Introduction

This is the first supplement to the 1992 publication, A Bibliography of Early California and Neighboring Territory Through 1846. This supplement contains works that were published from 1990 through 2001. There is some overlapping in that a few of the resources cited were published in 1989 and some in 2002, but by and large, the works cited in this supplement were published from 1990 through 2001.

The mix of the resources cited remains the same as the original bibliography. One will find books, periodical articles (from 90 historical journals), dissertations, theses, and manuscripts. In keeping too with the original bibliography, there are brief annotations to further explain the contents of the resources if not fully clarified by their titles. This supplement is complete as possible with all avenues of inquiry having been implemented especially the use of electronic databases.

The format remains the same as the original, in that there are the same chapters and the same usage of item numbering for each citation. There is a useful subject index at the end of the supplement.
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Chapter One

GENERAL CALIFORNIA

This section contains works about the general history of California through 1846.


Chapter Two

EXPLORATION

This chapter contains works about European exploration of the coast of Baja and Alta California.

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maps as sources of history.


Chapter 1


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Chapter Three

SPANISH AND MEXICAN PERIODS

This chapter contains works exclusively about the two Californias during the years 1769-1846.


Chapter 1


[C23] __________. Historia de las Relaciones Hombre Naturaleza en Baja California Sur, 1500-1940. La Paz, Mexico: Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur, PROMARCO, 1996. 229 pp. Notes: Compares the use of natural resources by the indigenous peoples and by Europeans in Baja California historically. In Spanish.


[C27] Casas, Maria Raquel. "In Consideration of His Being Married to a Daughter of the Land': Interethnic Marriages in Alta, California, 1825-1875." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1998. 334 pp. Notes: Describes how marriages of "Californianas" to European and American husbands became useful in land rights, economic security, and also, provided the entrance of Americans that resulted in the full conquest of the state.


[C29] __________. "Gender, Race, and Culture: Spanish-Mexican Women in the Historiography of Frontier California." Frontiers 11(1990): 8-20. Notes: Analyzes the practice of classifying Spanish-Mexican women of the frontier of California as either "Mexican" (poorer) or "Spanish" (upper class) in historical writing.
Chapter 1


[C41] Cota Sandoval, Jose Andres. Dos Ensayos Sudcalifornios: De la Rebelion Indigena a la Independencia. La Paz, Mexico: Colegio de Bachilleres del Estado de Baja California Sur, 1997. 76 pp. Notes: A collection of essays on the opposition to authority in Baja California, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In Spanish.


[C51] ______. "Visit of the Russian Warship Apollo to California in 1822-1823." Southern California Quarterly 75(1993): 1-13. Notes: Contains the full text of the report issued by Achille Schabelski, who was an interpreter on the Apollo, which criticizes the lack of Mexican development and control of the area.


Chapter 1


Hackel, Steven W. "Land, Labor, and Production: The Colonial Economy of Spanish and Mexican California." California History 76:2-3(1997): 111-146. Notes: Reveals that the economy in California was not weak and sluggish but successful, sustaining and vibrant especially in its trade with other countries.


[C74] Hyer, Joel Ross. "'We Are Not Savages': Native Americans in Southern California and the Pala Reservation, 1840-1920." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Riverside, 1999. 445 pp. Notes: Offers the thesis that the California Indian tribes of Cupenos, Luisenos and Kumeyaays acted with natural logic when choosing which aspects of Spanish or Mexican cultures or policies when benefit them.


[C76] Instituto de Investigaciones Historicas del Estado de Baja California. Seminario de Historia de Baja California.


[C80] __________. "Picturing California." California History 76(1997): 357-374. Notes: Discusses 14 art pieces (drawings, paintings and sketches) of early California art, 1776-1847, that are reproduced with the article.


Chapter 1

[C123] Perry, Claire. "Pacific Arcadia: Images of California, 1600-1915." Ph.D. diss., Stanford University, 1993. 619 pp. Notes: Investigates artworks that suggest the "California Dream" was advertised in some regard in them and was used to draw people to California for settlement and development.


[C128] Pubols, Helen Louise. "The de la Guerra Family: Patriarchy and the Political Economy of California, 1800-1850." Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin, Madison, 2000. 643 pp. Notes: Even though the de la Guerra family of Santa Barbara represents the upper class of California who controlled the region, the author submits the argument that California's economy was tied with Latin America in worldwide commerce which made the patriarchal family less of a factor.

[C129] Quinn, Ronald J. "Historians and the Spanish Occupation of San Diego." Journal of San Diego History 45:3(1999): 206-221. Notes: Stresses that the Spanish not only occupied California to ward off foreign powers taking the territory but also strengthen its hold of other lands in North America.

