[7] PRESCOTT WEBB, Walter and others, eds., *The Handbook of Texas,* 2 vols., Austin, The Texas State Historical Association, 1952, II, 380-381.

[8] DAY, James M. and others, *Maps of Texas, 1527-1900: The Map Collection of the Texas State Archives, compiled by James M. Day, assisted by Ann B. Dunlap, Mike Smyers [and], Kenneth Parker,* Austin, The Pemberton Press, 1964.

> printers of books, residents of the said city, at the cost and expense of the virtuous gentleman Juan Pedro Musetti, a book merchant, resident of Medina del Campo. It was finished on the sixth day of October. Year of the birth of Our Savior Jesus Christ one thousand, five hundred and forty-two years.

The book is of interest to Texans because it tells how Cabeza de Vaca was shipwrecked on Galveston Island in 1528 and left there, stark naked, to wander around through Texas and northern Mexico until 1536, a period of more than seven years.[9] Therefore this book, published 66 years earlier than Captain John Smith's *A True Relation,* represents the first view of life in Texas as viewed by European eyes.

Wouldn't it be nice if we could commemorate in some way this date of October 6, 1542, as marking the beginning of printed knowledge concerning Texas in Europe?

The reading public in Texas has increased considerably since Cabeza de Vaca made his journey through here four and a half centuries ago, but there are still those among us who have not read his book. If you care at all about the three hundred years of our Spanish heritage, and you have only enough time to read one book on the subject, this is the book to read. It marks the first of practically everything connected with the cultural development of Texas.

There is a very neat little Spanish edition published by Aguilar in Madrid in 1945.[10] I paid about a dollar for my copy.

[9] NÚÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA, Álvar, *La relacion que dio Alvar nuñez cabeça de vaca de lo acaescido enlas Indias enla armada donde yua por gouernador Paphilo de narbaez-desde el año de veynte y siete hasta el año d' treynta y seys que boluio a Seuilla con tres de su compañía,* Zamora, Spain, Augusto de Paz and Juan Picardo, 1542. The only known complete original copy of this book is owned by The New York Public Library, but there is a xerox copy in the Texas Christian University Library, Forth Worth, Texas, 76129.

[10] NÚÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA, Álvar, *Naufragios. Texto restaurado, prologado y anotado por Justo García Morales, Bibliotecario,* Madrid, M. Aguilar, Editor, 1945, Colección Crisol, Núm. 98.

Then there is the dignified, formal edition that appeared in the Biblioteca de Autores Españoles in 1946.[11]

Surprisingly enough, the English-speaking peoples of the world were among the last to learn what was in Cabeza de Vaca's book. I was translated into Italian in 1556, into French in 1837, and into German in 1839, but the first English translation did not appear until 1851—more than three hundred years after it first appeared in Spanish. The English translation was made by Buckingham Smith, a resident of Florida, and it was published in Washington by George W. Riggs, Jr., in an edition of only 100 copies, plus 10 on large paper.[12]

A different version of the Smith translation was brought out in 1871, and this, in turn, was reprinted in facsimile form by University Microfilms, Inc., in 1966.[13]

The English translation that I like best, though, is one that Mrs. McLean found in paperback form at a drugstore on West Berry while she was waiting for the clothes to get through drying at the Washateria across the street. It was done by Cyclone Covey, originally from Brownwood, Texas, and it cost ninety-five cents. Collier Books published it in 1961 under the title of *Cabeza de Vaca's Adventures in the Unknown Interior of America.*[14]

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[11] NÚÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA, Álvar, "Naufragios de Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, y relación de la jornada que hizo a la Florida con el Adelantado Pánfilo de Narváez," in *Biblioteca de Autores Españoles desde la formación del lenguaje hasta nuestros días. Historiadores primitivos de Indias. Colección dirigida e ilustrada por don Enrique de Vedía. Tomo Primero,* Madrid, Ediciones Atlas, 1946, pp. [517]-548. Also see pp. [XVIII]-XXI for "Apuntes sobre la vida del Adelantado Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca." This text is not nearly as complete as the Crisol edition, Biblioteca de Autores Españoles, Vol. 22.

[12] NÚÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA, Álvar, *The Narrative of Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca. Translated by Buckingham Smith,* Washington, George W. Riggs, Jr., 1851.

[13] NÚÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA, Álvar, *Relation of Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, by Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca,* Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, Inc., A subsidiary of Xerox Corporation, 1966, March of America Facsimile Series, Number 9.

[14] NÚÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA, Álvar, *Cabeza de Vaca's Adventures in the Unknown Interior of America. A new translation, with annotation, by Cyclone Covey,* New York, Collier Books, a Division of The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, 1961. It was reissued in 1972 by The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022, and placed on sale, with a new cover design, for $1.25. It contains 152 pages.

However, if you do not want the integrated version, you can read *Estevanico the Black,* published by John Upton Terrell in 1968.[15]

Now let us take a look at some of the things that Spain contributed to our culture. One of the first items that many people will think of is the Catholic religion. We have an excellent source on that subject, entitled *Our Catholic Heritage,* in seven volumes, but not many people know about it, chiefly, I think, because of the word "Catholic" in the title. Actually it is a very complete coverage of Texas history in the early days, but many historians have shied away from it because the title gives the impression that it is limited strictly to the work of the Catholic Church.[16]

With the Catholics came the first examples of printed music. Mrs. Lota M. Spell published a book on that subject, in 1936, during the celebration of the Texas Centennial, under the title of *Music in Texas, a Survey of One Aspect of Cultural Progress.*[17] For the frontispiece she used a sheet of music printed in Salamanca in 1586, describing it as "the oldest printed music used in Texas." Mrs. Spell tells the story of Texas music, from the time of the Indians up to 1936.

The Catholics also gave us the most beautiful legend in Texas folklore. It is a story about a nun named María de Jesús de Ágreda who was born in Ágreda, Spain, in 1602. At the age of 18 she began to have spells during which her body apparently became lifeless, and she felt herself carried as if in a dream to and unknown land where she taught the gospel to a strange, wild people.[18]

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[15] UPTON TERRELL, John, *Estevanico the Black,* Los Angeles, Westernlore Press, 1968. Westernlore Great West and Indian Series, XXXVI.

[16] CASTAÑEDA, Carlos Eduardo, *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, 1519-1936,* 7 vols., Austin, Von Boeckmann-Jones Company, 1936-1958. Volumes I-V were edited by the Rev. Paul J. Foik. Volume VI was edited by the Rev. James P. Gibbons, and Volume VII was edited jointly by the Rev. James P. Gibbons and the Rev. William H. Oberste. The periods covered by the various volumes are as follows:

I. The Mission Era. The Finding of Texas, 1519-1693.
II. The Mission Era. The Winning of Texas, 1693-1731.
III. The Mission Era. The Missions at Work, 1731-1761.
IV. The Mission Era. The Passing of the Missions, 1762-1782.
V. The Mission Era. The End of the Spanish Regime, 1780 [*sic*]-1810.
VI. Transition Period. The Fight for Freedom, 1810-1836.
VII. Supplement, 1936-1950. The Church in Texas since Independence, 1836-1950.

[17] HARRIGAN SPELL, Mrs. Lota May, *Music in Texas, a Survey of One Aspect of Cultural Progress,* Austin, No publisher, 1936.

[18] *Handbook of Texas,* I, II.

In 1621 (which would have coincided with the time when she began to have these spells), Father Alonso de Benavides was made Father Custodian of the Indians of southwestern New Mexico and the adjoining regions of Texas. Between 1621 and 1629, the Jumano Indians of West Texas came to him repeatedly and told of a woman dressed in blue who had appeared to them and taught them the Chirstian faith, until one day she told them she would have to return to her people. That evening, just at sunset, all the Indians gathered to tell her goodbye and watched her walk away into the distance. Just as she disappeared over the brow of a hill, she let her blue mantle fall upon the grass, and one of the Indians rushed forward to pick it up, but by the time he got there it had turned into a little patch of bluebonnets. This, accoording to legend, is how we got the Texas bluebonnet, which was adopted as the state flower on March 7, 1901.[19]

Several years ago a very good friend of mine, Dr. Fred Growcock, of Concordia College in Austin, wrote me that he was going to apply for a sabbatical leave, and he wanted me to dream up a research project that would take him to Spain. I suggested that he do an English biography of Mother Ágreda, and in order to do that properly, of course, he would have to go to the town of Ágreda in Spain where she had lived.

The next news I had from him was in the form of a postcard showing a picture of the Convent in Ágreda, with a white statue of Mother Ágreda herself in front of the building. On the other side of the card was a note from Dr. Growcock, saying that he was in Ágreda, and that the Mother Superior and all the sisters were turning the place upside down to find materials for him.

Several months later I had a discouraged note from him saying that he had discovered that there was already a work in English on Mother Ágreda, and that consequently he did not plan to follow through with the project. Consequently there was nothing left for him to do but enjoy the remainder of his year in Spain.

If we had known then what we know now, Dr. Growcock might not have been able to set foot outside of Austin on that project, for in 1974, when *The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* finally published volume

[19] Also see Alonso de Benavides, *The Memorial of Fray Alonso de Benavides, 1630. Translated by Mrs. Edward E. Ayer. Annotated by Frederick Weeb Hodge and Charles Fletcher Lummis,* Albuquerque, New Mexico, Horn and Wallace, Publishers, 1965, pp. 189-190.

361, which contains the entry for "María de Jesús de Ágreda," it listed a total of 68 works by or about Mother Ágreda, in English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, and Spanish, including her extensive correspondence with Felipe IV, King of Spain.[20]

That is rather complete coverage of what a skeptical Texas researcher might regard as "the little lady who wasn't there."

Now, in order to give equal time (or space) to the *men* who have been active in the religious walks of life in Texas, I want to tell you about Father Antonio Margil de Jesús, who had already served as a missionary in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica before he walked to Texas, in 1716. He founded three missions in East Texas, but, after the French incursion there in 1719, he withdrew to San Antonio, where he founded the Mission of San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, now more generally known simply as San José, which is the best example of a restored Spanish mission in Texas today.[21]

Shortly after Father Margil died, a movement was started to have him beatified and cannonized so that he could be elevated to sainthood. The first step was successful, but the second one failed. His portrait and four manuscript volumes of the proceedings are on display in the San Jacinto Museum of History near Houston, Texas.

Let us return now for a moment to our story about Mother Ágreda. When the Jumano Indians visited Father Benavides in New Mexico, in the early part of the seventeenth century, they had begged him repeatedly to found

[20] *The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints; a cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled and edited with the cooperation of the Library of Congress and the National Union Catalog Subcommittee of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association,* London, Mansell, 1968, Volume 361, pp. 527-532.

However, we notice that none of the foregoing entries includes the following 458-page biography of Mother Ágreda that I have in my private collection: *Relacion de la vida de la Venerable Madre Sor María de Jesús, Abadesa, que fue, de El Convento de la Purissima Concepción de la Villa de Ágreda. Escrita por el Rmo. P. Fr. Joseph Ximenez Samaniego, Ministro General, que fue, de la Orden de N. Padre S. Francisco. Con las Aprobaciones, y Licencias necessarias,* Madrid, en la Imprenta de la Causa de la Venerable Madre, 1750. Parchment binding.

[21] *Handbook of Texas,* II, 142. Also see Oberste, William H., *The Restless Friar, Venerable Fray Antonio Margil de Jesús, Missionary to the Americas-Apostle of Texas,* Austin, Von Boeckmann-Jones Company, 1970.

some missions among their tribes in Texas so they coul learn more about the doctrine that their "Beautiful Lady in Blue" had started to teach them. It was not until more than a century later, however, in 1748, hat the King of Spain finally issued a Royal Cedula approving the establishment of a presidio and three missions on the San Gabriel River in Central Texas.

In 1967 Gary B. Starnes completed an M. A. thesis on "The San Gabriel Missions, 1746-1756," here at TCU under the direction of Dr. Donald E. Worcester. Shortly thereafter we received word that the Vizconde de Priego, Cultural Counselor of the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D. C., was coming to Texas on a tour of inspection, so we met him at the airport in Waco, put him and Gary in the back seat of our car, and set out for the site of the San Gabriel Missions.

