

# THE PACE OF BARBARISM : FRANCIS BOND HEADS AND DOMINGO SARMIENTOS REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PAMPAS pdf

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*"The End of the World as They Knew It maps the shifting constructions of the space of the South in Argentine discourses of identity, nation, and self-fashioning.*

It posits that the novel developed from the discourse of the law in the Spanish Empire during the sixteenth century, with the Picaresque mimicking the documents through which criminals confessed their crimes in search of atonement and legitimacy from the authorities. Many of the early documents telling the early history of the New World assumed the same forms, furnished by the notarial arts. Thus, both the novel and these first Latin American narratives imitate the language of authority. The book goes on to explore how the same process is repeated in two key moments in the history of the Latin American narrative. In the nineteenth century, the model was the scientific discourse of the second discoverers of the New World: In the twentieth century, anthropology - the study of language and myth - has come to shape the ideology of American states, and narrative takes on the form of its discourse. This newest form of Latin American narrative creates its own mythic form through an atavistic return to its legal origins: The Spanish American regional novel: The University has printed and published continuously since Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press. First published This digitally printed first paperback version A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data Gonzalez Echevarria, Roberto. Latin American fiction - History and criticism - Theory, etc. It seemed to me that in *El casamiento enganoso* and *El coloquio de los perros* Cervantes was probing, as usual, for the origins of fiction, but with a peculiar twist: I thought it was significant that Cervantes should make the reader someone trained in interpreting texts and determining their validity and truthfulness. The story Licentiate Peralta read and could not easily dismiss was, of course, quite fanciful, and herein lies the usual Cervantine irony, but there had to be more to it than an elegant joke. I thought or so it seems now that Cervantes was actually unveiling the origins of picaresque fiction, not only by alluding to the notorious climate of delinquency prevailing in those works which calls for the presence of the law in various guises, but more technically to the actual model for the picaresque text: A look back at *La vida de Lazarillo de Tormes* confirmed my intuition. This discovery led me to ponder the origins of the modern novel, and its relation to the law. Many factors contributed to this. There appeared to be much about the law in both kinds of texts, and in novels in general outside the Hispanic field. Another that, like most members of my generation, I was concerned with the theory of the novel, which at the time meant Erich Auerbach, Northrop Frye, Wayne Booth, Georg Lukacs, Mikhail Bakhtin, and the French structuralists and post-structuralists. It is clearly out of this combination of interests that this book evolved. I was enormously impressed by all the theory, but it struck me in PREFACE IX that most of it ignored the Spanish Picaresque, and that all of it insisted on associating the novel with a previous literary form, such as the epic or the Menippean satire. Yet I thought that the Picaresque and Latin American novels could only be made to fit such a genealogical scheme through a good deal of distortion. I consider this book an essay, though I have labored to furnish it with as much corroborative material as possible, and have adhered as best I can to the established norms of academic discourse. But I cannot claim to be an expert on all the areas of Latin American narrative that it covers, and much less in fields such as colonial law, nineteenth-century science or modern anthropology. I also hope to bring to my project an enthusiasm for blurring the frontiers of academic disciplines which has enriched contemporary criticism in the past twenty years or so. However, I would be the first to acknowledge a certain amateurishness in the fields mentioned that would probably take a lifetime to overcome, and it is for that reason that I confess the book to be above all an essay, in the sense of its being an experiment, a deal struck with time, knowledge and my own limitations. My point of departure is that I do not think it is satisfactory to treat the narrative as if it were a self-contained form of discourse, nor a raw reflection of socio-political

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conditions. In my view the relationships that the narrative establishes with non-literary forms of discourse are much more productive and determining than those it has with its own tradition, with other forms of literature, or with the brute factuality of history. Narrative and poetry do not follow the same historical path, nor do they change at the same rhythm, hence X PREFACE I think it is a mistake to write literary history as if it all moved together in the same direction like a vast river. Narrative is too profoundly affected by non-literary forms to constitute a neat historical unit, in the way that perhaps the lyric can. Conventional literary history, following a philological model, masks what I take as the true history of narrative prose. Only by applying mechanically a model of literary history, drawn from European sources, can Amalia and Maria play a significant role in the history of Latin American narrative. This book merely offers a hypothesis about how the Latin American narrative tradition works. But it does not reject others, such as the philological one that aligns novels with novels and sets up genealogies of literary texts, even though it points out what I perceive as their deficiencies. I have learned from all of them, and will continue to do so. My effort has been to expand the field of literary criticism, not to reduce it. There is a certain serendipity at play when an academic strays from his or her field of expertise. Even among these I was fortunate to have coincided at the School of Criticism and Theory with Edward Said, from whom I have learned much, and at the Whitney Humanities Center with Christopher Miller, whose work on Africa is so illuminating for Latinamericanists. Yale itself, with its pleiad of critical luminaries, has been an inspiration. Hillis Miller and Geoffrey Hartman, who heard or read parts of the book, and from my colleagues at the Yale Journal of Criticism, who published part of a chapter. Bloom sharpened an apprehension with which all who write surely struggle: I am certain that even the choice of English, a further effort on behalf of method, brings me PREFACE XI closer to the problematic in that novel and in other books discussed in this one. Is my stance ethnographically advantageous because of my expatriate condition? But is not expatriation, real, metaphorical or strategic, the stance of all members of the intelligentsia, as defined by Toynbee in his prologue to the *Comentarios reales*? Mine is perhaps a necessary or enabling fiction about the Latin American imagination or mind, hopefully true to it because of the distance and literary mediations. Whichever the filter may be, personal or communal, my conviction is that, even while attempting to assert its uniqueness which has not, at least not consciously, been the case here, the self is always subsumed by discourse. My desire has been to be archival, in the sense that the word is used in this book. Acknowledgments I have many friends and institutions to thank for their help with this book, so many, in fact, that I am afraid that I will forget some. But I will do my best to name them at the risk of offending those whom I forget. I would like to express my gratitude first to the National Endowment for the Humanities, which funded a year-long seminar for college teachers in which I first tried out some of the hypotheses of the book. The participants in the seminar were patient and encouraging, and I profited much from the dialogue they provided. The Guggenheim Foundation provided a fellowship that allowed me to travel to Spain to work on and in archives. In Madrid I was given generous help by my friend and publisher Jose Porrua, a great bibliophile, and by two colleagues at the University of Madrid: Rafael Nunez Lagos, professor emeritus specializing in notarial documents, and Jose Manuel Perez Prendes, currently professor of law. I should like to thank my longtime friend Peter Brooks, director of the Whitney Humanities Center, where I was a fellow for three unforgettable years during which I wrote most of the book. Frederick Luciani and Claire Martin assisted me in my research with ability and tact. Their suggestions have been invaluable. Alonso lent me his manuscript on the novela de la tierra and discussed with me many of the ideas in the book; Vera Kutzinski helped pare down chapter 2 and made innumerable suggestions concerning content and style; Antonio Benitez Rojo enriched my knowledge of history and fiction in Latin America; Silvia Molloy, Nicholas Shumway and Maria Rosa Menocal, colleagues in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Yale, provided much encouragement and many insightful comments. Alonso, Leo Bernucci, Cathy L. Jade and Jay Williams were generous enough to read the entire manuscript. I cannot express the measure of my gratitude to them for their many valuable corrections and recommendations. Special thanks to John and Carol Merriman, who make Branford College at Yale a haven for scholarship and good fellowship, and to Amy Segal, computer wizard.

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This book was written during my six year tenure as chairman of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Yale, which also coincided with three as chairman of the Latin American Studies Program. Without the generosity and loyalty of my assistants Mrs. Sandra Guardo and Mrs. Mary Faust, I would never have had the time and peace of mind to finish the book. My debt to them can never be repaid. Isabel, with her usual forbearance, endured my obsession with this project, and the large and small pains associated with its accomplishment. Finally, I would like to thank Enrique Pupo-Walker, friend, colleague and editor, for all of his help, encouragement, good humor, and hospitality. Many special thanks also to Betty for untold kindnesses and warmth. Work on this book really began around , with an article on Ramon Pane. I have made use of ideas from several of my publications, including that article, which go back to those years. These are indicated in the footnotes. But portions of the following articles have been incorporated into the book, sometimes verbatim, at others in revised form including translation when the piece was originally written in Spanish. I wish to thank the editors of the various journals first for publishing my work, and secondly for allowing me to use the material in this book. The articles, which are naturally not mentioned in the notes, are the following: Rogers and Timothy J. El arpay la sombra," Dispositio, 10, nos. A clearing in the jungle: Here, purged of civilization, he hopes to rekindle his creative energies, to return to his earlier life as a composer; in short, to be true to himself. The narrator-protagonist plans to write a threnody, a musical poem based on the text of the Odyssey. Musical ideas rush to his mind, as if he had been able at last to tap a deep well of creativity within him. He asks the Adelantado, or Founder of Cities, for paper to write all this down. The latter, reluctantly, for he needs them to set down the laws of his new society, gives him a notebook. The narrator fills it very quickly in a frenzy of creativity and begs for another. Annoyed, the Adelantado gives it to him with the admonition that it will be the last one. He is forced to write very small, packing every available space, even creating a kind of personal shorthand, to be able to continue his work. When the narrator decides to go back to civilization temporarily, he does so with the intention of procuring enough paper and ink to continue his composition once he returns to Santa Monica. Instead of finishing his threnody, the narrator-protagonist writes a series of articles about his adventures, which he tries to sell off to various publications. These may be, within the fiction, the fragments that lead up to the writing of the text we read, *Los pasos perdidos* as in other modern novels, an unfinished manuscript represents, within the fiction, the novel in which it appears. The return to Santa Monica is never accomplished either, for the rising waters of the river cover the inscription on the trunk of a tree that marked the channel to the town. There is writing everywhere in the jungle, but it is as unintelligible as that of the city from which he wishes to escape. The protagonist is caught between two cities, in one of which he must live. What he cannot do is live outside the city, outside of writing. Two events, related to the need for paper, occur at the same time that the narrator-protagonist is pestering the Adelantado for note- books. The first is when Fray Pedro, another traveling companion, insists that the protagonist marry Rosario, the native woman with whom he has paired off during his journey upriver. The second is the execution of Nicasio, the leper who raped a girl in the town.

