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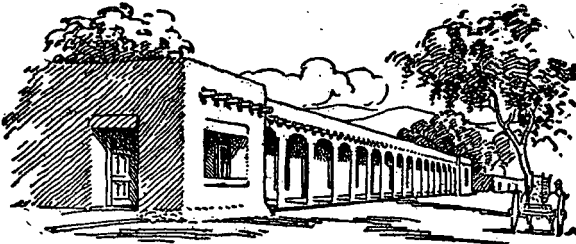
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New Mexico Historical Review



Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe

October, 1949

<i>Editors</i>	
FRANK D. REEVE	PAUL A. F. WALTER
<i>Associates</i>	
PERCY M. BALDWIN	GEORGE P. HAMMOND
FRANCE V. SCHOLES	THEODOSIUS MEYER, O.F.M.
ARTHUR J. O. ANDERSON	

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NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW

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A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE IN NEW MEXICO

By JOHN AYERS

Santa Fe, 1884

MAJOR JOHN AYERS was born in New York City, 1827, spent his boyhood in Boston, and went to sea at 13 years of age, round Cape Horn in the sailing vessel, Chile, Capt. Knowles; was with him five years trading on the coast of Peru— Followed the sea until 1849, then went to California in May 1849— Grass valley, northern mines, until the war broke out in 1861. Enlisted as a common soldier in 1861, in Company D. 1st Cav. Cal. Vol.— went down to Lower California, Los Angeles & San Bernardino. There we had skirmishes and put down the rebellion there; then were ordered to Tucson, Arizona; we fortified at Pimo villages and waited for the main column to come up. Our first engagement was at Capache Pass with Hunter's rebel pickets. There we took 4 prisoners, and from them we got information how to advance. From there we were ordered to New Mexico. Gen. Sibley, a rebel, had possession of Las Cruces, of southern N. M. From there was in skirmishes and scouts till I was told to report to Gen. Carleton in person. I acted as courier and express rider; was promoted by Gen. Carleton to 1st

The treaty negotiated with the Southern Ute Indians related to the San Juan country in southwestern Colorado, not in northwestern New Mexico. A detailed account of this affair can be found in the NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW, XIII, 146ff.

The secretary of interior was Columbus Delano, not Dillnow. There is a marked discrepancy in the dates of the first two-story house in Santa Fe.—Ed.

The original of the John Ayers manuscript is in the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Calif.—Ed.

Lt. of Co. I N. M. volunteers and attached as commander of Gen. C's escort, composed of a company stationed at Fort Marcy, Santa Fé. I was then made quartermaster and commissary and com. of. [ficer] of the post of Ft. Marcy.

When we first came the people were all dressed like those in old Mexico. They wore long hair. The business was principally done by Jews; there were but few Americans here. The foreigners were mostly gamblers and adventurers, or men of that class, and thoroughly in sympathy with the south.

The Plaza was then an open market place, an open square, where they sold wood or held market and corralled burros. The old Palace was dilapidated, and the west end broken down. Governor Conley [Connelly] lived there; he was married to a Mexican. The place was also used for the meeting of the Legislature, Assembly, Superior Court etc.

Santa Fé was the headquarters of the army; many troops at different times rendezvoused here. I got permission from Gen. Carleton to open up Capitol St. and set out trees. There were then but eight trees, (cottonwood) in the place. After opening the street, I conceived the idea of beautifying the town, and of enclosing the Plaza and planting trees there; so I employed troops to get trees and do the work, and got up a subscription from the citizens to fence it in. I was the instigator of it all. This was in 1866.

Old Fort Marcy, built by Gen. Kearney was here; which made the place army headquarters. The war was a great blessing for these natives. The people were then a great deal like the present Pueblos; they raised sheep and goat, the lower class, in Santa Fé, then as they do to-day; they would have perhaps half an acre of land, and raise corn and chili, and ponchee; (?) [punche] (their tobacco). Their goats would provide them with milk and cheese; they would grind their corn on a tenati (?) [metate], sometimes boiling it in goats milk, other times using it without milk, the same as the Indians; the lower classes were all peons to the higher. There were probably not more than 500 or 700 rich Mexicans in the territory. They were able to read and write; some were educated in the east; their hair was short, their

dress and appearance that of the Spanish gentleman. The lower class, and in fact all, more or less were intermixed with Indian blood.

I look upon Lincoln as a second Christ almost; his proclamation freeing the slaves was a greater boon to these enslaved Mexicans, than even to the negroes. Our troops were here and the people gave up their peons; the courts were open and the law enforced when necessary. As soon as they were emancipated, they were enlisted into three regiments of New Mexico volunteers. There were about 4500 in all; their hair was cut and dress Americanized. The Secretary of the Interior has all the particulars concerning the Mexican militia.

This was the principle upon which peonage was conducted. For instance if a peon wanted shoes worth \$2.00 he would be peoned for debt; the wealthier class always looking out to keep him in debt. From the natural lay of the land people held ranches of great extent. The lower classes made little villages around the ground of the lord of these estates, for protection from Indians, the raising of cattle and sheep etc. They made their money by selling the hides of the steers, and the wool of the sheep which was of very coarse quality. These peons, when liberated, had no idea what to charge for anything; they would generally say "pay what you please"; even now they will put an extravagant price on their merchandise or charge, if in need of a little money, ridiculously little.

By their laws, in earlier days, their peons could be bought [brought?] back, if they ran away. They could punish them in any way; it was worse than slavery, for slaves had a mercantile value, while if a peon died his place was at once filled with no loss but the small debt he was working out; slaves too, were generally clothed by their masters, while these peons wore little or nothing; their masters cared for nothing but the work got out of them.

When we came, the northern troops, we paid money for what we took and gave receipts, but the Texans took all they could get and gave nothing in return; naturally the Mexicans preferred the party that should protect them.

When I first came, the lower class were married generally by the alcalde, and married for three or six months if they so desired. The Mexican clergy of course could not marry, but lived openly with their mistresses. They had all the superstitions of the Indians; had their penatentes or scourgings etc.

Within three weeks, a woman was beaten to death as a witch in Rio Riva [Arriba] county.

War was the principle cause of the start in the progression of the people; another was the Catholic church sending Bishop Lamy here; he displaced the Mexican with priests of his own selection. In this way he did a great deal of good. The priests were so corrupt when he came that the people were naturally very immoral; the bishops went through the penatente business, stripping themselves and beating themselves with thongs; superstitions had so worked themselves for generations with their religion. Since Bishop Lamy's rule the Mexicans through the territory are very much changed and wonderfully improved; he has made an immense change for the better.

The mails were brought in at intervals of five or six months; in 1866 they came in monthly. We put the country under martial law, and had a provost marshal until 1865; then the civil authorities appointed in Washington, took control.

The 1st Regiment was commanded by Kit Carson. He was quiet and unassuming; of medium height and weight; he could scarcely read or write but had wonderful influence over the men. He was a genuine frontiersman and a splendid Indian commander. The troops sometimes accused him of cowardice because he was so cautious. His experience enabled him to read character readily; on the march he would never build fires if he wanted to surprise the enemy; he would creep up cautiously; he whipped the Navajoes; he was a long time in New Mexico.

Most of the California troops were mustered out here, and a great many settled here and married Mexicans; especially in Grant county. The Californians were the first to commence mining here; the Mexicans and Indians had tra-

ditions against mining. Long ago the Jesuits and Mexicans had enslaved all Indians; then there had been a revolt and they had driven all Spaniards out of the country. The result of it all was that most of our men who settled on the Gila river, were murdered by degrees, in isolated spots.

I have been in many Indian skirmishes; generally they were surprises. After the war I was made the first agent of the southern Apaches in 1867. Later I was made agent of the Capote and Wimminocche Utes of Northern [New] Mexico.

The American people like humbug as a duck does water. They won't believe the truth. There is so much interest used in Washington to get big appropriations, and the estimates needed are greatly exaggerated; the Indians meanwhile are decreasing at the rate of 10 per ct. annually. The school business and all is mere humbug; to use money for other purposes than that designated. They, the Indians, take all our vices and none of our virtues. The Board of Presbyterians make out wonderful stories of conversions, when there are in reality no conversions. The Catholics are the only ones who impress them with their ceremonials etc. This appeals to the eye; it is something they can understand; it reminds them of their medicine man when they see the priests dressed in their robes. Among the Navajoes there are many Catholics; they are found now with beads and crosses. They have degenerated through the use of whiskey and disease.

I was agent when the treaty was made to buy San Juan Country. The Indians they were to treat with didn't live there, but some 300, perhaps merely hunted in that territory. They were reported as numbering 700. The treaty of selling the San Juan Country was made without one Indian being present, unless I except one renegade; not one of my men were present. The compensation was to be, one cow valued at not less than \$30.00, and one bull valued at not less than \$20.00 for each family. These animals were in truth bought in Texas at \$3.00 a head; cattle then was very cheap there; then they were driven to Colorado and issued on paper. There were none of my Indians present at that issue. I came

to Santa Fé to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gallegos. He gave me authority to call together all the Ute chiefs to Santa Fé; we held council in the hall of legislature. Gen. Geo. Getty was in command of the department at that time and all federal officers stationed here understood the whole thing. By order of the department, all communications have to go through the regular channel, or they will not be noticed; that is through the agent to the Superintendent, through the Supt. to the Commissioner of Indian affairs in Washington. The report was received in Washington and pigeon-holed, and I was told I would be better known by my masterly inactivity. In 1868 I was removed by Gov. Hunt.

I found afterward that this same Governor Hunt and Secretary of the Interior Dillnow and all of these men were in this fraud, which laid the foundation of their present fortune.

I have seen old letters and documents 300 years old, used to put up tea in; and this is how it happened. After the rebellion, Governor Pyle was appointed to that position. He had been a former chaplain in the army; came in with Bond as Secretary. Of course all the archives were in his charge. Secretary Bond was made librarian; he found everything upside down; seeing many old papers lying around he thought it would be a good idea to sell this waste paper to the grocers and butchers. Thousands of these documents were sold before it was realized what was being done. Then as one after another began to notice the wrappers about their groceries and meat, public indignation was excited and every effort was made to collect and restore these papers; but of course much more was lost than recovered. Probably many of the fraudulent grants were gotten up on these papers. After this more care was observed, and the papers were filed; what are left are in care of the Librarian, Mr. Ellison. As soon as this great mistake was discovered the governor hastened to retrieve his blunder; he dismissed Secretary Bond, though Bond protested that what he did was under authority from the governor.

By the Guadalupe Treaty, Mexicans were accepted as American citizens; they were to be protected in all their

rights. There had been no survey of property; the *alcaldes* were generally ignorant, and they had given the people pieces of paper on which they stated that such and such a person being good and poor and wanting a piece of land to support his wife and family, the *alcalde* had given him a piece of land, commencing at a certain hill and running down to a certain ravine. In years after as the shrewd Americans came here, he bought papers for little or nothing from different heirs, and then would change those boundaries from the original small figures to immense grants from 15 to 30 miles square, as his conscience would allow him to stretch it.

Some of these grants have been confirmed by Congress, but thousands are not confirmed. All the testimony has to be oral as the people are unable to read and write; they are gradually dying off and these grants, in consequence, more easily confirmed. This difficulty about titles has been and is a great curse to New Mexico.

As an illustration: I took up a piece of land 3 miles from Santa Fé; after improving it, I was informed that it was on the Gonzales grant. Knowing that it was bought from Gonzales by a Jew for a grocery bill, I knew it had been enlarged to a 30 miles fraud, I took means to have it reported to Washington in 1879. The surveyor general called a court of enquiry and found the grant was enlarged; pronounced it open; and now is; has not been surveyed since.

The first two-story house built in Santa Fé, was built by Mr. Johnson in 1875; he was in the overland freight business. This freight company had large ox teams called *schooners*; they had sometimes 8 or 10 yoke of oxen, sometimes more; would take six months to make the trip from here to St. Louis and Kansas City; the latter was a grand trading point. They had here adobe ware-houses. The streets were filled with ox-teams loaded; the people made a mistake in not insisting upon the main road of the railroad coming through here; they thought the branch road would give us preferred rates. Freight was then 10 cts a lb; sometimes more, never less. The Jews had the trade; goods out of date in the east and so sold cheap, were very fashionable here

and brought extravagant prices. Labor was cheap—from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

I say, most emphatically, that the general progression of New Mexico commenced from the war of the rebellion. It was a curse to many but a blessing to the Mexican people. It degenerated our soldiers, but elevated the Mexicans.

Prior to 1867 all the houses were built of adobe and dirt roofs which were nice and cool in pleasant weather, but in any continuous rain or storm leaked badly. The first modern houses with pitched roofs were built at the post of Fort Marcy, by government, for officers quarter in 1868.

To show how isolated these people were even as late as 1864 and 1865, there were hardly any glass windows. Even in Santa Fé among the natives only the rich had small windows, or openings for windows were made and in the summer left open and in winter a piece of cotton cloth or what they call manta was nailed up or pegged in them; the more wealthy classes in the pueblos had mica windows which some still have to this day.

The first two-story house was built by James H. Johnson in 1868. That building is now the present post-office building. Most of the other improvements have been made since the advent of the Railroad. All the history prior to the rebellion can be got from Mr. Ellison, from whom Judge Prince and Mr. Ritch who have written up some history since they have been here, got from him.

NEW MEXICO IN TRANSITION

By ARNOLD L. RODRÍGUEZ, O. F. M.

CHAPTER III

Cultural Development

ONE OF THE greatest obstacles to the progress of culture in New Mexico was the lack of facilities for formal education. The few schools conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church proved quite successful in teaching the catechism to children and how to read and write.¹ But, with the exception of the school conducted by Father Antonio José Martínez in Taos, where there was some instruction in theology, these schools seldom taught anything else. The few public schools in the region were in a worse condition and their existence was always precarious. Being dependent upon the public treasury, which was never well-off, they often opened and closed, depending upon the amount of funds available for educational purposes.

This sad state of education aroused considerable comment among the Anglo-American residents. One of them, Josiah Gregg, remarked that there was "no part of the civilized globe where the arts had been so much neglected and the progress of science so successfully impeded as in New Mexico."² As early as 1832, Antonio Barreiro had complained to the Mexican authorities that the schools of New Mexico were in a woeful state, and he attributed this condition to the lack of interest on the part of the government.³ The lower classes of society were especially blighted. William W. H. Davis wrote that the average of intelligence among the peons was lower than that of the Negro slaves in the Southern States.⁴ Referring to the census of 1850, he ob-

1. Gregg, *op. cit.*, I, 196.

2. *Ibid.*

3. Barreiro, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

4. Davis, *El Gringo*, p. 98. One has to be cautious in accepting the statistics of Davis. It should be borne in mind that contemporary newspapers, notably the *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, were vehement in their attacks of *El Gringo* upon its publication. Their general criticism was that the book conveyed the wrong impression of New Mexicans.

served that at that time, out of a New Mexican population of 61,549 there were 25,089 adults unable to read and write; at the same time only 466 children were attending school.⁵ In 1854, insofar as illiteracy was concerned, the editor of the *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette* stated that the United States marshal, in summoning the jurors for the district court, had found that in some counties nearly every juror could write his own name and that the average for the whole Territory who could write, was about fifty per cent. The jurors, the editor added, were selected at random, without any consideration for their ability to read and write.⁶

Governor William Carr Lane, while regretting the sad state of education, found many features of New Mexican customs to compensate for this, and regretted the effects of American "progress." He said:

I do not advise them [the Mexican people] to change any of their beneficial or praiseworthy customs, nor do I advise them to forget their parent stock, and the proud recollections that cluster around Castilian history. I do not advise them to disuse their beautiful language, to lay aside their dignified manners and punctilious attention to the proprieties of social life, and I sincerely hope that the profound deference that is now paid to age by the young will undergo no change.... True it is, that the Mexican people have been always noted for their distinguished manners and Christian customs, it is only to be regretted to see that some of their good usages are disappearing little by little before what is called progress in our days.⁷

Prior to the Mexican period, education in New Mexico was limited to the Indian mission schools of the Franciscan friars, chiefly on the elementary level, and to the educational influence exerted by them through their sermons and con-

5. Davis, *Message*, p. 10. This was considered the highest number of illiterates in a United States Territory at the time. Oregon, with a population of 13,294, had only 162 adults who could not read or write. Utah, whose population was about 11,880, had only 154 illiterates. During the Mexican period illiterates had even been admitted as legislators, for in 1837 two members of the first department *Junta* could not read or write. *Ibid.*; Bloom, *op. cit.*, II (July, 1914), 13.

6. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, June 17, 1854. Sixteen years later this percentage of illiteracy was about the same as in 1854, according to Representative Frederick H. Teese. Referring to the census of 1870, he stated that New Mexico had a population of 91,874, of whom 48,836 of ten years of age and over could not read. *Congressional Record*, 44 Cong., 1 Sess., June 15, 1876, pp. 3826-3827.

7. *Journal of the Hon. Council of the Territory of New Mexico*, 1 Legislative Assembly, 2 Sess., December 7, 1852, p. 86.

tacts with the people.⁸ During the Mexican administration several of the diocesan clergy took an active part in educating New Mexican youth. About 1826 Father Antonio José Martínez opened a primary school at Taos, his native town. This school functioned for more than twenty years, and for a time it served as a seminary where future priests of New Mexico received their training.⁹ In Santa Fe Father Agustín Fernández also established a primary school. Other priests engaged in education in the decade of the eighteen thirties were Fathers José F. Leyva, who conducted a primary school at Bado, and Juan Rafael Rascón, vicar general of Santa Fe, who established an elementary and secondary school in his own home. In charge of the latter school was Guadalupe Miranda, a capable and energetic young layman, whose efforts in teaching Spanish, Latin, and philosophy were lauded before the Mexican Congress.¹⁰

Education received the greatest impetus with the arrival, in the summer of 1851, of the first Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico, John Baptist Lamy. Appalled by the poor educational facilities in the region, Lamy's first concern was to provide education for the youth. In the spring of 1852 he opened a school for boys and girls near the parish church in Santa Fe; two years later this school numbered almost one hundred pupils.¹¹ Also of special significance to education in New Mexico was the arrival in Santa Fe, on September 26, 1852, of the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross, from Loretto, Kentucky. Lamy's interest in education did not cease with the establishment of a parochial school. He was fully cognizant of the need for training girls. This interest in the education of girls is clearly portrayed by one of his contemporaries. In a letter to his sister in France, Father Joseph Machebeuf, pastor at Peña Blanca, wrote in 1852:

As the source of evil here is the profound ignorance of the people,

8. France V. Scholes, "Civil Government and Society in New Mexico in the Seventeenth Century," *New Mexico Historical Review*, X (April, 1935), 100.

9. Henry R. Wagner, "New Mexico Spanish Press," *New Mexico Historical Review*, XII (January, 1937), 4-5; Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette*, June 17, 1854.

10. Barreiro, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-29.

11. Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette*, June 17, 1854.

the first necessity must be instruction, and for this we need Christian schools for the youth of both sexes, but especially for young girls. The means of forming them to virtue, and to good example, which is rare in New Mexico, is the establishment of religious houses conducted by persons devoted to their calling, and filled with the spirit of self-sacrifice. To this end the Bishop has already opened a school for boys in our house, and he has knocked at many doors in the United States to secure sisters for the girls...¹²

The Sisters assumed charge of the parochial school and in 1853, scarcely a year after its founding, it elicited much praise from the *Weekly Gazette* when it published a description of the public celebration prepared by the pupils on June 24 to mark Bishop Lamy's birthday. The boys and girls declaimed in Spanish and English before a select audience which included their proud parents and the leading civic and ecclesiastical officials of the capital. The oratorical part was followed by a musicale in which some of the children sang French songs. The editor had a word of praise for the bishop, whose zeal in the cause of education was widely known and was beginning to bear fruit; also for the Sisters of Loretto who conducted the school, and last but not least for the pupils who manifested rapid progress in learning.¹³

On January 1, 1853, the Sisters opened the Academy of Our Lady of Light in Santa Fe, the first Catholic school for girls in the Territory.¹⁴ The establishment of this institution resulted in a marked improvement in the training of girls. Previously their education had been almost universally neglected.¹⁵ Now within a short time there were many women in Santa Fe who not only could read and write, but were also accomplished in other ways.¹⁶

On August 20, 1855, fifty pupils of the Academy, aged five to eighteen years, took part in literary exercises, which illustrated the rapid progress that was being made. Among

12. Quoted by Sister M. Lilliana Owens, "Our Lady of Light Academy," *New Mexico Historical Review*, XIII (April, 1938), 130-131.

13. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, June 25, 1853.

14. In November, 1852, the Sisters accepted the first two pupils. They were two little girls whose mother had died recently. On accepting them as boarders, Bishop Lamy is reported to have remarked to the superior, Mother Magdalene, "It is well to begin with an act of charity." Owens, *op. cit.*, p. 136.

15. Davis, *El Gringo*, p. 194; Gregg, *op. cit.*, I, 199.

16. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, June 17, 1854.

the guests present were the Bishop, the governor and the secretary of the Territory, military officials and other prominent citizens. On this occasion Lamy presented prizes to several pupils for embroidery, music, arithmetic, geography, and other branches of learning. The *Weekly Gazette* devoted much space to this event, and said in part: ". . . the pieces spoken were generally delivered with spirit; and in them, as also the dialogues, the pupils acquitted themselves with much credit. In addition to the music by the pupils, the Sisters sang, with piano accompaniment, a few old songs in the most delightful manner. . . ." ¹⁷ And speaking of the exhibition of embroidery, held in connection with the literary exercises, the editor remarked that this "in particular, was exceedingly well done, and some of it equalled anything of the kind we had ever seen at the seminaries in the States; and demonstrated, that in this species of handiwork, the young ladies of New Mexico, with a little more practice, will not be behind their sisters in other parts of the Union." ¹⁸

Schools for boys were slower in being organized. In 1856, Father Andrés de Jesús Camacho announced the opening of a primary and secondary school for boys in Santa Fe, but the project was short-lived. ¹⁹ In 1859 Bishop Lamy secured the Christian Brothers for his diocese. The first four arrived in Santa Fe from France in October of that year, and the following month they opened an elementary boarding school which later became known as St. Michael's College. ²⁰ From its earliest years this school has enjoyed great prestige among the institutions of learning in the State.

The Protestant churches also made attempts to establish schools, but for a long time these efforts met with little success. This, one author stated, was due to the opposition of Catholic priests, who refused to permit Catholic children to attend Protestant schools. ²¹ The Rev. Henry W. Read, a

17. *Ibid.*, September 8, 1855.

18. *Ibid.*

19. *Ibid.*, January 12, 1856.

20. James H. Defouri, *Historical Sketch of the Catholic Church in New Mexico* (San Francisco: McCormick Brothers, 1887), pp. 50-52.

21. Antonio Joseph, *Admisión de Nuevo México* (New York: Imprenta El Poligloto, 1888), p. 30.

Baptist minister, opened a school for boys and girls in Santa Fe in July, 1849.²² In 1852 another Baptist minister, Samuel Gorman, inaugurated a school for Indian children at Laguna.²³ Abandoning his Indian mission and school in March, 1859, Gorman moved to Santa Fe where he made another attempt at conducting a school.²⁴ His class here consisted of about sixty pupils, aged five to twenty-five years. He also held evening classes in Spanish. Early in April, 1862, this school closed and Gorman moved to Canton, Ohio.²⁵

As stated at the beginning of this chapter, prior to the American occupation there were few public schools. On April 27, 1822, the Provincial Deputation passed an act requiring the formation of primary schools, but as its execution was left to the discretion of the town councils whose treasuries were usually low, little was actually done. In 1831 the teacher of the only public school in Santa Fe, who also acted in the capacity of superintendent of schools for the region, complained that the various town mayors and councils showed little co-operation in assembling the children for classes, and he urged that the parents be fined for refusing to send their children to school.²⁶ To improve this situation, Governor Albino Pérez re-organized an educational system in 1836. Regretting the number of children out of school, exposed to all kinds of vices, he proposed two more schools for Santa Fe, to be supported by the parents and attended by all children, five to twelve years old. Those above twelve were required to become apprentices at some trade. Parents who failed to comply with these regulations were to be fined "from one to five pesos, according to their means, in the first, double in the second, and triple in the third, and those who are still recalcitrant, and those who cannot pay the fine, shall be punished by law with three days arrest, doubling this punishment in the same way as the pecuniary

22. Ralph Emerson Twitchell, *Leading Facts of New Mexican History* (2 vols., Cedar Rapids: Torch Press, 1911-1912), II, 350.

23. *Old Santa Fe*, I (January, 1914), 319.

24. *Ibid.*, pp. 321-323.

25. *Ibid.*

26. Bloom, *op. cit.*, I (January, 1914), 274.

one."²⁷ About the year 1834 there were only six public schools in the entire region, and the combined salary of the teachers was 1,850 pesos.²⁸ Good teachers were occasionally introduced from Mexico and even from England.²⁹ But with school finances low, and teachers' salaries in arrears, there was little material incentive to teach in New Mexico.

The hope was often expressed that under the American form of government the deplorable state of education might improve. The Kearny Code heightened this expectation. It provided that "Schools and means of education shall be forever encouraged in the territory. One or more schools shall be established in each village as soon as practicable, where the poor shall be educated free of charge."³⁰ But there was more wishful thinking in these words than their author may have cared to admit. One of the greatest handicaps was the lack of funds. On March 26, 1847, the city council at Santa Fe found itself without money to continue public education. The following year Governor Donaciano Vigil informed the first New Mexico legislature that there existed but one public school in the whole Territory, located in Santa Fe, and employing one teacher.³¹

That the people were fully conscious of the need for schools and were desirous that the need be filled is apparent from the resolutions of the First Territorial Convention of October, 1848. That body urged upon Congress the need of establishing a public fund for the education of the people. For, they said, "we have neither the means nor any adopted plan by government for the education of the rising generation."³² The Federal Government, unacquainted with the geography of New Mexico, responded by assigning the sixteenth and the thirty-sixth sections in each township as

27. Twitchell, *op. cit.*, II, 58.

28. Pino, *op. cit.*, p. 62.

29. L. Bradford Prince, *A Concise History of New Mexico* (Cedar Rapids: Torch Press, 1912), p. 253.

30. *Laws of New Mexico*, 1846, Art. V, Sec. 4.

31. Prince, *A Concise History of New Mexico*, p. 253. Despite these financial limitations, it is interesting to note that some discussed the possibility of founding a university. *Laws passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico in the Session of December, 1847* (Santa Fe: Hovey and Davis, 1848), pp. 23-31.

32. W. H. H. Allison, ed., "Santa Fe in 1846," *Old Santa Fe*, II (April, 1915), 403.

sources of revenue for the schools. James S. Calhoun, the first territorial governor, complained that this grant was inadequate for the needs of the region, and he added:

The singular topography of New Mexico is not well understood abroad. . . . So soon as Congress becomes more intimately acquainted with the peculiar formation of the surface of this Territory, and ascertains the fact that a vast majority of its area is covered with inaccessible and rugged mountains, perhaps wholly valueless . . . other provisions will be substituted or added to this well purposed grant³³

Succeeding governors continued to press Congress for an appropriation of money for the establishment of schools with little success. In the meantime, the territorial legislature attempted to raise a school fund by imposing a poll tax of one dollar and fifty cents on each adult citizen.³⁴ Having failed in this also, the legislature levied a property tax for the support of education. But when the proposal was referred to the people on March 31, 1856, out of a popular vote of 5,053 only thirty-seven men voted in favor of the tax.³⁵ Public education made slow progress, and the United States census of 1860 showed that New Mexico had only seventeen public schools, with a total enrollment of 235 pupils.³⁶

A contemporary has left an amusing and revealing account of a typical school of that period. The building was usually an adobe structure, consisting of a single room with a door, a window, and a dirt floor. In one corner was a fireplace and along the walls were the school benches. As many boys as could be accommodated attended classes, regardless of grade. School began at sunrise and continued until sunset, with one hour off for lunch and no time out for recess. Every morning class began with a hymn, after which the pupils marched to the fireplace to deposit two sticks of wood brought from home for the fire of the day. The boys then lined up and, one by one, approached the schoolmaster and

33. *Journal of the Hon. Council of the Territory of New Mexico*, 1 Legislative Assembly, 1 Sess., June 2, 1851, pp. 90-91.

34. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, January 8, 1853.

35. Davis, *El Gringo*, p. 195.

36. *Eighth Census of the United States*, 1860, III, 506.

asked for his blessing. The rules of the school also required that on going to or from classes, the boys ask the blessing of any elder they met in the street. Taking his hat off, the pupil would say, "Your blessing, sir (madam)." This custom was aimed at producing in the boy greater respect for his elders.

Since there were no textbooks, the readers were mostly story books which the pupils found at home. When ready to take up penmanship, the schoolmaster would ask the pupils to bring a small table from home, a piece of parchment, a quill, and ink. When the pupil had learned to read a book and to write, he was ready to read *en carta*—that is, learn to read various handwritings. For this purpose he would bring to school any family letter he could find and would study their penmanship and contents.³⁷

Notwithstanding the absence of educational facilities, people of culture and refinement were not lacking in the region. Many of the more wealthy families sent their sons to colleges and universities outside New Mexico, especially to Mexico City, St. Louis, Missouri, and even to private schools in New York City.³⁸ Some youths could speak French and English fluently, their proficiency in the latter language proving particularly useful in dealing with the Americans after 1846.³⁹ After the American occupation, a few socially-prominent New Mexican families periodically visited eastern cities, such as Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, and New York, and on those occasions they moved about in the highest official circles.⁴⁰

There were few professional men during the period of Mexican occupation, 1821-1846. As far as is known, the only trained lawyer in the region during that time was Antonio Barreiro, who served as representative in the Mexican Congress. This condition was remedied to some extent after the arrival of the Americans in 1846. Several lawyers took up

37. Antonio Lucero, "Early School Days in New Mexico," *Old Santa Fe*, II (October, 1914), 200-205.

38. *House Exec. Docs.*, 30 Cong., 1 Sess., no. 41, p. 482; W. H. H. Allison, "Colonel Francisco Perea," *Old Santa Fe*, I (October, 1913), 212-214.