On the way, Gary presented the Vizconde with a copy of his thesis. After we had inspected the sites, we started on our return trip and stopped at a country store in the village of San Gabriel, to get some frothy refreshments. The Spanish Cultural Counselor was sitting in the back seat of the car, leafing through Gary's thesis, when a local rancher came out of the store, wearing cowboy boots, khaki pants and shirt, and a ten-gallon hat. As he was walking to his red pick-up, he saw us sitting there, and he came over to the car, stuck his head in the back window, and introduced himself to the diplomat from Spain, saying:

"I hear you were looking at the place where those missions used to be. I shore am interested in that subject. Where can I read more about it?"

The Cultural Counselor replied, pointing to the thesis in his lap: "I have the whole story right here. I'm taking it to Washington with me so that I can send it to Spain to be printed."

The book was published by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1969, *in English,* and they sent 100 copies to the TCU Press for sale in the United States. In addition, they allowed us to keep the money to use in publishing more books.[22]

The next date of interest in the cultural development of Texas under Spain was the year 1760, which marked the publication of the first book written in Texas for use as a text. It was a manual for teaching the Catholic

[22] STARNES, Gary B., *The San Gabriel Missions, 1746-1756,* Madrid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Spain, 1969. Unfortunately, this book is already out of print.

religion to the Indians around San Antonio, Texas, so it was done in parallel columns, with the Spanish on the left and *Pajalate* (the most prevalen Indian language) on the right. Since it included questions to be used in hearing confession, it gives a very vivid insight into Indian social customs, even down to their sex life and the use of hallucinatory drugs.[23]

Miss Ruth L. Temple, a graduate student at TCU, did a translation of for her M. A. thesis in 1967. It was entitled: *Manual for the Administra-* this volume under the direction of Dr. Edward A. Bell, and presented it *tion of the Holy Sacraments of Penance, the Eucharist, Extreme Unction and Matrimony* by Fray Bartholomé García. The English translation has never been published.

This concludes our discussion of the Catholic phase of our Spanish heritage, except for the influence which the religion exercised upon the architecture of our state. Since the padres had a their disposal a large supply of Indian labor, they built most of their missions out of stone, and consequently these massive buildings constitute the principal visible remains of our Spanish past. Several artists have been inspired to make sketches or paintings of these structures.

One of the first was Theodore Gentilz, a Parisian who came to live in Castroville and San Antonio in the 1840's. Four of his paintings were later issued in a portfolio by the Tejano Graphic Galleries, of San Antonio.[24] The four missions depicted were:

"Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción."
"Mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo)."

[23] GARCÍA, Bartholomé, *Manual para administrar los santos sacramentos de penitencia, eucharistia, extremaunción, y matrimonio: dar gracias después de comulgar, y ayudar a bien morir a los Indios de las Naciones: Pajalates, Orejones, Pacaos, Pacóas, Tilijayas, Alasapas, Pausanes, y otras muchas diferentes, que se hallan en las Missiones del Rio de San Antonio, y Rio Grande, pertenecientes â el Colegio de la Santissima Cruz de la Ciudad de Queretaro, como son: Los Pacuâches, Mescâles, Pampôpas, Tâcames, Chayopînes, Venados, Pamáques, y toda la Juventud de Pihuiques, Borrados, Sanipoas, y Manos de Perro. Compuesto por el P. Fr. Bartholomé Garcia, Predicador Apostolico, y actual Misisonero de la Mission de N. S. P. S. Francisco de dicho Colegio, y Rio de San Antonio, en la Provincia de Texas* [Mexico City]. Impresso con las Licencias necessarias en la Imprenta de los Herederos de Doña Maria de Rivera, en la Calle de San Bernardo y esquina de la Plazuela de el Volador, Año de 1760.

[24] GENTILZ, Theodor [*sic*], *Spanish Missions of San Antonio,* Tejano Graphic Galleries, P. O. Box 12204, Laurel Heights Station, San Antonio, Texas, 78212.

"Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo."
"Mission San Juan de Capistrano."

These paintings, and many other works by Gentilz, were published in book form recently by the University of Texas Press.[25]

A much more elaborate portfolio —in physical size, range of color, and number of subjects— was painted in 1967 by E. M. Schiwetz and published the following year by the University of Texas Press.[26] These handsome scenes —worthy enough even to adorn a Chancellor's wall— are as follow:

"Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña."
"Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga."
"San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo)."
"San Francisco de la Espada."
"San José y San Miguel de Aguayo."
"San Juan Capistrano."

Another art which the Spaniards introduced into Texas was the casting of metal bells to adorn the belfries of their churches. A unique study of these bells was published by Bessie Lee Fitzhugh in 1955, with the title of *Bells Over Texas*. The drawings were done by José Cisneros, an El Paso artist who learned how to do documentary painting at night while making a living painting buses during the daytime.[27]

Cisneros was a native of Durango, Mexico, who had come to the El Paso area at the age of 15 and lived in Juárez from 1925 until 1934, when he move dacross the river to El Paso. Although he had published some of his early drawings in Mexico City and Juárez, his art career really began in 1937 when he took some of his drawings to the Federal Court House in El Paso, where Tom Lea was working on a mural. Lea recognized his talent inmmediately and introduced him to Carl Hertzog, a printer who was beginning to publish books.

[25] GENTILZ, Theodore, *Gentilz, Artist of the Old Southwest, Drawings and Paintings by Theodore Gentilz. Text by Dorothy Steinbomer Kendall. Archival Research by Carmen Perry,* Austin, University of Texas Press, 1974.

[26] SCHIWETZ, E. M., *Six Spanish Missions in Texas. A Portfolio of Paintings by E. M. Schiwetz. Historical Notes by Robert S. Weddle,* Austin, University of Texas Press, 1960.

[27] LEE FITZHUGH, Bessie, *Bells Over Texas. By Bessie Lee Fitzhugh. Drawings by José Cisneros,* Carl Hertzog, El Paso, Texas, Texas Western Press, 1955.

Subsequently Cisneros has illustrated (in total or in part) over forty books, most of which deal with the Southwest, with emphasis on our Spanish heritage. In 1969 he spent six months on a residence fellowship at J. Frank Dobie's Paisano Ranch, and shortly thereafter thirty of his drawings were published by the Texas Western Press under the title of *Riders of the Border*. The titles are self-explanatory:

"Spanish Conquistador. Early 16th Century."
"Spanish Soldier. Middle 16th Century."
"Spanish Captain General. 1590."
"The Viceroy. Late 16th Century."
"Spanish Pioneer Woman. c. 1650."
"Cattle Coming into Texas. 1690."
"Frontiersman. 1700."
"Texas Franciscan Missionary. 1750."
"Lancer of the Gulf Coast. 1770."
"Dragoon 2nd Co., San Luis Militia. 1779."
"California Cuera Dragoon. 1790."
"Spanish Officer of the Frontier. 1790."
"Spanish Mexican Hacendado.1750."
"Indian Mission Vaquero. 1800."
"Spanish Texas Field Judge. c. 1805."

And fifteen other drawings of horsemen during the Mexican period and later, all the way up to the "Charro" in 1970.[28]

Of all Texas artists, though, Tom Lea is without doubt the one who has been the most prolific in depicting Spain's influence upon Texas. Take, for example, his splendid painting of Cabeza de Vaca performing the first recorded surgical operation in North America. It is reproduced in the pamphlet by John O. West entitled *Tom Lea, Artist in Two Mediums,*[29] but, if you want to see the complete panorama of Lea's talent, you should feast your eyes on *A Picture Gallery; Paintings and Drawings by Tom Lea, with Text by the Artist.*[30]

[28] CISNEROS, José, *Riders of the Border. A selection of thirty drawings by José Cisneros with text by the artist,* Texas Western Press, The University of Texas at El Paso, 1971, Southwestern Studies, Monograph No. 30.

[29] WEST, John O., *Tom Lea, Artist in Two Mediums,* Austin, Steck-Vaughn Company, 1967, p. 42. Southwest Writers Series, No. 5, General Editor, James W. Lee.

[30] LEA, Tom, *A Picture Gallery; Paintings and Drawings by Tom Lea, with text*

While we are at it we might as well mention two other painters who exerted a very strong Hispanic influence on Texas art. The first one is José Arpa y Perea, who is included in the art encyclopedias of Spain and Germany but is virtually unknown in Texas. Born in 1860 in Carmona in the Province of Sevilla, Spain, of an humble family, he showed early signs of artistic talent and moved to the city of Sevilla at the age of 10, for the purpose of studying art. There he found employment with a house painter, enrolled in night classes in the School of Fine Arts at the Museum, and almost immediately began to win cash prizes which enabled him to take advanced studies.

Later he gave up his job as a house painter and began to specialize in doing battle scenes, from which he earned enough to support himself and even bring his family to Sevilla to live with him. Then in 1883 he won a scholarship to study art for a year in Rome and made such marked progress that he was reappointed for a second year, and he continued in Rome until 1886, at which time he returned to Sevilla.

Seeking new subjects for his paintings, he made excursions to the most picturesque places in Andalucía, followed by several trips to the towns of Morocco, where he did a number of portraits of different African types.

In the early years of the twentieth century he moved to Argentina, where he remained until 1928, at which time he returned to Sevilla —at least that is what the Spanish and German encyclopedias say.[31]

On the other hand, we get quite a different story from *The Art Digest,* which ran a brief but very informative article about Arpa in its issue for November of 1930. From it we learn that three of Arpa's paintings had been sent from Sevilla by the Spanish Government to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and that he had a home in San Antonio, Texas, to which he had just returned after a year's painting in Madrid and Sevilla. He was then holding an exhibition of oils, water colors, etchings, an drawings at the Milam Galleries, San Antonio. On his return to Texas,

by the Artist, Boston, Little, Brown and Compnay, 1968. One volume of text and one portfolio of plates. Issued in a case.

[31] *Enciclopedia vniversal ilvstrada evropea-americana. . . , Apéndice,* Tomo I, Bilbao, Espasa-Calpe, S. A., 1930, pp. 864-865.

Also sea Ulrich Thieme and Felix Becker, *Allgemeines lexikon der bildenden künstler. . . ,* Vol. II, Leipzig, Verlag von E. A. Seeman, 1908, p 151, citing Ossorio y Bernard, *Galería biogr. de artistas españoles del siglo XIX,* Madrid, 1883-1884.

Arpa reported that the Spanish critics had been especially interested in his paintings of Texas cacti.

In a book just off the press concerning Porfirio Salinas, the famous painter of Texas bluebonnets, it is revealed that Arpa was Director of the San Antonio Art School while Salinas was growing up in that city, and that Arpa delighted everyone with his early San Antonio street scenes, "which are now [1975] on display in the Witte Museum of that city."

Salinas describes the situation very vividly in his own words:

> *Painting began when I was very young. At fifteen years of age [which would have been about 1925, since Salinas was born in 1910] I was painting lanscapes. And it was at this time in life that I had an opportunity to watch a great artist paint. This was José Arpa, from Sevilla. He had his studio in the center of San Antonio, where his prodigies came to take lessons. He had a great number of students but as I had no possibility of paying for my classes, I contented myself that he let me see him paint sometimes.*[32]

At one point during that period, Arpa went out to Uvalde, Texas, with the intention of opening a school of painting in the Leakey or Con-Can area, but he was mistaken for a wetback Mexican, and the restaurants refused to serve him any food. When this act of discrimination came to the attention of Harry Hornby, Sr., publisher of *The Uvalde Leader-News,* he came to Arpa's rescue, explained the situation to the townspeople, and thereafter the artist had no problem.

In appreciation of Mr. Hornby's kind treatment, Arpa gave him a painting of the Cathedral in Seville, a selfportrait, and several of his other paintings.[33]

Arpa returned to Spain before his death in 1952.