[C130] Rader, Emily L. "'So We Only Took 120 Acres.' Land, Labor and White Supremacy in the Settlement of Southern California, 1800-1925." Ph.D. diss., University of Southern California, 1998. 521 pp. Notes: Expresses the concept that southern California was settled by whites based on the drive to own land and the mindset of exploitation of other races to work the acreage.


Chapter 1


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[C142]
Rodriguez Barajas, Julio. Historias de Baja California. Tijuana: Ediciones Ateneo Ignacio M. Altamirano, 2000. 54 pp. Notes: Concentration is on political figures in the early history of Baja California. In Spanish.

[C143]

[C144]

[C145]
Rojas Munoz, Mary Virginia. "She Bathes in a Sacred Place: Rites of Reciprocity, Power and Prestige in Alta

[C146] Rojo, Manuel C. Edited by Coronado E. Moises. Los Apuntes Historicos de Manuel Clemente Rojo Sobre Baja California. La Paz, Baja California: Gobierno del Estado de Baja California Sur, 1996. 109 pp. Notes: An examination of Rojo's (1823?-1900) history of Baja California. In Spanish.

[C147] Sanchez, Joseph P. "El Plan de Pitic de 1789 las Nuevas Poblaciones Proyectadas en Las Provincias Internas de la Nueva Espana." Colonial Latin American Historical Review 2(1993): 449-467. Notes: Reviews the Pitic Plan of 1789 which was the Spanish policy for establishing new settlements and examines specifically the formation of Villa de Branciforte (near Santa Cruz, California) and its failure. In Spanish.


[C158]

[C159]

[C160]

[C161]
Taraval, Sigismundo. La Rebelion de los Californios. Edited by E. Moises Coronado. Madrid: Doce Calles, 1996. 196 pp. Notes: Primarily about Indian uprisings in California and Baja California as described by Taraval (1700-1763). In Spanish.

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Chapter Four

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES

This chapter contains works about missions, missionaries, and mission Indians in California, Baja California, Mexico, and the Southwest.


[D7]

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[D9]
_____________. "The Use of Shellfish and Shell Beads at Santa Cruz Mission." Pacific Coast Archaeological Quarterly 28:2(1992): 18-34. Notes: The mission was founded in 1791 and shellfish was a main staple among the local Native Americans for food, tools and ornamentation.

[D10]

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[D12]
Apostolicos Afanes de la Compania de Jesus en Su Provincia de Mexico. Mexico City: Centro Frances de Estudios Mexicanos y Centroamericanos, Instituto Nacional Indigenista, 1996. 452 pp. Notes: Originally published in 1754 and took on other forms in subsequent publications. This current compilation has writings by Ortega, Baltasar, Fluvia, Lopez, Kino, Konsag, Calvo, and Jaurequi from the 1700s. It is about Jesuit missions in Jalisco, Sonora and Nayarit, Mexico. In Spanish.

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[D23] ———. Tensions Among the Missionaries in the 1790s. Santa Barbara?: California Mission Studies Association, 1996. 45 pp. Notes: The two authors evaluate the confrontational problems existing between missionaries and the Indians centering on Franciscan missionary Lausen.


[D28]


[D32] Bristol, Joan Cameron. "Negotiating Authority in New Spain, Blacks, mulattos, and Religious Practice in the Seventeenth Century." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 2001. 345 pp. Notes: Describes the methods that Blacks and mulattos in New Spain used to skirt the policies of the government and Christian institutions which is seen in the blasphemy cases that went before the Inquisition court.


Chapter 1


[D50] Chocano-Mena, Magdalena G. "Colonial Scholars in the Cultural Establishment of Seventeenth-Century New Spain." Ph.D., State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1994. 498 pp. Notes: Analyzes the impact of intellectual activity on the development of society that was a mixture of cultures and anchored by the Catholic Church's religious institutions of higher learning that were the training grounds for civil and ecclesiastical leadership.

[D51] Cipolloni, Marco. Tra Memoria Apostolica e Racconto Profetico: II Compromesso Etnografico Francescano e le Cosas

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[D60]
Craddock, Jerry R. "Fray Marcos de Niza, 'Relacion' (1539): Documenting the Colonial Experience, With Special Regard to Spanish in the American Southwest." Romance Philology 53(Fall 1999): 69-119. Notes: Critiques Catholic priest Niza's maybe fictional account of reaching the Seven Cities of Cibola which would be located in California.