39. Allison, *ibid.*, p. 213.

40. *Ibid.*, pp. 214-221.

residence in the Territory and at least one of them, Judge Kirby Benedict, became outstanding for his wise decisions, his learning, and his deep interest in cultural affairs. A man of fine literary tastes, Benedict was one of the first members of the Historical Society of New Mexico, organized in 1859.⁴¹

As may be expected in a frontier society, literary productions during this period were few in number. Manuel Álvarez, a Santa Fe scholar and a keen observer of national and world affairs, is said to have contributed articles to a periodical in Madrid, Spain.⁴² In 1832, Antonio Barreiro published his valuable *Ojeada sobre Nuevo México*, dealing particularly with the natural resources of the land. Father Antonio J. Martínez, of Taos, wrote and published textbooks for his school, as well as prayer books. His *Cuaderno de ortografía*, published in 1834, is considered today the earliest known specimen of New Mexico printing.⁴³

There were no polished poets in New Mexico, but *cantadores* (troubadours) existed and were held in high esteem among the people of all classes. Descendants of the old troubadours in Spain, these popular poets were in constant demand to compose, recite or sing their *versos* (octosyllabic quatrains) or *romances tradicionales* (popular ballads) at baptisms, weddings, and other social events. Some of these ballads and *versos* were introduced from Spain and remained almost as they were sung in the time of Cervantes, but many of them were composed in New Mexico. They were usually sung to the accompaniment of a guitar and expressed the feelings, ideas, and philosophy of the people. Among the common people of Spanish descent, traditional ballads,

41. In an article entitled "Kirby Benedict," which appeared in *Old Santa Fe* (vol. I, July, 1913, p. 50), it was stated that "Kirby Benedict was the first president of the Historical Society of New Mexico." This error is rectified by Lansing B. Bloom in "Historical Society Minutes, 1859-1863," *New Mexico Historical Review*, XVIII (July, 1943), 252-253.

42. W. H. H. Allison, ed., "Santa Fe as it Appeared during the Winter of the Years 1837 and 1838," *Old Santa Fe*, II (October, 1914), 182.

43. Douglas G. McMurtrie, *The Beginning of Printing in New Mexico*, Jesús María Baca, *the First New Mexico Printer* (Chicago: Printed Privately, 1932), p. 3; Antonio J. Martínez, *Discurso político sobre lo importante y necesario de que el hombre este instruido en sus deberes* (Taos: Imprenta del Presbítero Antonio José Martínez, 1839), *passim*.

folk tales, proverbs, and religious poems were a living force in popular oral tradition.⁴⁴

In the eighteen fifties there were a number of Catholic priests in the Territory who attracted the attention of the Americans by their wide learning and refinement. Many of them took an active part in the cultural growth of the region. Bishop Lamy, for example, was among the first members and patrons of the Historical Society of New Mexico.⁴⁵ Of the Italian Franciscan, Fr. Donato Rogieri, who traveled to New Mexico by stage coach in 1853, William W. H. Davis, who later became Secretary of the Territory, states:

He was a man of learning and extensive travel, having been five years a missionary in the Holy Land, and had passed much time among the Arabs, whose language he spoke with fluency. Though he and I were far asunder in matters of religion, I could not but have some respect for the faith he professes, and for which he sacrifices all the charms of life, and buries himself from the world in the middle of the continent. We may speak about the tenets of the Romish Church, but we must unite in giving the priesthood credit for great self-denial, and meek forbearance with all the trials that beset them in their lonely path through life.⁴⁶

One of the principal drawbacks to the advancement of learning and culture in New Mexico was the lack of books and periodicals. Except for the books brought by the clergy and the government officials for their personal use, there were few books in the region up to the time of the introduction of the printing press in 1834. In the eighteenth century the textbooks used in Franciscan schools came with the school supplies that were sent from Mexico City every three years. But with the end of the mission era and of Spanish rule this practice was stopped.

As regards libraries, information is scant. There is no mention of a public library or bookseller in the region. In

44. Aurelio M. Espinosa, "Spanish Folk-lore in New Mexico," *New Mexico Historical Review*, I (April, 1926), 146-151; Aurelio M. Espinosa, "New Mexican Spanish Coplas Populares," *Hispania*, XVIII (May, 1935), 141; J. Manuel Espinosa, *Spanish Folk Tales of New Mexico* (New York: G. E. Stechert & Co., 1937), *passim*.

45. Bloom, "Historical Society Minutes . . .," *op. cit.*, pp. 252-253.

46. Davis, *El Gringo*, p. 21. Father Donato later laid the foundation for the cathedral of Tucson, Arizona, according to Defouri, *op. cit.*, p. 61. What his status was in the Franciscan order during this period is not clear.

the eighteen fifties the territorial legislature had a library of about 2,000 volumes, consisting chiefly of standard law books.⁴⁷ In all probability, this was the largest library in the Territory. Some wealthy families possessed their own collection of books, imported from Mexico and Spain,⁴⁸ and the priests also had their own private libraries. As early as the seventeenth century some of the Franciscan missions and colonial governors had maintained small but select libraries.⁴⁹ Bishop Lamy was also a bibliophile, and in his library he treasured a water-soaked volume which was all he had saved of the many books he was taking to New Mexico when shipwrecked in the Gulf of Mexico in 1851.⁵⁰ We may reasonably suspect that at Taos, where Father Martínez is said to have conducted a seminary, there was a fairly good library, at least of theological books.⁵¹ Although there is an occasional mention of collections of books among the common people,⁵² such collections were more often an inheritance rather than a mark of culture.

Nevertheless, from the early decades of the nineteenth century there were evidences of a lively interest on the part of civic-minded persons in elevating the cultural standards of the region. At least one contemporary lamented the absence of a printing press which would supply New Mexicans with books and other printed items. As Barreiro observed in 1832, there was not a single press in the region nor any newspapers.⁵³ A public-spirited individual, Barreiro must have worked fast to secure a press, for within two years

47. Davis, *El Gringo*, p. 46. The New Mexico legislature was either too poor or little interested in books, for Davis remarks that it "refused to appropriate a few dollars to pay the freight on books the general government [in Washington] had sent out for the Territorial library, and which were allowed to remain in the hands of the freighter, to be sold or destroyed." Davis shows much apprehension over this neglect, and concludes by saying that "if this fact [is] known to Congress, it might deter that body from donating any more books to the library of New Mexico." *Ibid.*, p. 290.

48. *Old Santa Fe*, I (July, 1913), 77.

49. Eleanor B. Adams and France V. Scholes, "Books in New Mexico, 1598-1680," *New Mexico Historical Review*, XVII (July, 1942), 226-270; Eleanor B. Adams, "Two Colonial New Mexico Libraries, 1706, 1776," *New Mexico Historical Review*, XIX (April, 1944), 145-147.

50. Defouri, *op. cit.*, p. 33.

51. Wagner, *op. cit.*, pp. 4 ff.

52. *Old Santa Fe*, I (July, 1913), p. 77.

53. Barreiro, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

one was functioning in Santa Fe. The first official record of the existence of a press is a document which a certain Ramón Abreú sent to the town council of Santa Fe on January, 1834. With it he sent a file of a publication which he called *El Crepúsculo de la libertad*. He further mentioned that he had established the printing shop in the city.⁵⁴ Apparently, Abreú was applying for a license to operate the printing establishment. On October 8, 1834, Barreiro sent to the *Deputación Territorial* (Territorial Legislature) a file of a periodical of which he was the publisher. He did not mention the name of the publication, but it may rightly be assumed, as Douglas C. McMurtrie, an authority on early printing in the United States observes, that it was the same paper mentioned by Abreú.⁵⁵ The press, McMurtrie concludes, undoubtedly belonged to Abreú.

One of Barreiro's principal interests in the newspaper was to secure his re-election as New Mexico's delegate to the Mexican congress in 1834.⁵⁶ After his election the paper was discontinued. Of this publication Josiah Gregg wrote in 1844:

There has never been a single newspaper or periodical of any kind published in New Mexico, except in the year 1834, when a foolscap sheet (entitled *El Crepusculo*) was issued weekly, for about a month, to the tune of fifty subscribers, and was then abandoned, partially for want of patronage and partially because the editor had accomplished his object of procuring his election to Congress.⁵⁷

To Father Martínez belongs the honor of having been

54. McMurtrie, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

55. Douglas C. McMurtrie, "The History of Early Printing in New Mexico," *New Mexico Historical Review*, IV (October, 1929), 375.

56. *Ibid.*

57. Gregg, *op. cit.*, I, 200-201. Some historians of New Mexico maintain that Father Martínez published the first newspaper, at Taos. Among those that hold this theory, the more notable are Bancroft, *History of Arizona and New Mexico*, p. 341; Twitchell, *Leading Facts of New Mexican History*, II, 184-185; Prince, *Historical Sketches*, p. 234, and *A Concise History of New Mexico*, p. 153; Pedro Sánchez, *Memoria sobre la vida del presbítero Antonio José Martínez* (Santa Fe: Compañía Impresora del Nuevo México, 1903), p. 29. This theory, according to McMurtrie, should be rejected for two reasons: (1) Father Martínez does not mention it in his autobiographical sketch, *Relacion de méritos*, which he published in 1838, and (2) his *Cuaderno de ortografía* was published in Santa Fe in 1834 when the press was certainly owned by Ramón Abreú, with Jesús María Baca as printer. Cf. McMurtrie, "The History of Early Printing in New Mexico," *op. cit.*, pp. 375-381.

one of the first patrons of the press. As has been noted, his *Cuaderno de ortografía* appeared in 1834. Upon the death of Abreú, in August, 1837, he became the owner of the press, transferring it to Taos, where he began publishing various textbooks and devotional treatises,⁵⁸ now regarded as the first books printed in New Mexico.⁵⁹ According to an unpublished biography of Father Martínez, by Santiago Valdez, the priest still owned the press when the American troops occupied Santa Fe. When General Kearny needed a press in Santa Fe, Martínez lent it to him free of charge. It was on this press that Kearny's Code of Laws was printed.⁶⁰

In 1844 the second newspaper in New Mexico made its appearance, *La verdad*, but it is not known who the owner of the press was at that time.⁶¹ On June 28, 1845, the first issue of a political newspaper, *El payo de Nuevo México*, made its debut in Santa Fe. One notable feature of it was its frank and fearless tone in criticizing certain government abuses. For instance, the issue of August 9, 1845, carried a caustic article complaining of government waste in maintaining unnecessary offices and employees while the common laborers and farmers were overburdened with taxes.⁶² In 1849 Ceran St. Vrain founded *El Nuevo Mexicano*, with weekly and daily editions. The first daily newspaper of the Rocky Mountain region, it was succeeded about the year 1851 by the *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*.⁶³

58. McMurtrie, *The Beginning of Printing in New Mexico*, p. 4.

59. Prince, *A Concise History of New Mexico*, p. 253.

60. Illinois Historical Records Survey, *Inventory of American Imprints*, No. 25, *Check List of New Mexico Imprints and Publications, 1734-1876* (Michigan Historical Records Survey, 1942), pp. x-xi. An eyewitness remarks about the press: "With this poor apology for a printing press and such worn type and indifferent ink, paper, and other materials as chanced to be about the establishment the constitution and laws of the Territory were published. As the Spanish language has no W, a difficulty presented itself in regard to the type, which was at length obviated by the substitution of two Vs for one W. In this manner were the constitution and laws printed, both in the Spanish and English languages in double column, placed in juxtaposition on each page." Hughes, *op. cit.*, p. 64.

61. McMurtrie, *The Beginning of Printing in New Mexico*, p. 4.

62. Douglas C. McMurtrie, *El Payo de Nuevo México* (Albuquerque: Privately printed, 1933), pp. 9-11.

63. *Check List of New Mexico Imprints*, p. xii. The *Gazette* was an Abolitionist paper, and in 1856 it was the only newspaper published in the Territory. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, October 4, 1856.

Although the people of New Mexico took little or no part in civil affairs during the Mexican administration, they kept abreast of national events through official reports or communiques called *oficios*. Though these *oficios* always arrived several weeks late, they served to keep the people informed of political matters.⁶⁴ Another means of information were newspapers and pamphlets printed in Mexico. Particularly popular in the region were the three Mexican newspapers, *El nuevo mundo*, *El gallo pitagórico*, and *El republicano*. From Spain came a few weekly periodicals.⁶⁵ As may be expected, these papers and periodicals had a very limited number of readers in New Mexico, and these were mostly residents of Santa Fe.

Outstanding among the literary and learned societies organized in the early part of the American period were the Santa Fe Literary Club, and the Historical Society of New Mexico. The former consisted of a group of citizens from various walks of life eager to increase their own knowledge by participating in discussions and debates. Founded about 1856, this literary club rapidly gained in popularity, and judging from the comments of the local press, treated of a variety of topics of current interest. Of it the editor of the *Gazette* wrote:

Although still in its infancy, this association has assumed a position and attained a point in the small space of two months which similar institutions in the States might be proud to accomplish in the same time. Essays have been delivered on such topics as, "Are the Principles of the Know-Nothing Party conducive to the interests and well-being of the United States?" and "Which is the greater incentive to action, the hope of reward or the fear of punishment?"⁶⁶

One of the first presidents of this club was a New Mexican, Nicolás Quintana.⁶⁷

The Historical Society of New Mexico was founded on

64. Bloom, "New Mexico under Mexican Administration," *op. cit.*, I (July, 1913), 16.

65. Allison, "Santa Fe as it Appeared during the Winter of the Years 1837 and 1838," *op. cit.*, II (October, 1914), 179; *House Exec. Docs.*, 30 Cong., 1 Sess., no. 41, p. 480; Hughes, *op. cit.*, p. 64.

66. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, March 29, 1856.

67. *Ibid.*, April 12, 1856.

December 26, 1859, with Colonel John B. Grayson, an army officer stationed in Santa Fe, as its first president. Bishop Lamy encouraged the formation of this group and aided it materially. He became a member of the society at the first meeting, on January 30, 1860, and the first meetings were held in a hall belonging to him.⁶⁸ The formation of this historical society aroused so much interest, that when the first meeting was held, the librarian, Winslow J. Howard, reported several donations of books, consisting of 156 bound volumes, ninety-three pamphlets, and fifteen maps.⁶⁹

Dramatic presentations were popular among the New Mexicans. Mainly of a religious character, dramatizing some part of the Old or New Testament, these plays were given in the public square of the town, especially on the eve of an important religious feast.⁷⁰ They drew large crowds, even in the small villages. John T. Hughes, an American soldier, describes one performance at Peralta, attended by about 1,500 persons. He says:

A comedy or some kind of theatrical exhibition . . . was being performed by several ladies and gentlemen on a stage erected in a large piazza fronting the square. Everything was said in the Spanish language, so that the Americans who were present (very few of whom could speak in that tongue) were unable to appreciate the merits of the play, or say whether it was original, or whether it was from Shakespeare or the Bible. The women were promiscuously [*sic*] intermingled with the men, and the music of instruments with the discharge of rockets, made horrid discord. The pageant would have been imposing had it been attended with order and solemnity.⁷¹

Some theatricals were based on the works of great Spanish authors and playwrights. One writer stated that "some of these were played with figures and images hung on strings, to be moved about when required."⁷² The American soldiers stationed in Santa Fe gave added impetus to dramatics. In November, 1846, they organized a dramatic society among themselves and, with the permission of Governor Charles

68. Bloom, "Historical Society Minutes . . .," *op. cit.*, pp. 252-253; 272; 247.

69. *Ibid.*, p. 277.

