Hispanic American Contributions to the World of Agriculture: Paving the Way for Future Generations
Selected References Prepared for the USDA Hispanic Heritage Month Celebration, September 15 -October 15, 2002
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Introduction
In 1984, the National Agricultural Library published a bibliography in observance of Hispanic Heritage Week. This bibliography expands on that publication. The theme of the 2001 observance of Hispanic Heritage Month was "Paving the Way for Future Generations". In this bibliography, the focus of attention is on the contributions of the Hispanic people to American Agriculture, their influence on American life such as our tastes in food, and the innovations that they contributed. Hispanic people have also passed on many horse, sheep, and cattle ranching practices to areas of the Southwestern United States. These contributions are just a few of the ways that Hispanic Americans have truly paved the way for future generations.

A number of databases, including the National Agricultural Library's AGRICOLA database, were searched in order to produce this product. The National Agricultural Library is one of four national libraries and the principal source in the United States for information about food, agriculture, and natural resources. The library is part of the Agricultural Research Service, the U. S. Department of Agriculture’s chief scientific research agency.

This bibliography makes no claim to comprehensiveness and is intended only as food for thought. Those articles and other materials that have an NAL Call Number are available at the National Agricultural Library. Others may be obtained through most public or academic libraries or through Interlibrary Loans. Citations are arranged alphabetically by title.


The Santa Fe trail served as a meeting place of Anglo, Native American, and Hispanic culture. The trail harbors bittersweet memories of encounters among the people that shaped the American West.


Stirring photographs and rich bilingual text depict the faces of Latino life in America. Some images are familiar from the entertainment world and others are the faces we see every day, down the street, down the hall, or sitting right next to us.


Covers North, South and Central America. The atlas provides a comprehensive reference of the history of Hispanic America.
Several Mexican foods are undiscovered by Americans. Describes ethnic foods such as marinated fish, pipain (a stew made with poultry, meat or fish), chicken with cinnamon, pork cooked in orange juice, and bread pudding.


Recounts the author's childhood memories and growing up in south Texas. She spent her childhood moving back and forth between her home in Texas and migrant camps in Minnesota and Wisconsin. It is also the story of how she overcame the disadvantages of her background, discovered her true talents, and in the process found out who she was.

Autobiography of Ernesto Galarza who was a major force in improving conditions for the western farm worker.

The author explores the impact of urban renewal on California's Chicano population. The barrios are considered prime land for redevelopment. He presents their expressive culture to defend a sense of their place identity.

Tells the story of the Basque sheep ranchers of the Western United States.


Profiles over 100 Hispanic Americans who have made major contributions to American culture.

Tells the story of Blas Maris de la Garza Falcon who was a leading settler in the Rio Grande area of south Texas.

An amazing journey through the lives, homes, families, and kitchens of Hispanics. The recipes are chosen from those that bring families together and the cooks share their family histories with the reader.


History of the Mexican experience in Santa Barbara and other southern California places.


Poems about the Basque country and family members.

A family's history, traditions, memories, and recipes spanning several generations. The author shares her memories of life on a Basque ranch in Nevada.


An award-winning journalist follows a family as they attempt to cross the United States - Mexico border to find work.

The Decline of the Californios tells of the early Spanish-speaking settlers of California, including its ranchers.

Traces the family from the founding of Rancho San Francisco in 1839 to the death of Reginaldo del Valle in 1938.


The letters and journal of Francisco de Paula Marin, known for introducing the pineapple, mango, and guava in Hawaii.

Experiments With Rubber in Mexico, 1785-1798. Silvestre Diaz de la Vega and others. New Orleans, LA: Published by Middle American Research Institute, the Tulane University of Louisiana with the cooperation of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, [Philological and Documentary Studies, Vol. 1(3)], 1944. 113 p.

A manuscript report of early rubber experiments conducted under the supervision of Silvestre Diaz de la Vega who invented a process for rubberizing cloth.


Tells of one Texas migrant family. The author followed the family for a year experiencing their life of working in Washington and Oregon and wintering in South Texas.


A photo-filled biography of Cesar Chavez, founder of the United Farm Workers Union. Companion volume to the PBS documentary.


A cultural study disguised as a cookbook. Chefs new to Mexican cuisine will find the glossary of ingredients very helpful.


Accounting of Hispanic immigration history from the Spanish and English conquests to present day. Provides a broad canvas to connect the past to the present, and to glimpse into the future of Hispanics in America.


   Includes artists, writers, athletes, business leaders, civic and cultural leaders, entertainers, and military heroes.