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They did not realize until the first elation over the establishment of peace had spent itself, that this treaty contained the seeds of future wars which were bound to be quickened by the powerful spirit of commercial rivalry, which had been awakened in the European nations and was alarmingly dimming the justice and righteousness of their policies. By losing the European possessions, the population of Spain had been so seriously diminished that it was entirely out of proportion to the area of her over-seas dominion. While the Bourbon king had nothing more to fear from France, even her pirates having palpably decreased their operations against the Spanish colonies in America, he had in England a rival and enemy whose power he had reason to dread. For all the maritime and commercial agreements of the treaty favored England. Instead of establishing equal justice, England sought commercial advantages; and, as the mercantile system was identified with the colonial system of the great maritime powers of Europe, the political interest, which could alone kindle universal war, was to be sought in the colonies. Hitherto, the colonies were subordinate to European politics; henceforth, the question of trade on our borders, of territory on our frontier, involved an interest which could excite the world to arms. For about two centuries, the wars of religion had prevailed; the wars for commercial advantages were now prepared. The interests of commerce, under the narrow point of view of privilege and of profit, regulated diplomacy, swayed legislation, and marshalled revolutions. But truth, once elicited, never dies. As it descends through time, it may be transmitted from state to state, from monarch to commonwealth; but its light is never extinguished, and never permitted to fall to the ground. As to the rights of sailors, they were protected by the flag under which they sailed. But whatever credit belongs to England for her upholding of this principle was obscured by her exploitation of a monopoly, created by a special agreement of the same treaty. The "assiento," which established that most ignominious traffic in negro slaves, was to have disastrous effects, political, economic and racial, upon the American colonies, whether British, French or Spanish. The agreement had been specially demanded by the British representatives and had been approved by Louis XIV, who saw in its acceptance not only an advantage for England, but justly hoped his own colonies on the Gulf of Mexico to profit by it. It was worded simply as follows: But the assientists were entitled to introduce besides that number as many more as they needed at the minor rate of sixteen and two third pesos a head. However, no Frenchman or Spaniard or any individual of another nation could import a negro slave into Spanish America. This trade in human flesh was duly organized and carried on by a stock company which promised enormous profits. Queen Anne was the owner of another quarter and the remainder was sold among her loyal subjects. Thus the sovereigns of these two kingdoms became the leading slave-merchants in the world and by the provisions of the agreement "her Britannic Majesty" enjoyed the somewhat dubious distinction of being for the Spanish colonies in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic and along the Pacific coasts, the exclusive slave-trader. No trade required as little outlay in capital as the slave-trade. Trifles, trinkets and refuse stock of every possible kind of merchandise including discarded weapons, were exchanged for the human cargoes on the African coast; who, crowded into vessels, crossed the seas, and upon their arrival in the New World were sold to the colonists who wanted cheap labor and a cheaper service. A fever of speculation which had in it no little touch of adventure, seemed to sweep over England and to delude the people with visions of wealth to be acquired by a conquest of the Spanish possessions from Florida south, including Mexico and Peru. Wild schemes of colonization promised to open Golcondas on the fields of sugar-cane and tobacco, and in the mines holding inestimable treasures of gold and silver. For the realization of those plans negro labor was needed. Even in the West Indies it was welcomed especially by those settlements engaged in the raising of sugar cane. That the Assiento opened the door to all sorts of

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clandestine commercial operations, as also to insidious political intrigue was soon to become evident. Agents of the Assiento had the right to enter any Spanish port in America and from there send other agents to inland settlements; they had the right to establish warehouses for their supplies, safe against search unless proof of fraudulent operations, that is importations, was incontestable. They could send every year a ship of five hundred tons with a cargo of merchandise to the West Indies and without paying any duty sell these goods at the annual fair. On the return trip this ship was allowed to carry products of the country, including gold and silver, directly to Europe. The assientists urged the American colonies to furnish them supplies in small vessels. Now it was known that such vessels were particularly favored by the smuggling trade. Hence British trade in negro slaves was indirectly used to encourage smuggling and thus undermine Spanish commerce. To estimate the extent of the smuggling trade directly traceable to the loop-holes which the Assiento offered, was impossible. Jamaica, the stronghold of British power in the West Indies, and ever a hotbed of political and commercial intrigue against the Spanish neighbors, became a beehive of smuggling activities. In places formerly used as bases of buccaneer operations a lively business was carried on with contraband goods. Benito Manzano, Andrez Gonzales and other mariners and soldiers of experience and known valor were sent out against them and made important seizures in this service. The governor was authorized to organize cuadrillos patrols of custom officers and equip custom house cutters that watched for and descended upon all vessels found without proper clearance papers or that had failed to register their cargoes in conformity to the laws of the island. The smugglers were tried and condemned to suffer various penalties, ranging from loss of property, hard labor and imprisonment, to death. He formed a battalion of infantry composed of seven companies of one hundred men and besides two other companies, one of artillery, the other of light cavalry, which was later changed to mounted dragoons. Two more companies of seventy men each were added some years later by order of the king. For the lodgment of these troops Governor Guazo ordered built the rastrille gateway of a palisade , which became later part of the fortress and the quarters that run along the southern part. Governor Guazo was a man of action and enterprise, besides being endowed with no little military genius. Never once during his administration did he lapse into that passive attitude which was in a large degree responsible for the slow pace at which the Spanish colonies progressed. One of his first aims was to inflict an exemplary punishment upon the outlaws of the seas that rendered insecure the coasts of the Spanish island colonies, and interfered seriously with commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. The militia of Havana had on previous occasions, when called into service on the sea, proved its mettle and displayed so much bravery and perseverance in the pursuit of its tasks that he had unlimited confidence in its ability to do the work he planned. He conferred with the governor of Florida, and they agreed upon concerted action against the English colony of St. George in the Carolinas. He made it known that he intended to dislodge the pirates on the island of the Bahamas called New Providence and for some time settled by the British. For that purpose he fitted out fourteen light vessels, ten bilanders small one-mast ships, one of them of fourteen pieces , two brigantines two-masted vessels with square sails and other smaller ships with munitions and sufficient stores. Then he gathered a force of one thousand volunteers, one hundred veteran soldiers and a few of the prominent residents of the city to whom he entrusted the command of some of the ships. As head of the expedition he named D. Alfonso Carrascesa, a dependable official, and as his assistant D. Esteban Severino de Berrea, a native of Havana and the oldest captain of the white militia. The story of this enterprise as related by Guiteras gives a somewhat different version of the struggles between the French and the Spaniards for the possession of Pensacola as that contained in the preceding chapter. According to Guiteras the armada organized in Havana and placed under command of Carrascesa sailed on the fourth of July, But it had barely left the harbor, when it sighted two French warships. They were coming from Pensacola, which the French had just captured, and had on board as prisoners the governor and the whole garrison. Carrascesa did not for a moment lose his calm assurance at this unexpected intermezzo. He stopped the French when they turned to flee, and they were in turn captured. With the rescued Spaniards from Pensacola he returned to Havana, considering this easy victory of happy augury for the expedition upon which he had set out. But Governor Guazo persuaded him that the reconquest of

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Pensacola was of paramount importance. He succeeded in recovering Pensacola and reinstalling the Spanish governor with his garrison. Of the ultimate defeat of the expedition Guiteras has nothing to say. Carrascesa, too, was a man of untiring activity and did not rest upon the laurels of his victory over the French. He made several expeditions to the ports of Masacra, Mobile and other places, laying waste rice fields and sugar plantations. He captured a number of transports carrying army provisions, and also took many negroes that had been brought over by the company carrying on slave trade, prisoners. So encouraged was he by his successes, that he planned another attack upon Masacra, which was defended by four batteries mounted on the coast and had a garrison of about two thousand Frenchmen and Canadians. But he realized that his forces were numerically far inferior and he desisted from carrying out this enterprise. He contented himself with turning his attention to the improvement of the fortifications of Pensacola and built a fort at the point of Siguenza for the defense of the canal. While engaged upon this work he was surprised by the arrival of a French squadron under the command of the Count de Champmeslin. There were six vessels in all well equipped with artillery far superior in quality to that of the Spaniards. A fierce and stubborn combat ensued, in which the volunteers from Havana distinguished themselves by their valor, but the French admiral succeeded in forcing the passage of Siguenza and compelled Carrascesa to surrender. Pensacola fell for the second time into the hands of the French, who, however, gave credit to the Cubans for unusual bravery and declared that, had it not been for their inferior numbers, and the inferior equipment of their ships and their troops, they never would have been defeated. This is the story of the fights for Pensacola as related by the Spanish historian Guiteras. In the following month Governor Guazo retired from office and on the twenty-ninth of September was succeeded by the Brigadier D. Dionisio Martinez de la Vega. One of the first acts of Governor Martinez was to raise the garrison to the number of two hundred and fifty men. By decree of the court he also superintended the construction of the arsenal which was to contribute much to the improvement of the rather poorly equipped fleet. He obtained the consent of the Minister and within a short time the plan was realized. This dockyard for the construction of ships primarily intended for revenue service, was at first erected between the fort of la Fuerza and la Contaduria office of the accountant or auditor of the exchequer, because that location offered great facilities to lower the vessels directly from the rocks to the sea. But as soon as the superiority of the ships built in Havana over those produced in Spain became manifest, owing to the excellent quality of the timber used, it was at once decided to extend the dockyard and it was moved to the extreme southern part of the city where it occupied a space of one-fourth of a league, near the walls with the batements and buttresses, which added much to its solidity and beauty. There within a few years were built all kinds of ships, from revenue cutters to warships intended to strengthen the Armada. In time the plant turned out large numbers of vessels. According to Valdes there were built between the years and forty-nine ships, twenty-two frigates, seven paquebots, nine brigantines, fourteen schooners, four ganguiles barges used in the coasting-trade, lighters and four pontones pontoons or mud-scows, flat bottomed boats, furnished with pulleys and implements to clean harbors; in all one hundred and nine vessels. This shipyard and the fortifications which were being steadily improved were found of invaluable service in the year, when a break between Spain and England occurred and a British fleet appeared in the Antilles. So alarmed was King Philip V. Gregorio Guazo, who had in the meantime been entrusted with the superior military government of the Antilles and Central America, to adopt measures of safety. Guazo accordingly sent the squadron of D. Antonio Gastaneta with a force of one thousand men to assist in the defense of Cuba. The historians Alcazar and Blanchet report that D. Guazo himself accompanied the squadron, fell sick upon his arrival in Havana and died the same month. But Valdes records that he died on the thirteenth of August of that year in his native town of Ossuna. Juan de Andrea Marshall of Villahemososa seems to have been appointed his successor. The precautions taken were to be well rewarded. On the twenty-seventh of April, the English squadron under the command of Admiral Hossier came in sight and approached the entrance to the harbor of Havana. But the population had so effectively prepared the defense of the city, that the attack of the British failed. Besides seeing himself defeated by the enemy, the Admiral saw with dismay that his crews were decimated by fever. Gastaneta was at that time in

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Vera Cruz and Martinez alone carried off the victory over the British forces which after a blockade of a month had to retire.