[D61]

[D62]
Chapter 1


[D67] Dias, Christine Marie. "San Juan Capistrano Mission Records. Juaneno Conversion and Risk Minimization: A Case Study." M.A. thesis, California State University, Long Beach, 1996. 223 pp. Notes: An examination of the English translated San Juan Capistrano Mission records, 1776-1812, and the acceptance of the records as valid research vehicles proving that mission Indians remained at the mission because it minimize the risk of life in that there were many years of drought and their societal connections had been destroyed.


effect that the Royal Priory of Preachers of Valencia in the latter half of the eighteenth century had on Baja California and New Spain especially in one of the elected preachers, Luis Sales. In Spanish.

[D87] Farnsworth, Paul. "Missions, Indians, and Cultural Continuity." Historical Archaeology 26(1992): 22-36. Notes: Analyzes the archaeological data found at three missions (Soledad, San Antonio and La Purisima) and reveals that though the missions differ that Indian culture remained traditional.


[D94] __________. Fray Pedro Font, Diario Intimo, y Diario de Fray Tomas Eixarch. Edited by Julio C. Montane Marti. Mexico City: Plaza y Valdes Editores, 2000. 524 pp. Notes: Contains the diaries of Font (d. 1781) and Eixarch who were part of the Anza exploration journeys with information on Indians and Franciscan missions in California. In Spanish.


Francez, James Donald. "Making New Mexican Santos: Franciscans and Vecino Dominance in Late Colonial New Mexico." New Mexico Historical Review 75(2000): 369-396. Notes: Explores the transference of religious folk art making (santos) from Pueblo Indians to the vecino or citizen because the Franciscan priests were dissatisfied with the Indians response to Christianity which resulted in land and money for the vecino.


Gerhard, Peter and Michael W. Mathes. "Peregrinations of the Baja California Mission Registers." Americas 52(1995): 71-80. Notes: Discovers that about 45% of the mission registers from Baja California are available, mostly in U.S. archives and describes their content and worth.


Gonzalez, Michael J. "'The Child of the Wilderness Weeps for the Father of Our County': The Indian and the Politics of Church and State in Provincial California." California History 76(1997): 147-172. Notes: Discusses the varied treatment of the native peoples by secular and religious institutions and the motivational factors.


[D120] "Principles for an Interpretation of the History of the California Missions (1769-1893)." Hispania


[D124] _________. "The Staff of Leadership: Indian Authority in the Missions of Alta California." William and Mary Quarterly 54(1997): 347-376 Notes: Examines the role of elected Indian officials at the missions in daily operation and also the negative aspects of their positions.


[D132] Hickerson, Nancy P. "The Visits of the 'Lady in Blue': An Episode in the History of the South Plains, 1629." Journ
Chapter 1 of Anthropological Research 46(Spring 1990): 67-91. Notes: Investigates the curious myth of a nun with a blue cloak who visited the Jumano Indians during 1620-1631 and converted many. Fray Alonso de Benavides writes of this, and it is felt that the nun is Mother Maria of Agreda, a Spanish nun who was spiritually transported to the Southwest from her cloisters in Spain.


[Holler, Jacqueline Susan. "Escogidas Plantas': Nun and Beatas in Mexico City, 1531-1601." Ph.D. diss., Emory University, 1998. 412 pp. Notes: Discusses the religious and secular work of the women who were residents at the twenty-one convents found in Mexico City.]


[Jackson, Robert H. and Anne Gardzina. "Agriculture, Drought, and Chumash Congregation in the California Missions (1783-1834)." Estudios de Historia Novohispana [Mexico] 19(1999): 69-90. Notes: Evaluates the evidence as to why the Chumash left their tribal grounds and came to the five missions in their region. The explanation given has routinely been the abundant supply of food at the missions, but this article criticizes the evidence as being unreliable.]


[Jackson, Robert H. and Anne Gardzina. "The Changing Economic Structure of the Alta California Missions - A Reinterpretation." Pacific Historical Review 61(1992): 387-415. Notes: The author argues that the economic system at the missions remained agriculture and not changed to livestock ranching as has been the general historical standard.]
Chapter 1


[D146] __________. "The Dynamic of Indian Demographic Collapse in the San Francisco Bay Missions, Alta California, 1776-1840." American Indian Quarterly 16:2(1992): 141-156. Notes: Argues that death at the missions was due largely to overpopulation at the settlements and subsequent diseases and even psychological stress.


[D148] __________. "Grain Supply, Congregation, and Demographic Patterns in the Missions of Northwestern New Spain: Case Studies from Baja and Alta California." Journal of the West 36(1997): 19-25. Notes: Stresses that adequate and increased grain supply at the missions did not stave off quickly declining Indian populations - that overcrowding at the missions led to increased mortality.


