SOUTHWESTERN MISSION RESEARCH CENTER

SMRC-NEWSLETTER

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A Swiss village is a peaceful sight until the avalanche hits; then, it's buried in flurry of white confusion. The editors of the SMRC Newsletter were at blissful rest until items came pouring in from all directions at the same time. Is unemployment providing the leisure for scholarship? Who knows, but here we are again with an issue of the Newsletter that just might make it possible for us to get out a couple more before the end of the year.

OMNIUM-GATHERUM: The Old Pueblo (Tucson) hosted the joint annual meetings of the Southwestern Anthropological Association and the American Ethnological Society April 29 through May 1. A marathon symposium on Spanish colonial studies proved that the "borderlands" has only atrophied in the halls of academia, but is alive and flourishing from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico. Jim Griffith ("El Gigante") opened the symposium with a slide/discussion on the colonial "hall" churches of northern Sinaloa, Mexico. Then Doris Olds of the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory explained the complexities of research being done on the materials salvaged from a Spanish galleon wrecked on the Texas Gulf coast in 1553. Paul Ezell from San Diego State College described in detail the excavations currently under way at the Presidio of San Diego, California. Karen Collins discussed French-Indian-Spanish relationships throughout the Texas-Louisiana border area during the 17th and 18th centuries with particular emphasis on material culture. The Director of the Texas State Archaeological Commission, Curtis Tunnell, presented a most useful summary of the nature and location of virtually all of Texas' major Spanish-period archaeological sites. Then, Kathleen Gilmore followed with the problems encountered in locating and identifying Spanish-period sites in Texas (although the principles are universally applicable). Mark Barnes described the Mexican majolica found in Tucson's urban renewal project, and Merton Hinshaw, Director of the Bowers Memorial Museum of Santa Ana, California, traced a late 18th century Spanish ceramist up and down the outposts of California. The symposium talks make it appear that the session was free-for-all, but everyone agreed that the interchange of information was both stimulating and useful; it was what the SMRC tries to do via the Newsletter, but just a bit swifter and more dramatic.

The same weekend the 12th Annual Arizona Historical Convention was being held at the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, and convention-goers heard Janet Fireman talk about Spanish royal engineers in northern Mexico; John Kessell on Fray Juan Gil, a Franciscan who was martyred at the hands of the Seri Indians in Sonora in 1773; and Henry Dobyns, now of Prescott College, about the Tucson Presidio and Apache Indians in 1830.

GARCES AND THE ARTS: YUMA: Over in Yuma, Arizona, from April 25 through May 15 that city's residents and neighbors celebrated the Fr. Garces Celebration of the Arts, complete with a film festival, theater events, art shows, and a banquet. On May 2 Father Kieran McCarty, SMRC treasurer, historian, superior of Mission San Xavier del Bac, and good all around friar spoke at St. Thomas mission, on the side of the hill opposite Yuma, paying a tribute to M.R.P. Fr. Francisco Tomas Hermenegildo Garces, O.F.M., in whose honor the arts were being celebrated.

RIVERS OF RHETORIC: Rev. Charles W. Polzer, S.J., de facto honcho of the SMRC, divested himself of a lecture on the use and abuse of southwestern rivers by the Spaniards and Mexicans. This all happened at the April 23 meeting of the Arizona Academy of Sciences on the Arizona State University campus in Tempe. His was one talk in a general symposium on the theme of the use and abuse of rivers by man in the Southwest from prehistoric times to the present.

In late May Father Polzer attended a working session of the historical commission on the introduction for the cause of the beatification of Padre Eusebio Kino in Hermosillo. Commission members Ernest Burrus, S.J., Kieran McCarty, O.F.M., and Cruz Acuna met with Archbishop Carlos Quintero-Arce and Father Polzer to plan the last stages of the historical investigations. A press conference of an hour and a half was held at the cathedral, but even the insistent lecture of Father Burrus could not dissuade the press from headlining their story "Fray" Eusebio Kino. The commission members also appeared on two lengthy television interviews to discuss the progress to date which each member has made in his historical investigations. The Hermosillo conference was followed by a brief resume of the importance of Padre Kino to California history at a dinner meeting at the Hotel del Coronado where the bishops of northern Mexico were being hosted by the Diocese of San Diego. Both Archbishop Quintero and Father Polzer addressed the group on Kino and stressed the importance of the Spanish heritage of the Southwest (or Northwest if you prefer the Mexican orientation).