70. Emory, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

71. Hughes, *op. cit.*, pp. 61-62.

72. Allison, "Santa Fe as it Appeared during the Winter of the Years 1837 and 1838," *op. cit.*, p. 180.

Bent, transformed the ballroom of the Governors' Palace into a theatre in which to present their plays.⁷³

With regard to architecture, virtually every building was constructed of adobe, and this precluded any effort at architectural embellishment. About the only artistic decoration was in the woodwork. Porches, doors, and *vigas* were often elaborately carved with various designs. Public edifices, such as churches and chapels, were usually tastefully adorned. The military chapel in Santa Fe, *La Castrense*, had an astonishingly beautiful reredos, carved of native stone.⁷⁴

The parish church in Santa Fe was apparently not as artistic as the military chapel. In 1846, an American who visited it, found it adorned with about fifty crosses, and "a great number of the most miserable paintings and wax figures, and looking glasses trimmed with pieces of tinsel."⁷⁵ A few notable paintings decorated some of the churches. The military chapel, for example, is said to have contained a fine mural,⁷⁶ and even Indian pueblos at times could boast of an exceptional painting.⁷⁷ In 1849 James H. Simpson found a defaced painting in the Jemez chapel, but one which still showed the "touches of a genuine artist."⁷⁸ Many artistic pieces were to be found in the humblest homes. In a small town on the banks of the Rio Grande a man was reported to have had "some very old pictures, in large, oval frames, that had once been beautifully gilded."⁷⁹ An American with some artistic taste remarked that

Scattered about throughout New Mexico, one frequently meets with fine specimens of art, particularly oil paintings. These were sent

73. Prince, *Historical Sketches of New Mexico*, p. 245.

74. Pedro Tamarón y Romeral, *Demostración del vastísimo obispado de la Nueva Vizcaya—1765*, Vol. VII of *Biblioteca Histórica Mexicana de obras inéditas* (México: Antigua Librería Robredo de José Porrúa e Hijos, 1937), 336. In 1940 when Archbishop Rudolph A. Gerken, of Santa Fe, erected the new parish church of Cristo Rey in that city, this altar was moved there from the present cathedral.

75. Emory, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

76. Edwards, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

77. *House Exec. Docs.*, 30 Cong., 1 Sess., no. 41, p. 469.

78. James H. Simpson, *Journal of a Military Reconnaissance from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Navajo Country, Made with the Troops under Command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John M. Washington, Chief of the Ninth Military Department, and Governor of New Mexico, in 1849* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1852), p. 20.

79. *House Exec. Docs.*, 30 Cong., 1 Sess., no. 41, p. 493.

over from old Spain; and, at one time, the Spaniards used to send over fine workmen and artists to construct and adorn the churches. My Spanish landlady has a fine picture of a female saint, that I have endeavored to purchase from her; but she conceives that it represents the "virgen santissima." It has a dagger sticking in the heart; this I called her attention to, but she could not be induced to part with it.⁸⁰

Indians usually ornamented their chapels in their own fashion, depicting saints in a not too elaborate way, using bright pigments of red, blue and yellow.⁸¹

CHAPTER IV

The Church

The period from 1821 to 1860 was a critical one for the Church in New Mexico. After over two centuries under the rule of Spain, the region became a part of the empire and later of the republic of Mexico. During the republic the Mexican government was too engrossed in its political struggles to devote attention to the frontier provinces. Though New Mexico had made no positive contribution to the movement for independence, and felt only slightly the effects of war, it was, nevertheless, to suffer from the passing of the special relationship between Church and State, which, in spite of its failings, had proved successful in times past in spreading Christianity throughout Spanish America. The breaking of relations with Spain meant that no longer would the New Mexico missions be financed by the royal treasury, that the source of mission personnel would be closed. To understand the true significance of the close union of Church and State in the colonial period, and its value to the Church in New Mexico, it is necessary to touch upon the origin and nature of the *patronato real*, or royal

80. *Ibid.*, p. 456. Obviously, it was a picture of Our Lady of the Seven Dolors.

81. *Ibid.*, p. 469.

patronage, whereby certain ecclesiastical powers were granted to the Spanish crown.¹

Royal patronage as practised in Spain greatly influenced the Church in America and set up the conditions under which it was to evangelize the New World. The first important document granting ecclesiastical powers in America to the Spanish rulers was the bull *Inter cetera*, of Alexander VI (May 4, 1493). By this bull the pope divided all new discoveries between the Spaniards and the Portuguese, and imposed the moral obligations to Christianize the Indians who might be found in those lands. The conversion of the natives, then, became an obligation of the monarchs. But the principal papal pronouncement giving the Spanish sovereigns the legal right to exercise jurisdiction over the Church in America was the bull *Universalis ecclesiae*, of Julius II (July 28, 1508). It confirmed previous concessions to the kings and added new ones. The new "Patronage of the Indies," as it became known, gave to the Spanish king almost absolute jurisdiction over ecclesiastical affairs in the New World. It was his right to present bishops, to erect dioceses, and to name parish priests. Without his consent no missionary could enter or leave his American domains.²

In fairness to the monarchs, however, it must be admitted that they generally made a sincere effort to perform their ecclesiastical duties well. Again and again in their correspondence with the royal officials in New Spain the kings made reference to the conversion of the Indians and to the need of providing for their spiritual care and direction. From the tithes which the popes had granted to the Crown, and from the royal treasury, came the funds to support the work of the missions and to erect churches and

1. For a list of some of these rights and privileges see Antonio Joaquín Ribadeneyra, *Manual compendio de el regio patronato indiano, para su más fácil uso en las materias conducentes a la práctica* (Madrid: Antonio Marín, 1755), pp. 43-50. See also J. Lloyd Mecham, *Church and State in Latin America* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1934), p. 8; Arthur S. Aiton, "Ideas on the Church-State Problem in Nineteenth Century Latin America," *Catholic Historical Review*, XXVIII (January, 1943), 451.

2. Ribadeneyra, *op. cit.*, p. 412; Juan de Solórzano, *Política indiana* (Antwerp: Henrico & Cornelio Verdussen, 1703), pp. 276-281.

monasteries.³ Under this system of Church and State, the soldier and the priest advanced together to new frontiers, planting simultaneously the banner of Spain and the cross of Christ. It is readily seen that, in spite of its shortcomings, this system was especially advantageous to the progress of religion in a remote frontier area such as New Mexico.

During and after the war of independence in Mexico, there were clergymen, especially creoles and mestizos, who displayed open opposition to the monopolistic and restrictive policy of the Spanish clergy. This feeling reverberated in far-off New Mexico. For instance, the establishment of the first college in the region, in 1826, came to naught because the clergy and the people of Santa Fe refused to tolerate a Spanish friar as its rector.⁴ This antagonism had been perceptible for a long time, and it partly explains the espousal of the movement for independence on the part of many Mexican priests. In their minds the struggle for political independence from Spain was inseparable from their effort to acquire a certain amount of religious autonomy.⁵

Having attained independence, the Mexican government turned its attention to the re-organization of the Church. In 1821 the Plan de Iguala declared that the Roman Catholic Church would be the only one tolerated in the country and assured the clergy of full protection of their rights.⁶ At the same time politicians began to agitate for the retention by Mexico of the *patronato* rights. The enormous property of the Church was a great temptation for them, and they longed for the day when they could handle its revenue and, in general, use the Church for their own ends. On May 21, 1825, Father Francisco P. Vásquez was sent as Mexican envoy to the Vatican. He was instructed by his government to obtain from the pope all the patronage rights which formerly

3. Luis Torres de Mendoza, ed., *Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas en América y Oceanía* (42 vols., Madrid: Imprenta de Frías y Cía., 1866), VI, 497 ff.

4. Bloom, "New Mexico under Mexican Rule," *op. cit.*, I (January, 1914), 248.

5. Mariano Cuevas, *Historia de la iglesia en México* (5 vols., 3rd ed., El Paso: Revista Católica, 1928), V, *passim*.

6. Mecham, *op. cit.*, p. 56.

belonged to Spain, among them the right to nominate bishops to sees. Among the bishops whom the government wished to appoint was one to serve as auxiliary for New Mexico.⁷ But Vásquez found the pope unyielding,⁸ and as these negotiations reached an impasse, the Church in Mexico faced the most critical period of its history. With the fall of Spanish administration an alarming number of Spanish priests left the country or were exiled.⁹ The number of bishops also diminished, either through death or exile, so that in 1829 not a single bishop remained in Mexico. For a Catholic nation the passing of the hierarchy was a serious blow. Many of the clergy were lax and engaged in politics or became associated with the Masonic lodges. At that critical point Pope Gregory XVI took a firm stand. In spite of objections on the part of Spain and Mexico, he issued a bull, *Solicitudo ecclesiarum* (August, 1831), in which he informed both nations that he intended to exercise his own spiritual functions in Mexico without any fear of consequences. That same year he named bishops for various vacant sees in Mexico, had envoy Vásquez consecrated in Rome and sent him off to Mexico to consecrate other bishops and thus reestablish the Mexican hierarchy. One of these first bishops was for the long-vacant diocese of Durango, of which New Mexico was a part.¹⁰

In 1833 the new Bishop of Durango, José Antonio Zubiria, visited the missions of New Mexico and was shocked at the sad state of affairs. It had been the policy of Spain and of the Franciscans to rely upon the mother country for vocations and for missionaries. When the Spaniards were

7. W. Eugene Shiels, "Church and State in the First Decade of Mexican Independence," *Catholic Historical Review*, XXVIII (July, 1942), 225. See Luis Medina Ascencio, "La Santa Sede y la emancipación mexicana," *Estudios Históricos* (Guadalajara), 1943-1945, *passim*.

8. J. M. March, "La exclusiva dada por España contra el Cardenal Guistiniani en el conclave de 1830-1831, según despachos diplomáticos," *Razon y Fe*, XCVIII (January, 1932), 55 ff.

9. By 1830 Mexico had lost 1,947 diocesan priests out of a total of 4,229 it had in 1810 when the struggle for independence began. During the same period 1,726 religious priests and brothers left the country. Cf. Cuevas, *op. cit.*, V, 175-176.

10. Shiels, *op. cit.*, pp. 210, 227; Mecham, *op. cit.*, p. 97; John Francis Bannon and Peter Masten Dunne, *Latin America: An Historical Survey* (Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co.), pp. 462 ff.; Cuevas, *op. cit.*, V, 154-187.

expelled from Mexico after independence, the native clergy was insufficient to provide for the needs of the missions. In New Mexico, for example, only two Franciscans remained by 1828. They had taken the oath of allegiance to the new government and were permitted to remain. The rest were forced to abandon their missions.¹¹ Few diocesan priests were attracted to the region, and these preferred to work in the larger centers of population, such as Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Santa Cruz. The Mexican government still paid the salaries of missionaries, but few were willing to take those positions. The New Mexico missions disappeared, the Indians lapsed into the freer life of pagan days, and the mission buildings deteriorated rapidly. Even in Santa Fe, the center of religious life in the region, there were evidences of religious decline. In 1833 Bishop Zubiría found a handsome parish church, several chapels, and about three private oratories. But the church was so neglected that it was destitute of vestments for the celebration of Mass. Zubiría pleaded with the faithful to provide funds for the purchase of necessary vestments and furnishings.¹² In an effort to ameliorate conditions, Father Juan Felipe Ortíz, a native of Santa Fe, was appointed vicar general for New Mexico in 1832.¹³

The clergy in New Mexico reflected the general trend of their colleagues south of the border. Many were affected with liberalism, while others were so engrossed in politics that they had little or no time for their parochial duties.¹⁴ After 1836, when the Mexican constitution became law and permitted free elections, several priests ran for public offices. The first representative from New Mexico to the Mexican congress in 1837 was Father Juan Felipe Ortíz, of Santa Fe.¹⁵ Other priests held various public offices and, as one

11. The Spaniards were expelled from Mexico in 1821. On December 19, 1833 the missions were secularized by Gómez Farías. Cuevas, *op. cit.*, V, 196 ff.; Bloom, "New Mexico under Mexican Rule," *op. cit.*, II (January, 1914), 258.

12. Salpointe, *op. cit.*, p. 165.

13. *Ibid.*

14. One of these liberals was Father Martínez, of Taos. Cf. Sánchez, *op. cit.*, *passim*.

15. Bloom, "New Mexico under Mexican Rule," *op. cit.*, II (July, 1914), 10.

writer states, about half of the clergy of New Mexico served the region as deputies or alternates in the Mexican Congress at one time or another.¹⁶

All this points to the fact that, as regards politics, New Mexico had an articulate clergy. They took a deep interest in the government of the region and, to a certain extent, their word was law with the people. This fact could not be overlooked by the American government in its plans to send a conquering expedition to New Mexico. Various diplomatic gestures were made early in the war with Mexico to assure the Catholics that the Americans had interest in their welfare and respect for their religion. Writing to General Zachary Taylor, on July 9, 1846, Secretary of War William L. Marcy deplored the fact that the war was being represented as a "war of 'impiety,' as if we were going to rob churches and pull down altars."¹⁷ To remove these misapprehensions it was deemed advisable that priests accompany the American army into New Mexico. In his instructions to Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, who was to lead the armed forces into that territory, Marcy said:

The President [James K. Polk] has been informed that much pain has been taken to alarm the religious prejudices of the Mexican inhabitants of Santa Fe and its vicinity against the United States. He deems it important that their misapprehensions in this respect should be corrected, as far as it can be done; and, for that purpose, he has caused arrangements to be made for a person of high character and good repute in the Roman Catholic church to accompany your forces in the expedition you are about to conduct to that place. You are directed to receive and treat with respect and courtesy any person who shall present himself to you with a letter of introduction from Bishop Kenrick, of Missouri, the Rev. J. Vandervelde, or the Rev. J. Simon.... It is understood that the person who will be invited to attend you will understand and speak the Spanish language; and it is hoped that he will, without departing from the path of his duties as a clergyman, be useful in removing the false impressions of the Mexicans in relation to the United States and their objects in taking possession of New Mexico, and inducing them to confide in the assurance you will make that their religious institutions will be respected, the property of the church protected, their worship undisturbed—in

16. *Ibid.*, II (October, 1914), 135.

17. *House Exec. Docs.*, 30 Cong., 1 Sess., no. 60.

fine, that all their religious rights will be in the amplest manner preserved to them.¹⁸

Kearny was also provided with a proclamation in Spanish which he was to make public after the fall of Santa Fe. It read: The undersigned has instructions from his Government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico, to protect the property of the church, to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to them.¹⁹

That Kearny and his men carried out these instructions very carefully and were always respectful toward religion in New Mexico, is apparent from a careful study of the period. In Las Vegas, New Mexico, Kearny had an opportunity to rehearse the pronunciamiento he was to deliver in the capital of New Mexico. Calling the inhabitants to the *plaza* on August 15, 1846, he informed them that he had come to take over the country in the name of the United States and that henceforth they owed no allegiance to the Mexican government. To sweeten this bitter pill, he added:

My government . . . will protect you in your religion. I know you are all great Catholics; that some of your priests have told you all sorts of stories—that we should ill-treat your women, and brand them on the cheek as you do your mules on the hip. It is all false. My government respects your religion as much as the Protestant religion, and allows each man to worship his Creator as his heart tells him is best. Its laws protect the Catholic as well as the Protestant; the weak as well as the strong; the poor as well as the rich. I am not a Catholic myself—I was not brought up in that faith; but at least one-third of my army are Catholics, and I respect a good Catholic as much as a good Protestant.²⁰

Kearny then asked the town mayor and other officials to take the oath of allegiance to the United States in the presence of all the people. This was done, as an eye-witness re-

18. *Senate Rep. Com.*, 31 Cong., 1 Sess., no. 18, pp. 233-234. The Bishop of St. Louis, Peter Richard Kenrick, failed to provide any priests to the Kearny expedition. George Rutledge Gibson, *Journal of a Soldier under Kearny and Doniphan, 1846-1847*, Vol. III of *The Southwest Historical Series*, ed. Ralph P. Bieber (Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1935), Introduction, 30.

19. *House Exec. Docs.*, 30 Cong., 1 Sess., no. 60.