[D151] __________. "Patterns of Demographic Change in the Missions of Central Alta California." Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology 9(1987): 251-272. Notes: Concludes that Indian population decline was because of disease and dramatic changes from traditional native culture.


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[D172]
____________. "La Indita de San Luis Gonzaga": History, Faith, and Inter-Cultural Relations in the Evolution of a New Mexican Sacred Ballad. Albuquerque: Southwest Hispanic Research Institute, University of New Mexico, 1994. 13 pp. Notes: A seminar paper present at the institute. A discussion of Gonzaga (1568-1591) and the ballad attributed to him. Text in English but lyrics is in Spanish.

[D173]

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[D177]
Larson, Daniel O., John R. Johnson, and Joel C. Michaelsen. "Missionization Among the Coastal Chumash of Central

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[D200] __________. The Father of the Missions Recalls the First Centenary of the Founding of Nuestra Senora de Loreto.
Chapter 1


[D210] Moises Coronado E. Descripcion e Inventarios de la Misiones de Baja California, 1773. La Paz, Baja California: Gobierno del Estado de Baja California Sur, Consejo Nacional para las Cultura y las Artes, 1994. 267 pp. Notes: Examines the condition of the Franciscan missions in Baja California in 1773. In Spanish.

Moore, Patricia Elaine. "Santos de Santa Fe: Mediators of Family and Faith, Culture and Place." Ph.D. diss., University of New Mexico, 2000. 452 pp. Notes: Explains how the Santos, wooden artwork of statues and paintings, has historically affected the people in the region of Colorado and New Mexico, and that the art was especially created for the local people of Hispanic background.


[D228] __________. "The Franciscans in New Mexico, 1692-1754: Toward a New Assessment." Americas 51:2(1994): 151-171. Notes: Offers the idea that Franciscan history in New Mexico should be broken into three periods of time rather than basing it on the 1680 Pueblo revolt, before and after.


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Chapter 1


[D238] Pardo, Osvaldo Fabian. "Nueva Teologia es Menester: Cultura Cristiana y Evangelizacion en Mexico, Siglo XVI." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1993. 232 pp. Notes: Considers the nature of the two stages of evangelization in New Spain of the sixteenth-century and suggests that the later stage was one more of adaptation rather than erosion. In Spanish.


[D247]


[250] Reff, Daniel T. "Contextualizing Missionary Discourse: The Benavides 'Memorials' of 1630 and 1634." Journal of Anthropological Research 50(Spring 1994): 51-68. Notes: Explains that Benavides texts of Franciscans in New Mexico are useful to research unlike other seventeenth century writing which is fraught with exaggeration or untruths.

[251] __________. "The 'Predicament of Culture' and Spanish Missionary Accounts of the Tepehuan and Pueblo Revolts." Ethnohistory 42(Winter 1995): 63-91. Notes: The two revolts occurred in northern New Spain in the seventeenth century were viewed as evil by the missionaries and not seen as the results of Spanish colonial practice and disease a theme recognized by modern scholars.


contemporary Latinos towards the exploitation found in early Spanish colonialism.


Sands, Shirley Jean. "Religious Art: Reflectors of Change in the Catholic Church in New Mexico, 1830-1910." Ph.D. diss., Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1999. 401 pp. Notes: Appraises the takeover by French clergy from Spanish clergy in New Mexico after the United States defeated the Mexicans in 1846 and the resultant changes in religious custom.


[D283]

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[D287]
Skowronek, Russell K. "Sifting the Evidence: Perceptions of Life at the Ohlone (Costanoan) Missions of Alta California." Ethnohistory 45(1998): 675-708. Notes: An evaluation of the decades of literature either vilifying the mission system's destruction of the Ohlone or romanticizing the missions concluding that the native peoples retain more of their ancient culture than thought.

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[D315] "When Jesus Came, the Corn Mothers Went Away: Marriage, Sex and Power in New Mexico, 1500-1846." American Indian Culture and Research Journal 17:3(1993): 141-177. Notes: Appraisal by historians of Ramon A. Gutierrez's publication that centered on interactions of the genders, 1500-1846.


Chapter 1


[D320] Will, Martina Elaine. "God Gives and God Takes Away: Death and Dying in New Mexico, 1760-1850." Ph.D. diss., University of New Mexico, 2000. 311 pp. Notes: Discusses how the line between the living and the dead was merged in the belief patterns of Spanish/Mexican New Mexicans of the period leading to a practice of strong spirituality.


