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Notes and Exchanges

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NOTES AND EXCHANGES

The February number of *The Hispanic American Historical Review* prints the first chapter of the forthcoming book "Spanish Royal Overseas Trading Companies" by Roland D. Hussey of the University of California at Los Angeles. This chapter is devoted to "Antecedents of the Spanish Monopolistic Overseas Trading Companies" and traces the origin and growth of chartered companies in other domains while Spain by an ordinance of 1561, each year organized two fleets, one known as the *flota* and the other as the galleons, which accompanied by a convey of war ships carried on the trade with America. To regulate this system, the Spanish crown had two special bodies in Spain, the *casa de contratacion* and the *consulado*. The system was more or less a failure and in consequence "adequate supplies of most of the necessities of life were habitually lacking in the colonies, either from bureaucratic mal-administration, the inability of Spain to supply wants itself or to supply goods from foreign countries, or perhaps, deliberate restriction by the merchants in order to maintain high prices. Smuggling was wide-spread, quite as much by the Spaniard as by the foreigner, and carried on with at times a cynical openness almost impossible to believe." Other contributions to the *Review* are entitled: "The South American Commission, 1817-1818" by Watt Stewart; "The French Revolution and Mexico," by John Rydjord; "The Oldest University in South America" by Carlos Concha; and "Hugo Wast, Argentina's Most Popular Novelist" by Ruth Sedgwick.

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NOTES AND EXCHANGES

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MINNESOTA HISTORY

At the eightieth annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society, Herbert Heaton made an address, "The Development of New Countries—Some Comparisons." This address is printed as the leading contribution to the March issue of the Quarterly of the Minnesota Historical Society. He sets up as his thesis that the historian who writes in 2029 will probably tell his readers that the most important European export of the Nineteenth Century was not coal or cloth, but human beings. He may say that the biggest European achievement happened outside Europe, in the settlement of large parts of America, Africa, Australasia, and perhaps Siberia, by the white-faced folk who, being above all things meek, entered into the inheritance predicted for them two thousand years ago." He figured that during the past century thirty million folks emigrated to new continents seeking new homes, twenty million coming to America. Biographical sketches with excellent portraits of Herschel V. Jones and Gideon Sprague Ives are given prominent place. The Minnesota Historical Society now has 1562 members. The library of the society has 167,000 books and pamphlets. The number of visitors to the Society's museum last year was 33,000. The Society receives annually from the State \$27,400 for salaries, \$20,000 for equipment, travel and office expense, and \$8000 for archive work. For the next biennium an increase of \$5400 is asked for the first year and \$5800 for the second year. In addition \$5000 is asked for the construction of newspaper racks.

VIEW OF SANTA FE

In the rooms of the Historical Society of New Mexico hang two early pictures of Santa Fe, of which visitors have

frequently asked for copies. Cuts of them have been secured and are being included in this issue of the *Review*, but unfortunately the views have been of necessity so reduced from the size of the originals as to lose many of the most interesting details and to make some description advisable.

The original of the frontispiece is a water-color painting, measuring 30" x17", by Anthony Kellner of the 5th U. S. Infantry, and dated September 15, 1866. The insets, beginning at the top and reading from left to right, are of especial interest because of the architectural details shown. They have the captions "Catholic Church" (San Miguel Chapel in its older form), "Palace" (of the Governors,) "Paroquia" (the Cathedral before it was rebuilt), "Catholic Church" (Guadalupe Church which has recently been restored somewhat as here shown), "Protestant Church" (built by the Baptists but purchased in 1866 by the Presbyterians,) "State House unfinished" (destroyed by fire in 1892; it stood where the old Federal Building now stands), "Pavilion" (as it then stood in the plaza), and the "Military Hospital" which cannot be identified in the painting but was doubtless part of "Fort Marcy Post," the parade ground of which is marked by the flag-pole.