As for his pupil, Salinas, the Goddard biography very conveniently has a chapter entitled "The Spanish Heritage," in wich we learn that Salinas became deeply interested in bullfights and made frequent visits to Mexico to study the sport. He even had the good fortune to meet Carlos Ruano

[32] GODDARD, Ruth, *Porfirio Salinas. . . .With An Introduction by Dewey Bradford,* Austin, Rock House Press, 1975, pp. 19, 25, 57, 77-78.

[33] Mrs. McLean and I had the pleasure of hearing this story from Harry Hornby, Jr., a few years ago when he was giving us a personally conducted tour of The Leader-News Art Gallery.

Llópis, the most famous of all Spanish painters of the *fiesta brava,* and Llópis even allowed him to paint in his studio. They became very close friends, and Salinas was by his bedside when Llópis died.

Salinas went on to gain national fame when President Johnson installed his Salinas collection in the White House. His renown became international when former President Díaz Ordaz of Mexico and then President López Mateos both acquired Salinas paintings.

Possibly an even greater moment for Salinas, though, was when, after completing more than 300 pictures about bull-fighting, a double-page article, complete with photographs of the artist and his work, was published in *El Ruedo,* the Madrid bullfight magazine.

Only one book about the work of Salinas was published during his lifetime. It was called *Bluebonnets and Cactus, an album of southwestern paintings by Porfirio Salinas.*[34] It should be studied in connection with the Goddard volume in order to get a complete idea of the type of painting for which he was best known, the Texas bluebonnet.

Salinas died on April 18, 1973, and has already gone on to that special heaven for artists that Rudyard Kipling so eloquently described in his poem "L'Envoi":

When Earth's last picture is painted and the tubes
are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colours have faded, and the youngest
critic has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—lie down
for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall put us to
work anew.
And those that were good shall be happy: they shall
sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes
of comets' hair.
They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene,
Peter, and Paul;

[34] JENKINS, John H., editor and designer, *Bluebonnets and Cactus, an album of southwestern paintings by Porfirio Salinas,* Austin, Prepared for Fine Arts Corporation by The Pemberton Press, 1967. Issued in case.

They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be
tired at all!
And only The Master shall praise us, and only The Master
shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work
for fame,
But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his
separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of things
as They are![35]

We can imagine Salinas there in heaven now, painting on that ten-league Texas-size canvas —the sky which he studied so intently here on earth. His model is none other than Mother Ágreda herself, who has finally become available so that he can paint his masterpiece. In the foreground stands an Indian youth who had no name in recorded history here on earth, but I feel sure that he is registered in St. Peter's guest book as "El Jumano Tejano." Behind Salinas, and looking on over his shoulder, is his old Spanish *maestro,* José Arpa, who is beaming with pride because his pupil has just succeeded in capturing that ineffable expression of wonder on the Indian's face when he beheld the first Texas bluebonnet.

Now let us get back to the dull, dry bones of history. We mentioned above that the best source in English concerning our Spanish background in Texas was Dr. Castañeda's seven volume study on *Our Catholic Heritage.* His opposite number on the other side of the Río Grande —the Mexican historian who used the most manuscript sources— was Don Vito Alessio Robles, of Saltillo. His definitive history of *Coahuila y Texas en la época colonial* was published in 1938.[36]

Now, for the benefit of those historians of the old school who have been sitting on the edge of their seats, squirming impatiently to hear me mention the name of their patron saint, I want to say a few words about Dr. Herbert Eugene Bolton. He was in the process of completing a guide to Mexican

[35] KIPLING, Rudyard, "L'Envoi to 'The Seven Seas'," in *Rudyard Kipling's Verse. Definitive Edition,* New York, Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., 1940, p. 226.

[36] ALESSIO ROBLES, Vito, *Coahuila y Texas en la época Colonial,* México, D. F., Editorial Cvltvra, 1938. A copy of this rare book came to me through the generosity of Dean Jerome A. Moore, of Texas Christian University. Also see Vito Alessio Robles, *Bibliografía de Coahuila, Histórica y Geográfica,* México, D. F., Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Departamento de Información para el Extranjero, 1949.

manuscripts when the University of Texas let him slip through their fingers and go out to California, where he became world-famous.

In 1913, when he published his *Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico,*[37] he opened up a whole new field of research in American history, for the *Guide* contained a list of what every serious student of Mexico would have liked to have, but was afraid to steal. Later, though, some collectors overcame this fear, and the Bolton list, for a few benighted individuals, became a veritable thieves' guide. We were very happy to learn recently, therefore, that the University of California has practically everything listed in Bolton's *Guide* on microfilm. That revelation should produce a decided drop in the thieves' market, since now it will be a fairly simple matter to identify the stolen property.

The next year he published two volumes of English translations concerning *Athanase de Mézières and the Louisiana Texas Frontier, 1768-1780,*[38] and in 1915 he used these as the nucleus around which to build a book on *Texas in the Middle* Eighteenth Century.[39]

Five years of research followed, and then, in 1920, he and Thomas Maitland Marshall brought out a book of a more general nature on the *Colonization of North America,* but it was in 1921 that his book on *The Spanish Borderlands* defined the geographic region and the period of time with which he is most closely identified in the minds of historians today.[40]

At this point we should like to shift our attention from Dr. Bolton in

[37] BOLTON, Herbert Eugene, *Guide to Materials for the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico,* Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication No. 163.

[38] BOLTON, Herbert E., ed., *Athanase de Mézières and the Louisiana-Texas Frontier, 1768-1780. Documents published for the first time, from the Original Spanish and French manuscripts, chiefly in the archives of Mexico and Spain; translated into English; edited and annotated by Herbert Eugene Bolton, Ph. D., Professor of American History, University of California,* 2 vols., Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1914.

[39] BOLTON, Herbert Eugene, *Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century. Studies in Spanish Colonial History and Administration. . .,* New York, Russell & Russell Inc., 1962.

[40] BOLTON, Herbert E., *The Spanish Borderlands, A Chronicle of Old Florida and the Southwest . . .,* New York, United States Publishers Association, Inc., 1921, Textbook Edition. The Yale Chronicles of America Series Allen Johnson, Editor Gerhard R. Lomer, Charles W. Jefferys, Assistant Editors.

order to mention several works by other authors that also deal with the topic of the Spanish borderlands.

For instance, in 1943 Francis Borgia Steck published *A Tentative Guide to Historical Materials on the Spanish Borderlands,* a work which may have been missed by some researchers because it came out in the middle of World War Two.[41]

Another very good source that is hard to pick up in the usual finding media is a study by Charles C. Cumberland that came out as a supplement to the periodical entitled *Rural Sociology.* It was dated June, 1960, and it was called: "The United States-Mexican Border: A Selective Guide to the Literature of the Region."[42]

The most recent general coverage of the area that we have seen is the book by John Francis Bannon entitled: *The Spanish Borderlands Frontier, 1513-1821.* It was published in 1970.[43]

Even TCU has felt the effects of this ever-increasing surge of interest in the Spanish borderlands. When Dr. Donald F. Worcester came here in 1963 as Chairman of our History Department, he had done his graduate work at the University of California under Dr. Bolton, so naturally he added a course to cover the subject. It is called "History 5803 The Spanish Borderlands." It rain in the catalog for several years, but nobody signed up for it, chiefly because the History Department was overloaded and could not spare anybody to teach it. Finally, in the Fall of 1968, Dr. Worcester asked me to teach it, so I had the honor of teaching the course on the Spanish Borderlands for the first time at TCU.

It was a first time for everybody: for the students, for the school, and for the teacher. Four students enrolled, so I assigned each of them a term paper on the history of the Spanish Borderlands and one of the adjoining

[41] BORGIA STECK, Francis, *A Tentative Guide to Historical Materials on the Spanish Borderlands,* Originally Published, 1943; New York, Published by Lenox Hill Pub. & Dist. Co. [Burt Franklin], reprinted, 1971.

[42] CUMBERLAND, Charles C., "The United States-Mexican Border: A Selective Guide to the Literature of the Region," Supplement to *Rural Sociology,* official journal of the Rural Sociological Society, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, First reprinting 1965, Johnson Reprint Corporation, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10003, x, 236 p.

[43] BANNON, John Francis, *The Spanish Borderlands Frontier, 1513-1821 . . . Maps researched and drawn by Ronald L. Ives, Northern Arizona University,* New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970.

Mexican states. All four of these papers were later accepted for publication in *Texana,* a historical quarterly published in Waco, Texas, but one of the papers got lost, so that reduced our score to seventy-five percent. The names of the students, the titles of their papers, and the dates of their publication were as follows:

1. William Robert Davis, "The Spanish Borderlands of Texas and Chihuahua," *Texana,* Vol. IX, No. 2 (1971), pp. 142-155.
2. Vincent Paul Kramer, "The Spanish Borderlands of Texas and Tamaulipas," *Texana,* Vol. X, No. 3 (1972), pp. [260]-272.
3. Linda Lee Maxwell, "The Spanish Borderlands of Texas and Nuevo León." Editor Dayton Kelley accepted this paper for publication, but Miss Maxwell had lent it to a frienda, and the "friend" lost it.
4. Gary Bert Starnes, "The Spanish Borderlands of Texas and Coahuila," *Texana,* Vol. X, No. 1 (1972), pp. [20]-29.

Gary Starnes went on to do his doctoral dissertation on the Spanish Borderlands, under the direction of Dr. Worcester. When Gary asked me to recommend a topic, I suggested that he write about Juan de Ugalde, the man for whom the city of Uvalde, Texas, was named, so his dissertation was entitled: "Juan de Ugalde (1729-1816) and the Provincias Internas of Coahuila and Texas," 1971. Then we sent it to Lic. Carlos J. Sierra in Mexico City, who had it translated into Spanish and published by the Mexican Government.

At this point I should mention that a complete list of all the theses and dissertations accepted at TCU concerning Mexico and its relations with Spain and Texas will be found in No. 2 of the Mexican Monograph Series, published by the TCU Press.[44]

Before passing on to the next major topic, we should like to refer back for a moment to Dr. Choate's desire to learn more about articles and literature that were contemporary with the frontier process in the Southwest. The official printed sources for material concerning Texas during the Spanish period are the *Gazeta de México,* 1784-1821, and the *Diario de México,* 1805-1807, both of which were published in Mexico City. There are microfilm copies of these in the TCU Library.

[44] Silva de Rodríguez, Cecilia, *Vida y obras de Ermilo Abreu Gómez,* Forth Worth, Texas Christian University Press, 1975, pp. [viii]-[xvi], Mexican Monograph Series, No. 2.

However, the researcher should bear in mind that a decree published in Spain or reprinted in Mexico City did not actually go into effect in Texas until it was read aloud by the town crier as he rode through the streets on horseback. To find out when it was actually proclaimed in each community, we have to look at the manuscript note added at the end of the printed document. We shall explain later where to find these sources.

There were some unofficial attempts to set up presses in Texas toward the end of the Spanish period, but they did not bear much fruit. José Álvarez de Toledo brought a press to Nacogdoches in 1813 and set up the first issue of a newspaper to announce his invasion, but he got chased back across the Sabine to Natchitoches before he could print it.

A young Spanish general, Francisco Xavier Mina, brought Samuel Bangs and his press to Galveston Island in 1817, and Bangs printed a manifesto for him there before they continued on down the coast and entered Mexico.

Then General James Long brought a press to Nacogdoches in 1819 and published at least three issues of a newspaper there, but he was driven out again that same year.

The next report of printing in Texas does not come until 1823, when a printer named Asbridge operated a press for a short time a San Fernando de Béxar, but that was after the Spanish period had formally ended.[45]

Consequently we see that there was no printing press in continuous operation in Texas to publish accounts of events as they happened under the Spanish regime.

Nevertheless there were a number of official tours of inspection which produced extensive manuscript reports that were printed later, and we are going to mention a few of those now, listing them in chronological order according to the period covered rather than by date of publication:

The accounts of the explorations and settlement of Texas during the period between 1688 and 1694 were published by Lino Gómez Canedo in 1968.[46]

[45] Spell, Lota M., *Pioneer Printer: Samuel Bangs in Mexico and Texas,* Austin, University of Texas Press, 1963, pp. 3-19, 69.

