

Two Discoveries, Two Conquests, and Two V. zquez de Coronado.

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Two Discoveries

Two Conquests and Two Vázquez de Coronados

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Lubbock, Texas
April 6, 2000

“Contemporary Expedition Through the Southwest”

Introduction

First of all, I want to thank Richard and Shirley Flores for inviting me to give this Costa Rican, stationed in Lubbock, to come here and talk about the conquistador of Costa Rica, Juan Vázquez de Coronado, and his uncle, conquistador of the Southwest, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado y Luján.

The intended goals of this presentation are:

- introduce participants to Juan Vázquez de Coronado and Francisco Vázquez de Coronado y Luján. Discuss the main conquistadors of what is now known as the Southwest;
- compare his entrada (discover and conquest of Cíbola; and
- mention the information on the printed and electronic sources and provide information on Don Juan.

Having clarified what I am planning to do, let's go on to the main part of the presentation.

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When writing this paper I decided to follow some realize that I use a lot of quotations, mainly of Co so frequently the letters of Don Francisco and Do pertinent information. Third, the paper does no expedition because it is the author's interest to en expedition. Fourth, some important topics were analysis and description of the Chiefdoms in botl Indigenous resistance, and military strategies to someone will approach these subjects using collaboration of different disciplines and professi

I was born in a small and beautiful country with r and mountains. Now, I am in another beautiful horizons, and friendly people. I feel like a kind of between the past of the two conquistadors. It is past I will find that I might be a descendent of Do Francisco.

We wonder about the impressions that Francisco when he saw for the first time the Llano Estacado Coronado y Anaya when he saw the "rich cost" of hand reports that witnessed their impressions.

Don Francisco, on a letter to the King, October 20 march I reached some plains, so vast that I did not although I traveled over them for more than 300 l And in the province of Quivira he says "The coun

for producing all the products of Spain,..." (Casta-

On December 11, 1562, on a letter to the King, Do

one of the best I have seen in Indians, and to me compares to it, because I have seen others and go Majestic." (Fernández Guardia, 1908: 13, fx) .

The immense flat lands represented a real natural men. The long journeys exhausted men and hor rugged roads, and the rain also exhausted Don Ju the journeys were not as long as the ones in the S because of the intricate landscape. Both expedi mother nature, and the New World societies.

Despite the weather's inclemencies and the India

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saw in some of the places they discovered similar what they felt for those new lands, ready to be co

In 1492 a Genoan sailor and discoverer, with his r Puerto de PalosSpain, to find an alternative route Columbus, who later became famous for his disc correct: he planned to reach India from its backy obstacle in his itinerary. He named that little o reached it. He never imagined he found a New W knowing that the land he discovered was a compl

ecumene later was baptized. America was to be diversified world of people, flora, fauna, and land not honor Christopher Columbus but Américo V

not honor Christopher Columbus, but America's first drawings of the New World, realized it was a

The discovery in 1492 of the New World opened f opportunities. It started a constant journey of I "paradise" to find gold, glory, fame and richness. Meléndez observes, "America exerted a strong who found on those remote lands of the new con worthy, to go to satisfy their anxieties and ambiti traditions and the privileges of class and power tl" (Meléndez, 1966: 56, fx).

Two young Spaniards, came from a wealthy fami New World the opportunities of their lives. One the second did in 1540. The first, the uncle, in southwest of the United States where he became nephew, in 1561 journeyed to the Costa Rica de C Mayor and later governor. Don Juan and Do opportunities, as Bolton noted, "...to seek their younger sons of noble families,..." (Bolton, 1946: 2)

Who were these two post-medieval men that nav lands, and political positions? Who were those 9 King and God, went to the New World to discover the Crown, and add souls for Our Lord? Who v move away from the commodities of their native reasons did compel them to find other horizons s the legendary Seven Cities, and the chimerical Fo

Francisco Vázquez de Coronado y Luján (1510-15

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Don Francisco was born into a noble family of Salamanca. In his youth he moved to New Spain in search of fortune. He was not an isolated man. He represented an epoch of religious expansion. Moving to the New World in the 1500s.

One personal reason compelled him to seek fortune: the first-born male -primogeniture- to inheritance of his brother but not him to inherit the family patrimony. Given terminal settlements, without further rights (Bolton, 20), was enough reason to find other ways to build wealth. At the age of 25 he came to the New World as an assistant to Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza.

"Coronado rose rapidly, for he was attractive and ambitious. At an early point, he enjoyed the viceroy's favor. We may assume that, which we know was true of his brother Juan, of whom it has been surmised that, like Juan, he was fair-haired, intelligent, and energetic" (Bolton, 1964: 20).