THE BOOK MARKET: After repeated notices in the SMRC Newsletter Kino's Biography of Francisco Xavier Saeta, Translated and with an Epilog by Charles Polzer, S.J., with the Original Spanish Text edited by Ernest Burrus, S.J. and a Map drawn by Don Bufkin has finally come off the Italian press. The 363 page book is available in paper, cloth, and half-leather; only 1000 copies were printed. Since this is the first English translation of Kino's work on Saeta it marks the first new, major work on the Sonoran missionary since Bolton's publication of the Memoirs of the Pimeria Alta (the Favores Celestiales).

Out of the Sonoran history laboratory of Ernest Burrus, S.J. in Rome comes another enormous volume that fills the gaps on the saga of Padre Kino and Juan Mateo Manje. Burrus has correlated the diaries of the two explorers and delved deeply into the life of Manje to reveal for the general public little known facets about the life and temperament of the explosive lieutenant. The new book runs over 800 pages with an English text and lengthy Spanish documents. As the book is just off the press, no prices have been quoted although it is safe to guess the figure will be $20 plus or minus. Copies can be ordered via the Overland Bookshop, Tucson.

Another useful little volume, penned by historian Burrus, is Volume 25 of Carpenter and Dawson's Baja California Travel Series. Juan Maria de Salvatierra: Selected Letters about Lower California is 279 pages of translation, annotation, and indexing by a thoroughly competent scholar. Unfortunately the prolific writing of Salvatierra and his impossible penmanship have deterred many men from spending a lifetime in deciphering the records he left behind. This book from the Dawson Press of Los Angeles is unquestionably a contribution in the ever unfolding story of the giants of Spanish colonization. (Available from Dawson Book Shop, Los Angeles, $20.00).

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PADRE: As unpredictably sudden as remarkably impressive was the visit of Mexican President Luis Echeverria to the tomb of Padre Kino in Magdalena de Kino, Sonora, Mexico. On Sunday afternoon May 2, 1971, the retinue of five large buses and several police cars turned into Magdalena where 10,000 townsfolk awaited the presidential arrival. The absence of fan-fare, military power, and pre-programmed demonstrations was most evident. Three spontaneous and thunderous applauses rolled across the Plaza del Padre Kino during the visit, the loudest being when the President ascended the steps leading to the crypt. All-in-all the visit took 40 minutes and was noteworthy because the President chose to visit no other Sonora town enroute from Hermosillo to Nogales. Petitions were personally handed the President asking that the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia y Historia take over care of the museum and library planned as a part of the federal development. Should the petitions receive favorable action a new era will open in Spanish colonial studies in northwestern Mexico. Many still talk of restoring some of the famous missions along the northern chain.

THE BELL OF SANTA BARBARA: Attending the AES-SWAA meeting as official representative of the Santa Barbara Trust for Historical Preservation was Michael R. Hardwick. The Trust has been involved in archaeological and historical investigations of the Santa Barbara Presidio, and Mr. Hardwick, a student at the University of California at Santa Barbara, came to the meetings especially to talk with archaeologists and historians working in Spanish colonial-period sites. The Trust publishes a news bulletin, La Campana, and in the April, 1971, issue, Russell A. Ruiz has a brief note concerning "The Master Masons of the Presidio and the Mission." The Trust has also just published its Fifth Summary Report of the Chapel Excavation, Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara. Anyone wishing more information, or who might care to join the organization, can write the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, P. O. Box 388, Santa Barbara, California 93101.