[46] Gómez Canedo, Lino, ed., *Primeras exploraciones y poblamiento de Texas, 1686-1694, por Lino Gómez Canedo, Academy of American Franciscan History, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.,* Monterrey, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, 1968, Serie Historia, N. 6.

The activities of the Alarcón Expedition, 1718-1719, are covered in the diary kept by Fray Francisco Céliz, published by The Quivira Society in 1935. That diary tells about the founding of the Mission of San Antonio de Valero, on May 1, 1718, and the Villa de Béjar, now known as San Antonio, on May 5 of that same year.[47]

These chronicles of the conquest of Texas do not always turn out to be as dry reading as their titles seem to indicate. Take, for instance, the Céliz description of the dangers and difficulties encountered in crossing the Guadalupe River while it was on a rise. Here is his eyewitness description:

> *. . . It so happened that after we had seen the swollen river and had investigated to see if it could be crossed or gone around, and had found no recourse what-soever, the melancholy and sadness that fell upon the governor was so great that in his heart he felt no less than that the last days of his life had arrived; and thus, observing the obligations of a Catholic in such danger, he wanted to prepare himself, calling his secretary and dictating to him some things that had to be done if God should take him upon crossing this river. It so happened that, twenty-four buzzards having come to tarry close to where we were stopping, the governor asked the father chaplain, "Father, what are those birds looking for?" To which the father replied, "They may have come to make happy over the funeral rites of somebody present," at which the anguish was even greater, even before entering the water. He began, therefore, to cross with great difficulty, and the greatest fatality would have befallen us that can be imagined had not God and the most holy Virgin extended the arms of their omnipotence and mercy to protect and favor the governor against the extremely dangerous situation in which he found himself. He, having started to cross on the strongest horse that could be found, carried on the haunches the sergeant of the company. Upon arriving at the opposite bank, after having crossed most of the river, he reined the horse back, and, the current catching its haunches, it was swept downstream with both riders submerged and grasping the horse for about half the distance of a musket-shot. At this place they came up still holding on to the horse, and, going down again, they lost their grasp on the horse, and the water carried them submerged for more than another half the distance of a musket-shot where they again arose. The anxiety they experienced may well be imagined, especially since the governor, who was dressed, did not know how to swim. And, although the said sergeant knew how to swim well, this would not have enabled him to rescue himself, because of the great force of the water, if here God had not performed a miracle through the intercession of His most pure Mother who provided them with two savin branches to which they held on, and from there, because of the great depth, they were rescued by ropes. After this miraculous ocurrence, I have asked the governor several times about the case, and he has always assured me that he does not know how he went [down the stream], whether under the water or over the water. The truth is that those who saw him say that he went downstream motionless, all of which proves that it was entirely a miracle, because the rescue could not have been attributed to natural causes, especially when the horse with the saddle nevermore turned up and the governor lost the buttons off his pants, thus forming a sort of ball and chain on his feet. [For all of this] we thank unceasingly only God and His most holy Mother, and, moreover, we invoke their favor in the furtherance of this expedition and [place the] conquest under their charge. Furthermore, although [the governor] carried in his pocket a small silver box with the rosary and the prayer book in which the most holy Virgin is praised, they not only did not fall into the water when his pants came down, but the prayer book did not even get wet. . . .*[48]

Next comes the account of the Rivera Expedition, which extended from 1724 to 1728. His engineer, Francisco Álvarez Barreyto, made a map of the Texas frontier in 1727. Rivera's report resulted in the moving of three East Texas missions to San Antonio in 1731.[49]

Between 1735 and 1740 the Governor and Captain General of the Nuevo Reino de León, Don Josseph Antonio Fernández de Jáuregui Urrutia, wrote e series of descriptions of Nuevo León, in an attempt to get the Viceroy, or the King of Spain, to strengthen the defenses along the northern frontier. I found a copy of these reports in the Béxar Archives at the University of

[47] Céliz, Fray Francisco, *Diary of the Alarcón expedition into Texas, 1718-1719, . . . Translated by Fritz Leo Hoffman,* Los Angeles, The Quivira Society, 1935; photo-offset reprint, Arno Press, New York, 1967, p. 23.

[48] *Ibid.*, pp. 53-55.

[49] Rivera, Pedro de, *Diario y derrotero de lo caminado, visto y observado en la visita que hizo a los presidios de la Nueva España Septentrional. . . . Con una introducción y notas por Vito Alessio Robles,* México, D. F., Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional, Dirección de Archivo Militar, Taller Autográfico, 1946.

Texas in Austin, and, when I called it to the attention of Professor Eugenio del Hoyo, Custodian of the Rare Book Room at Monterrey Tech, he suggested that we collaborate in editing the volume, he being responsible for the Spanish version, and I for the English translation. The Spanish edition came out in 1963, as the first volume in the History Series of Monterrey Tech, and the English translation was published the next year. These volumes are particularly important because they contain the earliest known map of Nuevo León, plus the southern part of Texas.[50]

A similar description of Nuevo León, Coahuila, Nueva Extremadura, and Texas, was published in 1739 by Don Antonio Ladrón de Guevara. It was edited by Andrés Montemayor Hernández and reissued by Monterrey Tech in 1969.[51]

The next major account was written by Nicolás de Lafora, engineer and map maker for the Marqués de Rubí, who inspected the Interior Provinces between 1766 and 1768.[52] This account was translated into English by Lawrence Kinnaird and published by The Quivira Society in 1958.[53]

As a result of this tour of inspection by Rubí, the King of Spain issued

[50] Fernández de Jáuregui Urrutia, Joseph Antonio, *Descripción del Nuevo Reino de León (1735-1740) ... Edición de Malcolm D. McLean .. y Eugenio del Hoyo ...*, Monterrey, Publicaciones del Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, 1963, Serie Historia, No. 1, *Description of Nuevo León, México (1735-1740) by Don Joseph Antonio Fernández de Jáuregui Urrutia, Governor and Captain General. Edited by Malcolm D. McLean, Texas Christian University, Forth Worth, Texas, U. S. A., and The Summer School of the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Nuevo León, México, and Eugenio del Hoyo, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores, Monterrey, Nuevo León, México. Translated by Malcolm D. McLean,* Monterrey, The Summer School of the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, 1964.

[51] *Noticias de los poblados de que se compone el Nuevo Reino de León, Provincia de Coahuila, Nueva-Extremadura, y la de Texas (1739), por Don Antonio Ladrón de Guevara. Con un apéndice documental. Edición de Andrés Montemayor Hernández. In memoriam José Miranda, 1903-1967,* Monterrey, Publicaciones del Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, 1969, Serie, Historia, No. 10.

[52] Lafora, Nicolás de, *Relación del viaje que hizo a los Presidios Internos situados en la frontera de la América Septentrional Perteneciente al Rey de España. Con un liminar bibliográfico y acotaciones por Vito Alessio Robles,* México, D. F., Editorial Pedro Robredo, 1939.

[53] *The Frontiers of New Spain. Nicolás de Lafora's Description, 1766-1768. Lawrence Kinnaird,* Berkeley, The Quivira Society, 1958; photo-offset reprint, Arno Press, 1967. Quivira Society Publications, Managing Editor, George P. Hammond, volume XIII.

a set of regulations for the fifteen presidios which were to be formed along the northern frontier of New Spain, extending from Altar in Sonora to La Bahía in Texas. Originally published in Madrid in 1772, this *Reglamento* went through many editions, and the line of presidios was maintained, with a few exceptions, until about 1850.[54]

An English translation, based on an edition printed in Mexico City in 1834, was published by Sidney B. Brinckerhoff and Odie B. Faulk in 1965, as part of their volume entitled *Lancers for the King*.[55]

When Teodoro de Croix came to New Spain in December 1776, as the newly appointed Commandant General of the Provincias Internas, he decided to make a tour of inspection and requested a friar to accompany him as chaplain. Juan Agustín Morfi was recommended and accepted the position. The group set out from Mexico City on August 4, 1777, and arrived in San Antonio, Texas, on New Year's Day, 1778, then turned westward and inspected the entire northern frontier along what is now the Mexico-United States border, passing through the Big Bend and continuing on to Arizpe, Sonora. Morfi returned along the west coast to Mexico City, where he arrived on June 1, 1781.

Therefore the best official, eyewitness account of what was going on all along the southern border of the United States two hundred years ago is contained in the diary Father Morfi kept on that trip. Professor Eugenio del Hoyo and I also collaborated in editing that volume, which was published by Monterrey Tech in 1967, under the title of *Diario y Derrotero (1777-1781), por Fran Juan Agustín de Morfi.*[56]

Another important step came in 1786, when Bernardo de Gálvez, the Viceroy of Mexico, published his instructions for governing the Interior Provinces of New Spain. He had become conspicuous earlier for his aid to

[54] Wagner, *The Spanish Southwest, 1542-1794,* Part II, pp. [466]-470.

[55] Brinckerhoff, Sidney B. and Faulk, Odie B., *Lancers for the King; A Study of the Frontier Military System of Northern New Spain, With A Translation of the Royal Regulations of 1772 .... Foreword by Kieran McCarty, O. F. M.*, Phoenix, Arizona Historical Foundation, 1965, pp. 11-67.

[56] *Diario y Derrotero (1777-1781) por Fray Juan Agustín de Morfi Edición de Eugenio del Hoyo, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores, Monterrey, Nuevo León, Méx., y Malcolm D. McLean, Texas Christian University, Forth Worth, Texas, U. S. A., y Escuela de Verano del Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores, Monterrey, Nuevo León, Méx.,* Monterrey, Publicaciones del Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, 1967, Serie Historia, No. 5.

the Americans during the American Revolution, and he had also ordered a survey of the Texas coast, during which Galveston Bay was named in his honor. This book, translated and edited by Dr. Donald E. Worcester, was published in 1951 by the Quivira Society.[57]

Now that we have mentioned the principal eyewitness accounts, let us take a look at some of the early histories. We shall begin with Father Morfi's history of Texas, which Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda discovered in manuscript form in 1931. He translated it into English and got The Quivira Society to publish it in 1935 with this title: *History of Texas, 1693-1779, by Fray Juan Agustín Morfi.*[58]

A highly readable regional history of the borderlands from a different point of view is Paul Horgan's two volume work entitled: *Great River, The Rio Grande in North American History,* which came out in 1954. It won both the Bancroft and the Pulitzer prizes in History. The first volume is subtitled: *Indians and Spain,* while the second is devoted to *Mexico and the United States.*[59]

Another treatment, from the Nuevo León point of view, is the volume published in 1961 under the title of *Historia de Nuevo León,* containing information concerning Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Texas, and New Mexico, written in the seventeenth century by Captain Alonso de León, Juan Bautista Chapa, and General Fernando Sánchez de Zamora.[60]

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[57] *Instructions for Governing the Interior Provinces of New Spain, 1786. By Bernardo de Gálvez. Translated and Edited by Donald E. Worcester, Ph. D.,* Berkeley, The Quivira Society, 1951.

[58] MORFI, Juan Agustín, *History of Texas, 1673-1779, by Fray Juan Agustín Morfi, Missionary, Teacher, Historian Translated, with Biographical Introduction and Annotations, by Carlos Eduardo Castañeda, Latin American Librarian, University of Texas,* Albuquerque, The Quivira Society, Society, 1935. In two parts with continuous pagination. Quivira Society Publications, Volume VI. Facsimile reprint by Arno Press, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., 10017.

[59] HORGAN, Paul, *Great River, The Rio Grande in North American History, by Paul Horgan. Volume One. Indians and Spain,* New York, Rinehart & Company, Inc., 1954. *Volume Two. Mexico and the United States,* 1954. First paperback edition published in 1968 by Funk & Wagnalls, A Division of Reader's Digest Books, Inc., 2 vols.