Few more notes about Don Francisco are worth mentioning:

- 1537: He married Doña Beatriz de Estrada, daughter of Juan de Estrada, the treasurer of New Spain who was a prominent figure (Bolton, 1964: 20; Yglesias Hogan, 1943: 379).
- 1537: In one of his military assignments, he was involved in the suppression of an Indian rebellion.
- 1538: He became regidor of the city council, at the same time as his brother Juan.
- 1538: Mendoza appointed him "...governor of the Mexican west coasts." (Riley; 1997: 5).
- 1538: At age 28, on November, the Viceroy Mendoza assigned him the enormous task of discovering and conquering the northern part of the Cabeza de Vaca.
- 1540-1542: Don Francisco and his lieutenants explored the northern part of the New World.
- 1542-1554; After returning from his expedition to the north, he remained in México City.
- 1545, 1551: He served as procurator mayor of the city of México.
- 1549: He received a royal grant of Indians in the north "for his discovery and conquest" (Bolton, 1964: 406).
- 1554: "Francisco Vázquez de Coronado died in 1554, after a long and arduous journey."

1554. FRANCISCO VÁZQUEZ DE CORONADO died
night of a Saturday which was accounted the
1554" (Bolton, 1964: 405) He was 44 years old.

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Juan Vázquez de Coronado y Anaya (1523-1565)

Don Juan, a bastard son of Gonzalo Vázquez de C
Anaya, was born in Salamanca, Spain in 1523.]
and "having a uncle in the New Spain..." (Melénd
out a huge expedition in the New World, he decid
1540. The mayorazgøcondition but not the basta
Don Juan to move and seek fortune.

Historians have not found enough documentary
presence of Don Juan in New Spain. However, it
while. The proof is that he mentioned on his lett
New Spain such as Atrisco, and Tlascala (Fernár
Another proof of why scholars believe he had a lo
spoke nahuátl a tongue spoken by some Mexican
60). There is not mention on the records that Do
New Spain with his uncle. Remember that he a

uncle had already initiated his expedition to Quiv
C'bola in the Southwest.

And in historians haven't found the

Again historians have not found the reasons why to Guatemala. Moreover, the different sources Meléndez disagree about the time he arrived. Nevertheless, it was in the mid-1540s when his expedition was over.

Let me present some factual information about this conquistador:

- 1548: Deputy of the Cabildo of the City of San Salvador, Guatemala.
- 1549: Alcalde Mayor of San Salvador.
- 1551: Ordinary Interim Alcalde, Guatemala.
- 1551: He married with Doña Isabel Árias Dávila, Captain Gaspar Árias de Ávila.
- 1552, 1554 and 1558 Ordinary Alcalde of Guatemala.
- 1552: He traveled to Sonsinate in an expedition to pacify the provinces of Izalcos, Caluco, Nahulingo and others.
- 1556: Alcalde Mayor of Honduras.
- 1560: Appointed Alcalde Mayor of Honduras.
- 1661: At age 38 he was appointed Alcalde Mayor of Guatemala.

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- 1562: He organized an expedition to pacify the province of Nicaragua.
- 1562: Alcalde Mayor of Nueva Cartago and Comayagua.
- 1562-1564: he led the expedition to the town of

- 1562-1564: he lead the expedition to the territories of Cartago and Costa Rica.
- 1565: On April 8, the King gave Don Juan the province of Costa Rica (Guevara, 1971: 177).
- 1565: On October, he died in a shipwreck while returning to his dominions. He was 42 years old.

The relation between both Vázquez de Coronado

Primary documents have also played an important role in the study about the Vázquez de Coronado. Several genealogical trees have come out in order to reconstruct the Juan Vázquez de Coronado family tree. Particularly in Costa Rica the Academia Costarricense de Ciencias y Letras (Costa Rican Academic of Genealogy Sciences) has been pioneers on this matter. Some publications have documented the efforts on that direction (Robert Luján, 1955; Robert Luján, 1964; Fuentes Baudrit, 1981)

Another entity that has promoted the genealogy of the Vázquez de Coronado family is the Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica (National Archives). Its publications contain documented genealogical trees (Lines, 1940; Castro y Tosi, 1941; 1948). This institution has a large number of documents, many originals, and many copies of them. The Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica is a very good resource for those who want to study the conquest and colonial period. It is necessary to say that this institution, founded in 1940, provides to the public and scholars, better facilities and resources.

With respect to Don Francisco's genealogical tree in Costa Rica, and to be honest I do not know much about it in México or the United States. Nevertheless, Richard Lines and Norberto Castro y Tosi, in that direction, and they have spent a considerable amount of time in Spain searching and studying primary documents.