COSTUMES FOR CORONADO: Hugo H. Huntzinger, Superintendent of the Coronado National Memorial, Star Route, Hereford, Arizona 85615, writes that the National Park Service is looking into the possibility of having its employees at the Monument wear period costumes to greet visitors on weekends and at other periods of high visitor use. Public contact and visitor information would be handled by people wearing costumes appropriate to the Coronado entrada of 1540. They are also considering an annual event of some kind, perhaps a celebration or pageant, to commemorate the Coronado entrada thus symbolizing and memorializing the ties which bind the United States to Mexico and Spain through the strong infusion of Hispanic culture and custom. "These are in the conceptual stages now," says Mr. Huntzinger, "with our primary emphasis being on locating good reproductions of period costumes and the development of a program." He asks that any SMRC Newsletter readers who have suggestions or constructive comments contact him at the above address or by phoning him at (602) 366-5515. Better yet, this coming summer is a good time to discover in person what a beautiful place Coronado National Memorial is—perched with an eagle's eye view on the southern Arizona border overlooking Sonora to the south. It's cool up there in the mountains—usually.

COMMENTS FROM THE CORREO: Travelling through Mexico with camera and notebook in hand is Jim Griffith whom we mentioned above. Jim is working on photographing examples of Mexican majolica, studying various technological processes that were employed by earlier historic cultures in Mexico, such as laquer-making and copper working. He has been having a hard time connecting up with Jorge Olvera who writes us of the woes of scholarly publication at this point of political history. Several monographs which Olvera has authored are still unpublished because of the lack of funds in the proper department, but hope springs eternal. As we sit on the side-lines watching two SMRC members try to discover the other's where-abouts, we can only hope they link up before Jim runs out of time and Jorge out of leisure. Many people travel Mexico in varying degrees of scholarly interest, but the knowledge and dedication of Griffith and Olvera we feel will one day be responsible for significant contributions in the history of the arts and the peoples of northern Mexico.

A LIFE OF FRAY GARCES IN THE OFFING? Several letters have reached us from Jack Holterman of Whitefish, Montana. He is actively engaged in a major undertaking on Fray Francisco Garces; already he has compiled 20 chapters which he will probably offer for publication in various magazines. Some chapters he feels still need more work and research, and he would genuinely like to share his findings with others who have similar interests or knowledge. If any SMRC readers would like to get in touch with Jack, he is presently at Box 725, Whitefish, Montana, 59937.

SOUTHWESTERN ENTERPRISES: A new organization has launched itself in northern Arizona, The Arizona Friends of Folklore. This ambitious group has already cut an LP record of "hard core" folk music, cowboy songs sung by native Arizonans, and they have published the first issue of their new quarterly, AFFword. It includes a short section on La Llordna, the Crying Lady. It is clear that their task of "preserving and popularizing the traditional lore of the Southwest in general and Arizona in particular" will carry them into many fields of mutual interest to members of SMRC. A check in the amount of $10.00 made out to the Arizona Friends of Folklore and mailed to Mr. Keith Cunningham, Box 4064, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001, will bring you the record, the first issue of AFFword, and a basic membership in the organization.

Although they have been extant since 1961, our attention has only recently been called to the existence of Taos Recordings and Publications, P. O. Box 246, Taos, New Mexico 87571. This non-profit corporation is devoted to the recording and publishing of traditional songs, chants, folk-tales and music of northern New Mexico. They have nine LP records for sale, including alabados, Spanish-colonial folk dances, Penitente Brotherhood hymns of praise, and matachine music. A descriptive catalogue and order blank for these inexpensive records ($2.00 per 7" LP) is available on request through the Taos address.

Another long-time organization we've discovered only recently is the Socorro County Historical Society. Volume 1 of their Publications in History series was published in 1965, and it includes an 11-page article, "Juan Bautista de Anza: Governor of New Mexico, 1778-1787," by Paige W. Christiansen. Individual volumes sell for $1.50 each. More information, and back issues, can probably be obtained by writing to the Society care of Dr. Christiansen, Socorro, New Mexico.