   Biographical information about Luis Alvarez, David Cardus, Manuel Cardona, Pedro Sanchez, Mario Molina, Henry Diaz, Francisco Dallmeier, Adriana Ocampo, Margarita Colmenares, and Ellen Ochoa.


   The author offers a rare glimpse into 1500 significant achievements of Latinos.


   Biographical and historical information about Jose Maria Redondo, 1830-1878.

   Chronicles the history and struggle for civil rights in Texas in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.
A collection of essays by a cross-section of Colorado scholars and writers. It includes biographical sketches and memories of Hispanic-American personalities from Colorado.

Examines the role of the rancho land grants in changing the land tenure system of Alta California. Examines the patterns of rancho land grants to 1846.


Rafael Chacon (1833-1925) wrote his memoirs in his seventies to record for his family the drama, adventure, and sorrow he had experienced. His account represents one of the few surviving documents from the Hispanic point of view. This is the publication of his memoirs in English.


Tells about the Braceros program whereby Mexican workers came under contract work in the fields. Some remained after the official program ended and became the nucleus of the Hispanic community in the Yakima Valley.


This book presents a thorough survey of events in the history of Mexican-Americans, Chicanos, Mexicanos, Hispanics, and Latinos. It begins with the Spanish conquest of Mexico and ends in the Gringolandia of the 1990's.

Comments on crops introduced to New Mexico and the Pueblo Indians by the Spanish. Mentions agricultural methods and tools.

First published in 1949, this book provides a comprehensive general history of the Mexican experience. It has been updated to include the period 1945 to 1988.


Recounts the adventures of early Spanish explorers. Tells the story of vaqueros and braceros, and the contributions of Mexican mule packers who brought food and supplies to miners in Colorado.


This book traces the conquest of northern Mexico by the United States. It is written by a historian and political activist.


"Ranch Life as Real Life." American Visions, Vol. 6, February 1991, p. 56-57. NAL Call No.: E185.5 A5

The Taylor-Stevenson Ranch is minutes from Houston, Texas. This article describes the ranch owner's museum dedicated to the realities of ranch life for black, Native American, and Hispanic cowboys.


Beginning from Spanish-supplied stock, Hispanic rancheros amassed fortunes in sheep ranching, food production, and textile manufacture in New Mexico from 1846-1861.


The Battle of San Juan's Day on June 24, 1882, was the climax of an Arizona range war between Hispanic sheeppmen and Texas-born cattlemen. This article chronicles the events leading up to the battle and discusses its aftermath.


Dozens of traditional recipes included with slice of life anecdotes. Her childhood recollections take us back to her days growing up in northern New Mexico. A glossary of Spanish food names and terms is included.


A study of the Spanish attempts to raise cattle on the grazing lands of Texas shows the many ranching practices associated with the American West in the 19th Century and their origin during the days when Texas was a Spanish province. Among the problems the Spanish cattle raisers faced were those arising from the few civilian settlers, inadequate government control, and the frequent Indian attacks.


Spain's interest in Hawaii predated James Cook's discovery and was closely related to Spanish interest in the Pacific Northwest. Spanish explorer Juan Gaytan may have passed the Hawaiian Islands in 1555. Francisco de Paula Marin arrived in Hawaii in 1792 and lived there for the next 30 years.


Documents Basque records carved on more than 20,000 aspen trees by those who tended sheep in California and Nevada in the mid-eighteenth century.


Tejano Empire: Life on the South Texas Ranchos. Andres Tijerina. Clayton Wheat Williams
Tells the stories that were handed down for generations about life on a rancho in South Texas.

Tejano Legacy: Rancheros and Settlers in South Texas. Armondo C. Alonzo. Albuquerque, NM:
University of New Mexico Press, 1998. 357 p. NAL Call No.: F392 R5A46 1998
Tells of the legacy of Tejano ranchers and settlers who lost claim to large amounts of
lands in south Texas, such as the King ranch. The book is told from the point of view of the
Hispanic people.

Trailblazers: African American and Hispanic Firsts at East Texas State University. James W.

Undercurrents: New Mexico Stories Then and Now. Adela Amador. Albuquerque, NM: Amador
Tells of the traditions of Hispanic life in New Mexico between the pre- and post- World
War II years.

"The Vaquero and Ranching in the Southwestern United States, 1600-1970." Nora Ethel

Voices from the Wild Horse Desert: The Vaquero Families of the King and Kennedy Ranches.
265 p. NAL Call No.: F395.M5M63 1997

Note: The Citations in this publications were selected from:

* AGRICOLA [premier database on United States agriculture]
* American History and Life {database of historical information]
* Readers Guide Abstracts [database of current popular journals]
* Books in Print [database of book information]
* WorldCat (OCLC First Search) [database of book information]

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