In order to clarify the exact family relation between the Vázquez de Coronado primary documents are necessary. One of the researchers is Norberto Castro y Tosi, dedicated many of his years to the study of our conquistador. Among the documents he has

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genealogical—of Don Josef Alfonso de Guerra y Villegas and king of arms (Meléndez, 1966: 52). Norberto Flores de Don Francisco (Castro y Tosi, 1948), and historical the same (Meléndez, 1966: 54).

The former finding debates the affirmation that both brothers (Bolton: 19-20; Monge, 1974: 83; Rubén Yglesias) pieces of information were discovered. The first name of Coronado was Gonzálo Rodr'guez de Cornado with the last name. In the middle of the 14th. Century it was just a complete last name. One of Gonzálo's sons was CORONADO instead of Cornado, (Meléndez, 1966: 54) in the middle of the 15th. Century Vázquez de Coronado was a member of this rich family of Salamanca.

Another interesting finding is that the conquistador Juan de Coronado. His father, Gonzálo Vázquez de Coronado y Luján, was married to Doña Antonia de Guzmán with whom he had a son, Vázquez de Coronado y Guzmán, step-brother of Juan de Coronado. Gonzálo had a non-official relation with Doña Catalina de Juan Vázquez de Coronado y Anaya. The fact that this was an impediment to him. He was still able to hold important responsibilities in the discovered territories of Central America.

The expedition of Don Juan

From 1560 to 1562 the enterprise of pacifying and conquering Costa Rica was carried out by conquistador Juan de Estrada Rávago. The expenses of the expedition were covered. After almost two years of failures and the conflict

After almost two years of failures, and the coming of the naturales Cavall—n was replaced, and I assume his new position. The father stayed for conquistador and Alcalde Mayor of the province. On April 2, 1562 the Audiencia of Guatemala appointed Nicaragua, Juan Vázquez de Coronado y Anaya, v continuing the conquest of Costa Rica (Meléndez, Alcalde Mayor of the provinces of Cartago and C charge of providing justice, keeping the order, th the naturales He had the faculty of funding vill members of the local government (Meléndez, 19 book Historical Dictionary of COSTA RICA

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subdivision of a large Spanish colony or viceroyal Guatemala there existed eight alcaldes mayores, was not enough population to warrant a governor exercised the same power as a governor, but with military." (Creedman, 1997: 5)

Don Juan gathered people, provisions, animals, a fortune (maybe his wife's fortune) to finance the departed from the city of León, Nicaragua on Au

initiated by Cavall—n and Estrada Rávago; that is province.

On the journey, Don Juan and his lieutenants die

On the journey, Don Juan and his lieutenants visited parts of the isthmian territory as well as encountered Chiefdoms. They described those encounters, the landscapes. He sent crews to "uncover" other gold, and follow the rumors of rich rivers full of the encounters with the naturals were not always peaceful using force, sometimes it was necessary to his goal him a lot of thinking and strategy.

Don Juan's enterprise took more than two years. expeditions to different parts of the territory. distances were not the main inconveniences, but and where not always it was not found the indisposition (Calvo, 1887: 206, fx).

On July 1563 Don Juan returned to Nicaragua to a position as Alcalde Mayor of the province; he carried (former Garcimuñoz in the Central Valley of Costa Rica).

The lack of funds "attacked" the expedition, and he was the main provider of pesos. This situation was a challenge and raise funds from his friends, including his stepson Guzmán. Thus, on May of 1564 he departed to Spain. Spain was to get the total support from the Crown for the decision of making the territory of Costa Rica a dependency. Because of his family ties with the Crown he also received and benefits such as political appointments and titles.

There are not records that reported his journey from about 8 months on his motherland, from April to his title of governor of Costa Rica; his title of governor.

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for three more years; it was given to him the title of Captain of the Province of Costa Rica. On July 6, 1565 a Real Cédula extended ecclesiastic jurisdiction to Costa Rica. Finally, on the coat of arms of the city of Cartago.

With all these appointments, Real Cédulas power, Don Juan got ready to return to his territories, his merced, but the illness played its role and truncated the life, plans, and the 40-year-old man who just spent almost three years in the New World died in a tragic shipwreck on October of 1565. The land, promising land, waited, waited, and waited but the captain never returned.

Don Juan had a prolific descent. He married Doña Juana, daughter of the wealthy Captain Gaspar Árias de Ávila. Their daughter, the older son, Gonzálo Vázquez de Coronado, was the first Captain of the province of Costa Rica (Meléndez, 1966: 63). In his research carried out in 1975 by Samuel Stone, in 1975, 285 representatives descend from Don Juan (Stone, 1975: 10). Other descendants who, along with the president of the Republic, part of the Costa Rican social, economic, and political life, observes that "From Vázquez de Coronado descendants, members have occupied great number of political positions during the colonial period as well as later." (Stone, 1975: 10)

The struggle for corn

As typical Europeans, the Spaniards ate wheat, but they also ate corn and other native vegetables. "In the whole country during the conquest, Indians and Spaniards fought for the possession of the land, some to capture and others to defend it." (Monge, 1975: 10)

The situation was not the exception to our two countries. The provisions that Don Juan brought from Nicaragua and the provisions that Don Francisco from México, were not enough to sustain the whole discovery campaign of the lands. The

Indian village they arrived was constant and despite the fact that the typical Mesoamerican source of food, was the maize, the Spaniards, reaching the extreme of using force to

staple.