An item potentially useful to SMRC-ers is G. Edward Evans' article, "A Guide to Pre-1750 Manuscripts in the United States Relating to Mexico and the Southwestern United States, with Emphasis on their Value to Anthropologists." This extensive bibliography and discussion of archival repositories in the United States was published in Ethnohistory, Vol. 17, no. 1-2 (Winter-Spring, 1970), pp. 63-90, by the American Society for Ethnohistory. Separates of the article are available for $1.00 each. Checks should be made payable to the American Society for Ethnohistory and mailed to James E. Ayres, Secretary-Treasurer, Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

Acuna Galvez, Cruz

1970 El Romance del Padre Kino. Second edition. Mexico, Editorial Jus.

1971 Amanecer en Sonora: breve noticia de los pioneros que fundaron nuestros primeros pueblos. Mexico, Editorial Jus.

Ayres, James E.

1970 An Early Historic Burial from the Village of Bac. The Kiva, Vol. 36, no. 2 (Winter), pp. 44-48. Tucson, Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Description of a human burial and accompanying grave goods—including a Hopi Indian bowl—found within sight of Mission San Xavier del Bac in southern Arizona.)

Buchanan, William J.

1971 The Trial of Coronado. Américas, Vol. 23, no. 1-2 (January-February). pp. 19-28. Washington, Organization of American States.

Carner de Mateo, Francoise

1970 Clavijero, historiador de la cultura. Historia Mexicana, Vol. 22, no. 2 (October-December), whole number 78, pp. 171-198. Mexico, El Colegio de Mexico.

Colley, Charles C.

1970 The Missionization of the Coast Miwok Indians of California. California Historical Quarterly, Vol. 49, no. 2 (June), pp. 143-162. San Marino, California Historical Society.

Fireman, Janet R., and Manuel P. Servin

1970 Miguel Costanso: California's Forgotten Founder. California Historical Quarterly, Vol. 49, no. 1 (March), pp. 3-19. San Marino, California Historical Society.

Garrahy, Stephen T., and David J. Weber

1970 Francisco de Ulloa, Joseph James Markey, and the Discovery of Upper California. California Historical Quarterly, Vol. 45, no. 1 (March), pp. 73-77. San Marino, California Historical Society. (Garrahy and Weber tell Markey to put up or shut up on his claim that Ulloa lies buried at San Luis Rey in California.)

Geiger, Maynard, O.F.M.
1969 Biographical Data on the Missionaries of San Fernando College Serving the California Missions in 1817 and 1820. California Historical Quarterly, Vol. 48, no. 2 (June), pp. 125-151. San Francisco, California Historical Society.

Geiger, Maynard, O.F.M. (Translator and Editor)
1970 Fran Antonio Ripoll's Description of the Chumash Revolt at Santa Barbara in 18 1824. Southern California Quarterly, Vol. 52, no. 4 (December), pp. 345-364. Los Angeles, Historical Society of Southern California.

Gold, Robert L.
1970 Conflict in San Carlos: Indian Immigrants in Eighteenth-Century New Spain. Ethnohistory, Vol. 17, no. 1-2 (Winter-Spring), pp. 1-10. Tucson, American Society for Ethnohistory. (Not Southwestern, but nonetheless fascinating story of the removal of Yamasee and Apalachee Indians from Florida to Veracruz. Mexico, in 1764.)

Gomez Robledo, Antonio
1970 La conciencia mexicana en la obra de Francisco Xavier Clavijero. Historia Mexicana, Vol. 19, no. 3 (January-March), whole number 75, pp. 347-364. Mexico, El Colegio de Mexico.

Greenleaf, Richard E.
1971 Antonio de Espejo and the Mexican Inquisition, 1571-1586. The Americas, Vol. 27, no. 3 (January), pp. 271-292. Washington, Academy of American Franciscan History. (What happened to one of the early, 1582-1583, non-Indian explorers of New Mexico and Arizona. It wasn't good.)