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Under the senior Lopez the country was well pierced with roads, despite the many difficulties of " Cienega and swamp. Of these one, twelve leagues in length and fifty feet broad, was run over Mount Caio, and a second over Mount Palmares, thirteen leagues long. A single pair of rails with sidings was proposed to run from Asuncion to Villa Rica, a distance of miles. This line began in , and was wholly the work of the Paraguayan Government: The chief engineer was Mr. Valpy and Burrell, who did not. We still read, in all writers from Robertson to the latest pen, of the misfortunes that befel D. Thus by conquest and violence arose a state which was doomed to fall, in the fulness of time, bathed in its own blood. As early as Asuncion became the seat of the first diocess: From the beginning, as in the days of Dr. Francia and The word is generally written " Minuane," but I am assured by Mr. Huxham, of the Hio Grande do Sul, a competent judge, that Minuano is the correct form. Shortly afterwards Julius II. The first oath of the Bishop elect was to recognise the spiritual superiority, and to swear that he would never oppose the prerogative [patronato real , of his sovereign. In other points the ecclesiastical hierarchy was placed on the same footing as in Spain: A royal decree in divided Paraguay into two governments, completely independent of each other. The first was Paraguay Proper: To both colonies a king irresponsible by law gave laws and functionaries. It was at this period that the Society of Jesus obtained permission to catechize the indolent, passive, receptive child-men called Guaranis. The whole Guarani Republic, for it might so be called, contained thirty-three Pueblos or towns. These thirty-three Reductions numbered at one time , souls and , head of cattle. In the west and about Asuncion was the civil government, one of pure immobility as regards progress, and occupied only by contemptible wars, civil and foreign. The clergy was in the last stage of corruption and ignorance, except when its own interests were concerned. New Spain alone numbered 15, priests. About South America supported monkeries with enormous estates: Its nunneries were equally wealthy, and most of them admitted only ladies of Spanish origin, thus foster- ing the spirit of aristocracy in the very bosom of religion. It is interesting to see how, in the organization of those early times, we find adumbrated the system of Paraguay in the heart of the nineteenth century. Then, and not as vulgarly supposed with Dr. Francia, commenced the isola- tion which afterwards gave to Paraguay the titles of Japan and " Chine Americaine. Then first arose the oligarchy, the slavery of the masses, the incessant corvees which still endure, the regimentation of labour, and even the storing of arms and ammunition. The Jesuits appeared as Thaumaturgi, missionaries and martyrs: By founding in every city churches and religious houses they monopolized education, beginning even with the babe, and by immense territorial property they rose to influence and power. The Superior of the Missions being empowered by the Pope to confirm, bishops were not wanted. That high official usually resided at Candelaria, on the left bank of the upper Parana River. Each settlement also had its Cabildo or municipality, composed of a Corregidor, an Alcalde magistrate and his assessors; but as in the native corps of the Anglo-Indian army, these were native officers under command of the white strangers. Presently the royal tithes and taxes were replaced by a fixed levy in order to avoid communication with the agent at the head-quarters of civil power. A system of complete uniformity was extended even to the plan of the settlement and of the houses. Travellers in the Missions have deemed themselves victims of delusion when after riding many leagues from one Reduction they found themselves in a facsimile of that which they had left. The community was a mere phalanstery. Their tasks were changed by Jesuit art into a kind of religious rejoicing, a childish opera. After feeding and clothing his lieges. I have found the tradition still lingering amongst the modern Paraguayans. Everything, pleasures as well as labours, meals and prayers, was regulated and organized by the Fathers. The ceremonies of worship and even the mode of entering church were made matters of etiquette. The description reads like a scene of piping and fiddling in a play. Education in the

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Missions was, in the seventeenth century, what the Republic has preserved in the nineteenth. To educate is to enfranchise, to enfranchise is to disestablish, or rather to disendow. The Jesuits established their system by the means most efficacious amongst savages, the grasp of the velvet-gloved iron hand. It succeeded, this deadening, brutalizing religious despotism, amongst the humble settled Guaranis who were eager to be tyrannized over, and the tree planted by the hand of St. Ignatius began to bear its legitimate fruit in I need hardly say that the fruit is the utter extinction of the race, which the progress of mankind is sweeping from the face of the earth. When tried amongst the fiercer and more warlike nomads of the Gran Chaco the system was an utter failure. It was deemed necessary to organize under the Dominicans an imitative Jesuitism. The converts speedily relapsed into their pristine barbarism, and many of them flying the settlements returned to their woods and swamps. And considered from the clerical stand-point, these Missions were the true primitive Christian idea of communism, the society presided over by Saint Paul, and the establishment which Fourier, Robert Owen, Mr. Harris, and a host of others have attempted to revive in this our day. The learned and honest D. Felix de Azara Vol. The latest study upon the subject of the Jesuit Reductions is that of the late Dr. Its geography must be studied with some reserve, but much of the historical matter was, I am assured, contributed by the literary ex-President of the Argentine Confederation, D. The first is the military organization which the preachers of a religion of peace and goodwill to man introduced amongst their neo-Christians. The quarrel was purely political. I do not wonder to see half-read men like Wilcocke p. I propose to reconsider this interesting subject in a forthcoming volume, " The Lowlands of the Brazil. The latter author saw pure gold collected from the banks of the Uruguay, upon which, we may remember, were seven of the thirty Missions. He imprudently travelled through the old Missions in a semi-clerical disguise, and he suddenly disappeared without leaving a trace. Their communistic system, their gold, and their troops at last seriously alarmed the Spanish monarchy. The era of progress seemed to have dawned, but it was fraught with misery to the Misiones. Deprived of their Jesuits, a few lingered on to the present century, and now they are virtually extinct. Whilst ecclesiastical Paraguay was thus rising to decline and to fall, laical Paraguay, subject as has been said to the Viceroyalty of Peru, was slowly advancing in the colonial scale. Her port, Buenos Aires, advantageously situated for the carrying trade between Europe and the Andine Regions, became the nucleus of important commerce, and demanded defence against the Portuguese. These Intendencies all preserved certain privileges which gave them a manner of autonomy. This officer was at once Captain-General with command of army, fleet, and church, and with civil as well as military powers. The Viceroys were removable at will; and, at the end of their term, each was expected before he went home, to justify his acts before a Tribunal de Residencia. In the latter days of colonial rule, the senior military authority claimed the place, and thus in the revolutionary times and to the present age, Spanish America, it may be remarked, has ever preferred the rule of generals. The early Spaniards had attempted to make it a high road to Peru and to the Cobjia port on the Pacific, but the inordinate difficulties which it presented diverted the current of trade to the western lines, via Tucuman and Mendoza. It still preserved much of the ecclesiastical system, so adverse to moral dignity and mental independence, and so fatal to development and progress. In fact, at the date when the revolution broke out, the Paraguayans were the people least prepared for independence. We now approach the fourth epoch of Paraguayan history. It begins in with the birth of a Republic, which now numbers nearly two generations. The last of the sixty-five intendents or provincial governors was Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bernardo de Velasco, a brave but unintelligent soldier, whose patriarchal kindness pleased his subjects. Thereupon the Revolutionary Junta resolved to try the effect of a corps of men, headed by one of their best soldiers. Shortly afterwards were heard in the mouths of the soldiery allusions to liberty, liberal ideas, independence and nationality, which a few days before would, if they could have understood them, have made them tremble. After the " conferences of Tacuari and a brief occupation of Corrientes, the Paraguayan army returned to Asuncion, leaving at Ytapua, now Encarnacion, men under D. The Governor, Velasco, who was fonder of humming-birds than of public affairs, had lost his prestige during the campaign. Suddenly, on the night of April 3, , a band of soldier conspirators, headed by their officers, occupied the barracks, and D. Bernardo, unable to resist, accepted a

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declaration of independence, unaccompanied by a single death and animated by an usually moderate patriotism. The viceregal power thus overthrown. They then returned to Europe, and produced in , amongst other works, the " Essai Historique sur la Revolution du Paraguay. Somellera, Assessor of the Intendency of Paraguay. Pedro Juan Caballero, and D. Fulgencio Yegros, with Dr. Jose Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia. The two former were at once accepted, the latter, whose name was fated to sound sinister in the ears of men, owed his rise to the peculiar persistence of his character. Born about , ten years before the expulsion of the Societas Jesu, he was at the time when this Revolution broke out, of mature age. He began life as a student of theology at the college of Cordoba, and for many years he was supposed to be half a Jesuit. Of an ascetic tui-n of mind, and fond of study and solitude, he acquired also the reputation of a Cabalist. Become by profession a lawyer, he secm-ed by his talents, his expe- rience, and his unusual integrity, the esteem of his fellow countrymen, who selected him for various important offices in the Province.

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### 4: Full text of "A History of the Nineteenth Century, Year by Year Volume Two (of Three)"

*Indigenous Revolts in Chiapas and the Andean Highlands. (head town) in the entire region that deserved the name Santo Domingo, Chil n, AHDSC.*

Williams for reading this work in manuscript and offering extremely useful suggestions. Finally, I would like to thank Theresa J. May, Assistant Director of the University of Texas Press, for her encouragement and wit over the years. The second part of the introduction offers a highly condensed summary of research on Amerindian writing systems and narrative in what are now the Spanish American countries. While the primary works examined are from this relatively early period, the research about them that I cite is, in great part, quite recent. In this sense, an important secondary purpose of the volume, besides following the development of early Spanish American narrative, is to show recent and current tendencies in the criticism of this literature. Short stories also appear in increasing numbers as the century moves toward its close. In one sense, the section of this study concerned with colonial-era narrative could be seen as little more than background to the lengthier nineteenth-century portions. Yet it should be kept in mind that not only are many of the colonial texts inherently fascinating, but they have marked the imagination of the novelists and short-story writers who appear from the s onward. Some acquaintance with the texts of the conquest and with colonial Spanish American literature is of great value in understanding the ways in which this literature developed in later times. During this period of intense literary nationalism, writers frequently revisited the events of the Spanish conquest and the period of colonization in search of national origins. Writers concerned with nation building leaned especially on images of the mighty Amerindian empires and the destruction that the conquistadors wreaked upon them. Accounts of the conquest and of early interactions between Spaniards and native peoples came into vogue. The colonial period lasted about three hundred years, counting from the conquests of the Aztec and Incan empires   and s, respectively to the last great battles of the wars of independence. Needless to say, a great deal of writing occurred during such an extended period, and this overview touches upon only a highly selective sample of colonial narrative. This focus here on prose writing rules out discussion of the narrative poetry that abounded in Spanish America from the mids well into the nineteenth century. Since such an approach to selection could easily yield a highly canonical set of texts, it has been necessary to go beyond the most often-cited works. In particular, I have drawn attention to narratives composed by colonial subjects who introduction and background 3 are either Native American chroniclers or mestizo historians able to tell the story of the conquest and colonial rule from the perspective of the conquered peoples. While these latter texts are not yet as well known as those by historians representing the Spanish outlook, indigenous and mestizo accounts have in recent decades assumed a new importance and galvanized researchers eager to see events from an Amerindian standpoint. Coverage is limited to narrative texts from what are today the Spanish American countries. For reasons of space, and because it involves a different language, Brazilian literature is not within the scope of this survey. Of writing from the Caribbean, only Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Dominican literature comes in for consideration. In composing any scholarly work that examines the evolution of literature over time, the author must decide how inclusive a coverage he or she hopes to achieve. At one extreme is the attempt to cover, or at least to name, all literary works and writers that achieved any measure of renown. At the other is the selection of only a few works in order to analyze each in almost exhaustive detail. I have sought to discuss a large enough body of works to provide an illustrative sample of the currents, countercurrents, and tensions that came into play in the development of Spanish American narrative. This choice rules out such possibilities as devoting an entire chapter to the examination of a single work. On the other hand, I have included some relatively extensive discussion of certain works. To allow space for this commentary, it has been necessary to choose only a limited set of texts for closer examination. Selectivity was especially called for in the case of the latter decades of the nineteenth century, when an abundance of novels and short stories appeared in Spanish American countries. When making choices between comprehensive