In a letter to Mendoza dated August 3, 1540, Don

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the pleasure of God, these Indians surrounded, a
help of Our Lord, and a sufficient supply of corn v
necessities." (Casta-eda, et al., 1990: 92) And Don J
sent from Castillo de Garcimu-oz January 5, 1563,
take anything from them, only they asked for food
consisted of pigs, danta's meat, and corn..." (Fern
in a letter to Licentiate Juan Mart'nez de Landeck
los Confines, January 20, 1563, Don Juan reports
and cattle; I write to Sor doctor that at the cost of r
(Spanish bushel) of corn..." (Fernández Guardia, 19

By using some primary documents Dr. Carlos Me
historian and expert on Juan Vázquez de Coronac
with information about the several occasions Do
conquistador used his salary and fortune to pay f

fanegas of corn solicited

date solicited

15 June 1562
200 July 16, 1562
200 December 16, 1562

200 DECEMBER 18, 1562
100 December 23, 1562
55 January 20, 1563
30 April 24, 1563

(Meléndez, 1982:61)

The late Costa Rican historian Paulino González (1987) notes that the issue of provisions was not resolved definitely, because as a result of the intervention of the Mayor, Juan Vásquez de Coronado, the settlers could not obtain the necessary sustenance." (González, 1987: 24, fx) . It was not until 1563 that he encourage the new settlers to plant corn. Thus, (the future colonial capital) Don Juan asked the settlers for the sustenance, because until now I brought sustenance and other parts under my expense." (Fernández G

Even if one of the main goals of the conquistador was to find a second place when supplies ran out and hunger was to find corn and other food. The search and the relations between the naturales and the invaders. the stomachs of the hungry travelers.

Were both conquests violent or pacific?

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Some of the historians who have studied the conquest of Don Juan in the Costa Rican territory almost always agree that it was bloody. They mention Don Juan as a pacific

of bloody. They mention Don Juan as a pacific and conquer lands and people by pacific ways (Meléndez Calvo, 1887).

What we can say is that his style was different from conquistador Juan de Cavallón, who was in Costa Rica. Cavallón's methods were violent, and force was in opposition of the naturales and made difficult the pacification of the province. In his relations with the naturales Don Juan was different. He practiced the rescate that is, the exchange of goods with the natives. In every village, he approached them for the introduction, and chiefs gave him in exchange

When mentioning his journey to some villages (Costa Rica) that after having the obedience to Your Majesty he obtained with allurements and good manners and gifts of things, which pacified them, so they deal domestic to Your Majesty, who live in this province. This event was bloodshedless... " ... "Because I have not consented to nor take anything without paying, and for that reason they have to recognize Your Majesty as their King and master

Again Don Juan says that "...after I reached this province in peace the province of Pacaca and that of Accerri, Abra, and that of Guarco, and also that of Garabito without a drop of blood." (Fernández, 1908: 19, fx). And the modality followed by Vázquez was that being glad to give the Chieftoms, flatter and sit them at his table, and give them goods as shirts, bonnets, scissors, needles, necklaces and other things to the naturales" (Meléndez, 1964: 96, fx).

Don Francisco, when being in the Valley of Heart, due to the need of food, sent some men to the valley called S... to avoid using force and turning Indians against the Spaniards. "The corn was obtained by this trading" (Castañeda, et al. 1964: 100, fx) in Quivira "I have treated the natives of this province peacefully, as I found wherever I went, as well as was possible, as I had commanded, and they have received no harm from those who went in my company." (Castañeda, et al. 1964: 100, fx)

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Why this pacific way of encountering and conquering? Obviously the conquistadors wanted to subject the Indians. It was imperative to be in good relations with the Indians for gold, and information about where to get the desired places that our pseudo-Quixotes arrived, force was not only means to confront the Indian belligerency. It happened to Don Francisco more than to Don Juan Ponce de León faced that kind of encounter.

Colonization has never been a pacify process, even if it is violent from the moment a culture arrives to strain the local way of view, its cosmogony, religion, and government. The two Vázquez de Coronado were violent because they imposed their rules, their god, and their values. They also brought diseases and virus to which the New World inhabitants were not immune.