[D328] Wright, Robert E. "Local Church Emergence and Mission Decline: The Historiography of the Catholic Church in the Southwest During the Spanish and Mexican Periods." U.S. Catholic Historian 9(1990): 27-48. Notes: Explains that there were many reasons for mission declination and among them was the rise of strong churches, and while singling out Moises Sandoval's Fronteras, there has been relatively very few research studies on the topic.

the juvenile reading level and presents the mission from the perspectives of a priest, Chumash Indians at the mission, and military officers.


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Chapter Five

PRESIDIOS - MILITARY

This chapter contains works about Spanish and Mexican Military in California, Baja California, Mexico, and the Southwest through 1846.

[E1]

[E2]
Archer, Christon L. "The Royalist Army of New Spain, 1810-1821: Militarism, Praetorianism, or Protection of Interests?" Armed Forces & Society: An Interdisciplinary Journal 17(Fall 1990): 99-117 Notes: Examines the results of war and then the administration of peace following the independence wars of 1810-1821 and the changed attitude found in the officers.

[E3]

[E4]

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[E6]
Comer, Douglas Craig. "Ritual Ground: Bent's Old Fort, Ideology, and the Annexation of the Southwest." Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland, College Park, 1993. 372 pp. Notes: Addresses the notion of ritual trade among Indians and whites, with items representing social connections, as the fabric that led to a common purpose to expel Mexican control of the region.

Costello, Julia G. and Phillip L. Walker. "Burials from the Santa Barbara Presidio Chapel." Historical Archaeology 21(1987): 3-17. Notes: Describes the findings of three graves at the presidio chapel and their importance to the understanding of the culture of the 1830s and 1840s in California.


Foos, Paul W. "Mexican Wars: Soldiers and Society in an Age of Expansion, 1835-1855." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1997. 566 pp. Notes: Examines the position of the military in the society of the Southwest in its quest to preserve the status quo and to advance military expansion of the region.


Pucci, Frank Joseph. "An Historical Geography of the North Mexican Frontier: The Presidio Line from 1766-1786." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 1993. 232 pp. Notes: Explains that the Southwest frontier was different than the other eastern frontiers in the United States in that no one really had control of the border area because missionary and secular efforts failed.


Sullivan, Eileen A. "Irish Military Men Serving Spain in North America in the 18th and 19th Centuries." Irish Sword [Ireland] 21[No. 86](1999): 387-392. Notes: Traces the lives of several Irishmen who were in Spanish military service, 1760-1830, and with an account of those serving in Arizona.


U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Sacramento District. California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory. 4 vols. Sacramento: The Author, 2000. Notes: Vol. 1 is the inventory; vols. 2 and 3 have the historical texts; and vol. 4 contains the appendices.


[E42] Williams, Jack S. "The Archaeology of Underdevelopment and the Military Frontier of Northern New Spain." Historical Archaeology 26(1992): 7-21. Notes: Discovers that presidios in the colonial period, 1750-1821 were self-sufficient in a sense relying on materials from New Spain, but from 1830 on, there was more reliance on European manufactured goods as the West became tied more to Old World capitalism.


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Chapter Six

SPANISH AND MEXICAN PUEBLOS, ADOBES AND SETTLEMENTS

This chapter contains works about adobes (houses), pueblos (villages) and other settlements in California, Baja California, Mexico, and the Southwest through 1846.


Chapter 1


Kealhofer, Lisa. "Cultural Interaction During the Spanish Colonial Period: The Plaza Church Site, Los Angeles." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1991. 851 pp. Notes: With the use of archaeological data, the author contends that there was major cultural interaction at the plaza between settlers and Gabrielino Indians.


Martinez, Juan Carlos. "Urban Planning and the Creation of Memories in Los Angeles, 1780-1880." M.S. thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 1998. 91 pp. Notes: Contends that "public memories" of the past are many times used to skew history for sake of the investigator's purpose, such as, looking for traditions that are American.


meeting, CSU Fullerton, August 11, 1994. In English.


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Chapter Seven

RANCHOS AND AGRICULTURE

This chapter contains works about ranchos and agriculture other than found at ranchos in California, Baja California, Mexico, and the Southwest through 1846.


Perez, Crisostomo N. Land Grants in Alta California: A Compilation of Spanish and Mexican Private Land Claims in the State of California. Rancho Cordova: Landmark Enterprises, 1996. 264 pp. Notes: Not only a compilation of claims but also includes legislation and court cases in regard to the claims.


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Chapter Eight

GOVERNMENT

This chapter contains works about Spanish and Mexican government in California, Baja California, Mexico and the Southwest through 1846.


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___________. "Community and the Law in Northern New Spain." Americas 50(April 1994): 467-481. Notes: A reconsideration of the effect law in colonial New Spain had on society and found that it was simple, effective and manageable.