20. Emory, *op. cit.*, pp. 27-28.

marks, "using the sacred cross instead of the Bible,"²¹ admittedly a more familiar object to the New Mexicans than the Bible. This scene was reenacted on August 22, 1846, after Kearny's army took over Santa Fe without firing a single shot. On that day the Church in New Mexico entered a new *modus vivendi*, far different from what it had been accustomed to. No longer would Catholicism be the established religion, for the Organic Law promulgated by Kearny stated that

All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences; that no person can ever be hurt, molested, or restrained in his religious profession, if he does not disturb others in their religious worship, and that all Christian churches shall be protected and none oppressed, and that no person on account of his religious opinions shall be rendered ineligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit.²²

In 1851 the laws of New Mexico further decreed that, "No preference shall be given by law to any religious denomination; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to enact the necessary laws to protect equally all religious denominations, so that they may be undisturbed and secure in the practice of their institutions."²³

Personal relations between the clergy and the Americans were generally cordial. When reaching a town the officers usually paid their respects to the parish priest first and then proceeded with the business that engaged them. Regardless of their religion, officers attended Mass and took part in other services whenever possible. They were instructed to show every mark of respect to the religious observances of the country and not to decline participation in the ceremonies.²⁴ As may be expected, many of them did not understand Catholic ceremonies, nor were they particularly interested, but as one officer resignedly put it, "when you are in Rome, do as Rome does."²⁵ The men were especially cour-

21. Henry Inman, *The Old Santa Fe Trail, the Story of a Great Highway* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1897), p. 110.

22. James K. Polk, *Occupation of Mexican Territory* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1912), p. 33.

23. Meline, *op. cit.*, p. 188.

24. Emory, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

25. Hughes, *op. cit.*, p. 62.

teous to Bishop Zubiría, of Durango. He is described by one of them as being very kind and intelligent, and manifesting a deep interest in the welfare of his people in New Mexico.²⁶ On his last pastoral visitation to New Mexico in 1850, he was tendered every mark of courtesy and attention by the civil and military authorities, and was provided with military escorts through dangerous parts of the region.²⁷ This favorable attitude toward religion had its desired effect, for some of the tension and reserve of the conquered people and clergy began to disappear. A few pastors in outlying towns traveled to Santa Fe to acknowledge the authority of the Americans and to ask protection for their churches.²⁸ One of the priests even ventured to express satisfaction over the new political situation. He is reported to have said that Mexico would rather lose her national existence and become part of the United States than submit to a foreign prince.²⁹

As regards ecclesiastical matters, the long-felt need for a bishop in New Mexico was at long last filled in 1850 with the appointment of Father John Baptist Lamy, of the diocese of Cincinnati, as vicar apostolic. The news of his appointment was received in Santa Fe with mixed feelings of joy and regret. For many years the people had longed for a prelate with authority to solve the many perplexing problems of the Church on that isolated frontier.³⁰ The arrival of a bishop, they thought, was the dawn of a new day for New Mexico. Others, however, regretted that a native son had not been chosen for the position. Nevertheless, whatever their personal feelings in the matter, all joined in giving the prelate a hearty welcome. To many the appointment of an American as the first bishop of New Mexico was of fundamental significance, for they hoped that he would revital-

26. John Russell Bartlett, *Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora and Chihuahua during 1850-1853* (2 vols., London: George Routledge & Co., 1854), I, 146-147.

27. *Ibid.*, p. 147.

28. Hughes, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

29. *Ibid.*, p. 146. --

30. Pino, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

ize the Church and aid in establishing harmonious relations with the civil authorities.

Consecrated in Cincinnati on November 24, 1850, Lamy arrived in Santa Fe on August 9, 1851, and civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities cooperated in welcoming him. Writing to Bishop John B. Purcell, of Cincinnati, on August 14 of that year, the new ordinary of Santa Fe said:

On last Saturday, the 9th of August, we reached Santa Fe. I thought it probable that some of the Faithful would come forth to meet us, but little did I expect to see several thousands in the procession! A great number of carriages were seen, and amongst them that of the Hon. Calhoun [James S. Calhoun], Governor of the Territory, who came out several miles at the head of the authorities, civil and military, to meet us. Along the road a number of tasty triumphal arches were erected, under which I was obliged to pass, whilst the cannon fired a salute. I entered the Governor's carriage by his special request, attended by the Vicar General [Juan Felipe Ortiz] and Rev. Mr. Machebeuf.³¹

Lamy was well aware that his task would not be an easy one. His vicariate included what is now known as New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, and for this vast territory he found only about ten priests, some of whom were of questionable conduct.³² Having few priests to guide them, the people had grown weak in their faith and morals, and superstition was so widespread that even the casual observer was struck with the absurd practices that had found their way into the ceremonies of the Church.³³ The clergy were often accused of immorality and of being in some ways a force for evil rather than for good. In a letter to the *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, a writer in St. Louis, Missouri, eloquently pleads with the clergy to reform their own lives so as to improve the moral and spiritual conditions of the New Mexicans. He said:

The clergy in New Mexico have an immensity to answer for. If the people are immoral, it is chiefly their fault. For are they not, in the estimation of a majority of New Mexicans, a sacred order? In spiritual and moral matters, is not their word law? Have they not

31. *Catholic Telegraph and Advocate*, October 11, 1851.

32. Prince, *A Concise History of New Mexico*, p. 247.

33. Hughes, *op. cit.*, p. 61; Davis, *El Gringo*, p. 221.

held in their hands the education of the people? Commanded all the inlets and avenues to the hearts and minds of youth among them? Engrossed, in fine, the formation of the sentiment and character of the New Mexicans? Then, if the New Mexicans are not what they ought to be, where—on whose shoulders—rests the blame? Again I say, the clergy,—and I repeat it, the clergy. Ye sacred order of priests, then, in New Mexico, I call on you—but not I alone,—New Mexico calls on you, and the rest of the American Republic calls on you, to use your mighty influence to raise drooping New Mexico; and let no longer the hearts and minds of her sons and daughters . . . be shrouded in darkness and doomed to debasement.³⁴

Upon his arrival in New Mexico Lamy took firm steps to remedy this situation. He and his new vicar general, Father Joseph P. Machebeuf, at once set out to visit the extensive vicariate, studying the needs of the various localities.³⁵ Returning to Santa Fe after visiting part of his ecclesiastical territory, Lamy wrote his first pastoral letter on Christmas, 1852. Most of the letter is concerned with plans for moral and religious reform. After stressing the need for schools, and soliciting the aid of the faithful in building a convent school for girls, he enjoins upon them the duty of obeying the Church in spiritual matters, and warns them against the evils of divorce.³⁶

But, anxious as Lamy was to raise the religious, moral and intellectual level of his people, he could count on only a few priests to aid him with his plans. This lack of priests was a source of much anxiety for the young vicar apostolic. He tried—but with no success—to obtain the services of the famous Jesuit missionary, Father Peter J. De Smet, and of other Spanish-speaking Jesuits in St. Louis, Missouri. He pleads with his friend in that city, Father John Roothaan, S. J., to send him help. In a letter of July 29, 1852, Lamy describes his plight to Roothaan in these words:

To administer the sacraments to so many of the faithful scattered over an immense territory, I have only a dozen priests and I do not think I can rely even on all of these. We have in the same territory an Indian tribe whom it would be easy to bring under the banner of the cross if we had a number of good missionaries, men of God, who

34. Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette*, March 26, 1853.

35. Defouri, *op. cit.*, p. 44.

36. Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette*, January 1, 1853.

would seek only the good of souls and the glory of our Divine Master. I have had long conversations with Father De Smet at the college of St. Louis where the Fathers have extended to me and my party the most generous hospitality.... He [De Smet] has a particular grace for the conversion of the Indians. Two tribes, the Comanches and Navajos, number 10,000 together and are ready for the harvest. And so I entreat you for God's glory and the salvation of souls, do all in your power to send some of your Fathers to a field where the harvest is already ripe, but is being lost for lack of workers.³⁷

Lamy was to wait many years before he could obtain Jesuits for his missions. On August 15, 1867, the first band of Jesuit missionaries arrived in Santa Fe from Naples, Italy.³⁸

Lamy was also confronted with problems of discipline among his clergy. Some, still resentful of a foreign bishop in their midst, and perhaps themselves guilty of the abuses he was trying to correct, loudly voiced their dislike for the prelate.³⁹ On July 29, 1853, New Mexico was created a diocese, with Lamy as the first bishop. This news caused consternation among a few priests, for they realized that Lamy, a French-born priest, would be their permanent superior. Two of these clergymen, Benigno Cárdenas and Manuel Gallegos, apostatized. Cardenas became a Protestant minister and from that time tormented Bishop Lamy with his anti-Catholic tirades in front of the cathedral.⁴⁰ Such was the scandal given that even the local paper, edited by non-Catholics, started a veritable campaign to silence the recalcitrant priests. On one occasion the editor commented:

Padre Cárdenas has changed his religion, but the change has neither been a gain to Protestantism nor a loss to Catholicism. The same remark will be applicable to padre Gallegos whenever he is ready to publish to the world his conversion to Protestantism as padre Cárdenas has done.⁴¹

In 1856 another disgruntled priest, Antonio José Martínez,

37. Lamy to Roothaan, quoted by Gilbert J. Garraghan, *The Jesuits of the Middle United States* (3 vols., New York: America Press, 1938), II, 490.

38. Giuseppe M. Sorrentino, *Dalla Montagne Rocciose al Rio Bravo: Brevi appunti storici circa la missione gesuitica del Nuovo Messico e Colorado negli Stati Uniti di America* (Naples: Casa Editrice Federico & Ardia, n. d.), p. 19.

39. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, August 27, 1853.

40. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, December 3, 1853.

41. *Ibid.*, September 3, 1853.

of Taos, was forced to resign his pastorate.⁴² Thus Lamy was gradually clearing the atmosphere for the fine apostolic work he was destined to do during the next thirty years. No sooner were parishes vacant than an excellent group of priests, especially from France, assumed the pastorates. The Sisters of Loretto and the Christian Brothers were brought into the diocese by Lamy, as we have seen,⁴³ proving of immense value in educating the youth of the Territory. All this resulted in an improvement of the moral and spiritual life of the people. He neglected no one. The Indians, the Mexicans and the Anglo-Americans soon had capable priests ministering to them. When the gold rush in Colorado created a demand for priests, Lamy sent one to Denver. Arizona also claimed his attention, and occasionally a missionary was sent from Santa Fe to minister to the needs of the people, especially in Tucson. All this he accomplished at no little sacrifice to himself, and often at the risk of making enemies. Needing funds to build schools and repair churches and for other religious enterprises, his methods of collecting the tithes from the people occasionally became the target of severe criticism. On one occasion, for instance, a writer in the *Weekly Gazette* roundly took him to task for using the civil courts to compel the Catholics of one locality to pay their tithes. Among other things the article stated that

There is something deadly 'rotten in Rome' when the terrible engine of the civil law is required to bring defaulting catholics [*sic*] to the 'scratch,' and compel them through the medium of an alcalde's court, to pay the just and righteous tythes [*sic*] of Holy Mother Church. This state of things actually exists, as every justice court in the county, and I presume in the whole Rio Abajo, can testify.⁴⁴

Civil officials and visitors took notice of the improvement which had taken place in a few years. Even the Indian pueblos, so long neglected, responded to the zeal of Lamy, for as one government official wrote in 1864:

The Pueblos are all nominally Roman Catholics, and, as far as can be discerned, appear to be sincere and earnestly devoted to the

42. *Ibid.*, May 31, 1856.

43. *Supra*, pp.

44. *Santa Fe Weekly Gazette*, May 28, 1853.

rites of that church. Each town has its own church edifice, which is held in high respect. The people esteem and obey their priests. They generally marry, baptize, and bury according to the rules of that sect. The holy days are generally attended to.⁴⁵

An observer in 1866 remarked that, as regards the clergy, a great improvement had taken place. Lamy, he said, had found a degraded clergy in 1851, but "... matters are changed since then. These irregularities have disappeared, and the New Mexicans now have a learned, pious, laborious and edifying priesthood, mostly missionaries from France."⁴⁶ The picture of the Angelus hour in Santa Fe, the "City of the Holy Faith," was, in the eighteen sixties, reminiscent of the early days of the New Mexico missions. It reflects the improved religious devotion of the people. A writer describes that moment in these words:

All conversation is instantly suspended—all labor ceases—people of all classes, whether on foot or on horseback, make a sudden halt—even the laden porter, groaning under the weight of an insupportable burden, stops in the midst of his career and stands still. An almost breathless silence reigns throughout the town, disturbed only by the occasional sibilations of the devout multitude; all of which, accompanied by the slow peals of a large and sonorous bell, affords a scene truly solemn and appropriate. At the expiration of about two minutes, the charm is suddenly broken by the clatter of livelier-toned bells, and a buenas tardes to those present—again the colloquial chit-chat is resumed—the smith plies upon his anvil with redoubled energy—the click of the hammer simultaneously resounds in every direction—the wayfarers are again in motion—both pleasure and business, in short, assume their respective sway.⁴⁷

To characterize the political scene of New Mexico as muddled would be to underestimate the true state of affairs. Politically, New Mexico had not benefited under Mexican rule, and it was too early to foresee any benefits from the American form of government. Little had been done for the people in the first five years of American rule, and political corruption made the people distrustful of the Americans. Politics were not yet on a sure footing, and despite the sin-

45. John Ward, in the *Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1864*. Quoted by W. F. M. Arny, *Interesting Items Regarding New Mexico*, p. 35.

46. Meline, *op. cit.*, pp. 189-190.

47. Twitchell, *Leading Facts of New Mexican History*, II, 164-165.

cere efforts of some, it was difficult to maintain harmony in the midst of strange currents of political thought. It was truly a transitional period, and discerning politicians tried to take advantage of the opportunity to promote their own rather than the Territory's welfare. There was continual strife between the civil and the military government, neither of which apparently knew the exact limits of its jurisdiction. The army was ineffectual in checking Indian raids,⁴⁸ and to make matters worse, Congress was toying with the idea of moving into New Mexico all the Indians from California and Utah.⁴⁹ There was corruption in the territorial government, and still more in town and county politics. The disgust of the people in one town was manifested in a newspaper advertisement. It read:

HANDSOME REWARD

One blanket, two strings of pepper, one almo of beans, one pint of whiskey, and one roll of tobacco—this will be given to any person that will present a more partial alcalde than we have in Las Vegas, or in other words a bigger fool.⁵⁰

It was not a rare occurrence for a governor to rule *in absentia*; at least on one occasion, the entire territorial government left New Mexico, leaving an outraged population to manage affairs as best they could.⁵¹

Although Lamy's relations with the civil government were for the most part amicable, it was to be expected that in such an atmosphere friction between Church and State would be inevitable. On such occasions Lamy was a staunch defender of the rights of the Church. Any infringements upon his jurisdiction were bound to draw strong protests from him. One of his first serious clashes came with Judge Grafton Baker, who had confiscated the military chapel, *La Castrense*, for his courthouse. This building belonged to the diocese and Lamy claimed it, stating that it was a consecrated building and was not to be used for holding court.

48. Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, March 5, 1853; Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 18; Otero, *op. cit.*, pp. 9-15.

49. Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, April 30, 1853.

50. *Ibid.*, August 20, 1853.

51. *Ibid.*, October 31, 1857.

Baker publicly announced that he would not relinquish the property and that he was ready to hang the bishop and his vicar general from the same gibbet.⁵² When this spread through town, Catholics and Protestants mobbed the judge and forced him to apologize to Lamy and to return the chapel to its rightful owner.⁵³ There were also a few instances in which local politicians tried to interfere in the appointment of pastors. This also Lamy firmly resisted.⁵⁴

Thus, slowly but inexorably the hand of the Church was felt in New Mexico in those days, molding the morals of a new generation of Anglo- and Spanish Americans. Its influence for good was well recognized. To Lamy, more than to any other single man, belongs the credit for having elevated the moral and religious standards in New Mexico during its critical period of transition, and for having facilitated the arduous task of establishing the American form of government in that newly-conquered Territory.