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coverage and reserving space for analysis of particular texts, I have leaned more toward the latter option. It is inevitable that some readers will feel disappointment that their favorite novels or short stories were not the ones chosen for a closer look. Readers should keep in mind that, if there had been an attempt to mention every worthy narrative text produced in the second half of the nineteenth century, the latter portions of this overview could have consisted almost purely of names of authors and titles of works, with associated factual information. In selecting the limited number of texts that could receive closer examination, I made a particular effort to choose works that are currently attracting critical study, especially those that are undergoing reappraisal or rereading as critical perspectives shift. The current study follows this tendency, looking especially at aspects of narrative texts that give clues to contemporary social beliefs, whether the prevailing ones or those held by reform-minded progressives. As is often noted, literary histories have frequently included scant coverage of women writers. I have given greater space to the consideration of female authors than has traditionally been the case. Again I have discussed a limited number of outstanding examples and referred readers to works offering a more inclusive type of coverage. The early sections of this overview examine many different types of narrative, including the narrative elements found in letters and reports from the era of the Spanish conquest and campaign of colonization. After the wars of independence " , the majority of the works considered are novels and short stories. From the mid-nineteenth century onward, one genre, that of the novel, receives greatest attention. Short stories continued to be composed and published, but only a relatively few writers established their reputations primarily through their work in this genre. On the whole, this survey follows chronological order. Movements and currents come in for consideration in the order in which they developed in Spanish American writing. Individual texts, though, are not invariably discussed in strictly chronological order. The highest priority has been to comment on particular narrative texts within the discussion of the literary tendency that they best represent. Literary movements last for decades and overlap with one another to a considerable introduction and background extent. For example, a romantic novel can easily be a later work than a predominantly realistic one, even though romanticism appeared in Spanish American writing earlier than realism. In this case, the lateappearing romantic novel would be characterized together with other works composed in the romantic manner rather than with works of the same date. A special chronological problem is that of novels and short stories that appeared in print long after they were composed, without undergoing any revisions that would bring them up to date. The general rule here has been to discuss these works together with other similar texts composed during roughly the same period. Again the rationale has been to group together texts that illustrate the progression of a particular literary current. The criterion used in determining whether to include a given writer was whether that individual made his or her greatest impact before or after In characterizing naturalism and modernismo, I stress to readers that these movements were by no means exhausted by the end of the nineteenth century and that their features appear in many twentieth-century works. Obviously, the cutoff date of is an arbitrary one, as indeed is any chronological demarcation. This survey seeks to show the processes that led to twentieth-century Spanish American narrative. The category narrative needs to be delimited for the present study. At the risk of stating the obvious, narrative refers to texts that have a plot, that is, that relate a sequence of events. Here, only narrative texts composed in prose will come in for consideration. Narrative poetry abounded during the colonial period and continued to be published throughout the nineteenth century. The narratives examined here all contain at least some features that allow them to be analyzed as one would a literary work. Writing, however, does not need to be predominantly literary in nature to come in for discussion here. Especially in the section dealing with narrative accounts of the Spanish conquest of the Americas, many texts under discussion were not composed to be read as literature. Certain texts contain sections composed in narrative format and others that present arguments in a nonnarrative form. In these cases, the narrative portion will come in for examination. This much-noted document is a highly polished and rhetorically sophisticated open letter. One portion is an account of her life, and it is this autobiography within the letter that is of interest for this study. Because of the exceptional response to this letter, it comes in for extended discussion here. While any selection necessarily

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has an arbitrary element, I hope that my choice of works to discuss here will help show a chronological progression as Spanish American narrative develops and changes over time. All the creative works cited were originally published in Spanish, but the quoted passages appear in English. In those cases where a good English introduction and background 7 glish translation exists, I quote from it and credit it in the endnotes. The translations that are not attributed to any translator are my own. A number of indigenous-authored narratives date from after the Spanish conquest and represent the efforts of a culture to preserve its most important information. These narratives often record the history of a given people, for example, an account of the origins of an ethnic community and the succession of its rulers. As is characteristic of pre-modern thought generally, factual material is not kept separate from myth. The discussion of the narratives of native peoples leads to the topic of the writing and notational systems utilized by Amerindians, although narrative was often transmitted orally even in cultures that possessed writing. The most thoroughly researched is Maya hieroglyphic writing, which includes several hundred glyphs. Maya writing is a condensed form that, even when in widespread use, could be read only by highly trained individuals. It should be noted that the Mayas were not the only Mesoamerican people to use hieroglyphics. The Mayas used glyphs from the third century CE through the s, but not always for the same purposes. Today examples of these glyphs remain on free-standing slabs stelae , lintels, portals, roof combs, and other surfaces of monuments. The inscriptions often contain dates. These dates allowed researchers to begin cracking the code. By the end of the nineteenth century, scholars had reconstructed the precise Maya calendar. Some Maya scribes continued to use hieroglyphics for about two hundred years after the Spanish conquest, together with other systems. Lienhard cites cases in which Amerindians used their own writing systems to communicate information to the Spanish. This reason, more than the repression of pre-Hispanic cultures, accounts for the gradual extinction of these traditional practices. More researchers now study these other Amerindian graphic systems, although Maya glyphs still receive the greatest attention. One major change is in the type of knowledge that students of indigenous writing systems strive to acquire. To take the example of glyphic studies, it is no longer essentially code-cracking. Researchers also seek to visualize the culture. In earlier decades observers often thought that, of Amerindian systems, only Maya hieroglyphs, which by the s had been determined to utilize some phonetic representation, constituted true writing. This view disadvantaged Amerindian systems that combined pictographic writing, pictorial illustration, and other elements. Researchers were especially reluctant to count as writing systems that were not inscribed. Now many argue that certain nongraphic practices are writing. The best example is the Andean khipu, a device for recording information via knots in a set of cords. The khipu was important in the administration of the Incan empire. Though they are most clearly recognized as a device for recording quantitative information, khipus contained historical accounts such as the dynastic chronicle of the Incan ruling family. After the conquest, the Spanish learned to read khipus.

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### 5: Food and Globalization - [PDF Document]

[3] "Around , when the high influx of immigrants began, most of the population of the capital city and almost all of the countryside had become a mixed population of different types according to their region (coastal, northern and Andean), and depending on their indigenous background".

I have to regret that, notwithstanding its small depth, I could not determine the temperature of the water at thirty or forty fathoms. I was not provided with the thermometrical sounding apparatus which I had used in the Alpine lakes of Salzburg, and in the Caribbean Sea. The strata of cold water in Switzerland are of an enormous thickness. They have been found so near the surface in the lakes of Geneva and Bienne, that the decrement of heat in the water was one centesimal degree for ten or fifteen feet; that is to say, eight times more rapid than in the ocean, and forty-eight times more rapid than in the atmosphere. If water in cooling continued to condense uniformly to the freezing point, there would be found, in very deep lakes and basins having no communication with each other whatever the latitude of the place, a stratum of water, the temperature of which would be nearly equal to the maximum of refrigeration above the freezing point, which the lower regions of the ambient atmosphere annually attain. These questions are of the highest importance, both with regard to the economy of animals that live habitually at the bottom of fresh and salt waters, and to the theory of the distribution of heat in lands surrounded by vast and deep seas. The lake of Valencia is full of islands, which embellish the scenery by the picturesque form of their rocks, and the beauty of the vegetation with which they are covered: Burro, the largest of these islands, is two miles in length, and is inhabited by some families of mestizos, who rear goats. These simple people seldom visit the shore of Mocundo. To them the lake appears of immense extent; they have plantains, cassava, milk, and a little fish. A hut constructed of reeds; hammocks woven from the cotton which the neighbouring fields produce; a large stone on which the fire is made; the ligneous fruit of the tutuma the calabash in which they draw water, constitute their domestic establishment. We learned from our guide, that solitude had rendered him as mistrustful as he might perhaps have been made by the society of men. The day before our arrival, some hunters had visited the island. They were overtaken by the shades of night; and preferred sleeping in the open air to returning to Mocundo. This news spread alarm throughout the island. The father obliged the young girl to climb up a very lofty zamangoracacia, which grew in the plain at some distance from the hut, while he stretched himself at the foot of the tree, and did not permit his daughter to descend till the hunters had departed. The lake is in general well stocked with fish; though it furnishes only three kinds, the flesh of which is soft and insipid, the guavina, the vague, and the sardina. The two last descend into the lake with the streams that flow into it. The guavina, of which I made a drawing on the spot, is 20 inches long and 35 broad. It is perhaps a new species of the genus erythrina of Gronovius. It has large silvery scales edged with green. This fish is extremely voracious, and destroys other kinds. We never could succeed in procuring this reptile so as to examine it closely: The name of bava baveuse has misled M. Depons; he takes this reptile for a fish of our seas, the Blennius pholis. Voyage a la Terre Ferine. The Blennius pholis smooth blenny, is called by the French baveuse slaverer, in Spanish, baba. It is said to be very harmless; its habits however, as well as its form, much resemble those of the alligator Crocodilus acutus. It swims in such a manner as to show only the point of its snout, and the extremity of its tail; and places itself at mid-day on the bare beach. It is certainly neither a monitor the real monitors living only in the old continent, nor the sauvegarde of Seba Lacerta teguixin, which dives and does not swim. It is somewhat remarkable that the lake of Valencia, and the whole system of small rivers flowing into it, have no large alligators, though this dangerous animal abounds a few leagues off in the streams that flow either into the Apure or the Orinoco, or immediately into the Caribbean Sea between Puerto Cabello and La Guayra. In the islands that rise like bastions in the midst of the waters, and wherever the rocky bottom of the lake is visible, I recognised a uniform direction in the strata of gneiss. This direction is nearly that of the chains of