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Chapter 1


[H25] Herrera, Carlos Raul. "The King's Governor : Juan Bautista de Anza and Bourbon New Mexico in the Era of Imperial Reform, 1778-1788." Ph.D. diss., University of New Mexico, 2000. 326 pp. Notes: Argues that the region of New Mexico did play an important role in Spain's governmental plans to maintain control of New Spain and to expand its territories.


[H27] Langum, David J. "The Legal System of Spanish California: A Preliminary Study." Western Legal History 7(1994): 10-23. Notes: Details Baja California's legal system, 1769-1822, which used local governmental authorities to apply Spanish law.


[H30] __________. "Law Without Lawyers on the Hispano-Mexican Frontier." West Texas Historical Association Year Book 66(1990): 51-65. Notes: Discusses the lack of professional judges and lawyers in the Southwest, 1750-1848, where the shortage was injurious to legal practice afterwards as well.


[H37] Remacha, Jose Ramon. "Traces of the Spanish Legal System in New Mexico." New Mexico Historical Review 69:3(1994): 281-294. Notes: Stresses that Spanish laws administered in the West Indies were the same ones applied in New Mexico, 1621-1821.

[H38] Rosen, Deborah A. "Acoma v. Laguna and the Transition from Spanish Colonial Law to American Civil Procedure in New Mexico." American Literature 73(2001): 513-546. Notes: The court case was decided in 1855 concerning the rightful owner of a religious painting, but the article addresses the differences of Spanish law and American law from 1540.


[H51] 

[H52] 
Vincent, Victoria Anne. "The Avila-Cortes Conspiracy: Creole Aspirations and Royal Interests." Ph.D. diss., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1993. 287 pp. Notes: An analysis of Martin Cortes' role in the Avila-Cortes conspiracy to overthrow the Spanish government in New Spain which was a reaction to the New Laws of 1542 that handcuffed the financial elite of the region.

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Chapter Nine

SOUTHWEST

This chapter contains works about Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and Mexico through 1846. It includes territories known as New Spain, Pimeria Alta, and Borderlands. It excludes the Spanish conquest of Mexico by Cortez and Indians.


of essays in regard to archaeological discoveries of the various cultures in Alta California and New Mexico.


[121] Baldwin, George C. "The Vanishing Inscription." Journal of the Southwest 41(Summer 1999): 119. Notes: Traces the discovery by Harry Baldwin in 1884 of an inscription found in sandstone in northern Arizona that was written a century before by Domingues-Escalante explorers.


____________. ""This Evil Extends Especially . . . to the Feminine Sex': Negotiating Captivity in the New Mexico Borderlands." Feminist Studies 22(1996): 279-309. Notes: Analyzes the capture, ransom and negotiation of women and children in the borderlands and the processes of cultural change beginning in the seventeenth century.


Burrus, Ernest J. "Key Sources of Bandelier's History of the Southwest." New Mexico Historical Review 60(1985): 89-113. Notes: Discusses the historical sources found in Adoph F.A. Bandelier's History of the Colonization and Missions of Sonora, Chihuahua, New Mexico and Arizona to 1700.


Bustamante, Adrian. "'The Matter Was Never Resolved': The Caste System in Colonial New Mexico, 1693-1823." New Mexico Historical Review 62(1991): 143-163. Notes: Explores the development of the caste system based on parentage with pure Spaniards as the highest caste.
Chapter 1


Chavez, Thomas E. "Heartland of the Spanish Frontier: A Review Essay." New Mexico Historical Review 65(1990): 357-363. Notes: Discusses the Oakah L. Jones' publication, Nueva Vizcaya: Heartland of the Spanish Frontier, which expresses the importance of borderlands history to the understanding of the region's history.


works by Tezozomoc. In Spanish.


1856.


Gough, Peter L. "Continuity, Convergence, and Conquest: A New History of the Old Spanish Trail." M.A. thesis, California State University, Long Beach, 1997. 201 pp. Notes: Contends that the trail from Santa Fe to Los Angeles was really a collection of pathways developed by Native Americans and animals over centuries, and when in place as a major artery, played a significant part in the destruction of Indian cultural practices because of its use by the Spanish and later, the Americans, to settle the region.


Chapter 1


[I144] Hendricks, Rick. "Spanish Colonial Mining in Southern New Mexico: A Spanish Translation of Documents Relating to El Paso, the Organ Mountains and Santa Rita del Cobre." Mining History Journal 6(1999): 143-162. Notes: Contains the translations of documents related to the history of mining in southern New Mexico which were not used in earlier studies on the topic.