Halpin, Joseph
1971 Musical Activities and Ceremonies at Mission Santa Clara de Asis. California Historical Quarterly, Vol. 45, no. 1 (March), pp. 35-42. San Marino, California Historical Society.

Hanke, Lewis
1971 A Modest Proposal for a Moratorium on Grand Generalizations: Some Thoughts on the Black Legend. Hispanic American Historical Review, Vol. 51, no. 1 (February), pp. 112-127. Durham, Duke University Press. (Reviews recent literature concerning the opinions of historians on the "Black Legend" of treatment of Indians by the Spaniards.)

Houser, Nicholas P.
1970 The Tigua Settlement of Ysleta del Sur. The Kiva, Vol. 36, no. 2 (Winter), pp. 23-39. Tucson, Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. (The almost incredible story of a village of Tigua Indians near El Paso, Texas, comprised chiefly of descendants of Indians who moved south in the wake of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt in New Mexico. Houser's summary of the history is first rate.)

Long, Paul V., and Ronald V. May
1970 An Archaeological Survey of Rancho de San Felipe. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 6, no. 4 (October), pp. 1-54. Costa Mesa, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society. (Includes a brief historical overview of the area of this southern California ranch, including some data on the 18th century.)

Mathes, W. Michael
1969 A Biographical Note on Isidro de Atondo y Antillon, Admiral of the Californias. California Historical Quarterly. Vol. 48, no. 3 (September), pp. 211-218. San Francisco, California Historical Society.

Price, John A., and Helen C. Smith
1971 A Bibliography of the Anthropology of Baja California. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 7, no. 1 (January), pp. 39-69. Costa Mesa, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society. (Includes a bibliography of bibliographies, prehistory, Indian ethnography, early history, and Mexican ethnography.)

Servin, Manuel P.
1970 Costanso's 1794 Report on Strengthening New California's Presidios. California Historical Quarterly, Vol. 49, no. 3 (September), pp. 221-232. San Marino, California Historical Society.

Simmons, Marc
1970 Governor Anza, the Lipan Apaches and Pecos Pueblo. El Palacio, Vol. 77, no. 1 (December), pp. 35-40. Santa Fe, Museum of New Mexico.

Smith, Watson, and Bernard L. Fontana
1970 Religious Sacramentals from Awatovi. The Kiva, Vol. 36, no. 2 (Winter), pp. 13-16. Tucson, Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. (Brilliant discussion of 17th-century Spanish religious medals from San Bernardo de Awatovi, the destroyed Hopi mission in northern Arizona, by two young SMRC members. Ten black-and-white photographs illustrate the specimens.)

Uribe, Susana
1970 Manuel Orozco y Berra y su historia de la dominacion espanola. Historia Mexicana, Vol. 20, no. 1 (July-September), whole number 77, pp. 76-91 Mexico, El Colegio de Mexico.

Warner, Ted J.
1970 Don Felix Martinez and the Santa Fe Presidio, 1693-1730. New Mexico Historical Review, Vol. 45, no. 4 (October), pp. 269-310. Albuquerque, The University of New Mexico Press. (Concerns the career of a Spanish soldier in the reconquest of New Mexico and after.)

Weigle, Marta
1970 The Penitentes of the Southwest. Santa Fe, Ancient City Press.

Wilson, John P.
1970 The First Corrals in the Southwest. La Gaceta, Vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 23-27. Santa Fe, El Corral de Santa Fe Westerners. (Discussion of the first two corrals built in the Southwest, both 16th century and both representing "remarkable feats of construction.")

Any inquiries about, or contributions for, the SMRC Newsletter may be sent to any one of the following addresses:

SMRC Newsletter
949 East Second Street
Tucson, Arizona 85719

Dr. Bernard Fontana
Arizona State Museum
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Rev. Charles Polzer, S.J.
2844 East First Street
Tucson, Arizona 85716