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mountains on the north and south of the lake. In the hills of Cabo Blanco there are found among the gneiss, angular masses of opaque quartz, slightly translucent on the edges, and varying from grey to deep black. This quartz passes sometimes into hornstein, and sometimes into kieselschiefer schistose jasper. I do not think it constitutes a vein. I have found parts of it porous, almost cellular, and split in the form of cauliflowers, fixed on gneiss perfectly compact. The island of Chamberg is remarkable for its height. It is a rock of gneiss, with two summits in the form of a saddle, and raised two hundred feet above the surface of the water. It may be drunk without being filtered. On evaporation it leaves a very small residuum of carbonate of lime, and perhaps a little nitrate of potash. It is surprising that an inland lake should not be richer in alkaline and earthy salts, acquired from the neighbouring soils. But the view of the lake and of the richly cultivated neighbouring valleys is beautiful, and their aspect is wonderful after sunset, when thousands of aquatic birds, herons, flamingoes, and wild ducks cross the lake to roost in the islands, and the broad zone of mountains which surrounds the horizon is covered with fire. The inhabitants, as we have already mentioned, burn the meadows in order to produce fresher and finer grass. Gramineous plants abound, especially at the summit of the chain; and those vast conflagrations extend sometimes the length of a thousand toises, and appear like streams of lava overflowing the ridge of the mountains. When reposing on the banks of the lake to enjoy the soft freshness of the air in one of those beautiful evenings peculiar to the tropics, it is delightful to contemplate in the waves as they beat the shore, the reflection of the red fires that illumine the horizon. Among the plants which grow on the rocky islands of the lake of Valencia, many have been believed to be peculiar to those spots, because till now they have not been discovered elsewhere. The latter differs from our *Solanum lycopersium*; the fruit is round and small, but has a fine flavour; it is now cultivated at La Victoria, at Nueva Valencia, and everywhere in the valleys of Aragua. The papaw-tree of the lake papaya de la laguna abounds also in the island of Cura and at Cabo Blanco; its trunk shoots higher than that of the common papaw *Carica papaya*, but its fruit is only half as large, perfectly spherical, without projecting ribs, and four or five inches in diameter. When cut open it is found quite filled with seeds, and without those hollow places which occur constantly in the common papaw. The taste of this fruit, of which I have often eaten, is extremely sweet. How many plants of the Straits of Magellan, of Chile, and the Cordilleras of Quito have formerly been confounded with the productions of the northern temperate zone, owing to their analogy in form and appearance. The inhabitants of the valleys of Aragua often inquire why the southern shore of the lake, particularly the southwest part towards los Aguacotis, is generally more shaded, and exhibits fresher verdure than the northern side. We saw, in the month of February, many trees stripped of their foliage, near the Hacienda de Cura, at Mocunodo, and at Guacara; while to the south-east of Valencia everything presaged the approach of the rains. I believe that in the early part of the year, when the sun has southern declination, the hills around Valencia, Guacara, and Cura are scorched by the heat of the solar rays, while the southern shore receives, along with the breeze when it enters the valley by the Abrede Porto Cabello, an atmosphere which has crossed the lake, and is loaded with aqueous vapour. On this southern shore, near Guaruto, are situated the finest plantations of tobacco in the whole province. Among the rivers flowing into the lake of Valencia some owe their origin to thermal springs, and deserve particular attention. These springs gush out at three points of the granitic Cordillera of the coast; near Onto, between Turmero and Maracay; near Mariara, north-east of the Hacienda de Cura; and near Las Trincheras, on the road from Nueva Valencia to Porto Cabello. I could examine with care only the physical and geological relations of the thermal waters of Mariara and Las Trincheras. Cura towards its source, the mountains of Mariara are seen advancing into the plain in the form of a vast amphitheatre, composed of perpendicular rocks, crowned by peaks with rugged summits. The range stretching to the east is called El Chaparro; that to the west, Las Viruelas. These ruin-like rocks command the plain; they are composed of a coarse-grained granite, nearly porphyritic, the yellowish white felspar crystals of which are more than an inch and a half long. mica is rare in them, and is of a fine silvery lustre. Nothing can be more picturesque and solemn than the aspect of this group of mountains, half covered with vegetation. In it the

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granite is separated by perpendicular fissures into prismatic masses. It would seem as if the primitive rock were crowned with columns of basalt. In the rainy season, a considerable sheet of water rushes down like a cascade from these cliffs. The mountains connected on the east with the Rincon del Diablo, are much less lofty, and contain, like the promontory of La Cabrera, and the little detached hills in the plain, gneiss and mica-slate, including garnets. In these lower mountains, two or three miles north-east of Mariara, we find the ravine of hot waters called Quebrada de Aguas Calientes. This ravine, running N. Of these the two uppermost, which have no communication with each other, are only eight inches in diameter; the three lower, from two to three feet. Their depth varies from three to fifteen inches. In seasons of great drought, the time at which we visited the ravine, the whole body of the thermal waters forms a section of only twenty-six square inches. All these springs are slightly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The fetid smell, peculiar to this gas, can be perceived only by approaching very near the springs. I observed that these bubbles constantly rose from the same points, which are four in number; and that it was not possible to change the places from which the gas is emitted, by stirring the bottom of the basin with a stick. These places correspond no doubt to holes or fissures on the gneiss; and indeed when the bubbles rise from one of the apertures, the emission of gas follows instantly from the other three. I could not succeed in inflaming the small quantities of gas that rise above the thermal waters, or those I collected in a glass phial held over the springs, an operation that excited in me a nausea, caused less by the smell of the gas, than by the excessive heat prevailing in this ravine. Is this sulphuretted hydrogen mixed with a great proportion of carbonic acid or atmospheric air? The small basins are covered with a light film of sulphur, deposited by the sulphuretted hydrogen in its slow combustion in contact with the atmospheric oxygen. A few plants near the springs were incrustated with sulphur. This deposit is scarcely visible when the water of Mariara is suffered to cool in an open vessel; no doubt because the quantity of disengaged gas is very small, and is not renewed. The water, when cold, gives no precipitate with a solution of nitrate of copper; it is destitute of flavour, and very drinkable. If it contain any saline substances, for example, the sulphates of soda or magnesia, their quantities must be very insignificant. I evaporated some of the water of Mariara, and it yielded only a very small residuum, which, digested with nitric acid, appeared to contain only a little silica and extractive vegetable matter. Fourcroy and Vauquelin, by the way of Porto Cabello and the Havannah. This purity in hot waters issuing immediately from granite mountains is in Europe, as well as in the New Continent, a most curious phenomenon. It cannot proceed from the decomposition of sulphurets of iron, or pyritic strata. Is it owing to sulphurets of calcium, of magnesium, or other earthy metalloids, contained in the interior of our planet, under its rocky and oxidated crust? The first much resembles the *Ulva labyrinthiformis* of Vandelli, which the thermal waters of Europe furnish. At the island of Amsterdam, tufts of lycopodium and marchantia have been seen in places where the heat of the soil was far greater: The waters of Mariara contain no aquatic insects. Frogs are found in them, which, being probably chased by serpents, have leaped into the funnels, and there perished. South of the ravine, in the plain extending towards the shore of the lake, another sulphureous spring gushes out, less hot and less impregnated with gas. The crevice whence this water issues is six toises higher than the funnel just described. The water is collected in a basin surrounded by large trees; it is nearly circular, from fifteen to eighteen feet diameter, and three feet deep. The slaves throw themselves into this bath at the end of the day, when covered with dust, after having worked in the neighbouring fields of indigo and sugar-cane. Are these pure, waters produced by condensed vapours? We ourselves experienced the salutary effects of the bath.

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*Even though these travel representations may not be congruent with the travelers' actual experiences, they nevertheless give rise to a definition of the place as an entity with an identity, spirit, and personality internal to itself.*

This picture of fragmentation is also typical of the Caribbean in a different way; all are islands, but some are low-lying coral islands, Introduction: Setting and Issues 3 Box 1. Mexico Mexico has a population of 98 million and is growing rapidly, having a major impact demographically on the United States given the continuous flow of migrants across its borders. Like Brazil it has a substantial industrial sector that accounts for 26 per cent of GDP. This does not mean that Mexico has become an advanced industrial society nor that it has entered a period of sustained and sustainable economic development. Social contradictions and political instability are still major issues, perhaps only postponed by a close relationship with the USA. Mexico City was already an important centre during the colonial period, but it grew dramatically with the industrialization that characterized the twentieth century. Migrants poured into the city and its environs from the poorer rural areas in search of work, but much of this was precarious and since the s industry has largely moved to the Mexico-US border. Mexico City is known most notoriously for its transport gridlock and legendary levels of air pollution. In the s concerted efforts were made to deal with air pollution based on higher taxes, even at the cost of job losses. Environmental reconstruction, to call it that, has had a measure of success, although it is still estimated that 2 million people suffer from illnesses directly linked to air pollution. As with other capital cities in Latin America, Mexico City displays a huge dynamism mixed with massive social as well as environmental problems. Making our way down to South America we find the Andes mountain range dominating the whole of the north-west and west coasts of the continent. From Venezuela and Colombia in the north down through Ecuador and Peru there is a common general pattern. There are coastal regions, then the Andean range, and then the interior lowlands. Chile is different in so far as the coastal regions predominate in this narrow country with the Andes representing its backbone and its border with 4 Contemporary Latin America Argentina. In Southern Peru and Bolivia the branches of the Andes diverge to create a huge plateau known as the Altiplano. Here the climate and the vegetation show considerable variation in accordance with altitude and temperature changes. The contrasting ecologies of the Andes have dictated where human settlements occurred and these, in turn, have created productive basins with high rural densities. Pressure of population has led to an increasing level of agricultural colonization in the more sparsely populated lowlands of the interior, a region rich in mineral deposits. From the frozen, underpopulated Patagonia we move north to the lush pampas and the River Plate basin. The temperate climate in these natural grasslands and its fertile soil makes it a rich agricultural zone. The rest of the interior lowlands are sparsely populated. The Guiana Highlands are not very populated in contrast to the narrow coastlands. The southern section in the Parana plateau is humid and subtropical, providing fertile ground for coffee cultivation. The northeast region suffers periodic droughts which lead to periodic waves of out-migration. The interior plateau is fairly underpopulated but is now undergoing rapid development and growth. The physical environment provides the vital backdrop against which people build their lives, or try to, and natural resources and climate are key factors in determining the prospects for social and economic development. Setting and Issues 5 Box 1. Argentina Argentina at the last turn of the century was amongst the five richest countries in the world, but is today facing economic meltdown. Argentina was an earlier industrializer and until recently 28 per cent of GDP was accounted for by industry. The country imports machinery, vehicles and chemicals. Interestingly, only 10 per cent of trade is with the USA, with Brazil accounting for 25 per cent and the EU some 20 per cent of the total trade volume. Argentina has left behind its days in the non-aligned movement to become a firm supporter of free-trade economics. It also strongly supports non-proliferation efforts worldwide and is a strong advocate of regional stability in Latin America. While Argentina may have declined economically in recent decades, the capital city Buenos Aires with 13 million inhabitants is still a significant global city. The city began to flourish