[I146]


[I147]

[I148]

[I149]

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[I152]
Hill, Juanita. New Mexico Santa Fe DAR Markers. Santa Fe: Daughters of the American Revolution, New Mexico State Organization, 1999. Notes: Presents the locations of the historical markers along the Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico with photos.

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[I234] Mostkoff, Aida. "Foreign Visions and Images of Mexico: One Hundred Years of International Tourism, 1821-1921." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1999. 242 pp. Notes: Encompasses the evolutionary process of tourism, primarily American, in Mexico discussing the issues that drew tourists during the period from the end of
Spain's isolationist policies through Mexico's revolution early twentieth century.


[I239] Nostrand, Richard L. "The Century of Hispano Expansion." New Mexico Historical Review 62(1987): 361-386. Notes: From 1790 through the 1880s, there was enormous Hispanic expansion in New Mexico, almost 10 fold, which was then reversed by American settlement.


Payne, Melissa. "Valley of Faith: Historical Archeology in the upper Santa Fe River Basin." Ph.D. diss., University of New Mexico, 1999. 407 pp. Notes: Describes the nature of Spanish settlement in the borderlands that created a local culture produced by the surrounding physical and cultural environments.


Pearcy, Thomas L. "Introduction [Health-Related Issues in the American West]." Journal of the West 36(January 1997): 5-8. Notes: Presents the development of borderland culture from the adoption of many cultures found in the region and the creation of medical practices to serve the population.
Chapter 1


[I279] Richmond, Patricia Joy. The Story of La Loma de San Jose, Rio Grande County's First Settlement: A Description of the Site Excavation and the Story of the Fourteen Founding Families as Revealed Through the Diary of Juan Bautista

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Robinson, John W. "Traders, Travelers, and Horse Thieves on the Old Spanish Trail." Overland Journal 15:2(1997): 27-41. Notes: Chronicles the history of the trail, 1598-1848, which ran from Santa Fe to Los Angeles and served as a major avenue of trade.

[1286]

[1287]


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Chapter 1

Notes: A collection of essays on elections, constitution, internal affairs, military and nationalism.


[1298] Sanchez, Joseph P. "Coronado and Our Spanish Legacy: A Review Essay." New Mexico Historical Review 63:2(1988): 156-162. Notes: Argues that criticism of Spanish colonial policies and practices by writers throughout the centuries has been unfair and convoluted to the point where positive issues have been jettisoned completely.


I302

I303

I304

I305

I306

I307
Schreffler, Michael J. "Art and Allegiance in Baroque New Spain." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 2000. 340 pp. Notes: Contends that though the distance from the center of Spanish government was great in the colony, traffic from Spain to New Spain was constant to maintain allegiance to the royal government.

I308

I309
Schwaller, John F. "A New Dawn for the Borderlands." Latin American Research Review 32(1997): 160-170. Notes: Evaluates the newly published research on the borderlands concludes that there has been significant improvement.

I310

I311

I312

I313


Chapter 1


Taylor, Quintard. "African American Men in the American West, 1528-1990." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, No. 569(2000): 102-119. Notes: Blacks first came from Mexico, were free and spoke Spanish, and were succeeded by those involved in the fur trade and later slavery.


[1348]


Werner, Louis. "Truth and Fiction Chart a Miraculous Journey." Americas 48(July-August 1996): 22-30. Notes: Analyzes the content of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca's Naufragios, a story of the difficulties an explorer meets, which has been suspected to be largely an exaggeration.


Works, Martha A. "Creating Trading Places on the New Mexican Frontier." Geographical Review 82(1992): 268-281. Notes: Discusses the importance of trade to a region which can be seen in its resultant history, and in this case, northern New Mexico is serving as an example of how the peoples of the region and their interactions creates the social and political climate.

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INDIANS - NON-MISSION TOPICS

This chapter contains works about Indians, outside the mission environment, in California, Baja California, Mexico, and the Southwest.


[J2] Aguilera, Carmen. "The Matricula de Huexotzinco: A Pictorial Census from New Spain." Huntington Library Quarterly 59(Fall 1997): 529-542. Notes: Explores the pictorial segment of the 1560 Mexican codex, Matricula, which is important to understanding the society in New Spain before Europeans began to infiltrate the region.


California area of San Jose de Gracia along with natural history. In Spanish.


(Mexico), and New Mexico.


[J55]


The Cliff Dwellers. Peterborough, NH: Cobblestone Pub. Co., 1999. 48 pp. Notes: A collection of essays about Pueblo Indian history and culture, written at the juvenile reading level. Originally published as the September 1999 issue of
Chapter 1

the periodical Cobblestone.