52. Twitchell, *op. cit.*, II, 330.

53. Poldervaart, *op. cit.*, XXII (April, 1947), 112-113.

54. Twitchell, *Military Occupation of New Mexico*, pp. 176-179; *Congressional Globe (App.)*, 32 Cong., 1 Sess., March 15, 1852, pp. 326 ff.

CHECKLIST OF NEW MEXICO PUBLICATIONS

By WILMA LOY SHELTON

(Continued)

Bulletin

- No. 1B. Laws and regulations governing the production and conservation of gas and oil in New Mexico. E. H. Wells, state geologist. Santa Fe, N. M., State land office, 1931, 19p.
- General information and rules and regulations relating to leasing and sales of state lands and contest procedure, effective Aug. 23, 1930. Santa Fe, 1930. 8p.
- General information and rules and regulations relating to leasing and sales of state lands and contest procedure; edition of rules in effect Oct. 5, 1940. Santa Fe, 1940. 8p.
- General information and rules and regulations relating to leasing and sales of state lands and contest procedure; edition of rules in effect Sept. 28, 1942. Santa Fe, 1942. 8p.
- General information and rules and regulations relating to leasing of state lands for all forms of deposits and minerals other than oil and gas and regulations relating to the sale of state timber effective Sept. 25, 1930. Santa Fe, (1930) 8p.
- General information relating to sales and leasing of state lands. Prepared by H. R. Rodgers. n. p. n. d. 8p. mimeo.
- General rules relating to oil and gas leases on state lands. (Chap. 125, Laws 1929; Chap. 18, Laws 1931) effective at noon, Sept. 25 1934. Santa Fe, 1934. 7p.
- Informe anual del comisionado de terrenos publicos de Nuevo Mexico. Dec. 31, 1900. Santa Fe, 1901. 47p.
- Laws and regulations providing for the leasing, sale, and management and control of territorial lands, May 15, 1905. n. p. (1905) 28p.
- Laws and regulations relating to the Board of public lands of the territory of New Mexico. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1899. 26p.
- Laws and regulations for purchase and lease of state lands also governing the issuance of leases for oil and gas; effective March 14, 1925. Santa Fe, 1925. (12)p. map.
- Laws relative to leasing, sale, disposition and control of the land belonging to the state of New Mexico. Santa Fe, (1913) 30p.
- Laws relative to leasing, sale, disposition and control of the land belonging to the state of New Mexico, 1915. Santa Fe, 1915. 40p.
- Laws relative to leasing, sale, disposition and control of the land belonging to the state of New Mexico. Santa Fe, 1918. 46p.

- Laws relative to leasing and disposition of land belonging to the state of New Mexico. Santa Fe, n. d. 24p.
- Location and logs of various wells in New Mexico. n. p. n. d. 29p. mimeo.
- Lode mining rules and regulations and information relating to the locating, prospecting and leasing of state institutional lands for lode mining purposes. Santa Fe, 1941. 12p.
- Notice of sale (of) oil and gas leases (by the) office of commissioner of public lands. May 10, 1946. (Santa Fe, 1946) (2)p.
- New Mexico cookery, some products of the state and how to prepare them, a useful and unique booklet. Santa Fe, 1916. 64p.
- Picturesque New Mexico . . . Official bulletin of the State land office . . . 1916. Santa Fe, 1916. (7)p.
- Primer informe anual del comisionado de terrenos publicos de Nuevo Mexico. Diciembre 31, 1900. Santa Fe, Compania Impresora del Nuevo Mexicano, 1901. 47p.
- Report on the organization and administration of the State land office . . . prepared for New Mexico Special revenue commission by Bureau of commercial economics. Chicago, 1921. 82p. mimeo.
- Rules and regulations of State land office . . . Santa Fe, 1912. 23p.
- Rules of the State land office governing the issuance of leases for oil and gas; effective, March 14th, 1925. Santa Fe, 1925. (3)p.
- Poultry raising in New Mexico; official bulletin of State land office. Santa Fe, 1916. 8p (R. P. Erwien)

Conservation of natural resources commission.

Established in 1909 for purpose of making an inventory of natural resources and preparing suggestions.

The natural resources survey . . . Report no. 1- 1911- Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1911. 150p. (J. A. Pynch)

Contractor's licensing board.

Established in 1939; issues licenses and furnishes lists of registered contractors.

Building rules and regulations (minimum requirements) pursuant to an act passed by the 14th Legislature; approved March 16, 1939; amended by the 16th Legislature; amended by the 17th Legislature, authorizing the Board to set up rules and regulations pertaining to a State building code. Adopted Sept. 22, 1945, effective, Nov. 1, 1945. Santa Fe, 1945. 322p.

Building rules and regulations (minimum requirements) pursuant to an act passed by the 14th Legislature; approved March 16, 1939; amended by the 16th Legislature; amended by the 17th Legisla-

ture, authorizing the Board to set up rules and regulations pertaining to a State building code. Adopted Sept. 22, 1945, effective, Nov. 1, 1945. Santa Fe, 1948. 298p.

Bulletin. Santa Fe, 1941—

Gives supplementary lists of licensed contractors and changes of classification and types of contracting.

Issued irregularly.

New Mexico minimum plumbing rules and regulations adopted by the Contractors' License Board, Sept. 22, 1945. Effective, Nov. 1, 1945. Santa Fe, 1945. v. 1 (25p.)

Official directory of licensed contractors. v. 1- Santa Fe, 1940-

June 30, 1939-June 30, 1940 51p. v. 1

June 30, 1940-June 30, 1941 62 p. v. 2

June 30, 1941-June 30, 1942 80p. v. 3

June 30, 1942-June 30, 1943 71p. v. 4

June 30, 1943-June 30, 1944 76p. v. 5

June 30, 1944-June 30, 1945 77p. v. 6

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Coronado magazine, the official program of the Coronado cuarto centennial. (Albuquerque, Pub. by Mrs. C. E. Butler, 1940) (56)p.

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Bandelier, A. F. A. *Pioneers in American anthropology; the Bandelier-Morgan letters, 1873-1883*; ed. by Leslie A. White. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1940. 2v.

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v. 2 Hammond, G. P. ed. & tr. *Narratives of the Coronado expedition, 1540-1542*, ed. and tr. by G. P. Hammond and Agapito Rey. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico press, 1940. 413p.

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Stevens, Thomas Wood, *The entrada of Coronado; a spectacular historic drama*. Albuquerque, c1940. 135p.

Department of education.

Established in 1863; in the beginning the board was composed of the Governor, Secretary, Judges of the Supreme court and the Bishop of New Mexico; in 1872 the care of the public schools was placed in the hands of the superintendent and county schools superintendents; in 1891 the Board in-

cluded the governor, superintendent of public instruction, president of St. Michael's college, president of the university and president of the agricultural college; since 1912 the governor, superintendent, and five members appointed by the governor constitute the board; it is the governing authority of all public elementary and high schools of the state.

Annual report of the State director of industrial education, 1st-2nd, 1913-15. East Las Vegas, 1914-1916. 2 v.

Report of the conditions of the schools of New Mexico for 1889, prepared by Trinidad Alarid. 1890 (7)p.

Report of the Superintendent of public instruction. Santa Fe, 1891-March 1, 1891-Dec. 31, 1891 44p. (Amado Chaves)

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Jan. 1, 1894-Dec. 31, 1894 50p. (Amado Chaves)

Jan. 1, 1895-Dec. 31, 1895 (Amado Chaves)

Jan. 1, 1896-Dec. 31, 1896 52p. (Amado Chavez) (E&S)

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also in Message of M. A. Otero to the 33rd Legislative assembly

Jan. 16, 1899. p. 195-245. "Exhibit H"; Council and House Journals, 1899. "Exhibit H" p. 195-245.

Jan. 1, 1899-Dec. 31, 1899. 19p. (M. C. deBaca)

also in Message of M. A. Otero to the 34th Legislative assembly.

Jan. 21, 1901. "Exhibit H" p. 173-274.

1900-Oct. 1, 1901 199p. v. 11 (J. F. Chaves)

1901-Oct. 1, 1902-v. 12 (J. F. Chaves)

in Message of M. A. Otero to the 35th Legislative assembly Jan. 19, 1903. "Exhibit S" 54p.

Oct. 1, 1902-July 31, 1903 31p. v. 13 (J. F. Chaves)

Aug. 1, 1903-Oct. 1, 1904 61p. v. 14 (Amado Chaves)

also in Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly Jan. 16, 1905. "Exhibit S" 61p.

1904-Oct. 1, 1905 58p. v. 15 (Hiram Hadley)

1905-Aug. 1, 1906 39p. v. 16 (Hiram Hadley)

also in Message of H. J. Hagerman to the 37th Legislative assembly Jan. 21, 1907. "Exhibit 6" 39p.

June 15, 1906-June 15, 1908 152p. v. 17-18 (J. E. Clark)

June 15, 1908-June 15, 1910 144p. v. 19-20 (J. E. Clark)

June 15, 1909-June 15, 1912 100p. v. 21-22 (A. N. White) 1st bien.

*Jan. 1, 1912-Dec. 1, 1912 19p. (A. N. White)

* Report of the Department of education showing expenditures of funds heretofore appropriated for its maintenance and its needs, together with recommendations for such legislation as will in the opinion of the department increase its efficiency.

- Dec. 1, 1912-Nov. 30, 1914 22p. v. 23-24 (A. N. White) 2nd bien.
- ****Dec. 1, 1914-Nov. 30, 1916 (6)p. v. 25-26 (A. N. White) 3rd bien.
- Dec. 1, 1916-Nov. 30, 1918 45p. v. 27-28 (J. H. Wagner) 4th bien.
- Dec. 1, 1918-Nov. 30, 1920 58p. v. 29-30 (J. H. Wagner) 5th bien.
- Dec. 1, 1920-Nov. 30, 1922 46p. v. 31-32 (J. V. Conroy) 6th bien.
- Dec. 1, 1922-Nov. 30, 1924 85p. v. 33-34 (I. L. Eckles) 7th bien.
- Dec. 1, 1924-June 30, 1926 80p. v. 35-36 (I. L. Eckles) 8th bien.
- July 1, 1926-June 30, 1928 (Lois Randolph) 9th bien.
- July 1, 1928-June 30, 1930 (Atanasio Montoya) 10th bien.
- July 1, 1930-June 30, 1932 117p. (G. L. Lusk) 11th bien.
- July 1, 1932-June 30, 1934 131p. (G. L. Lusk) 12th bien.
- July 1, 1934-June 30, 1936 127p. (H. R. Rodgers) 13th bien.
- July 1, 1936-June 30, 1937 unp. (H. R. Rodgers) mimeo
- July 1, 1936-June 30, 1938 139p. (H. R. Rodgers) 14th bien.
- July 1, 1938-June 30, 1940 133p. (G. J. Corrigan) 15th bien.
- July 1, 1940-June 30, 1942 133p. (G. L. Corrigan) 16th bien.
- July 1, 1942-June 30, 1944 188p. (G. L. Lusk) 17th bien.
- July 1, 1944-June 30, 1946 201p. (G. L. Lusk) 18th bien.
- July 1, 1946-June 30, 1948 (C. L. Rose) 19th bien. in press
- An address delivered by Hon. Alvan N. White, state supt. of public instruction before the New Mexico educational association, Albuquerque, Nov. 7, 1912. (Albuquerque, 1912) 8p. Subject: The most important step in educational progress in New Mexico in rural schools.
- Administrator's responsibilities and suggestions for curriculum building; report by Marie M. Holland. Santa Fe, 1938. 29p. mimeo.
- Annotated bibliography of professional magazines; prepared by McKinley county teachers. Santa Fe, 1937. 29p.
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- Bulletin: Feb., March, April-May; issued by Mrs. Grace J. Corrigan. Santa Fe, 1940. 3nos.
- Bulletin . . . abstract of the minutes of the meeting of the State board of education. Feb. 1915. 10p.
- Bulletin. no. 1- (Santa Fe) 1931-
- no. 1 Organization and administration of junior and senior high school. 1931 28p.
- no. 2 Curriculum development in the elementary schools of New Mexico. 1944. 413p.
- no. 2 Rev. 1947. 444p.
- A child's story of New Mexico. Santa Fe, 1942. 16p.
- Circular letter.
- no. 1 April 1, 1905 (Hiram Hadley)
- no. 2 May 15, 1905 (Hiram Hadley)

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Educational reports, 1873-75 issued by the Secretary's office.

- no. 3 March 30, 1906 (Hiram Hadley)
- no. 4 March 30, 1906 (Hiram Hadley)
- no. 5 March 30, 1906 (Hiram Hadley)
- no. 6 May 15, 1906 (Hiram Hadley)
- no. 7
- no. 8 July 10, 1906 (Hiram Hadley)
- no. 9 Aug. 27, 1906 (Hiram Hadley)
- no. 10
- no. 11
- no. 12 Certification of teachers. (J. E. Clark)
- Code of instruction revising and harmonizing conflicting school laws. (Santa Fe, 1914?) 47p.
- Codigo de escuelas de Nuevo Mejico publicado por Isabel Lancaster Eckles, superintendente de instruccion publica. (Santa Fe) 1923. 39p.
- Codigo de escolar de New Mexico; compilado y publicado por Lois Randolph, superintendente de instruccion publica (Santa Fe) 1927. 68p.
- Codigo escolar de Nuevo Mexico; aumento del codigo original.—Incluyendo la legislacion escolar, segun la aprobacion de la legislatura de 1931. Comp. bajo la dirección de Georgia L. Lusk . . . (Santa Fe) 1931. 126p.
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- Compilación de las leyes de escuela del Estado de Nuevo Mexico. Preparado por Filadelfo Baca, asistente superintendente de instruccion publica; Alvan N. White, superintendente de instruccion pública, Santa Fé, Nuevo Mexico. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co. (1916) 163p.
- Compilacion de las leyes escolares de Nuevo Mexico. J. H. Wagner, superintendente de instruccion publica. Santa Fe, 1919. 83, (13)p.
- Compilation of school laws of the state of New Mexico, 1919 (Albuquerque, N. M., Press of Central printing co., 1919) 77, (14)p.
- Compilation of the public school laws of New Mexico, 1914; extracts from the state constitution, comp. laws of 1897 and subsequent

- territorial session laws, together with all school laws passed by the first and second sessions of the state Legislature, relative to education and the forms used in school administration and a director's guide. Prepared under the direction of Alvan N. White, state superintendent of public instruction. (Santa Fe? 1914) 151p.
- Compilation of the public school laws of New Mexico, 1915; containing sections 4807-5177 of the 1915 codification of the New Mexico statutes (annotated) relating to schools, school districts and state institutions; chapters 19, 29, 33, 36, 38, 45, 74, 79, 81, 82, 88, and 89 of the session laws of 1915; and extracts from the state constitution relating to education. Prepared under the direction of Alvan N. White, state superintendent public instruction, Santa Fe, N. M. Denver, Colo., The W. H. Courtright publishing co., 1916. 121p.
- Compilation of the public school laws of the state of New Mexico enacted by the third State legislature, 1917. Prepared under the direction of Jonathan H. Wagner, state superintendent of public instruction. Santa Fe, N. M. Department of education, 1917. 20p.
- Compilation of the school laws of New Mexico, containing laws and parts of laws relating to public schools. Pub. by the territory. Santa Fe, N. M. New Mexican printing company, 1891. 32p.
- Compilation of the school laws of New Mexico, containing all laws and parts of laws relating to public schools of the territory of New Mexico . . . East Las Vegas, J. A. Carruth, 1889. 57p.
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- Course of study for the normal institutes of New Mexico . . . Silver City, Enterprise pub. co., 1902. 21p.
- Course of study in industrial education including domestic science, manual training and agriculture for the schools of New Mexico. February, 1913. Prepared by Manette A. Myers, state director of industrial education; adopted by State board of education; issued by State department of education. (Santa Fe, 1913) 51p.
- Course of study in reading, prepared by Lois Randolph. Santa Fe, 1928. 21p.
- Course of study for elementary schools, prepared by A. O. Bowden. Santa Fe. (1930) 790p.
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- Educacion en Nuevo Mejico; tercer informe anual del Hon. W. G. Ritch al comisionado de educacion . . . traducio del original en Ingles por E. Hon. Samuel Ellison. 16p.
- Education bulletin. Industrial series.
- no. 1 Parent teacher associations and mothers' clubs, 1917. 8p.
 - no. 2 Conservation of New Mexico products in the family dietary. Food emergency issue 1917. 8p.
 - no. 3 Thrift clubs for patriotic service "Over the top" with food gardens. 14p
 - no. 4 Projects for classes in sewing. Prepared by R. C. Miller. (2) 6p.
 - no. 5 Agriculture in the elementary schools. Prepared by R. C. Miller. 8p.
 - no. 6 Elementary home projects in agriculture. Gardens. Prepared under the direction of R. C. Miller. 24p.