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on the basis of overseas migration, and in the postwar period it industrialized rapidly as it became a pole of attraction for urban migrants. At its height Buenos Aires was the epitome of the modern city with fine boulevards, the biggest opera house in the world and a city life to rival any in the world. Today the urban middle classes have moved out to the suburbs and once fashionable areas are becoming slums. Motorways remain half-finished and the housing stock is crumbling. Buenos Aires, once the shiny future for the rest of Latin America, is today a sign of the crises to come. The presence of vast tropical areas, the problems with transportation over vast inhospitable areas and the distance from the centres of world trade all go into this geographic factoring. Although these calculations are to some extent subjective and even arbitrary, it is important to note that the physical 6 Contemporary Latin America environment matters in terms of the development prospects of Latin America. There is a general consensus that Latin America has suffered an unusually high proportion of natural disasters in recent years. According to the IDB Hurricanes and earthquakes, floods and landslides happen with monotonous regularity. Clearly it is not only geographical causes which place a region at risk from natural disasters, it is also the structural socio-economic factors which place populations at greater or lesser risk. Certainly earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have as their main causes the four active tectonic plates the continent sits atop. But it is the pattern of human settlements, the adequacy of dwellings and the presence or absence of risk-mitigation strategies that determine the level of human casualties when natural disasters occur. Basically every two to seven years a vast tract of the Pacific Ocean warms up by a few degrees and this sets off a chain reaction with the trade winds leading to great storms and frontal systems springing up haphazardly and changing temperatures across the globe. What it means, immediately off the coasts of Peru and Ecuador, is a disappearance of the vast catching shoals the fishing industry depends on as the fish flee the warmer waters. In addition, the volatility of the climate causes severe droughts, prolonged flooding and storm-strength winds across Latin America, and the trail of death and destruction makes it extremely difficult to achieve sustainable growth in the region. Finally, it must be noted that Latin America is at the epicentre of international concerns over the degradation of the environment. There was widespread concern over the commercial development of the region through cattle ranching, large agricultural projects and, above all, deforestation projects. The Transamazonian Highway and a massive hydroelectric project were a particular focus of these campaigns. Now, while Latin America is far from being the worst region in the world in terms of environmental Introduction: Setting and Issues 7 degradation, there are serious grounds for concern. Deforestation in the Amazon in particular could have incalculable effects in terms of species diversity due to removal of vegetation and in terms of its impact on atmospheric chemistry. The use of burning to clear the forest releases huge amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and has created climate change of such magnitude that regeneration of the Amazon forest may no longer be possible. While Brazil Box 1. The other type of area very susceptible to environmental degradation is that characterized by steeply sloping lands, as for example in most of Box 1. Brazil Brazil is almost a continent in its own right with a population of million and the tenth largest economy in the world. A substantial industrial sector which includes steel, petrochemicals, machinery and vehicles accounts for 34 per cent of GDP. The country has vast mineral and agricultural resources in reserve, not least in the Amazon Basin which is the largest rainforest in the world. What happens in Brazil from now on will have a major impact on the rest of Latin America and the world as a whole. It is part of an industrial triangle with Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte which constitutes the industrial powerhouse of Brazil and, indeed, the whole of Latin America. Industrial concentration drives urbanization and the creation of a sizeable industrial working class. It can be said to show the full complexity and contradictions of urban development in Latin America. Venezuela Venezuela, with a population of 24 million, is best-known, of course, for its petroleum industry that has dominated postwar economic development. Other exports include aluminium, steel and chemical products. Venezuela imports machinery, manufactured goods and construction materials, and its main task has been to construct an industrial base for when oil reserves run out. Manufacturing at 20 per cent of GDP may fulfil that role, but the overall economic future must be in doubt. Until recent years the Venezuelan political system was characterized by a legendary

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stability which was even able to defuse an incipient guerrilla movement in the s. That has all changed now with instability the only certain factor. Although maintaining a higher standard of living than the other Andean countries, Venezuela has growing levels of social inequality and absolute poverty. The ecologically sound terraces and irrigation systems of pre-Columbian times have long since fallen into disrepair, leaving these lands extremely susceptible to rapid loss of soil. Traditional systems of land use are making a gradual comeback, particularly in the Andean countries, but the imperatives of market production conspire against conservation measures. There are also other problem areas such as the coastal pollution caused by petroleum drilling, for example in Venezuela Box 1. America was first settled by people crossing from Asia some 30 years ago. The Andean region and what is now Mexico were the first regions to be settled in Middle and South America, which led to two major ethnic and political entities namely the Aztec Introduction: Setting and Issues 9 Confederacy and the Inca Empire, although there were many lessorganized tribes and bands settled across the rest of the continent. The Amerindian peoples possessed vast armies, they built sophisticated road systems, and practiced astronomy, mathematics and, of course, sports. The impact of the Iberian conquest was to be devastating on these cultures, the impact of which is still felt today. There is very little agreement even on the numbers of indigenous people inhabiting what is today Latin America at the time of the Iberian conquest. Estimates vary from eight to 80 million people, although we can safely estimate some 25 million people for the Mexican region and maybe six million for the Andean region. Population decline consequent on the Spanish invasions is also contested, ranging from a 50 per cent to a 95 per cent decline between around and Newson, What is quite clear is that the indigenous peoples were systematically subjected to mass killings, deadly disease, overwork and a total move to destroy their cultures. While some countries like Argentina pursued the North American model of simple extermination of the indigenous peoples, elsewhere the native American influence remains strong to this day, and is indeed strengthening. Everywhere, the Spanish and Portuguese invaders sought to subjugate the native population and force them into various forms of bonded labour to work the land and the mines. However, this labour force was sometimes recalcitrant and sometimes became integrated through the mestizo indigenous-Hispanic intermarriage route. Thus, in part due to labour shortages, African slaves were sought out and between the mid-fifteenth century and the mid-nineteenth century some 10 million people from Africa were forcibly brought to America. The slave trade in the Atlantic was developed in the first instance by Portuguese traders, with around a third of all slaves crossing the Atlantic being destined for Brazil. Over half of all slaves brought to America ended up in the Caribbean with only a small proportion going to North America. Throughout the rest of Latin America there were a sprinkling of African slaves working in various trades during the colonial period. Apart from Brazil, Colombia see Box 1. Colombia Colombia is the third-largest country in Latin America in terms of population, which was 42 million in Manufacturing accounts for 14 per cent of GDP and includes textiles, chemicals, metal products and cements. Colombia exports mainly petroleum and coffee with some textiles and garments along with other light manufacturing products. The country predictably imports machinery and equipment, transportation equipment and consumer products.

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7: Roberto González Echeverría - Myth and Archive - [PDF Document]

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Terrible storms would play with his ships as if they were nutshells and hurl them into the jaws of monsters; the sea serpent, hungry for human flesh, would be lying in wait in the murky depths. According to fifteenth-century man, only 1, years remained before the purifying flames of the Last Judgment would destroy the world, and the world was then the Mediterranean Sea with its uncertain horizons: Portuguese navigators spoke of strange corpses and curiously carved pieces of wood that floated in on the west wind, but no one suspected that the world was about to be startlingly extended by a great new land. America not only lacked a name. The Norwegians did not know they had discovered it long ago, and Columbus himself died convinced that he had reached Asia by the western route. In 1492, when Spanish boats first trod the beaches of the Bahamas, the Admiral thought these islands were an outpost of the fabulous isle of Zipango—Japan. In this island there are pearls also, in large quantities, of a red color, round in shape, and of great size, equal in value to, or even exceeding that of white pearls. Pepper, ginger, cloves, nutmeg, and cinnamon were as prized as salt in preserving meat against putrefaction and loss of flavor in winter. The desire for precious metals, the medium of payment in commercial dealings, also sparked the crossing of the sinister seas. All of Europe needed silver; the seams in Bohemia, Saxony, and the Tyrol were almost exhausted. For Spain it was an era of reconquest: It had taken nearly eight centuries to win back what was lost in seven years, and the war of reconquest had drained the royal treasury. But this was a holy war, a Christian war against Islam; and it was no accident that, in that same year of 1492, Jews were expelled from the country. Spain achieved unity and reality as a nation wielding swords with the Sign of the Cross on their hilts. Queen Isabella became the patroness of the Holy Inquisition. The feat of discovering America can only be understood in the context of the tradition of crusading wars that prevailed in medieval Castile; the Church needed no prompting to provide a halo for the conquest of unknown lands across the ocean. A handful of cavalry, foot soldiers, and a few specially trained dogs decimated the Indians. More than 10,000, shipped to Spain, were sold as slaves in Seville and died miserably. Some theologians protested and the enslavement of Indians was formally banned at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Actually it was not banned but blessed: Wherewith they were much delighted, and this made them so much our friends that it was a marvel to see. Seeing some of them with little bits of metal hanging at their noses, I gathered from them by signs, that by going southward or steering round the island in that direction, there would be found a king who possessed great cups full of gold, and in large quantities. This did not prevent him from reporting that an endless land which was earthly paradise extended from there. The forbidden fruit was the banana. In Columbus wrote to his monarchs from Jamaica: The epic of the Spaniards and Portuguese in America combined propagation of the Christian faith with usurpation and plunder of native wealth. European power stretched out to embrace the world. The virgin lands, bristling with jungles and dangers, fanned the flames of avarice among the captains, the hidalgos on horseback, and the ragged soldiers who went out after the spectacular booty of war: There was indeed gold and silver in large quantities, accumulated in the Mexican plateau and the Andean altiplano. The Caribbean island populations finally stopped paying tribute because they had disappeared: Many natives of Haiti anticipated the fate imposed by their white oppressors: Their genes subsist in Cuban chromosomes. They felt such an aversion for the tension which continuous work demands that some killed themselves rather than accept forced labor.. It seemed an omen of all that would come later in the immense new lands which, surprisingly, stood athwart the western route to Asia. America was there—at first the subject of conjecture from its endless coasts, then conquered in successive waves like a furious tide beating in. The coveted patronage of the New World Church included a royal prerogative over all ecclesiastical benefices. There was something of everything among the natives of Latin America: The emperor Montezuma received the first news in his palace: And when it went off, a sort of stone hail came from its entrails and it rained fire. They are white, as if made of lime. They have yellow hair,