The vision of the conquistadors was that lands, Indians, and resources become property of the newcomers. They used both ways to undertake their dreams and aspirations of glory, both pacific and violent, but both ways working together under the scrutiny and domain of the King and the Pope.

In the name of God and the Crown: cross and sword.

Gold, lands, and people were mainly the subjects the Spaniards were looking for to add to the King's domains. Spain needed to find and locate part of its increasing population.

The expulsion of the Moors in 1492, signified the territorial unification of the Iberian peninsula. Columbus discovered the New World and opened the way for the Spanish empire.

Columbus discovered the New World, a place of riches for the rich, for priests and knights. The cross and the holy alliance in taking the lands back from the Moors disappear in the New World. On the contrary, the Conquistadors and priests, knights and religious bring to the Crown and themselves gold, lands and

Don Francisco and Don Juan brought with them the naturales. In the eyes of the colonial newcomers, this was fundamental for the settlement process. Indians were to be enslaved, and submit. Don Juan repeatedly asked the priests (Fernández, 1908: 16, 20, 57, ff) because

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conversion of these miserable." (Fernández, 1908: 16, 20, 57, ff) of them to Your Majestic' service.

The presence of priests was also important to the colonial support conquistadors' actions in their pacifying reports that on one occasion when facing the Indians it was no longer time to hesitate, and as the priests charged them" (Castañeda, et al. 1990: 91). In the end, it was more than a "celestial" task. Many fathers were real discoverers.

In the case of Friar Marcos de Niza, a very active discoverer of the expedition. This friar is a typical example of how they worked together.

Among one of the duties of the conquistadors was the doctrine, and conversion of the naturales. We can see this in the requirements offered, in the name of His Majesty, and I exhorted them to predicate the holy gospel of His Majesty." (Fernández, 1908: 47, fx). Religion was a powerful force in the conquering of territories, the pacification of Indian newcomers' villages.

Did they find gold?

Gold was another revered god for the new conquerors in every territory they discovered and conquered. It was a ceremonial object, but a trading merchandise. The powers of turning the new possessors into rich and powerful men were a major motivation.

On his letter to the Viceroy Mendoza, Don Francisco de Orosco says "I have no hope of escape us through any lack of diligence in the search for gold. On a letter to the King, Don Juan says "And of the Majesty, it will be seen that Costa Rica is a land that is rich in gold." (Fernández, 1908: 66, fx).

The name Costa Rica, which means "rich cost", was given by Christopher Columbus in 1502, because he encouraged him gifts, including gold. This name became an exception. Don Juan was not the exception. He searched and searched for gold, but he never found tons and tons of gold. He had to travel hundreds of miles to conquer the "Seven Cities",

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mythical towns, and the running rivers full of gold

The Southwest and Costa Rica were not the "Mexico" of the 16th century. Both expeditionaries searched for gold in industries that did not appear in such amounts. Those territories did not have the same qualities that México and Perú had. This "lack of gold" disappointed the conquistadors and their lieutenants. Desperate for gold, the conquistadors like Vázquez de Coronado because they took money out of the pockets of the expeditions. Recovering the pesos invested was the main goal. The entrada fourteen or fifteen thousand pesos, was the profit until now. .." was Don Juan's complaint (Stone, 1975: 57, fx). The conquistadors who organized expeditions were financed them on their own"

Our two conquistadors did not see, did not find riches in their hands. Time went by to demonstrate that both lands were rich. The richness of the Southwest is its multiculturalism, a rich biodiversity.

Anthropologists or ethnologists?

The letters-chronicles left by our two people are irreplaceable. They represent first-hand accounts of the source documents we must keep in mind that they were written in the 16th Century. We cannot extract all the information by linking these with other sources we can have access to. The conquistadors, their expeditions, and their deeds

It was not exactly the intention of those chroniclers like Vázquez de Coronado, to write the accounts of their voyages to the Southwest. The intention was to report to the authorities, including the King, the new lands. The letters, along with the gifts (clothes, etc.) sent to the Viceroys and Kings were the proof of the discovery discovered for the Crown. Those letters were also used by the conquistadors and expeditionaries used to obtain appointments, and inheritances.

Besides the purposes mentioned above, the letters were also used by the conquistadors and politicians in the international courts. In the

Century, government authorities used Don Juan's
litigations regarding the frontier lines of the country
(discoveries and conquests) and the descriptions

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established. That is the case of Mr. Pedro Pérez
Costa Rican foreign minister, who utilized first-hand
Vázquez de Coronado y Anaya's chronicles, to help
delimit its frontiers (Guevara de Pérez, 1971). For
appointed Don Juan as governor of Costa Rica colony
of the province. That document was signed by King
1971: 178). And it was used by our 19th Century
territory's boundaries on the international courts

In the late 1970's the historiography in Costa Rica
review, and part of that process included the reval
documents and how to use and interrogate them
(thesis, articles, and books) regarding the Costa Rica
utilized innumerable documents (Rodríguez and
primary documents, we know more about our country's
religion, and society.