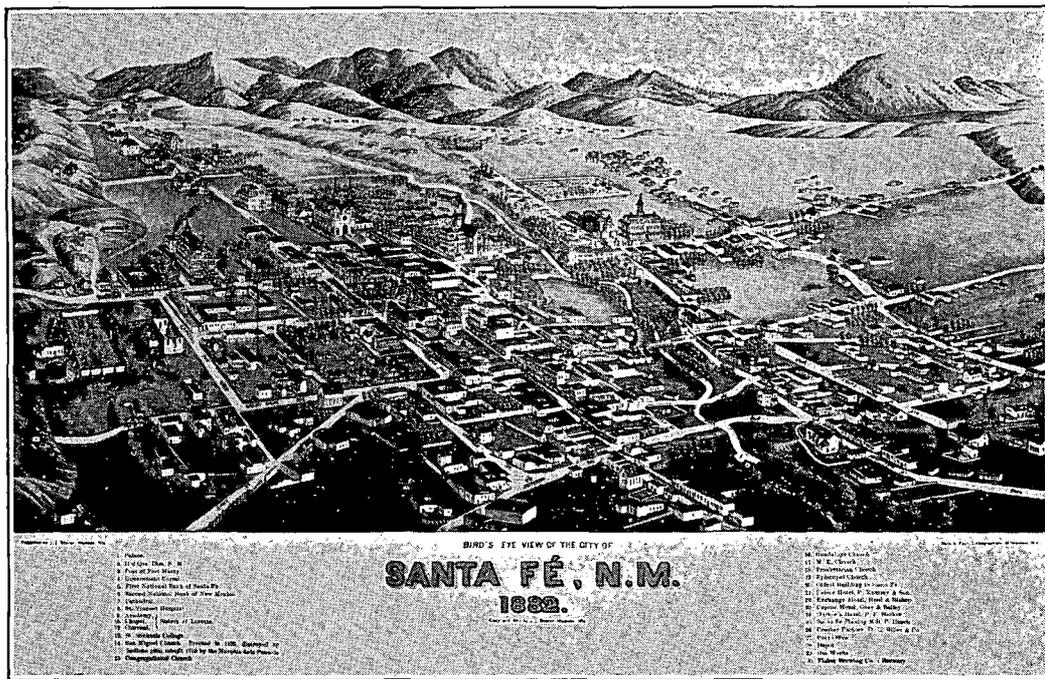
The artist seems to have done his painting from a station on the loma north of Santa Fe, near where the old road to the upper valley hit the crest. This is indicated by the cross and the laden burros in the immediate foreground, and by the fact that the painting shows the Protestant Church and San Miguel Chapel (at a little to the left of center) as in direct alignment. The view is to the southeast and at the right of the painting the distant mass of the Cerrillos and Sandia mountains has been brought much too near. We might quibble also at the way in which the artist has represented the wide sandy arroyo coming in from the left (this is not a broad river, kind reader), with the bed of the actual Santa Fe river debouching into it just to the right of the cross. In spite of any such criticisms the painting as a whole doubtless gives a very fair impression of the little

villa of Santa Fe as it appeared in the Civil War period.

The view of Santa Fe in 1882 was lithographed by Beck and Paul, of Milwaukee, and was published by J. J. Stoner of Madison, Wisconsin. The original measures 19" x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", the cut being so much reduced as to obscure many interesting details. One can see, however, that by this time all the churches except San Miguel chapel had been given modern roofs. Fort Marcy Post (including the old Palace, and the Headquarters building where the Art Museum now stands) took in the whole area between Washington and Grant avenues; the walls of the capitol, still unfinished, stand to the north (left), with the old military cemetery back of it, and also the old Gas Works,—these last two both down in the arroyo apparently! The only bridges over the Santa Fe river are on College St. and "Bridge St." (now Galisteo); the street which later became Don Gaspar Avenue did not go south of the river but curved west to Bridge St., and Jefferson Avenue was as yet unencumbered by the D. & R. G. Railway tracks. Edifices added since Kellner made his painting in 1866 include the St. Vincent hospital, the academy, chapel and convent of the Sisters of Loretto, St. Michael's College, and a number of hotels - the Palace, Capitol, and Herlow's besides the old Exchange (which Kellner may have tried to show). The First National Bank of Santa Fe stood on San Francisco St., opposite the present Don Gaspar Ave., and the Second National Bank of New Mexico seems to have occupied the first floor of the Masonic building on the south of the plaza. There are many other points of interest about this old lithograph, one amusing fact being that, as early as 1882, a house just north of San Miguel chapel was already being pointed out to visitors as the "Oldest Building in Santa Fe." It is "no. 20" of the printed list.

TRAVELING FELLOW RETURNS

By arrangement of the Historical Society of New



A LITHOGRAPH OF SANTA FE IN 1882
From the collections of the Historical Society of New Mexico
(For description, see "Notes")

Mexico and the School of American Research, Mr. Lansing B. Bloom left Santa Fe in March, 1928, accompanied by his family, for a year or more of work in European archives. After a profitable ten days in Washington, they sailed from New York City direct to Cadiz and Sevilla, where work was begun in the great Archivo General de Indias. Soon after their arrival however, Mr. and Mrs. Bloom were asked to take charge, during the summer, of the work in Spain for the Library of Congress. They therefore moved north to Madrid and until October were at work in the archives there and in Simancas, with the services of two photographers. The results in these archives for 17th century *New Mexicana* were not very abundant, and by the first of October Mr. Bloom was glad to be relieved of the Library of Congress connection by Mr. Roscoe R. Hill (who is well known in New Mexico from his former residence and work), and to return with his family to Sevilla. There Mr. and Mrs. Bloom continued their work until April 12, making a complete survey of 17th century material of value to New Mexico, and to some extent of later material also. A list of all the material desired in the shape of photographic copies was left with Mr. Hill, and by arrangement with him and with Dr. Putnam, librarian of Congress, these copies will be secured as fast as they are available. Mr. Bloom and family made the homeward journey thru France, Switzerland and the British Isles, which gave opportunity to examine other archives in Dublin and London. They sailed from the latter city on June 1st and arrived in Santa Fe on the 14th. A fuller report of their work will be given later.

Mr. Bloom has been appointed an associate professor of history at the University of New Mexico, continuing as an associate of the School of American Research and as editor of the *New Mexico Historical Review* which, beginning with the fall issue, will also be a publication of the University of New Mexico.