- no. 7 Elementary home projects in agriculture. Poultry. Prepared under the direction of R. C. Miller. 24p.
 - no. 8 Elementary home projects in agriculture. Rabbit raising. 16p.
 - no. 9 Elementary home projects in agriculture. Pig raising. Prepared under the direction of R. C. Miller. 16p.
 - no. 10 Elementary home projects in agriculture. Calf raising. 14p.
 - no. 11 Elementary home projects in agriculture. Field crops. 16p.
 - no. 12 Parent teacher bulletin. "Aim of parent-teacher associations. 7p.
 - no. 13-Record of elementary home projects. 16p.
 - no. 14 New Mexico branch of the National congress of mothers and parent teachers association. Yearbook 1919-20. 32p.
- Education in New Mexico; Report of Hon. W. G. Ritch to the Commissioner of education for the year 1874, Santa Fe, Manderfield & Tucker, 1875. 14p.
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- Education in New Mexico. n. p. 1938? 12p.
- Educational bulletin v. 1-
- v. 1 no. 1 Relating to educational legislation enacted at the last state legislature 1915. 12p.
 - Unnumbered bulletin. Certification of teachers. 1915. 8p.
 - v. 1. no. 3 The elimination of illiteracy. Address by State superintendent of public instruction, A. N. White, delivered at the commencement exercises of the New Mexico Normal School Sept. 1915. 12p.
 - v. 1 no. 4 Certification of teachers. 1915. 7p.
 - v. 2 no. 1 Statistics of illiteracy. 1916. 8p.
 - v. 2 no. 2 Minimum requirements for standard high schools. 1916. 12p.
 - v. 2 no. 3 School credit for home work. 1916. 7p.
 - v. 2 no. 4 Industrial education. 1916. 21p.
 - v. 3 no. 1 Arbor and bird day. 1917. 24p.
 - v. 3 no. 2 Parent teacher associations and mothers' clubs. 1917. (2) 8p. (Industrial series, no. 1)
 - v. 3 no. 3 A suggestive list of books for school libraries. 1917. 94p.
 - v. 3 no. 3 Supp. Conservation of New Mexico products in the family dietary. Food emergency issue. 1917. 8p. (Industrial series no. 2)
 - v. 3 no. 4 Journal of Proceedings of New Mexico educational association. 31st annual meeting. 1917. 23p.

- v. 3 no. 5 Manual of the common schools course of study for the public schools of New Mexico. 1917. 123p.
- v. 3 no. 6 Journal of Proceedings of the New Mexico educational association. 32nd annual meeting. 1917. 23p.
- v. 4 no. 1 New Mexico educational directory. 1917/18. 1918. 127p.
- v. 4 no. 2 Standards proposed for the high schools of the state of New Mexico. In effect Sept. 1, 1918. 9p.
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- v. 4 no. 5 Educational laws and resolutions passed by the 4th legislature of New Mexico. 1919. 11p.
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- v. 5 no. 2 Standards proposed for the high schools of the state of New Mexico. In effect Sept. 2, 1919. 1919. 14p.
- v. 5 no.3 Americanization day in the schools of N. M. in memory of Theodore Roosevelt; Friday Oct. 24, 1919. (10)p.
- v. 5 no. 4 Journal of proceedings of the general meetings of the 34th annual meeting, N. M. educational association, Nov. 22-26, 1919. 12p.
- v. 6 no. 1 Form of transcript of Proceedings in regard to bond issues of rural school districts in New Mexico. 1920. 10p.
- v. 6 no. 2 Organization, administration and supervision of schools; supp. to manual for county institutes. 1920. 16p.
- v. 6 no. 3 (New Mexico child welfare service. Bulletin no. 1) The organization of the State child welfare work. 1920. 32p.
- v. 6 no. 4 Journal of proceedings of the general meetings of the 35th annual meeting New Mexico educational association. 1920. 12p.
- ~~v. 7 no. 1 Educational laws passed by the 5th State legislature. 1921. 8p.~~
- v. 7 no. 2 Opinions rendered on educational affairs on questions submitted for decision. 1921. 18p.

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1907	1921-22 none published
1908-09 108p.	1922-23 none published
1909-10 113p.	1923-24 112p.
1910-11 121p.	1924-25 92p.
1912-13 none published	1925-26 93p.
1913-14 62, (14)p.	1926-27 104p.
1914-15 93p.	1926-27 8p.
1915-16 104p.	1927-28 92p.
1916-17 121p.	1928-29 none published
1917-18 127p.	1929-30 57p.
1918-19 120p.	1930-31 67p.
1919-20 126p.	1931-32 none published
1920-21 142p.	1932-33 none published

1933-34 none published	1940-41 none published
1934-35 none published	1941-42 (16)p.
1935-36 71p.	1942-43 none published
1936-37 none published	1943-44 17p. mimeo.
1937-38 84p.	1942/43-1947/48 none published.
1938-39 none published	1948-49 104p.
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Title varies: 1907 Official school register; 1908-28 New Mexico educational directory; 1929—Educational directory of New Mexico

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v. 1 no. 1 The age grade status of the rural child in New Mexico
Public elementary schools, 1931-32, by George I. Sanchez, 1932.
11p.

Elementary schools and the challenge of bi-lingualism by G. I. Sanchez, n. p. 1934. 4p. mimeo.

Emergency bulletin to Boards of education, superintendents, principals, and teachers. April 24, 1917. (3)p.

English; tentative guides for high school teachers, approved by New Mexico State board of education. (Santa Fe) Georgia L. Lusk, superintendent of public instruction (1945) 209p.

Examination questions with some answers and information relating to public schools. (Las Vegas, 1905) 63p.

Expenditures of funds. Report of the Department of Education together with such recommendations as will . . . increase its efficiency. n. p. n. d. 19p.

First grade reading suggestions; prepared by Marie M. Hughes. Santa Fe, 1933. 17p. mimeo.

Flag day one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1909; program of exercises, New Mexico, February twelfth, nineteen hundred and nine. Issued by Dept. of Public Instruction, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Santa Fe, 1909. 39p.

Guide for teaching humane education. Santa Fe (1942). 30p.

Guide for the teaching of defense. (Santa Fe), 1942. 32p. Includes bibliographies.

"Films for democracy": p. 29-32.

Handbook for elementary schools; approved by N. M. State board of education rev. Nov. 1946 (Santa Fe) 1946. 40p.

Handbook for secondary schools approved by N. M. State board of education rev. Nov. 1944 (Santa Fe) 1944. 40p.

Handbook of essentials in language arts. Mrs. Grace Corrigan, State superintendent of public instruction. Issued by the Curriculum division of the state Department of education. Approved by the state Board of education. (Santa Fe) 1942. 38p.

Handbook on organization and practices for the secondary schools. Issued by H. R. Rodgers, state superintendent of public instruction, Santa Fe. Revised 1938. (Artesia, New Mexico, Advocate print, 1938) 19p. (Bulletin 101)

Handwriting instructions; prepared with assistance of Mary J. Murphy. Albuquerque, 1937, 54p. mimeo.

High school course of study in . . . General chairman J. W. Diefendorf, high school visitor, University of New Mexico. Mrs. Georgia L. Lusk, state superintendent of public instruction, Santa Fe, 1931. Bulletin.

no. 1 Organization and administration of junior and senior high schools. 1931. 28p.

no. 2 High school course of study in science. 1931. 120p.

no. 3 High school course of study in social sciences. 1931. 224p.

no. 4 High school course of study in English. 1931. 93p.

no. 5 Course of study in mathematics for secondary schools. 1922. 46p.

no. 6 High school course of study in health and physical education. 1931. 31p.

no. 7 High school course of study in commercial education. 1931. 33p.

No. 8 High school course of study in foreign language. 1931. 33p.

no. 9 (High school course of study in industrial arts) Never published.

no. 10 High school course of study in home economics. 1931. 140p.

High school directory, 1939-1940; comp. by J. W. Diefendorf, High school supervisor; pub. by Atanasio Montoya, state superintendent of public instruction. Santa Fe, n. d. 31p.

Homemaking: A suggested guide for planning learning experiences. Santa Fe, State dept. of education. (Santa Fe, 1941) 1v.

Loose-leaf; reproduced from typewritten copy.

Includes bibliographies.

In the highland mountains of Europe. (Switzerland) Prepared by Marie M. Hughes. Santa Fe, n. d. 21p. mimeo.

List of books recommended for first buying for reference material and recreational reading for the school libraries and schools of New Mexico. Prepared by the state Department of education, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Approved by the state Board of education. (Santa Fe) 1940. 174p. "Prepared . . . by Laura C. Bailey."

List of suggested books for N. M. rural school libraries. Prepared under direction of Mrs. Edna Rousseau . . . Santa Fe, 1930. 25p. (mimeo)

List of textbooks adopted for basal use in the first eight grades of the public schools . . . during the four year period beginning June 15, 1911 and closing June 15, 1915. (Santa Fe, 1911) 8p.

- Manual for county institutes . . . Santa Fe,
 1907 1915 223p.
 1908 191p. 1916 222p.
 1909 184p. 1921-22 165p.
 1910 196p. 1923-24 140p.
 1911 264p. 1925-26 150p.
 1913-14 254p.
- Manual for N. M. School bus drivers. A manual prepared for and approved by the State Division of transportation, Dept. of educ. by Ernest Z. Martin and Marjorie F. Martin. Santa Fe, 1944. 123p.
- Manual of the common school course of study for the public schools of New Mexico . . . Santa Fe,
 1909 206p. 1915 108p.
 1911 150p. 1917 123p. (Educational bul. v. 3#5)
 1913 114p. 1918 103p. (Educational bul. v. 4#3)
 1914 120p.
- Manual training. Ten lessons in woodworking by W. Melvin Fox. Santa Fe, n. d. 15p.
- New Mexico common school course of study . . . Santa Fe,
 1904 68p. 1920 160p.
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 1915 108p. 1923 272p.
 1919 160p.
- Title varies: 1919-21 New Mexico common schools course of study and some important school laws.
- New Mexico course of study for elementary schools. Issued by State department of education. Atanasio Montoya, superintendent of public instruction . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican publishing corporation, 1930. 790p.
- Minimum essentials of arithmetic. Issued by State department of education. Santa Fe (1940) 10p.
- New Mexico program for the improvement of instruction. Study bulletin no. 1—Santa Fe, N. M., 1937-
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- New Mexico public school code, 1938 compilation. Comp. by New Mexico Legislative reference bureau, Tom W. Neal, director. Issued by state Department of education. R. R. Rodgers, state superintendent of public instruction. (Santa Fe? 1938) 128p.
- New Mexico public school code; 1941 supplement to New Mexico public school code, 1938 compilation. Comp. and issued by state Department of education. Mrs. Grace J. Corrigan, state superintendent of public instruction. (Santa Fe, Santa Fe press, inc., 1941) 78p.
- New Mexico school code, including school legislation, as passed by the

- 1931 legislature. Comp. and pub. by Georgia L. Lusk, state superintendent of public instruction, 1931. (Santa Fe 1931) 161p.
- New Mexico school code, pub. by Isabel Lancaster Eckles, superintendent of public instruction. (Santa Fe) 1923. 36p.
- New Mexico school code revised to include session laws of 1925. Pub. by Isabel Lancaster Eckles, superintendent of public instruction. (Santa Fe) 1925. 48p.
- New Mexico school code, rev. to include session laws of 1927. Comp. and pub. by Lois Randolph, superintendent of public instruction. 1927. Approved by Robert C. Dow, attorney general (Santa Fe 1927) 65p.
- New Mexico school health manual for elementary teachers. (Santa Fe) N. M. Dept. of education, N. M. Dept. of public health, 1947. 58p.
- Oldham, Mrs. W. O., Primary plans. East Las Vegas, Optic pub. co., 1914. 59p. on cover: Pub. by the N. M. Journal of education.
- Patriotic days, 1917 . . . Comp. by Florence E. Bartlett. Pub. by Jonathan H. Wagner, state superintendent of public instruction. Santa Fe (1917) 27p.
- Plans and specifications for small school buildings, prepared by Johnston brothers, Alma, Nebraska. Santa Fe, 1909. 94p.
- Plans and suggestions for New Mexico rural school buildings. Issued by the State department of education, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Jonathan H. Wagner, state superintendent of public instruction . . . (Santa Fe, 1920) (36)p.
- Prescripciones en la constitucion de Nuevo Mexico tocante a escuelas y educacion y leyes de escuela aprobadas por la primera legislatura de estado, 1912. (Santa Fe, Impr. de la voz del pueblo, 1912) 60p.
- Prescripciones en la constitucion de Nuevo Mexico tocante a escuelas y educacion y leyes de escuela aprobadas por la primera Legislatura de estado. Santa Fe, (1913) 60p.
- (Program of the) teachers' meetings for discussions on Inter-American affairs. Under the direction of Mrs. Connie Garza Brockett. (Santa Fe) 1945. (3)p.
- Programs and selections for the observance of special days in the public schools of New Mexico . . . 1909/10-1911/12. Santa Fe, N. M. (1909-1911)
- 1909-10 95p. (v. 1) 1911-12 89p. (v. 3)
- 1910-11 97p. (v. 2)
- Progress report of the instructional program for Jan. 1, 1939, to June 1, 1940 by Mrs. Grace Corrigan, superintendent of public instruction. n. p. n. d. 9p.
- Proposed program of procedure adopted by the administrative school officials and teachers under the auspices of the N. M. E. A. in conference with the State department of education at Santa Fe, N. M. Jan. 9-10, inclusive, 1919. Santa Fe, 1919. 14p.