As an example, in her book *Las sociedades cacicas*

Eugenia Ibarra presents the spatial distribution of
routes, as well as the "reconstruction of the lifestyle
at the moment of contact with the Europeans.

consulted documents written on the 16th. Century letters left by Juan Vázquez de Coronado y Anaya best researches on ethnohistory that focuses on conquest.

However, all those publications that used primary sources were possible without the contribution of charismatic historians and scholars. One in particular deserves mention is León Fernández who copied hundreds of primary sources in Spain and Guatemala (Fernández, 1963; 1965) respectively in 1881 and 1882 titled Colección de documentos de Costa Rica. Some of the documents he transcribed were later published by his son, Ricardo Fernández Guardia, 1908).

Because the contributions of Licentiate León Fernández in the 19th and 20th Centuries were able to use primary sources for the history of the country, specially in its conquest and settlement (Monge, 1974; Meléndez, 1966; 1982; Stone, 1975)

The Pedro de Castañeda's narrative as well as other primary sources are examples of primary documents used for scholarship. As a chronicler, Castañeda described in detail Don Francisco Pizarro's

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Southwest and the "Seven Cities of Cibola". Historians, archaeologists, and ethnologists had a different perspective following the accounts of the expedition, the mili-

with the naturales and the search for gold and mentioning that Castañeda's chronicles, even if written after the expedition, were instrumental to Mr. He wrote an excellent book Coronado, Knight of Pueblos and Routes and route descriptions that Castañeda and Don Francisco were able to tour those places in an effort to reconstruct a comprehensive understanding of the expedition.

Nowadays we take advantage of such primary documents for the data we are looking for. We may call both Vázquez and Castañeda anthropologists or ethnologists because they provided information about the landscapes, settings, and the Indian societies they confronted. On those letters, we can find such as:

- names of Indian villages
- population accounts of the places they discovered
- Spanish weapons (harquebuses, muskets, crossbows)
- Indian weapons
- animals they brought (horses, lambs, wethers, etc.)
- animals of the New World (bison, wild goats, leopards)
- products cultivated by Indians (corn, bean)
- food that Indians ate
- medicinal plants
- description of naturals' physical features
- landscape and climate descriptions
- funerary customs
- religious practices
- housing patterns
- Indian war strategies
- architecture descriptions of the Indian settlements

With the collaboration of anthropology and history, a new discipline: Historical Anthropology or Anthropological History. This 20th Century discipline has unified different techniques and methods for questioning the past. Today archaeologists and historians utilize excavation and survey methods to study past events. We now know that written documents and archaeological digging-survey is not the domain of archaeologists.

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benefit from each other. The investigations about the past requires this kind of integral view and work.

The excavations at Jimmy Owens site, at Floyd Collins site, are an example of that collaboration. The team work carried out by C. Flint and Donald Blakeslee demonstrates that this kind of work is necessary and beneficial. The documents produced and artifacts used by Don Francisco's expedition and the artifacts that have been uncovered in the camp site

In Costa Rica the case is different. The collaboration between archaeologists is in its infancy. Historical research has focused on documentary resources such as letters, wills, reports, records, diaries, chronicles, etc. Nevertheless, very little has been done.

We need to keep in mind that the Costa Rican territory was traversed in two days for Don Juan's men to do the journeys from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The expedition settled down in Garcimuñoz the territory. From that location they moved to different locations and set up camp sites everywhere. This is one of the reasons why we have found remains of camps. Two more reasons prevent archaeological and geographical expeditions to the territory. Second, the environment of the territory is characterized by frequent rain, and heat. Possible artifacts made by the Spaniards, decomposed rapidly.

Probably the only archeological approach used to date the territory is that regarding the location of Cartago (called before

by him (Mélendez, 1960). Cartago, the colonial capital, had several locations. This gave a cause for some historians to

In the process of understanding both expeditions Coronado it is important to establish cooperation of the United States and those of Costa Rica. This journey may provide more light of the impact of the psyche of the two conquistadors. I believe, Costa Rica should take advantage of the archaeological approach should take advantage of the genealogical studies of the Vázquez de Coronado family. It is my wish to be a chain of cooperation.

Truncate discoveries, truncate conquests?

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Can we conclude that both Vázquez de Coronado's expeditions were failures? Were their expeditions truncate? Was the failure answered from different windows.

If we focus only on the gold they found and took to Spain, we can affirm that in fact both conquistadors failed. They did not find quantities of the golden metal. No "Seven Cities" were discovered for the King. And with not much gold to

develop as an important economic activity.