[60] CAVAZOS GARZA, Israel, ed., *Historia de Nuevo León con noticias sobre Coahuila, Texas y Nuevo México, escrita en el siglo XVII por el Cap. Alonso de León, Juan Bautista Chapa y el Gral. Fernando Sánchez de Zamora. Estudio preliminar y notas de Israel Cavazos Garza,* Monterrey, Gobierno del Estado de Nuevo León, Centro de Estudios Humanísticos de la Universidad de Nuevo León, 1961, Biblioteca de Nuevo León, No. 1.

A survey of *The Last Years of Spanish Texas, 1778-1821,* was published by Odie B. Faulk in 1964.[61] From the dates given, one can see that it was intended to take up the story approximately where Father Morfi left off and bring it up through the consummation of Mexican independence from Spain.

A very thorough study of the early history of Nuevo León, and its relationship to Texas was published by Professor Eugenio del Hoyo in 1972. It covers the period from 1577 through 1723.[62]

The Spanish conquest of the Southwest, particularly as it affected the Indians, and with special emphasis on the relations between Texas and New Mexico, is described in a book published in 1975 by Elizabeth A. H. John. Her voluminous, thoroughly documented study is entitled: *Storms Brewed in Other Men's Worlds: The Confrontation of Indians, Spanish, and French in the Southwest, 1540-1795.*[63]

Finally, to bring this survey right down to the minute, we wish to mention the paper on "The Significance of the Spanish Borderlands to the United States," which was read by Dr. Donald E. Worcester, President of the Western History Association, at their Annual Conference in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in October of 1975.[64]

Now let us consider a few examples of things left to us by the Spaniards whose influence has continued down to the present day.

First of all we should mention those Spanish land grants that still appear on the maps in the General Land Office. According to Jerry Sadler, Commissioner of the General Land Office: "In three hundred and twenty-five years, Spain and Mexico awarded 26,280,000 acres of Texas land to promote citizenship and encourage immigration."[65]

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[61] FAULK, Odie B., *The Last Years of Spanish Texas, 1778-1821...,* London, Mouton & Co., 1964, Studies in American History, No. 4.

[62] Hoyo, Eugenio del, ... *Historia del Nuevo Reino de León (1577-1723) ...,* 2 tomos, Monterrey, Publicaciones del Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, 1972, Serie Historia, No. 13.

[63] JOHN, Elizabeth A. H., *Storms Brewed in Other Men's Worlds: The Confrontation of Indians, Spanish, and French in the Southwest, 1540-1795,* College Station: Texas A & M, University Press, 1975.

[64] WORCESTER, Donald E., "The Significance of the Spanish Borderlands to the United States," *The Western Historical Quarterly,* Vol. VII, No. (January, 1976, pp. [5]-18.

[65] SADLER, Jerry, Commissioner of the General Land Office, *History of Texas Land,* Austin, General Land Office, Thee State of Texas, no date.

Each of these grants is listed and described in Virginia H. Taylor's book on *The Spanish Archives of the General Land Office of Texas.*[66] It is also possible to buy from our General Land Office a base map for each of the 254 counties in Texas, showing exactly where these land grants were located. Most states do not have maps of this nature because they did not retain their public lands when they entered the Union.

One of the richest parts of our Spanish heritage is the vast collection of stories about buried treasure. J. Frank Dobie first became famous nationally when he published his book called *Coronado's Children, Tales of Lost Mines and Buried Treasures of the Southwest.*[67]

There were Spanish legends about other things besides buried treasure, too, many of which appeared in the *Publications of the Texas Folklore Society.* The first thirty-six volumes have been thoroughly indexed by James T. Bratcher, a TCU graduate, so a researcher interested in that subject should begin with his *Analytical Index to Publications of the Texas Folklore Society.*[68]

More visual evidence of the gold left here by the Spaniards is contained in Jerry Sadler's pamphlet entitled: *Treasure Tempest in Texas.* It shows actual photographs of gold objects found in several sunken Spanish galleons that were discovered off Padre Island.[69]

Another thing that we inherited from Spain had to do with mineral rights, a subject of increasing importance, since approximately two-thirds of the 254 counties in Texas produce oil. Under the laws of Spain and Mexico, mines and their metals or minerals did not pass by the ordinary grant of the land without express words of designation. In other words, a grantee of land from the sovereign of the soil had no interest in the minerals in the land unless that interest was expressly granted.

In the State Constitution of 1866, however, the state released to the owner of the soil all mines and mineral substances thereon. This change

[66] TAYLOR, Virginia H., *The Spanish Archives of the General Land Office of Texas,* Austin, The Lone Star Press, 1955.

[67] DOBIE, J. Frank, *Coronado's Children, Tales of Lost Mines and Buried Treasures of the Southwest, by J. Frank Dobie, Author of "A Vaquero of the Brush Country." Illustrated by Ben Carlton Mead,* New York, Grosset & Dunlap, 1930.

[68] BRATCHER, James T., *Analytical Index to Publications of the Texas Folklore Society, Volumes 1-36,* Dallas, Southern Methodist University Press, 1973.

[69] SADLER, Jerry, Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas, *Treasure Tempest in Texas,* no place, no publisher, no date.

was carried over into the Constitution of 1869 and our present Constitution of 1876. This constitutional provision had retrospective effect, and hence, for all lands which passed from the sovereign prior to the effective date of the Constitution of 1876, the landowner was given complete ownership of the minerals they contained.[70] For an interesting artistic, and enlightening treatment of this subject, see Walace Hawkins, *El Sal del Rey, Fixing title to,* a volume published by the Texas State Historical Association in 1947.[71]

Whenever Spain's influence on Texas is mentioned, some one almost invariably mentions the Spanish mustangs. It is true that the Spaniards brought the horse to America. For the stories about those horses in Texas, see *The* Mustangs, by J. Frank Dobie.[72]

For an artistic novel concerning the breeding of fine horses along the northern frontier of New Spain, you can spend a very enjoyable time reading and admiring the illustrations in Tom Lea's *The Hans of Cantú.*[73]

Almost simultaneously with the horses came cattle, or, as they were more specifically known in Texas, the longhorns.

Mr. Dobie did a book on that subject also, and, as you might expect, it was called *The Longhorns.* That book, in turn, had an impact on Texas art, since it was beautifully illustrated by Tom Lea, and the frontispiece reproduces, in full color, the mural entitled "The Stampede" which Lea painted in the U. S. Post Office at Odessa, Texas.[74]

Usually we think of the longhorns as *steers* that were driven up the trail to market, but there were also Spanish *bulls* that had an impact upon our Texas culture. For instance, when the citizens of Texas learned that their Spanish king, Philip V, had died in 1746, and that Ferdinand VI had been proclaimed as the new king, part of the festivities in San Fernando de Béxar (present San Antonio, Texas) included bullfights on five successive days.[75]

[70] *Handbook of Texas,* II, 212-213.

[71] HAWKINS, Walace, *El Sal del Rey, Fixing title to,* Austin, Texas State Historical Association, 1947.

[72] DOBIE, J. Frank, *The Mustangs, by J. Fran Dobie. Illustrated by Charles Banks Wilson,* Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1934.

[73] LEA, Tom, *The Hands of Cantú* [*by*] *Tom Lea, illustrated by the author . . .,* Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1964.

[74] DOBIE, J. Frank, *The Longhorns, by J. Frank Dobie. Illustrated by Tom Lea,* Boston, Little, Brown and Compnay, 1941.

[75] MCLEAN, Malcolm D., "Moros y cristianos en Texas," *Anuario Humánitas 1968,* Monterrey, Centro de Estudios Humanísticos, Universidad de Nuevo León, 1968, pp. 477-480.

Also Mr. R. B. Blake, a historian of the Nacogdoches area, told me that the remains of a bullring in Nacogdoches were clearly visible until well up into the present century.

In Texas literature it was Tom Lea who paid the noblest tribute to *The Brave Bulls* in a novel published in 1949.[76]

Of course, once the Spaniards had introduced horses and cattle into Texas, the next development was ranching. For an extensive treatment of this subject see Tom Lea's two-volume work on *The King Ranch,* which covers every possible aspect of ranching as a way of life in Texas.[77]

Another cultural asset that we inherited from Spain in Texas is the Spanish language. In the U. S. Department of Commerce *1970 Census of Population* there is a table showing the "Mother Tongue of the Population by Nativity, Parentage, and Race," based on the state standard metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more, and it shows 1,793,462 persons whose mother tongue is Spanish, compared to 8,316,021 whose mother tongue is English, out of a total population of 11,195,416.[78] In other words, about 16 percent of the total population in the metropolitan areas of Texas today speak Spanish as their mother tongue. If we bear in mind that many thousands more must be in the rural areas, employed on farms or ranches, the total number of Spanish-speaking persons becomes even more impressive.

Dr. E. Bagby Atwood published a book on *The Regional Vocabulary of Texas* in 1962, and it contains a map showing the geographic distribution of the Latin population by counties. With a single exception, all of the counties containing 12 percent or more of Latins in their total population are located south of a line drawn from El Paso due east to Nacogdoches.[79]

A study of the Spanish-speaking people of the entire United States, originally published in 1949 and reprinted in 1968, 1969, and 1970, is the book called *North from Mexico,* by Carey McWilliams[80]

[76] LEA, Tom, *The Brave Bulls, a Novel,* Boston, Little, Brown, 1949. A serial version appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

[77] LEA, Tom, *The King Ranch. Research* [*by*] *Holland McCombs. Annotation* [*by*] *Francis L. Fugate. Maps and Drawings by the Author,* 2 vols., Boston, Little, Brown, 1957. Issued in a case.

[78] *1970 Census of Population. Volume 1. Characteristics of the Population. Part 45. Texas. Section 2. Issued May, 1973,* [Washington, D. C.], U. S. Department of Commerce, 1973, Table 142, Texas 45-1291.

[79] ATWOOD, E. Bagby, *The Regional Vocabulary of Texas. . . ,* Austin, University of Texas Press, 1962, p. 13.

Our Spanish background is also reflected in our literature. For a good coverage of this subject, see the volume entitled: *The Southwest in Literature, An Anthology for High Schools,* edited by Mabel Major and Rebecca W. Smith, both members of the Department of English at Texas Christian University. This book includes a section on "The Inheritors of Old Spain." [81] A revised edition appeared in 1948, with the title changed to read: *Southwest Heritage, A Literary History with Bibliography,* and the name of T. M. Pearce, of The University of New Mexico, was added as the third editor.[82] A third edition came out in 1972. Both the second and third editions have been expanded to include sections on "Narratives of the Spanish Explorers and Colonizers," and "Spanish Folk Dramas, Songs, and Tales." [83]

It was about 1930 that J. Frank Dobie had a brief guide to books concerning the Southwest mimeographed to use in his course of "Life and Literature in the Southwest," and in 1931 it was included by John William Rogers in a booklet entitled: *Finding Literature on the Texas Plains.* Subsequently Mr. Dobie revised and extended the guide three or four times, distributing two or three thousand copies of the mimeographed forms, but finally the guide grew to be so long that he decided to print it.

The first printed edition appeared in 1943, in paperback form, under the title of a *Guide to Life and Literature of the Southwest, with a Few Observations.* It was adorned with illustrations by Peter Hurd, Howard Cook, George Catlin, Tom Lea, John W. Thomason, Edward Borein, Charles M.

[80] MCWILLIAMS, Carey, *North from Mexico: the Spanish Speaking People of the United States, by Carey McWilliams, with an Introduction to the Greenwood Reprint Edition by the Author,* New York, Greenwood Press, Publishers, Third Greenwood Reprinting, 1970

[81] MAJOR, Mabel and SMITH, Rebecca W., eds., *The Southwest in Literature, An Anthology for High Schools. Edited by Mabel Major and Rebecca W. Smith, of the Department of English, Texas Christian University,* New York, The Macmillan Company, 1929.

[82] MAJOR, Mabel; SMITH, Rebecca W. and PEARCE, T. M., eds., *Southwest Heritage, A Literary History with Bibliography.* [*Edited by*] *Mabel Major, Texas Christian University; Rebecca W. Smith, Formerly of Texas Christian University, and T. M. Pearce, The University of New Mexico,* Revised Edition, Albuquerque, The University of New Mexico Press, 1948.