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although some have black. Long are their beards. Hunters had brought him a bird with a round mirror-like crest on its head in which the sunset was reflected; in this mirror Montezuma saw squadrons of warriors marching on Mexico, Quetzalcoatl had come from the east and gone to the east: Also white and bearded was Viracocha, the bisexual god of the Incas. These remarkable coincidences have given rise to the hypothesis that the gods of the native religions were really Europeans our shores long before Columbus. The conquistadors also practiced the arts of treachery and intrigue with refined expertise. They knew how to win accomplices for their crimes among the intermediate ruling classes, priests, officials, and defeated soldiers and high Indian chiefs. But they also used other weapons—or, if you prefer, other factors operated objectively for the victory of the invaders. Horses and bacteria, for example. Horses, like camels, had once been indigenous to Latin America but had become extinct. In Europe, where they were introduced by Arab horsemen, they had proved to be of enormous military and economic value. Atahualpa saw the first Spanish soldiers arriving on spirited steeds adorned with plumes and little bells, making thunder and clouds of dust with their swift hooves: The chief Tecum, leading the descendants of the Mayas, beheaded the horse of Pedro de Alvarado with his lance, convinced that it was part of the conquistador: Alvarado stood up and killed him. A few horses in medieval war trappings scattered the mass of Indians, sowing terror and death. Bacteria and viruses were the most effective allies, The Europeans brought with them, like biblical plagues, smallpox and tetanus, various lung, intestinal, and venereal diseases, trachoma, typhus, leprosy, yellow fever, and teeth-rotting caries. Smallpox was the first to appear. Must not this unknown and horrible epidemic, which produced burning fever and decomposed the flesh, be a chastisement from the gods? Those who survived were feeble and useless. The Brazilian anthropologist Darcy Ribeiro estimates that more than half the aboriginal population of America, Australia, and Oceania died from the contamination of first contact with white men. The conquered tell us what it was like. They brought gifts of golden collars and quetzal-bird feather banners. As if it were certainly something for which they yearn with a great thirst. Their bodies fatten on it and they hunger violently for it. They crave gold like hungry swine. As for the gold, the Spaniards reduced it and made bars. Devastated, burned, and littered with corpses, the city fell: Then they gave them to the Spaniards and the Spaniards kept them. His soldiers thought they were entering the city of the Caesars, so dazzling was the capital of the empire, but they proceeded without delay to sack the Temple of the Sun. The Splendors of Potosi They say that even the horses were shod with silver in the great days of the city of Potosi, The church altars and the wings of cherubim in processions for the Corpus Christi celebration in , were made of silver: In Potosi, silver built temples and palaces, monasteries and gambling dens; it prompted tragedies and fiestas, led to the spilling of blood and wine, fired avarice, and unleashed extravagance and adventure. The sword and the cross marched together in the conquest and plunder of Latin America, and captains and ascetics, knights and evangelists, soldiers and monks came together in Potosi to help themselves to its silver. Molded into cones and ingots, the viscera of the Cerro Rico—the rich hill—substantially fed the development of Europe. Only twenty-eight years had passed since the city sprouted out of the Andean wilderness and already, as if by magic, it had the same population as London and more than Seville, Madrid, Rome, or Paris. A new census in gave Potosi a population of , He was awestruck by its reddish hues, slender form, and giant size, as people have continued to be through ensuing centuries. But the Inca suspected that it must conceal precious stones and rich metals in its bowels, and he wanted to add new decorations to the Temple of the Sun in Cuzco. The gold and silver that the Incas took from the mines of Colque Porco and Andacaba did not leave the kingdom: Emerging as loud as thunder from the depths of the wilderness, the voice said in Quechua: In the Indian Huallpa, running in pursuit of an escaped llama, had to pass the night on the Cerro, It was intensely cold and he lit a fire. By its light he saw a white and shining vein—pure silver. The Spanish avalanche was unleashed. Wealth flowed like water. The Cerro was the most potent of magnets. Hard as life was at its base, at an altitude of nearly 14, feet the place was flooded with treasure hunters who took the bitter cold as if it were a tax on living there. By the beginning of the seventeenth century it had thirty-six magnificently decorated churches, thirty-six gambling houses, and fourteen dance academies. Salons, theaters, and fiesta stage-settings had the finest tapestries,

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curtains, heraldic emblazonry, and wrought gold and silver; multicolored damasks and cloths of gold and silver hung from the balconies of houses. Silks and fabrics came from Granada, Flanders, and Calabria; hats from Paris and London; diamonds from Ceylon; precious stones from India; pearls from Panama; stockings from Naples; crystal from Venice; carpets from Persia; perfumes from Arabia; porcelain from China. The ladies sparkled with diamonds, rubies, and pearls; the gentlemen sported the finest embroidered fabrics from Holland. Bullfights were followed by tilting contests, and love and pride inspired frequent medieval-style duels with emerald-studded, gaudily plumed helmets, gold filigree saddles and stirrups, Toledo swords, and richly caparisoned Chilean ponies. In the royal judge Matienzo complained: In Potosi celebrated the feast of the Holy Sacrament with six days of plays and six nights of masked balls, eight days of bullfights and three of fiestas, two of tournaments and other dissipations. Spain Owned the Cow, Others Drank the Milk Between and the prolific silver mines of Potosi, in what is now Bolivia, and of Zacatecas and Guanajuato in Mexico, were discovered, and the mercury amalgam process, which made possible the exploitation of the lowest-grade silver, began to be used. In the mid-seventeenth century silver constituted more than 99 percent of mineral exports from Spanish America. Latin America was a huge mine, with Potosi as its chief center. Some excessively enthusiastic Bolivian writers insist that in three centuries Spain got enough metal from Potosi to make a silver bridge from the tip of the Cerro to the door of the royal palace across the ocean. The large-scale clandestine export of Latin American silver as contraband to the Philippines, to China, and to Spain itself is not taken into account by Earl Hamilton, who nevertheless cites, in his well-known work on the subject, astounding figures based on data from the Casa de Contratacion in Seville. Not, however, to that of Spain, although Spain owned the sources of Latin American silver. The Crown was mortgaged.

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### 8: Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of America, during the years

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Text by Ludwig Rellstab Chorus Wilikommen! A blessing rules over this festival, ordained with the power to reach out to us. So, then let the thankful greeting ring out to the protector of all that is good and beautiful. And dreadful is the wild force of the fire as its destruction penetrates to the womb of the deep. Fire, air, and waves fought a raging battle. Was Gott erschuf in weiser Macht, Sinkt wieder in die alte Nacht! Denn mag der Trieb nach allen Seiten schwellen: Loud is the fury of the savage battle, discord causes destruction. Flames, storm, and flood are threatening grim devastation. What God created in the power of his wisdom, is sinking back into dark night! Storm and waves hold still; the sea of flames sinks down to peaceful embers. Then the wonderful clarity of light, full of blessings breaks through the ether dreams. And shining bright the truth is clear to all, the chorus of the elements is now reconciled. Now the related powers take effect and work to form and build the most marvelous world. The earth is resplendent, the fire gleams, and sweet breezes move the flood. The ether arches up high and twinkling stars gently draw golden circles in their shining path. And as the mighty building of the world is formed, so, too it is formed in the human breast! The savage power of the earth lives in the soul with a ruinous effect, unless a shining high goal overcomes the quarrel of our powers with unity. For although the shoots swell on all sides: Oh Lord, bless what we are doing, what the united power strives for, so that in the fleeting stream of time, the work may stand solid as a rock. And as it rises up and towers above in honour, power, and glory, so will it praise only you, for it is consecrated to your greatness. Drawing upon the Spanish experience, he also advocated the independence for the colonies. Las Casas raised a key point on the conquest and colonization process: On the one hand, he recognized indigenous peoples as vassals of the king, a condition established by baptism. Las Casas used three arguments to legitimize the colonization. One is the strong rhetorical denunciation of the cruelty of the conquerors. Las Casas built a theological and jurisdictional framework for a radical, democratic liberation of indigenous peoples. He reformulated conquest and colonization and transformed the conversion principle, previously associated with violence, into a new process: Las Casas called for punishment of the oppressors of the indigenous peoples. He argued that they should not be given to individual Spaniards in commission because they belonged to the Crown. Las Casas called on the king to establish laws to incorporate the indigenous peoples into the Kingdom as subjects and free vassals, to create inviolable constitutional impediments to their removal from the Kingdom. By doing so, Las Casas did not question the underlying principle, or the concept of discovery. However, such a peaceful conversion only changed the external aspect of the conquest; it did not touch its internal principle. Las Casas alerted the Crown to the avarice and greed of the Spaniards, who did not allow the priests to enter the towns of indigenous peoples who had been converted. He denounced the violence as he understood the strategic importance and use of the indigenous people. *La conquista del Nuevo Mundo y la conciencia moderna.* Anaya t Mario Muchnik, *Faith and the Conquest* 21 Emancipation in the Name of Reason Both Humboldt and Blanco raised new questions about the violence directed against indigenous peoples. They denounced the connection between the instrumental use of the indigenous people and religious conversion. Humboldt strongly criticized the Jesuits for their responsibility in the violent religious conversion of indigenous peoples. For him, the real interest of the Jesuits was not to protect them but to set the stage for the conquest of their souls. He described the despotism of Spanish soldiers who in their entradas destroyed all resistance, imprisoning indigenous peoples far from their hometowns; although this practice was forbidden, it was the best way to assure the expansion of the Jesuit Order. Although this violent means to conquer souls was prohibited by Spanish law, it was still accepted by the civil governments and considered necessary by religious authorities for the expansion of the Jesuit mission These principles that degrade humankind undoubtedly were not shared by the entire society that has made their steps to civilization, but society that in