[J67]

[J68]

[J69]

[J70]
Coulter, Catherine and Rebecca Maldonado Crooks, eds. Indian Perspectives in New Mexico History. Santa Fe: New Mexico Indian Education Association, 1991. 175 pp. Notes: A collection of written works providing Indian insight into the history of New Mexico.

[J71]

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basket-making of women in the three Indian groups.


also later at the Albuquerque and Austin museums.

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[J114]
Garduno, Everardo. En Donde se Mete el Sol - Historia y Situacion Actual de los Indigenas Montaneses de Baja
Chapter 1


Gracia, Juan Antonio Frago. "Criterio Filologico y Edicion de Textos Indianos: Sobre Documents de la Nueva Espana." Romance Philology 53(Fall 1999): 119-136. Notes: Analyzes sixteenth-century manuscripts for the understanding of Hispanic history in New Spain and promotes the idea that manuscript texts must be compared to a derive a true understanding of the society. In Spanish.


Griffen, William B. "Problems in the Study of Apaches and Other Indians in Chihuahua and Southern New Mexico During the Spanish and Mexican Periods." Kiva 50:2-3(1985): 139-151. Notes: Explores research resources that have not been used or used enough in investigations of Native Americans.


Hallaran, Kevin, Allene Archibald, Lowell John Bean, and Sylvia Brakke Vane. The Indian Cemetery at Old Temecula. Riverside, CA: N.p., 1991. 128 pp. Notes: A report on archaeological findings at Temecula, California, as part of the University of California, Riverside archaeological research efforts.


Hamalainen, Pekka. "The Western Comanche Tribe Center: Rethinking the Plains Indian Trade System." Western Historical Quarterly 29(1998): 485-513. Notes: Chronicles the successful expansion of Comanche trade into New Mexico, 1740s to 1830, after establishing a peace accord with the Spanish.


Harris, Max. "The Arrival of the Europeans: Folk Dramatizations of Conquest and Conversion in New Mexico." Comparative Drama 28(Spring 1994): 141-165. Notes: Presents folk and religious drama that reenacts the invasion of Spanish military and missionaries on indigenous peoples.
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[J182]
Lee, Georgia and Giorgio Bacchin. A Day with a Chumash. Minneapolis: Runestone Press, 1999. 48 pp. Notes: At the juvenile reading level, a story of the daily activities of Chumash Indians who lived along the California coast.

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[L196]
Luthin, Herbert W. Surviving Through the Days: Translations of Native California Stories and Songs. Berkeley:


Bautista de Anza's (1735-1788) confrontation with the Comanche Indians.


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[J280]


Simmons, William S. "Indian Peoples of California." California History 76:2-3(1997): 48-77. Notes: An assessment of the written resources concerning the California Indian from 1820 to 1940, their importance, and the significance of the anthropological interviews of Indians in the 1930s.


tenure providing specific examples of such sources concerning the Indians of southern California.


[J307] Sweet, Jill D. and Karen E. Larson. "The Horse, Santiago, and a Ritual Game: Pueblo Indian Responses to Three Spanish Introductions." Western Folklore 53(January 1994): 69-85. Notes: Addresses three Spanish customs adopted by the Pueblo Indians, which were the usage of the horse, the honoring of the saint Santiago Matamoros, and a game played while riding a horse, "pulling the rooster."


concentration is on the California Indian and his activity in the cattle business.


[J322] Vane, Sylvia Brakke. "California Indians, Historians, and Ethnographers." California History 71(1992): 324-341. Notes: After examining the resources available to research the California Indian, the author concludes that there is an abundance trove of excellent materials especially anthropological work including oral history interviews don since the 1870s.


History) essays on Indian populations and disease with coverage of New Spain and the Southwest.


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AMERICAN CONQUEST

This chapter contains works about the American movement to annex California, generally from the 1820s through the beginning of the war with Mexico in 1846.

[K1]

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[K3]
Bean, Kolleen M. "Settlement Stages and Frontier Systems: The Historic and American Settlement of New Mexico's Black Range Region." Ph.D. diss., State University of New York, Buffalo, 1996. 184 pp. Notes: Analyzes the settlement patterns of Americans in Chiricahua Apache territory, 1840-1920, concluding that mining was not the only impetus but ranching and homesteading played a part too.

[K4]

[K5]

[K6]
DelosReyes, Eileen. "The Moral Empire: The Long U.S. Road to Overseas Empire, 1776-1898." Ph.D. diss., MIT,
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States employed to annex California.

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An Era of Exploration, Missions, Presidios, Ranchos, and Indians

Compiled by
Robert LeRoy Santos
California State University, Stanislaus
University Library

Alley-Cass Publications
Turlock, CA
2002

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