[83] MAJOR, Mabel and PEARCE, T. M., eds., *Southwest Heritage, A Literary History with Bibliographies. . . ,* Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged; Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1972.

Russell, William R. Leigh, Ross Santee, Herbert Roese, Blanding Sloan, Harold Bugbee, W. Herbert Dunton, Will James, Tom Smith, and Alexandre Hogue. This *Guide* contained a bibliographical section on the "Mexican-Spanish Strains." [84]

Another edition was brought out in 1952, "revised and enlarged in both knowledge and wisdom," with the main text expanded from 111 to 195 pages, and using different illustrations. Mr. Dobie's course, and this *Guide*, have exercised a greater influence on the reading habits of young people in the Southwest than any other work that we have seen. The popularity of the *Guide* is attested to by the fact that the copy we have before us is the Sixth Printing (1969) of the second edition.[85]

Meanwhile, in 1937, another bibliography on *Books of the Southwest* had appeared. It was by Mary Tucker, and, although it was published in New York City, it was actually printed in Germany. It contained a section on "Spain in the Southwest," with subdivisions on "Exploration and Development," "Spanish Missions and Missionaries," and "Spanish Arts." [86]

The next book of a similar nature was *The Booklover's Southwest* (1955), by Walter S. Campbell, more popularly known under his pen name of "Stanley Vestal," but it devotes only two pages to the Spanish-Americans.[87]

Then came *The Southwest in Life & Literature*... (1962), compiled and edited by C. L. Sonnichsen. It has a section on the "Conquistadores" and another one on "The Spanish Legacy." [88]

A still more recent treatment is the *Southwest Writers Anthology* (1967), edited by Martin Shockley.[89]

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[84] Dobie, J. Frank, *Guide to Life and Literature of the Southwest, with a Few Observations ... Illustrated,* Austin, The University of Texas Press, 1943.

[85] Dobie, J. Frank, *Guide to Life and Literature of the Southwest, Revised and enlarged in both knowledge and wisdom,* 1952, ed., Sixth Printing; Dallas, Southern Methodist University Press, 1969.

[86] Tucker, Mary, *Books of the Southwest, A General Bibliography,* New York City, J. J. Augustin, Publisher [1937]; printed in Germany by J. J. Augustin-Hamburg-New York.

[87] Campbell, Walter S. (Stanley Vestal), *The Book Lover's Southwest, A Guide to Good Reading,* Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1955, pp. 120-121.

[88] Sonnichsen, C. L., *The Southwest in Life & Literature, A Pageant in Seven Parts. Compiled and Edited by C. L. Sonnichsen,* New York, The Devin-Adair Company, 1962.

[89] Shockley, Martin, *Southwest Writers Anthology, by Martin Shockley, North Texas State University,* Austin, Steck-Vaughn Company, 1967.

For an example of the impact of Hispanic culture upon our literature during the past few years, see *Literatura chicana, texto y contexto; Chicano Literature, texto and context,* by Antonia Castañeda Shular, Tomás Ybarra-Frausto, and Joseph Sommers.[90]

A good companion volume is Jane Mitchell and Gilbert R. Cruz, *A Comprehensive Chicano Bibliography, 1960-1972.*[91]

On the lighter side, we should point out that the Spaniards also exercised an influence on Texas cooking. See, for example, the handsomely printed and illustrated volume by Mrs. Sarah Morgan entitled: *The Saga of Texas Cookery...,* which has a chapter devoted to "The Spaniards in Texas." [92]

Now we want to mention a few books about the principal settlements that were established by Spain in Texas, taking them up in the chronological order in which the various communities were settled, since that is the way they should be read in order to see how each development contributed to the advancement of civilization in Texas.

First comes El Paso, Texas, which, although the official date for its founding is given as 1827, actually grew out of the settlement on the other side of the Rio Grande, known first as Paso del Norte, and later as Ciudad Juárez. That is why C. L. Sonnichsen called his book *Pass of the North, Four Centuries on the Rio Grande.* It is a handsome publication, lavishly illustrated with photographs, and each of the chapter initials, done by José Cisneros, is a work of art in itself. His chronicle of El Paso begins in 1571 and ends in 1917, when the old days and ways were about over.[93]

Next was the Mission San Juan Bautista, founded in 1699. It wasn't on

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[90] Castañeda Shular, Antonia; Ybarra-Frausto, Tomás and Sommer, Joseph, eds., *Literatura chicana, texto y contexto; ...text and context, Chicano Literature,* Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972.

[91] Mitchell Talbot, Jane and Cruz, Gilbert R., *A Comprehensive Chicano Bibliography, 1960-1972. Compiled by..., with a Foreword by Edward Simmen,* Austin, Jenkins Publishing Co., The Pemberton Press, 1973.

[92] Morgan, Sarah, *The Saga of Texas Cookery, An Historical guide of more than one hundred twenty recipes illustrating the French influence on Texas cuisine, the Spanish influence, & the Mexican, including also contributions from the European settlers in the Republic of Texas & from the resourceful Southerners during the Confederacy, as well as from Texans of every sort right down to the present...,* Austin, The Encino Press, 1973.

[93] Sonnichsen, C. L., *Pass of the North, Four Centuries on the Rio Grande,* El Paso, Texas Western Press, The University of Texas at El Paso, 1968. Map and chapter initials by José Cisneros.

the Texas side of the Rio Grande either, but it served as the base from which the Catholic missionary activities radiated into Texas. The definitive work on this subject is *San Juan Bautista, Gateway to Spanish Texas,* by Robert S. Weddle.[94]

Then came Nacogdoches, where the first European settlement was made in 1716. Miss Winnie Allen completed her M. A. thesis on "The History of Nacogdoches, 1961-1830," at the University of Texas in 1925, and R. B. Blake published a study, entitled *Nacogdoches,* in 1939,[95] but the most recent book concerning that area is called *Nacogdoches-Gateway to Texas, a Biographical Directory, 1773-1849,* bay Carolyn Reeves Ericson.[96] This source provides a veritable gold mine for genealogists.

Two years after Nacogdoches, comes San Antonio, in 1718. It was called the first civil settlement in Texas because the establishment in Nacogdoches had started out as a religious enterprise. For excellent coverage of the first families there, see the elegantly illustrated volume by Frederick C. Chabot entitled: *With the Makers of San Antonio.*[97] Chabot succeeded in winning the confidence of the most exclusive families and was permitted to publish their family portraits.

The best general coverage of San Antonio was written by the late Charles Ramsdell, who had the delightful gift of combining a light, whimsical style with historical documentation. Take, for example, the following quotation from his description of the Fiesta San Jacinto:

> *Children of the city's dancing classes participate. On one occasion the illuminated tails attached to a group of little fireflies short-circuited,*

[94] WEDDLE, Robert S., *San Juan Bautista, Gateway to Spanish Texas,* Austin, University of Texas, 1968.

[95] *Handbook of Texas,* II, 256.

[96] REEVES ERICSON, Carolyn, *Nacogdoches-Gateway to Texas, A Biographical Directory, 1773-1849,* Forth Worth, Arrow/Curtis Printing Company, Publishing Division, 1974.

[97] CHABOT, Frederick C., *With the Makers of San Antonio: Genealogies of the Early Latin, Anglo-American, and German Families with Occasional Biographies, Each Group Being Prefaced with a Brief Historical Sketch and Illustrations, by Frederick C. Chabot, Author of varios publications Regarding The Early History of Texas and San Antonio such as San Antonio and Its Beginnings; Alamo, Mission, Fortress and Shrine; and Indian Excerpts from Morfi's Memorias,* San Antonio, Privately Published, Printing by the Artes Gráficas, 1937.

> *resulting in what one participant remembers ruefully as a "fete worse than death."* [98]

For the details concerning the missions founded by the Spaniards in the San Antonio area, see Father Habig's volume on *The Alamo Chain of Missions.*[99] He also did a separate volume entitled *San Antonio's Mission San José, State and National Historic Site 1720-1968.*[100]

The full flavor of the contribution made by Spanish missionaries in Texas is captured in an unusual volume published by the Texas Historical Survey Committee in 1973, under the general title of *The Zacatecan Missionaries in Texas, 1716-1834.* The first part contains excerpts from the *Libros de los Decretos* of the Missionary College of Zacatecas, 1707-1828, translated by Fr. Benedict Leutenegger, and the second part contains a biographical dictionary compiled by Fr. Marion A. Habig. The 8.5" x 11" multilith format has allowed the inclusion of beautiful illustrations, plus a folding map of the "Spanish Establishments in Texas." [101]

Chronologically speaking, the next topic that we should discuss is the Mission of Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga and the Presidio of Nuestra Señora de Loreto, established in 1722, commonly referred to as the mission and presidio of La Bahía, but we are going to save that subject until last, for reasons that will become apparent further along in this paper.[102]

[98] RAMSDELL, Charles, *San Antonio, A Historical and Pictorial Guide .... Photographs by Fred Schmidt, A.P.S.A., A.R.P.S., and Others,* Austin, University of Texas Press, 1959, p. 239. San Antonio Conservation Society Edition. This is a hardbound version, with a simplified representation of the famous Rose Window in gold on the front cover, but there is also a paperback edition with the Alamo on the cover that is sold at newsstands in he city.

[99] HABIG, Marion A., *The Alamo Chain of Missions, A History of San Antonio's Five Old Missions,* Chicago, Franciscan Herald Press, Publishers of Franciscan Literature, 1968.

[100] HABIG, Marion A., *San Antonio's Mission San José, State and National Historic Site 1720-1968, By Fr. Marion A. Habig, O. F. M.,* San Antonio, The Naylor Company, Book Publishers of the Southwest, 1968.

[101] *The Zacatecan Missionaries in Texas, 1716-1834. Excerpts from the "Libros de los Decretos" of the Missionary College of Zacatecas, 1707-1828. Translated by Fr. Benedict Leutenegger, and A Biographical Dictionary by Fr. Marion A. Habig,* Austin, Texas Historical Survey Committee, Office of the State Archeologist Reports, Number 23. Curtis Tunnell, Series Editor. Kathy Freydenfeldt, Technical Editor, August, 1973.

[102] *Handbook of Texas,* II, 1-2.

That brings us to the founding of Laredo in 1755, a topic that has been thoroughly researched in the volume by the late J. B. Wilkinson, published in 1975 by the Pemberton Press, under the title of *Laredo and the Rio Grande Frontier.* It contains 20 pages of photographs, plus jacket and title page illustrations by E. M. ("Buck") Schiwetz.[103]

Two years after Laredo came the founding of the San Sabá Mission, in 1757. Robert S. Weddle covered that under taking in his book on *The San Sabá Mission, Spanish Pivot in Texas.*[104]

However, if a teacher is just beginning to struggle with the problem of telling the story of our Spanish cultural heritage in Texas to students who know absolutely nothing about the subject, he would do well to begin with the pamphlet published in 1972 by The University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures, entitled *The Spanish Texans.*[105]

The next step might be *Texas and Our Spanish Southwest,* by Lynn I. Perrigo,[106] followed by *Bolton and the Spanish Borderlands,* with special emphasis on the bibliography.[107]

This brings to a close our brief survey of the materials that are readily available for studying our Spanish cultural heritage, but, for the serious student who wants to some original research of his own, we can assure him that the primary source material has scarcely been touched. In fact, it will readily be seen, from the material to be submitted below, that less than one

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[103] Review in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram,* February 8, 1976.

[104] WEDDLE, Robert S., *The San Sabá Mission, Spanish Pivot in Texas ... Drawings by Mary Nabers Prewit,* Austin, University of Texas Press, 1964.

[105] ... *The Spanish Texans,* San Antonio, The University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures, 1972. "This pamphlet is one of a series prepared by the staff of the University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio. This series, when completed, will tell of the contributions made by the many ethnic groups to the history and culture of this sate.—R. Henderson Shuffler, Executive Director."