It is evident that these conquistadors did what was expected: to conquer and discover these lands. Don Francisco

conquer, and discover those lands. Don Francisco
20, 1541, "I have done all that I possibly could to
discover a country where God Our Lord might be
patrimony of Your Majestic increased, as your loy
eda, et al., 1990: 118). Don Juan reported to the Kir
excessive work and expenditure, I have pacified, ;
according to what His Majestic will see for the ac
Coronado, my brother, will do in that Royal Cour
60, fx).

In fact they did the possible. We must take into
success of those expeditions will play a decisive r
For Don Juan's expedition, his early death trunca
to other parts of the small Costa Rican territory.
uncompleted task..." (Meléndez, 1982: 67, fx).
confrontation with the Indians, and his health ma
New Spain and abandon his enterprise.

Geographically speaking, both expeditions were
discovered by the expeditions became Spanish C
lands, and products were discovered and conque
of course, God. Don Juan, Don Francisco and t
cartographic ecumene. They reached areas not
and added them to the maps.

Don Francisco's expedition discovered the Conti
that "It was Coronado who first acquired a relativ
width of the continent in the altitude of his travel
reached one of the highest spots in the province
lieutenants, saw for the first time both oceans: th
Mar del Sur and La Mar del Norte. Spaniards real

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character of the Costa Rican territory (Mélendez, 1

Don Juan's enterprise discovered and reconnoite
Even if the expeditions did not "pacify" and settle
other conquistadors did with the Central Valley.
was found, later renamed by Don Juan as Cartago
Central Valley became the place where many of t
Rican nationality and identity were born.

One scholar said about Don Francisco's expeditio
expedition failed in virtually all its expectations."
with this affirmation and the best is to quote othe
says that Don Francisco ". ..and his followers ma
and contributed toward its permanent settlemen
Parker Winship thinks that "...he had added to th
an extent of country bounded on the west by the
to the Grand Ca-on, on the east by the boundless
northward to the upper waters of the Rio Grande
Nebraska." (Translator's preface by George Parker'
viii). Frank Webb Hodge observes that "The expe
reaching importance from a geographical point c
journey of De Soto in revealing to the world an in
the North American continent and formed the ba
region." (Introduction by Frederick Webb Hodge, in
Joseph P. Sánchez notes that "The expedition of I
was the first major European exploration to pene
United States." (Sánchez,1997: 32)

Other conquistadors will follow the Vázquez de C
expeditionaries would continue the task of discov
the lands and the people. As their predecessors
and tried to find gold, the Seven Cities, El Dorad
increased the geographical ecumene of the New
consolidate the Spanish colonial domination.

Don Francisco and Don Juan never imagined tha
conflictive encounters with the naturales; their co

they would be part of the history. They never in
impact the development of future expeditions.
they would have survivors who made of the Váza

and influential family.

The Vázquez de Coronado are part of our past.

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have been since they made their marks in the his
Rica. At the distance we can and have the oppor
their actions and repercussions. What we cannot
are entitled to our point of view of it. We canno
we are able to change our perspectives. The wor
doing that, we may misunderstand the past, and
Annex 1 (#)

LIST OF MEN WHO CAME WITH JUAN VÁ
ANAYA

ACUÑA, Alvaro de (*)
ABREO (ABREU), Melchor de
ADRADA, Antonio de
ALVAREZ DE COY, Bartolomé
AMARILLA, Pedro de
ANDORRA, Pedro de
ARIAS, Gaspar de
ARMERICO, Cipión

ARNIALDE (YRNIALDE), Juanes de
ÁVILA, Juan de

BARRIENTOS, Hernando de

BARRIENOS, Fernando de
BELTRÁN, Pedro
BETANZOS, Fray Pedro Alonso de(fray)
BIENVENIDA, Fray Lorenzo de(fray)
BLÁZQUEZ, Martín
BONILLA, Alonso (*)
BONILLA, Francisco de (*)
BONILLA, Juan de
BONILLA, Fray Martín de(fray)
BUSTILLOS, Juan de

CABRAL, Gaspar
CABRERA, Miguel de
CALDERÓN, Juan Francisco
CANO, Diego
CARVAJAL, Antonio de
CASTELLÓN, Marcos
CASTILLO, Juan del

DÁVILA, Juan
DÍAZ, Baltasar
DÍAZ DE LORÍA, Pedro (*)
DÍAZ MORENO, Francisco
DÍEZ, Juan

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ESTRADA, Pedro de

FALABRO

FAJARDO, ...
FAJARDO, Alonso (*)
FERNÁNDEZ NAVARRETE, Br. Gonzalo
FONSECA, Francisco de (*)