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the New World remains exclusively in the hand of priests. But the entradas, the spiritual conquest with bayonets was an inherent vice of the regime that resulted the rapid expansion of their missions. In June of , Blanco published his most critical essay on the Spanish American colonies: He argued that slavery had no commercial nor historical justification. But the most important contribution of Humboldt was, according to Blanco, his view of the colonial social structures built on religious dogmatism and despotism. It goes beyond the miserable volumes of ecclesiastical history written by friars and other ignorant church scribes Blanco said that both religious dogmatism and despotism were the two supports of the social organization of the Spanish America colonies, along with the legal modalities on the protection of indigenous peoples. In the context of the revolution in Spain he argued that there could be nothing more barbarous than to oblige the studious youth of a nation to choose between immorality and ignorance. With such a statement, Blanco distinguished between a well-informed and enlightened people, and the veneration of religious principles. I must in truth confess to you that I should consider the fruits of the glorious Revolution of Spain as for the most part lost if, after liberating herself from the French, the Inquisition were again to be established, even on the same footing as it has stood in recent years. Spain does not know what a critical Enlightened epistemology means,<sup>2</sup> that is to say, Enlightenment as criticism and reflexive knowledge with an hermeneutical dimension and social content Subirats. In an article he wrote for the African Institute, Slave trade report: He rejected the assumed authority of Europeans to go hunting in Africa and thus went beyond the abolitionist essays. He carefully traced the reasons to challenge the paradigm of 2. Faith and the Conquest 23 civilization versus barbarism and more importantly questioned Las Casas and the principle that legitimized the conquest. This article is an invitation to reopen the debate on the European emancipation project or Enlightenment. In a synthesis of Western history, tracing the progress from early times barbarism to societies with organized civil structures, Africa was, for Blanco, an example of the internal limits of civilization. Africa had contact with the civilized world Europe , but this contact did not benefit for the continent itself; instead, it meant: To plunder and to suppress its knowledge, and if it can be said in one new word Although his arguments are constructed within the tradition of denunciation of violence against indigenous peoples Las Casas , Blanco recognized the deep contradictions of this tradition. For him, any sort of paternalism was questionable because it retarded the progress of peoples. Addressing the internal state of the Spanish American colonies, Blanco criticized the fragility of their organization and blamed Spain for this. Under the prolongation of exploitation of indigenous peoples lies the abuse of authority and injustice: He advocated the rights of the vassals in the name of a secular reason. His teleological-political argument for the progress of indigenous peoples was constructed in a fundamental constitutive principle of that reason, that is, civilization. Universidad de Sevilla, Secretariado de Publicaciones, Servicio de Publicaciones, Universidad de Huelva, Ellerton y Henderson, As It Actually Exists in the Present. Printed for Johnson and Co. Cristianismo y defensa del indio americano. Libros de la Catarata, Alemanes en las regiones equinocciales: El bosquejo del comercio de esclavos, I-II. Travel writing and transculturation. London and New York: Anaya y Mario Muchnik, Temas de Hoy, Humboldt determina las latitudes y las longitudes de cuanto sitio visita. Todos reconocen como autores a Humboldt y Bonpland. Confirma el dato al arribar al Ecuador. Cannon, Humboldt or Baconianism? Kunth a Jabbo Oltmanns. El impulso inicial por estas culturas amerindias lo dio Alejandro de Humboldt. Ver Charles Darwin, Carta a J. Hooker, del 10 de febrero de Humboldt compara la lengua y el calendario de los nahuas con las lenguas y los calendarios de los pueblos del Antiguo Continente. Los investigadores modernos asumen una idea cerrada: Se limitan a describir mitos mesoamericanos. En un sentido, tal vez por encima de otros: El concepto heleno de templo, que se apoya en el verbo temnw, nos explica bien el asunto. Temnw significa cortar, dividir. Para los nahuas, ese recinto, ese templo no era, como el templo griego o el cristiano, un lugar cerrado:

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*Early spanish american narrative THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK by Naomi Lindstrom Early spanish american narr.*

Guayaquil, Ecuador; May 24, Died: Mexico City, Mexico; December 29, long fiction: Don Goyo, English translation, , ; C. A Play in One Act, ; Honorarios, pb. Pieza en dos actos, pb. Primavera interior, ; El libro de los mangleros, Notas y comentarios de un periodista ecuatoriano, ; Guayaquil Born in Guayaquil, he studied law at Guayaquil University for two years. He then lived for five years among peoples of indigenous and African descent on the island San Ignacio, one of many islands off the coast of Ecu- 2 Demetrio Aguilera Malta The magnetâ€”freedomâ€”attracted other men of various colors. Other men already mixture of bearded white men and bronze aborigines. The former slaves scattered. They lost the fear of finding themselves castrated. Of wearing the heavy iron rings as neckties. Of the red tattooed bars that the lash leaves on the body and soul. Of slave ambition and cruelty of the slaver. Though he began his career as a poet and journalist, and he wrote screenplays, essays, and nearly a dozen plays, his early experiences on San Ignacio inform the novels for which he is best known. In that same year he founded Ideal, the first of the literary journals he was to establish. In he received a scholarship to study in Salamanca, Spain, but the Spanish Civil War broke out before he could undertake his studies. He allied himself with the Republican cause against dictator Francisco Franco, serving as a reporter of the conflict. In Aguilera Malta contributed eight short stories to a volume titled Los que se van: Cuentos del cholo i del montuvio those who go away: The action revolves around the characters Don Goyo and Cusumbo. Misfortunes come to the region when, after a vision in which a mangrove tree tells him that the white man will ultimately ruin and own the land, Don Goyo orders the mangrove cutters to turn their livelihood to fishing. When they disobey and go back to cutting, the largest and oldest mangrove tree falls to the ground, and Don Goyo is found tangled among its branches. Rehabilitated by his wife, he had gone back to work, only to realize that he would never pay his debt in full; the white bosses cheat the workers, taking advantage of their illiteracy. When he found his wife in bed with a white man, he killed them both, fled to the islands, and became a fisherman. Clark 4 Demetrio Aguilera Malta translated, the collection launched his career. Aguilera Malta and four others became known as the Guayaquil Group, said to have inaugurated realist narrative in Ecuador. In Aguilera Malta published Don Goyo, the first of thirteen novels. Don Goyo depicts the conflict between the traditional indigenous life of the island people and the changes wrought by white capitalism, exemplified by Don Carlos, who first helps, then cheats his island workers. Canal Zone examines the U. He completed only three: The most famous of these is Seven Serpents and Seven Moons, the setting of which recalls the earlier island novels but the techniques of which include flashbacks, fragmentation, simultaneity of action, and use of indigenous myth. Aguilera Malta, a longtime diabetic, died in after a fall that left him comatose. His last novel was published posthumously. His earlier work is credited with contributing to the Magical Realism that has come to distinguish modern Latin American narrative fiction; his later work seems to emulate the tradition he helped to originate. Demetrio Aguilera-Malta and Social Justice: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, Places Aguilera Malta within the epic tradition, examining the role of such natural elements as topography, vegetation, and animal life in his fiction. University Presses of Florida, Santiago, Chile; March 22, drama: Pacto de medianoche, pr. Ocho cuentos, ; Waikii, As a result, she had a profound influence on the public that few playwrights can match. Gifted with a lively spirit and an abundance of energy, Aguirre has succeeded over the years in combining her work as a playwright with a number of activities related to the theater. During this period, she also developed theatrical workshops on contemporary playwriting techniques, dramatic improvisation, and popular and didactic theater in Santiago and other cities. In , she left her university position to pursue other activities related to the theater. She participated as a representative of Chile in international theater encounters in Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia, where she also taught courses in playwriting. But what would you know of that? Have you ever purchased land on

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installments, fought to get loans, and all the other intricacies, and then finally built a house with all your worldly resources? If you understood, you would say to me: Seeking new forms of aesthetic expression, these dramatists came in contact with the latest theatrical innovations in Europe, which were quickly assimilated into their plays. In thematic, formal, and technical aspects, as well as in her inclination toward realism and expressionism, Aguirre reveals a close link to the theater of Bertolt Brecht. She has also gained critical acclaim and won various national awards. Needing to remodel this important thoroughfare, the City of Santiago issued a decree for the transfer of the flower market to another neighborhood in the city. Because the market was popular, however, the decision to move it was controversial, delaying the move for more than twenty years. It is brimming with scintillating and ingenious dialogue, which captures the language and expressions of the upper class and the spirit of popular humor with all its colorful figures of speech. During a decade of rapid social change, this playwright took a stand sympathetic to the oppressed classes and in opposition to the status quo. This political position is demonstrated in her selection of characters who represent the struggle of common people demanding a just place in society. Implicitly or explicitly, these plays decry poverty and denounce institutionalized violence in state organizations, misuse of power, and other forms of social injustice. As a playwright, Aguirre studies in depth the conflicts that animate her plays. It is Brecht, however, whom she names as her mentor because of his assertion that ideology enhances the theater. Anthology dedicated to the works and life of Aguirre and six other women playwrights. Teatro y dictadura en Chile. Critical anthology that includes essays about representative authors, including Aguirre, and their plays that were written under the dictatorship of Chilean general Augusto Pinochet. It also includes the testimonies of the playwrights about the history of the Chilean theater during that controversial historical period. The book offers a critical analysis of the theater created in Chile between and It focuses on plays and authors, including Aguirre, who depict in their works the social problems of the decade and suggest political solutions. Salas, Teresa Cajiao, et al. Aguirre and five other Hispanic women playwrights discuss their work. Salas, Teresa Cajiao, and Margarita Vargas, eds. State University of New York Press, The first anthology in English dedicated exclusively to Spanish American women playwrights, including Aguirre. Includes eight plays by award-winning authors who have received national and international acclaim. Indiana University Press, Wilkerson, Margaret, et al. Aguirre and seven other playwrights discuss the political context of their work. Near Sartimbamba, Peru; November 4, Died: Chacabuco, Peru; February 17, long fiction: Penitenciaría de Lima, Un testimonio personal, ; Mucha suerte con harto palo: He said later that this year-long adventure of living and laboring with Indian and mestizo workers was crucial to his later identification with the country dwellers of Peru and with the plants and animals central to their lives. The truth is that he went because he also liked to test the strength of his muscles against the steep slopes, and then, once he had mastered them, to fill his eyes with horizons. He loved the broad spaces and the magnificent grandeur of the Andes. Rural rhythms of life and death are described lyrically, and men are seen as heroic in their struggle for existence. The novel openly attacks the human rights violations of the indigenous Peruvian population by national corporations and governmental institutions. His second novel, *Los perros hambrientos* (starving dogs), was published in It describes the life of Indian and mestizo inhabitants of the northern Andean area, recounted by an omniscient narrator who is a foreigner to the life he describes and thus explains it as he tells of the ravages of a terrible drought. As in *The Golden Serpent*, the world described is one in which humans live in very close relationship with an often-hostile natural world. They suffer from the harsh physical environment and from social injustices: The farmers do not own their land, and they are exploited by landlords and by the state. Considered the intellectual leader of his village, he leads a protest against the local landowner, who has decided to sell to foreign investors the land that is worked by the villagers. The confrontation lands Maqui in jail, where he dies. Such unity among destitute and marginal social classes, he reasoned, was not possible without a historical analysis of the reasons for their differences. As a novel of thesis, *Broad and Alien* is the World attempts to provide that analysis by presenting multiple characters who are representative of the Peruvian social structure. Despite the horrors of drought and the suffering it brings, traditional rural ways of life are celebrated. He held

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many jobs: His interest in political reform and human rights was sustained, and he published many articles on these subjects, although he resigned from the APRA party in 1954. He worked on several novels, and in 1955 he began to teach classes at the University of Puerto Rico.

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