This strikingly illustrated, clearly written study does not contain a bibliography, but the teacher needing additional information would do well to write to the late Mr. Shuffler's successor: Mr. Jack R. Maguire, Executive Director, The University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio, P. O. Box 1226, San Antonio, Texas 78294, since they also sometimes follow up by doing bibliographies, or even traveling exhibits, film strips, or movies that can be lent to schools, if there is sufficient demand.

[106] PERRIGO, Lynn I., *Texas and Our Spanish Southwest, By Lynn I. Perrigo, New Mexico Highlands University,* Dallas, Banks Upshaw and Company, 1960.

[107] BOLTON, Herbert Eugene, *Bolton and the Spanish Borderlands. Edited and with an introduction by John Francis Bannon,* Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1964.

percent of the available manuscript sources have been used by historians in the past.

One very valuable listing of manuscript sources throughout the world that are of interest for the study of Mexico (and Texas) is the *Repertorio bibliográfico* published by Agustín Millares Carlo in 1959. He covered manuscript collections available in Mexico, the United States, and Europe, with particular emphasis on Spain.[108]

Here at home the institution that has done the most to acquire material concerning our Spanish heritage, and to make it available to researchers through a number of publications, has been the University of Texas at Austin. These will be taken up in chronological order below, according to date of publication.

The first volume was a *Guide to the Latin American Manuscripts in the University of Texas Library,* by Carlos E. Castañeda and Jack Autrey Dabbs, which came out in 1939.[109]

The next publication of a similar nature was *Research Materials for the Study of Latin America at the University of Texas* (1954), by Lota M. Spell.[110]

Then in 1967 came Dr. Chester V. Kielman's voluminous *Guide to the Historical Manuscripts Collections in the University of Texas Library.*[111]

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[108] MILLARES CARLO, Agustín, ... *Repertorio bibliográfico de los archivos mexicanos y de los europeos y norteamericanos de interés para la historia de México...,* México, Biblioteca Nacional de México, Instituto Bibliográfico Mexicano, 1959, No. 1.

[109] CASTAÑEDA, Carlos E. and AUTREY DABBS, Jack (eds.), *Guide to the Latin American Manuscripts in the University of Texas Library. Edited for the University of Texas and the Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies...,* Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1939. Miscellaneous Publication No. 1.

"A complete list ... [with the exception of the Manuel Gondra papers .. acquired after the present Guide was prepared] of the manuscript sources in the University of Texas for the study of the history and culture of Latin America and the former provinces of Spain within the present limits of the United States. It represents the accumulation of over a million pages of original manuscripts, transcripts, typed copies, and photostats gathered during the past forty years." Page vii.

[110] SPELL, Lota M., ... *Research Materials for the Study of Latin America at the University of Texas,* Austin, University of Texas Press, 1954. Latin American Studies, XIV.

[111] KIELMAN, Chester V., *The University of Texas Archives. A Guide to the Historical Manuscripts Collections in the University of Texas Library. Compiled and*

Manuscripts acquired since 1960 will be described in a second volume of the *Guide* now (1976) being compiled and edited.[112]

Returning now to the books at the University of Texas in Austin, it is a source of infinite satisfaction to know that the actual catalog cards of the books in their Latin American Collection are being published in a continuing series of hefty volumes (a total of 47 up through 1973), under the title of a *Catalog of the Latin American Collection.*[113]

As for Spanish manuscript sources, by far the largest and most authentic collection is the one known as the Béxar Archives, which consists of the official Spanish documents accumulated in San Antonio de Béxar when that city was under Spanish or Mexican rule. Although the Anglo-American capital was established in Austin, these Spanish documents were left in San Antonio in the custody of the Béxar County Commissioners' Court until September 30, 1899, when the court passed a resolution transferring by contract to the University of Texas all the collection except such documents as would be needed in Béxar County for legal purposes.

Under the terms of the agreement, the University promised to house these documents in fireproof vaults, to make a complete calendar of them, and to translate the entire collection within a reasonable time. Thus the University of Texas Archives received this tremendously important collection of records, pertaining to the military, civil, and political life of the Spanish province of Texas and the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas from 1717 through 1836.

Several hundred pages of the manuscripts had already been translated prior to 1933, but in that year the Board of Regents of the University appointed a translator and a typist on a full-time basis.[114] As each volume of

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Edited by Chester V. Kielman. Preface by Dora Dieterich Bonham, Austin, University of Texas Press, 1967.

[112] *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* Austin, Texas, Vol. LXXIX, No. 3 (January, 1976), p. 335.

[113] Texas. University at Austin. Library. Latin American Collection, *Catalog of the Latin American Collection,* Boston, G. K. Hall, 1969.
31 v.
First Supplement, 5 v.
Second Supplement, 3 v.
Third Supplement, 8 v.
(up through 1973).

[114] *Handbook of Texas,* I, 154.

translations was completed, it was typed with several carbon copies, and one copy was sent to the Béxar County Commissioners' Court in San Antonio.

I served as a part-time Spanish translator in the Archives from 1934 to 1937, working with a group of ten or fifteen other students under the direction of J. Villasana Haggard, the principal translator. So many problems came up concerning the different ways of translating certain expressions that Mr. Haggard began to refer them to me so that we could establish a standard procedure. I would write out a suggested solution for each point on a separate sheet of paper and give it to Mr. Haggard. Finally he asked me to take hame all the separate slips of paper during the Christmas holidays and write them up into a unified system. The result was a typed "SPANISH ARCHIVES HANDBOOK," by Malcolm Dallas McLean.

After I left the University, this "HANDBOOK' underwent several revisions, with Mr. Haggard adding other chapters. Finally he wrote me that he had found an opportunity to have it published, and asked if it would be agreeable to show our names on the title page as joint authors, to which I readily agreed. The book was published in 1941 by the Institute of Latin-American Studies of the University of Texas, under the title of *Handbook for Translators of Spanish Historical Document,* by J. Villasana Haggard, assisted by Malcolm Dallas McLean.[115]

Since this was the only that had ever been published for this specific purpose, it soon went out of print. The Texas Christian University Press has obtained permission from the University of Texas Press to bring out a second edition, but pressure of other duties so far has prevented me from preparing the manuscript. Meanwhile, whenever researchers write in for a copy, I suggest that they borrow a copy of the first edition through inter-library loan and xeorx it.

At the end of the Second World War I returned to the University of Texas as the principal Spanish translator for the Béxar Archives, and during the four months that I was there (September through December of 1946) I translated four volumes. Also I introduced the practice of sending the table of contents for each volume to the Texas State Historical Association so that it could be published in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* thus

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[115] HAGGARD, J. Villasana and DALLAS MCLEAN, Malcolm, *Handbook for Translators of Spanish Historical Documents, By J. Villasana Haggard, Translator of the Spanish Archives of Texas, The University of Texas, Assisted by Malcolm D. McLean, Archivist, The San Jacinto Musem of History,* Austin, Archives Collection, The University of Texas, 1941. Photoprinted by Semco Color Press, Oklahoma City.

notifying researchers when the material became available in English translations.

The greatest break-through for researchers, however, came when the National Historical Publications Commission agreed to sponsor a microfilm edition of the Béxar Archives. Dr. Chester V. Kielman became the project director, and Miss Carmela Leal became the principal manuscript preparator and project supervisor. They discovered that there were more than 250,000 pages of manuscripts and more than 4,000 pages of printed material covering the period from 1717 through 1836.

The original documents were microfilmed on 172 rolls, an the contents of each roll were summarized and published in pamphlet form.[116] These pamphlets and a positive copy of the microfilm can be purchased for use in other libraries. Texas Christian University has a complete set. Once the researcher has selected a roll and placed it on the microfilm reader, he will find, at the front of the roll, a calendar describing the contents of each document, with the number of the frame where it appears on the film.

The part of the Béxar Archives that was left in San Antonio was described by Carlos Eduardo Castañeda in *A Report on the Spanish Archives in San Antonio, Texas.*[117] It describes the Spanish records in the Béxar County Clerk's Office, under the following headings:

1. Land Grants, Deeds of Sale, Etc.
2. Wills and Estates.
3. Protocols.
4. Lands Outside of the Present Limits of Béxar County.
5. Mission Records.
6. Miscellaneous.

From August through December of 1938 I was the Field Editor in Charge of Spanish Translators for the Texas Historical Records Survey, and we had a group of workers transcribing or translating some of these records in the Béxar County Courthouse, but the work was not completed.

[116] KIELMAN, Chester V. (ed.), *Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Béjar Archives, 1717-1803. A University of Texas Archives Microfilm Publication. Sponsored by the National Historical Publications Commission. 1967,* The second pamphlet, covering 1804-1821, was published in 1969, and the third, for 1822-1836, appeared in 1971.

[117] CASTAÑEDA, Carlos Eduardo, *A Report on the Spanish Archives in San Antonio, Texas,* San Antonio, Yanaguana Society, 1937.

In August of 1963, James W. Knight, County Clerk of Béxar County, created the position of Archivist in his office and appointed Richard G. Santos to the post. Mr. Santos made an inventory of the collection and recommended that the documents be microfilmed.[118] The present status of that project can be learned by writing to the County Clerk of Béxar County, San Antonio, Texas 78204.

In an "Addendum" to his report Mr. Santos mentions that the Béxar County Clerk's Office has also acquired a microfilm copy of the "Spanish Archives of Laredo," as well as a xerox copy of the "Spanish Records at City Hall," and that plans were under way to microfilm the San Fernando Archives, located at San Fernando Cathedral in San Antonio.

Next to the Béxar Archives, the most important collection of Spanish documents for the history of Texas is the Nacogdoches Archives, a collection of offical documents preserved at Nacogdoches during the Spanish and Mexican periods. This collection, which covers from 1737 through 1836, was transferred to the Texas State Archives in 1878. The documents have been typed and bound in eighty-nine volumes of approximately 250 pages each. Copies of these volumes may be consulted in the Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center at the University of Texas in Austin, and at Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches.[119] The collection has not been microfilmed. The Texas State Library is badly in need of a grant which will enable them to bring out a microfilm edition of the Nacogdoches Archives, just as has already been done with the Béxar Archives.

The Laredo Archives, mentioned above, consist of about eight thousand documents covering the period from 1755 through 1846. While I was working as Field Editor for the Texas Historical Records Survey, I was sent to examine this collection, which had been discovered by Seb S. Wilcox. I recommended that the collection should be transcribed, so a project was set up under the direction of Ricardo de la Garza. Some 15,000 typed pages were completed, and copies were placed at Laredo and Washington, D. C., as well as in the Texas State Library and the University of Texas Library in Austin. The best description of this collection is contained in Seb S. Wilcox, "The Spanish Archives of Laredo," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* XLIX (1945-1946), pp. [341]-360.[120]

[118] SANTOS, Richard G., "A Preliminary Report on the Archival Project in the Office of the County Clerk of Bexar County. By Richard G. Santos, Archivist of Bexar County," 1966

[119] *Handbook of Texas,* II, 257.

[120] *Ibid.,* II, 28-29.

This collection was microfilmed by Dr. and Mrs. David M. Vigness, who took a portable microfilm camera to the Wilcox home and copied the documents, at a time when the science of microfilming was still in its infancy. Consequently the lighting varied considerably, but Dr. Vigness has informed us that some of the documents that he microfilmed in Laredo are not among the originals in the collection now in the custody of the Library of St. Mary's University in San Antonio.

Copies of this microfilm can be purchased from the Southwest Collection of the Texas Tech University Library in Lubbock. The TCU Library has a copy.

Outside of Texas there is one collection of Spanish documents that deserves special mention. The Spanish Archives of New Mexico, which cover from 1621 through 1821, have been microfilmed, and copies can be purchased from the State of New Mexico Records Center, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.[121] The collection fills 22 reels. TCU has a copy.

Now we come to La Bahía, which we mentioned earlier, but we have purposely saved it until last because it has come to symbolize the most serious and most sustained effort to preserve our Spanish heritage, to make it known, and to encourage further research in the field.