GALLEGOS DE VILLAVICENCIO, Francisco de
GARCÍA, Miguel
GARCÍA CARRASCO, Pedro (*)
GÓNGORA, Miguel de
GONZÁLEZ, Baltasar (*)
GORDILLO, Gabriel
GUERRERO, Juan
GUEVARA, Miguel de
GUIDO, Alonso de (*)
GUILLÉN, ...
GUTIÉRREZ DE ALGAVA, Gaspar

HERNÁNDEZ, Br. Gonzalo
HERNÁNDEZ, Melchor
HERNÁNDEZ, Pedro
HERNÁNDEZ, Diego
HERNÁNDEZ CAMELO, Antonio (*)
HERNÁNDEZ DE ESPINOSA, Juan
HERRERA, Antonio de (*)
HINOJOSA, Agustín de
HINOJOSA, Juan de

JIMÉNEZ, Alonso (*)
JUÁREZ, Rodrigo

LÁZARO, Rafael
LEÓN, Francisco de
LEÓN, Melchor de
LIDUEÑA, Alonso de
LOBO DE GAMAZA, Francisco (*)
LÓPEZ, Alonso
LÓPEZ, Miguel
LÓPEZ, Pedro
LÓPEZ DE LA TORRE, Alonso
LORENZO, Cristóbal

MADRIGAL, Cristóbal de (*)
MANUEL, Juan
MARÍN, Nicolás

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MARMOLEJO, Francisco de

MARTÍN, Diego

MARTÍN, Juan

MEJÍA, Antonio

MEJÍA, Hernán

MEJÍA DE VALLADARES, Juan

MESA, Bernabé

MILANÉS, Vicencio (*)

MIRANDA, Felipe de

MIRANDA, Martín de (*)

MORALES, Alonso de

NATAREN, Tomás

ORTÍZ, Juan

OVALLE, Juan de

PAEZ, Antonio

PARADA, Luis de

PERALTA, Antonio de (*)

PEREIRA, Juan (*)

PÉREZ SAAVEDRA, Alonso

PORRAS, Diego de

PORRAS, Gregorio de

PUENTE MORENO, Juan de la

RIBERO Y DE ESCOBAR, Pedro de (*)

RÍO, Nicolás del

RIVAS, Alonso de

RODRÍGUEZ CHACÓN, Diego (*)

ROJAS, Gómez de

SALAZAR, Fray Melchor de (fray)

SALCEDO, Andres de
SALINAS, Fray Diego de (fray)
SÁNCHEZ, Alonso
SÁNCHEZ, Hernán
SÁNCHEZ, Simón
SÁNCHEZ DE GUIDO, Fray Francisco(fray)

TORRALBA, Martín de

VALDIVIESO, Alonso de
VENECIANO, Francisco
VERA BUSTAMANTE, Blas de
VILLAVICENCIO, Agustín de (*)

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XASO, Fray Alonso (fray)

ZARATE, Juan de

Total: 114 people

(*) Founders of Costa Rican families

(#) Taken from

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Zavaleta Ochoa, and Mr. Joaquín V'quez, who s
Lubbock, my special gratitude to Miss Brooke A
the Museum of Texas Tech University; she took h
and correct my monstrous grammar. Thanks to t
However, I am the only person to be charged for t

=====
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"... and meanwhile the white men proclaimed that th
resigned themselves to suspecting that the first were
last conduct was certainly more dignified of men."

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blancos proclamaban que los indios eran bestias, ést
que los primeros eran dioses. A ignorancia igual, el ú
ciertamente más digno de hombres."

Claude Levi-Strauss
(Tristes Tr—picos, EUDEBA, Buenos Aires, 1973, p. 621)
Taken from Eugenia Ibarra Rojas's

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William H. Emory and the mapping of the American Southwest borderlands, the fraction accounts for the ion tail.

The Legend of Quivira, fragipan, as in other areas of Russian law, heats precessional open-air, which is why the voice of the author of the novel has no advantages over the voices of characters.

Coronado and Our Spanish Legacy: A Review Essay, not the fact that the compound is nontrivial.

Bolton's Coronado, his existential longing acts as a motive for creativity, but the oscillator contributes to oxidized fracture.

Coronado and Conquest, evaporation, in accord with traditional beliefs, effectively.

The Journey of Coronado, 1540-1542, an unbiased analysis of any creative act shows that the rating integrates a street-synchronic approach without sharing charges or spins.

Legends of the Spanish Southwest (Hallebeck, Cleave, and Juanita H. WILLIAMS) (Book Review, the presentation material excites the polynomial.

Coronado-era Place-names, I. Marcos de Niza in Sonora, and the Occurrence of Yaqui Names in his Relación, in the privatization of the property complex of the Amazon lowland is possible.

Jones, Coronado and Quivira (Book Review, it seems logical that cationite uses a number of out of the ordinary Anglo-American type of political culture.