"La Bahía," which literally means "the bay" in Spanish, has been generally used in Texas as an abbreviation of La Bahía del Espíritu Santo, the Spanish name for Matagorda Bay, and the term was used to apply either to the bay or to something associated with it. The Mission of Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga and the Presidio of Nuestra Señora de Loreto, which were established in 1722 near the site of La Salle's Fort St. Louis, were commonly referred to as the Mission and Presidio of La Bahía, and they retained that name, even though they were moved twice:

In 1726 they were moved to a point on the Guadalupe River seven miles southeast of present Victoria.

In 1749 they were moved to their present site on the San Antonio River, one mile south of the town of Goliad.

The settlement which grew up around the presidio was originally called La Bahía until February 4, 1829, when the Congress of Coahuila and Texas

[121] *Guide to the Microfilm of the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621-1821*, Santa Fe, New Mexico, State of New Mexico Records Center, 1967. The microfilm is accompanied by pamphlets of the *Guide* and the *Calendar*.

changed its name to Goliad, which they considered an anagram of the name of Father Hidalgo, "the giant (Goliath) of the Mexican Revolution." Of course, they had to omit the silent "h" and convert the voiced "d" sound into a voiceless "th" in order to produce the desired result, but Texas was young in those days, and such miracles of phonetics were not difficult to achieve.

La Bahía was one of the three Spanish settlements remaining in Texas when the Anglo-Americans began to arrive, the other two being San Antonio (or Béxar) and Nacogdoches, both of which we have already discussed above.[122]

On April 24, 1963, Mrs. Kathryn Stoner O'Connor (Mrs. Thomas O'Connor, Sr.) began the restoration of the Presidio La Bahía, through the Kathryn O'Connor Foundation, and in 1966 she published a history of *The Presidio La Bahía del Esp[í]ritu Santo de Zúñiga, 1721 to 1846*.[123]

Dedication of the completed restoration took place on October 8, 1967. Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall announced that Presidio La Bahía had been designated a Registered Historic National Landmark, and described it as "the finest example in the United States of a Spanish Presidio." In addition, the structure has been designated a Texas State Historical Landmark

At the annual meeting of The Sons of the Republic of Texas on April 22, 1968, it was announced that Mrs. Kathryn O'Connor, through the Kathryn O'Connor Foundation, had offered to sponsor an annual "Presidio La Bahía Award" described as follows:

> *The purpose of the award is to promote research, suitable preservation and appropriate dissemination of historical data relative to our Texas heritage. Awards will be based on written material submitted that indicates the impact and influence on Texas culture of the Spanish Colonial heritage in laws, customs, language, religion, architecture, art and other related fields.*
>
> *A total of $2,000.00 is available as an award, or awards, to winning participants in the competition, with a minimum first place prize of $1,200.00. Upon recommendation of the Judging Committee, the Sons*

[122] *Handbook of Texas*, II, 1-2.

[123] STONER O'CONNOR, Kathryn, *The Presidio La Bahía del Esp[í]ritu Santo de Zúñiga, 1721 to 1846*, Austin, Von Boeckmann-Jones Co., 1966.

of the Republic of Texas may, in its discretion, award a second place prize of $800.00, *or set an award of* $500.00 *for second place and* $300.00 *for third place, or determine that in any particular year there may be a single award in the full amount of* $2,000.00. *This annual decision will be predicated upon the number and quality of entries.*

It is the opinion of the sponsor that research writings will prove to be the most appropriate type of entry, although careful consideration will be given other literary forms, art in its various media, architecture and archeological discovery.

Competition is open to any person interested in Spanish Colonial influence on Texas culture.

Entries will be accepted each year during the five months following June 1, and must be received by the S. R. T. State Office no later than October 31.

Details concerning the contest can be obtained by writing to: The Sons of the Republic of Texas 2426 Watts Road, Houston, Texas 77025.

The Presidio La Bahía Award is presented to the winners in person at Presidio La Bahía, near Goliad, Texas, on or about December 20 of each year, in keeping with the annual observance of the signing of the Goliad Declaration of Independence there in the Loreto Chapel in 1835.

WINNERS OF THE PRESIDIO LA BAHÍA AWARD

1968 The Texas Old Missions Restoration Association. $2,000.

1969 1st Place. W. W. Newcomb and Curtis Tunnell, $1,200 for A LIPAN APACHE MISSION, SAN LORENZO DE LA SANTA CRUZ, 1762-1771.

2nd Place. Dr. Félix Almaráz, Jr., $500 for A TRAGIC CAVALIER: GOVERNOR MANUEL SALCEDO OF TEXAS, 1808-1813.

3rd Place. Miss Ruth Temple, $300 for MANUAL FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOLY SACRAMENTS OF PENANCE, THE EUCHARIST, EXTREME UNCTION AND MATRIMONY (Translation of Spanish text compiled in 1760 by Fray Bartholomé García ta aid the Franciscan missionaries of the San Antonio River region in their work among various Indian tribes; it was originally compiled in Spanish and Coahuiltecan.)

1970 1st Place. Robert H. Thonhoff, $1,200 for EL FUERTE DE SANTA CRUZ DEL CÍBOLO.

2nd Place. Spanish Missions Committee of the Archdiocese of San Antonio, $500 in recognition of its work in the restoration of Mission San Juan Capistrano.

3rd Place. Gilbert R. Cruz, $300 for A CABILDO IN TEXAS UNDER THE SPANISH BOURBONS.

1971 1st Place. Dr. Gary Bert Starnes, $1,200 for JUAN DE UGALDE (1729-1816) AND THE PROVINCIAS INTERNAS OF COAHUILA AND TEXAS.

2nd Place. Miss Ruth Temple, $800 for her English translation of a rare Spanish book by Antonio Ladrón de Guevara entitled NEWS OF THE SETTLEMENTS WHICH MAKE UP THE NEW KINGDOM OF LEÓN, THE PROVINCE OF COAHUILA, NEW EXTREMADURA, AND TEXAS (1739).

1972 1st Prize. Robert S. Weddle, $2,000 for WILDERNESS MANHUNT.

1973 1st Prize. Fr. Benedict Leutenegger and Fr. Marion A. Habig, $2,000 for THE ZACATECAN MISSIONARIES IN TEXAS, 1716-1834.

1974 1st Prize. Mrs. Janice Bailey Harris, $1,200 for DIEGO ORTIZ PARRILLA: TEXAS TRAVEL, TRAVAIL AND TRIUMPH.

2nd Prize. Robert Carter, $800 for FATHER FRANCISCO HIDALGO.

1975 1st. Prize. Dr. Elizabeth A. H. John, $1,200 for STORMS BREWED IN OTHER MEN'S WORLDS: THE CONFRONTATION OF INDIANS, SPANISH, AND FRENCH IN THE SOUTHWEST, 1540-1795.

2nd Prize. Jerry Thompson, $500 for SABRES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

3rd Prize. Dr. Gilbert Cruz, $200 for SPANISH TOWN PATTERNS IN THE BORDERLAND: MUNICIPAL ORIGINS IN TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST, 1610-1810.

The restoration of Presidio La Bahía was carried out by Mrs. O'Connor at a cost in excess of one million dollars, and the Presidio is now operated as a museum by the Catholic Diocese of Corpus Christi. The Chapel of Nuestra Señora de Loreto is in daily use for religious services. The Presidio La Bahía Awards are presented in this chapel each December.

Not content with having restored the Presidio and set up the Presidio La Bahía Awards, Mr. O'Connor also agreed to establish, through the Sons of the Republic of Texas, a Spanish Texas Microfilm Center, so that researchers would have easier access to the basic documents concerning Spain's cultural contribution to Texas.

The Sons voted on April 14, 1973, to proceed immediately with the establishment of this Microfilm Center, to be located in the old Calabozo rooms of the Presidio, and they named Dr. Malcolm D. McLean as Honorary Director. He agreed to serve without pay in setting up the organization. The original idea for founding a microfilm center had been suggested by the late Ben Blanton, during the presidency of Brownson Malsch, so Mr. Malsch was made Chairman of the Operational Committee for the Center.

The immediate thrust of the Center was defined as follows: (1) to compile a Spanish Texas Microfilm Guide; (2) to select and purchase microfilm for the Center, and (3) to make a suitable description of each roll for inclusion in the Guide, so that it could be made available to researchers through inter-library loan.

Mrs. Margaret S. McLean (my wife) was employed as Research Specialist on October 1, 1973, and she served in that capacity until December 31, 1974. She sent out the basic questionnaires to libraries in Texas and the adjoining states, as well as to all libraries in the United States that were reported to be engaged in operating programs for Hispanic studies, in order to learn what microfilm they had and whether it was available on inter-library loan.

Then we purchased and intalled the most modern type of reader-printer and storage equipment for microfilm, in the Spanish Texas Microfilm Center at Presidio La Bahía. For the nucleus of the collection, we obtained positive copies of the Béxar Archives and the Laredo Archives, described above.

A very significant break-through in the field of Texas research came when Dr. Archibald Hanna, of the Yale University Library, agreed to microfilm all the Texas manuscripts in the Henry Raup Wagner Collection, and to allow us to purchase a positive copy. Thus for the first time it became possible for researchers to consult this entire collection without having to go to the trouble and expense of making a trip to Connecticut.

Dr. Hanna even went further and provided us with xerox copies of the 3" x 5" catalog cards describing the contents of these manuscripts. There are 316 of these cards. The range of topics covered by the Wagner Collection is almost infinite, insofar as the history of Texas is concerned. It would be impossible to list them all here, but we have jotted down a few subjects of special interest as we turned through the cards: documents in French and Spanish concerning Jean Louis Berlandier (gazetteers, scientific observations, route studies, views, plans, maps, diaries, botany, Mexican antiquities, fortifications), the War between the United States and Mexico astronomical observations, the Mexican Revolution of 1810, the Internal Provinces, Mexican history, statistics, Manuel de Mier y Terán and the Mexican commission appointed to survey the boundary between Mexico and the United States, Indians in Texas, American settlers, General James Wilkinson, official correspondence of various Texas municipalities, Rafael Chovel, route study from Goliad to Matamoros via Béxar, description of mineral samples, physical and chemical research concerning water, travels in Venezuela, Texas exports, livestock, smuggling, the Panama Congress, the Texas Revolutions of 1812-1813 and 1835-1836, Texas land grants (especially the eleven-league variety), the U. S. Florida boundary, the correspondence of the governors of Texas and Coahuila, the Commandant General, the Viceroy, descriptions of presidios, missions, and missionaries, slavery, Yucatán, and Philip Nolan.

Historians desiring to borrow the microfilm of the Wagner Collection through inter-library loan should address their inquiries to: The Sons of the Republic of Texas 2426 Watts Road, Houston, Texas 77025.

Having laid the groundwork for the Spanish Texas Microfilm Center, supervised the purchase and installation of the basic equipment and the purchase of the beginnings of the microfilm collection at Presidio La Bahía, and having conducted the initial survey to determine where microfilms of Spanish materials concerning the history of Texas were on file, and whether they were available through inter-library loan, I tendered my resignation as Honorary Director on December 31, 1974, and Mrs. McLean and I turned all of our files over to the Sons of the Republic of Texas, for deposit in the Spanish Texas Microfilm Center in the Calabozo Rooms of Presidio La Bahía near Goliad.

At the program held at Presidio La Bahía on December 14, 1975, it was announced that Carmen Perry had been named to serve as Director of the Spanish Texas Microfilm Center.[124]

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[124] PATTON, Bruce, "Awards Presented At La Bahia Event," *Victoria Advocate*, Victoria, Texas, December 15, 1975. Also see "Spanish Texas Microfilm Center Report," *The Texian*, published in Houston by the Sons of the Republic of Texas, Vol. XXIII, No. 1 (November, 1975), third page, first column.

In concluding this brief survey of the materials available for the study of Spain's contribution to our Texas heritage, I hope that I have been able to awaken the interest of at least a few more researchers and point the way to where they can find more information on the subject, as well as to indicate some of the rewards that may await them if they do the job well.

After all, the Presidio La Bahía Award is the richest prize that a researcher can win in the field of Texas history today.

Sección Cuarta

CIENCIAS SOCIALES