- References and outlines for the study of some phases of educational development, by D. W. Rockey, state supervisor of high schools. Santa Fe, 1924. (14)p. (Monograph no. 10)
- Report of public day schools. Enrollment, supervision, attendance, and costs. 1924-25 term, as compiled from the annual reports of rural and municipal school superintendents and other sources. Santa Fe, 1926. 75p.
- Report of trends in financial support of public schools in New Mexico. Prepared by the educational plans and policies commission. 1938. Artesia, n. d. 7p.
- Rules and regulations concerning certification of teachers . . . Santa Fe, 1912. 31p.
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- Rules and regulations governing the certification of teachers in New Mexico adopted by state Board of education January, 1923. Revised to January, 1927. n. p. n. d. (4)p.
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- Rural industrial arts for New Mexico by Wm. T. Lumpkins (Santa Fe, 1944) 28p. mimeo.
- Rural leaflet, Dec. 1931-1936? Prepared by Donald Mackay. Santa Fe, 1931-1936? mimeo.
- Rural school laws, prepared by Rose H. Salyer. Las Vegas, Optic pub. co. n. d. 90p.
- Rural school plans, prepared by Rose H. Salyer, state supervisor of rural schools, Lois Randolph, state superintendent of public instruction, n. p. n. d. 90p.
- Science; tentative guides for high school teacher . . . (Santa Fe) 1946. 98p. (Bulletin no. 5)
- School directors' guide. pt. 1, Statements and citations of law. pt. 2, Questions and answers (the law simplified); pt. 3, Forms and blanks. Santa Fe, 1910. 54p.
- School directors' guide . . . (2nd ed.) prepared by the State department of education, Santa Fe, N. M. (Albuquerque, N. M., Press of the Morning journal, 1912) 76p.
 pt. 1. Twelve school laws enacted by the first state legislature.—
 pt. II. Statements and citations of law.—pt. III. Questions and
 answers (the law simplified)—pt. IV. Forms and blanks.
- Social studies; tentative guide for high school teachers . . . (Santa Fe) 1946. 230p. (bulletin no. 3)
- Spanish; tentative guide for high school teachers . . . (Santa Fe) 1946, 49p. (bulletin no. 4)
- Specifications for school busses 1939-1940. Santa Fe, (1944) 24p.
- Standard course of study for New Mexico high schools . . . approved by the State board of education, with amendments, February 4, 1914. (Santa Fe, 1914) 1 leaf.
- Suggested relationships for administration and supervision of public schools. n. p. n. d. 5p.
- Suggestions for an activity program in the rural schools (by) Marianne Geyer. (Santa Fe, 19-) 10 leaves. (mimeo).
- Suggestions for program making. n. p. n. d. 9p. (mimeo).
- Suggestions for teaching our inheritance of freedom. Santa Fe (19-) 20p.

- Suggestive list of industrial equipment for New Mexico schools. Prepared by L. C. Mersfelder, state supervisor of industrial education. 1916. (20)p.
- Suggested textbooks and supplementary material for high schools 1932-33. Mrs. Louise H. Coe, state high school supervisor (Santa Fe, 1933) 18p. mimeo.
- Supervised study for high schools. Santa Fe, n. d. 6p. mimeo.
- Teaching a standard English vocabulary with initial reading instruction, by Marie M. Hughes; issued by the State dept. of education, Las Cruces, c1932. 178p.
- Teaching of literature; English bulletin in high schools, 1933. (10)p. mimeo.
- Teaching vocabulary to non-English speaking beginners; worked by E. W. Bohr. n. p. n. d. 14p. (Supervisory series no. 9) mimeo
- Tentative guides for high school teachers, approved by the New Mexico State board of education. no. 1- Santa Fe, 1945-
- no. 1 English. 1945 209p.
 - no. 2 Mathematics. 1946 55p.
 - no. 3 Social studies. 1946 230p.
 - no. 4 Spanish. 1946 49p.
 - no. 5 Science. 1946 98p.
- Trade and industrial training . . . (Santa Fe)
- pt. 2 Course of study for high schools. n. p. n. d. 5p. mimeo.
- True aim of industrial work (Poster issued by L. C. Mersfelder, state supervisor of industrial education. Feb. 1, 1916) (Santa Fe, 1916) Broadside 36½ x 20 cm.
- World book, "Around the world with children," second unit compiled by Marie Hughes. (Santa Fe, 19-) (1), 23, (1) 17p. mimeo.

Department of education. Curriculum division.

Established at the University in 1936; moved to the Department of education in 1939.

- Annotated bibliography of professional magazines, prepared by Gallup city school teachers, McKinley county teachers; Agnes Bartlett, district director. Albuquerque, State curriculum laboratory, University of New Mexico, 1937. 29p.
- Experiences in elementary classrooms, Public schools, Albuquerque. Albuquerque, State curriculum laboratory, 1938. 40p. mimeo.
- Conservation of land and water, a teaching unit, Santa Cruz school; Sister Sienna, teacher. Albuquerque, N. M. Curriculum laboratory, 1938. 27p. mimeo.
- Handbook of essentials in language arts. Mrs. Grace J. Corrigan, state superintendent of public instruction. Issued by the Curriculum

- division of the state Department of education. Approved by the state Board of education. (Santa Fe?) 1942. 38p.
- Handwriting instruction, prepared with the assistance of Mary Jones Murphy. University of New Mexico, Sept. 1937. Albuquerque, State curriculum laboratory, University of New Mexico, 1937. 54p.
- Materials of instruction . . . Albuquerque, State curriculum laboratory, 1937-1938. 3v.
mimeo.
- Bibliographies
- Contents.—No. 1 Problems related to equipment and materials. 1937. 168, 23p.
no. 2 Activities for the non-recitation period. 1938. 108, 12p.
no. 3 Sources of free and inexpensive materials. 1938. 132p.
- Social science bibliographies, grades one through six. Albuquerque, State curriculum laboratory, 1938-39. 6v. mimeo.
v. 1—First grade bibliography. Albuquerque, 1938 6p.
v. 2—Second grade bibliography. Albuquerque, 1938 4p.
v. 3—Third grade bibliography. Albuquerque, 1938. 10p.
v. 4—Fourth grade bibliography. Albuquerque, 1938. 14p.
v. 5—Fifth grade bibliography. Albuquerque, 1939. 14p.
v. 6—Sixth grade bibliography. Albuquerque, 1939. 10p.
- Social science program for New Mexico showing relationship of the aspects of the areas of living. Albuquerque, State department of education. Curriculum division, 1938. (mimeo.)
- The teacher in a modern school, notes for faculty discussion by Corine Seeds . . . Albuquerque, State curriculum laboratory, 1939. 7p. mimeo.
- Travel by bus (second grade level) Record of exploration of an aspect of the area: Transporting people and goods. Albuquerque, Curriculum laboratory, 1939. 39p. mimeo.
- Suggested program for a one room school. Albuquerque, 1939. 2p. mimeo.
- Suggestions for the reorganization of the social studies program in New Mexico. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico press, 1938. 45p.
- Upper grade social science prepared by Mrs. Eunice Adams. Santa Fe, 1940. 5p. mimeo. (bibliography)

Department of education. Division of information and statistics.

- New Mexico common schools; annual financial and statistical report of the State superintendent of public instruction.
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| 1930-31. 9p | 1932-33. 9p. |
| 1931-32. 9p. | 1933-34. 9p. |

Department of education. Division of transportation.

- Manual for New Mexico school bus drivers. A manual prepared for and approved by the state Division of transportation, Department of education, by Ernest L. Martin and Marjorie F. Martin. Santa Fe, 1944. 123p.
- Manual for school bus drivers; sound driving practices. Prepared by the New Mexico state teachers college and the Division of transportation of the Department of education, 1940. 23p. mimeo.
- Regulations and reports for school bus drivers, 1940-41. Santa Fe, n. d. 31p.
- Regulations and reports for school bus drivers, 1942-43. Mrs. Grace J. Corrigan, State superintendent of public instruction. Santa Fe, n. d. 36p.
- Specifications for school busses, 1939-1940. Santa Fe (1944) 24p.
- Work book for school bus drivers by E. L. Martin. Prepared at the New Mexico state teachers college for the Division of transportation of the Department of education. Santa Fe, 1940. 27p. mimeo.

Dept. of education. Rural division.

Supervisory series. (Santa Fe) 1934-35.

- no. 1 Course of study unit on Alaska, prepared by Mrs. Hattie W. Singer. 5p.
- no. 2
- no. 3 School and playground unit worked out by E. W. Bohr. 7p.
- No. 4 School and playground unit worked out by E. W. Bohr. 13, 7p.
- no. 5
- no. 6
- no. 7 A course of study unit on nature study prepared by Ellen Arledge (14)p.
- no. 8
- no. 9 Teaching vocabulary to non-English speaking beginners: worked out by E. W. Bohr. 14p.
- no. 10
- no. 11
- no. 12 Top unit for first grade worked out by Sofia Rodriguez. 4p.
- no. 13 Home unit for first grade worked out by Sofia Rodriguez. 5p.
- no. 14 Third grade transportation worked out by Mrs. Jennie M. Gonzalez. 4p.
- no. 15
- no. 16 Third grade Indian unit, prepared and used by Mrs. Nellie Harper. 3p.

Department of education. State advisory committee on physical fitness for the schools of New Mexico.

Physical fitness bulletin for secondary and elementary school; final report of the state committee on physical fitness; approved by the State board of education. (Santa Fe) 1943. 42p.

Department of game and fish.

Created in 1903 for purpose of preserving and regulating the use of game and fish for public recreation and food supply.

Report

March 23, 1903-Dec. 1, 1904. (P. B. Otero)

In Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly
Jan. 16, 1905. Exhibit "A3" 5p.

Dec. 1, 1904-Dec. 18, 1906. (W. E. Griffin)

In Message of H. J. Hagerman to the 37th Legislative assembly.
Jan. 21, 1907. Exhibit no. 10. 11p.

1909-1910-1911. 88p. v. 1 (T. P. Gable)

June 11, 1912-Nov. 30, 1914. 116p. v. 2 (T. C. deBaca)

Dec. 1, 1914-Nov. 30, 1916. 125p. v. 3 (T. C. deBaca)

Dec. 1, 1916-Nov. 30, 1918. 73p. 4-6 (Theodore Rouault, jr.)

Jan. 1, 1919-Dec. 31, 1920. 16p. 7-8 (T. P. Gable)

Jan. 1, 1921-Dec. 31, 1922. 23p. 9-10 (T. P. Gable)

March 8, 1919-Dec. 31, 1922. 3p. Supp. (T. P. Gable)

Dec. 1, 1922-Nov. 30, 1924. 47p. 11-12 (Grace B. Melaven)

Dec. 1, 1924-June 30, 1926. 29p. 13-14 (T. P. Delgado)

*July 1, 1926-June 30, 1928. p. 19-28. 15-16 (E. L. Perry)

*July 1, 1928-June 30, 1930. p. 7-28. 17-18 (E. L. Perry)

July 1, 1931-Dec. 31, 1931. 11p. v. 19 (E. S. Barker)

June 30, 1931-June 30, 1932. 4p. v. 20 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1932-June 30, 1933. 8p. v. 21 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1933-June 30, 1934. 12p. v. 22 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1934-June 30, 1935. 12p. v. 23 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1935-June 30, 1936. 12p. v. 24 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1936-June 30, 1937. 12p. v. 25 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938. 12p. v. 26 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939. 12p. v. 27 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1939-June 30, 1940. 10p. v. 28 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941. 12p. v. 29 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942. 12p. v. 30 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943. 12p. v. 31 (E. S. Barker)

July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944. 12p. v. 32 (E. S. Barker)

* In New Mexico Conservationist: v. 2 no. 1 Sept. 1928 and v. 3 no. 3 July, 1930.

- July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945. 12p. v. 33 (E. S. Barker)
July 1, 1945-June 30, 1946. 12p. v. 34 (E. S. Barker)
July 1, 1946-June 30, 1947. 12p. v. 35 (E. S. Barker)
July 1, 1947-June 30, 1948. 15p. v. 36 (E. S. Barker)
Title varies: Dept. of game and fish, 1903-04; Fish and game warden, 1904-1906; Game and fish warden's dept., 1909-1911; Game and Fish warden, 1912-1920; Dept. of game and fish, 1921-
July 1-Dec. 31, 1931 report includes Report by J. Stokley Ligon on the Black Canyon Deer situation p. 8-11.
Basic regulations . . . effective Aug. 1, 1948 . . . Santa Fe, 13 (3)p.
Birds of New Mexico, by Florence Merriam Bailey. Santa Fe, 1928. 807p.
Digest of game and fish laws; April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939. 6p.
Digest of hunting and fishing laws and regulations, April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942 and game refuge map. (Santa Fe, 1942) 12p. (folder)
Digest of hunting and fishing laws and regulations April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943 and game refuge map. (Santa Fe, 1943) 12p.
Digest of hunting and fishing laws and regulations. April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944 and game refuge map. (6)p.
Digest of hunting and fishing laws and regulations. April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948 and game refuge map . . . (6)p.
Digest of hunting and fishing laws and regulations April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950 and game refuge map. 8 columns.
Digest of laws and regulations relating to game and fish. April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941, and game refuge map. Santa Fe (1941) 6p.
Game and fish laws of New Mexico; rev. and pub. by the authority of Theo. Rouault, jr. State game and fish warden. Santa Fe, 1917. 36p.
Game and fish laws of New Mexico; revised by Thomas P. Gable . . . Santa Fe, March 15, 1919. East Las Vegas (1919) 40p.
Game and fish laws and regulations effective from April 1, 1934. Migratory bird treaty act, Lacy act, Duck stamp act; compiled and published by the State game commission. (Santa Fe, 1934) 71p.
Game and fish laws and regulations; effective from June 15, 1937. Las Vegas, 1937. 83p.
Game and fish laws and regulations, effective from Oct. 1, 1940. Santa Fe (1940) 93p.
Game refuge map . . . revised to October 1, 1937. Santa Fe (1937)
Game refuge map . . . revised to October 1, 1939. Santa Fe (1939)
Game refuge map . . . revised to Jan. 1, 1948. Santa Fe (1947)
History and management of Merriam's wild turkey; J. Stokley Ligon published by N. M. Game and Fish Commission under Pittman-Robertson Act, 1946. Albuquerque, Univ. of N. M. press, 1946. 84p.
Hunting and fishing in New Mexico. Santa Fe (1940) (16)p. (folder) at head of title: Primitive paradise for sportsmen.
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- Hunting and fishing in New Mexico; the primitive paradise. n. p. n. d. 12p.
- Hunting and fishing in New Mexico; where to go and how to get there. Santa Fe, 1917. 12p.
- Hunting and fishing seasons and bag limits for 1940. 7p. (Regulation No. 87)
- Hunting and fishing seasons and bag limits for 1942. 4p. (Regulation No. 110)
- Hunting and fishing seasons and bag limits for 1943. 4p. (Regulation No. 126)
- Hunting and fishing seasons and bag limits for 1947. 6p. (Regulation No. 190)
- Hunting and fishing seasons and bag limits for 1948. 6p. (Regulation No. 214)
- New Mexico conservationist. Sept. 1927-Spring, 1931. Santa Fe, 1927-1931. v. 1-4 #1.
- Beginning July 1931 the conservationist and the New Mexico Highway journal combined to form "New Mexico."
- New Mexico game and fish laws and certain federal statutes effective from June 15, 1947. Santa Fe, (1947) 88p.
- Practical predator control featuring coyote trapping. Santa Fe, 1936. 16p.
- Upland game bird restoration through trapping and transplanting by J. Stokley Ligon, Field biologist, U. S. Fish and Wildlife service . . . Albuquerque, 1946. 77p.
- Wild life of New Mexico; its conservation and management; being a report on the game survey of this state 1926 and 1927 by J. Stokley Ligon. Santa Fe, (1927) 212p.

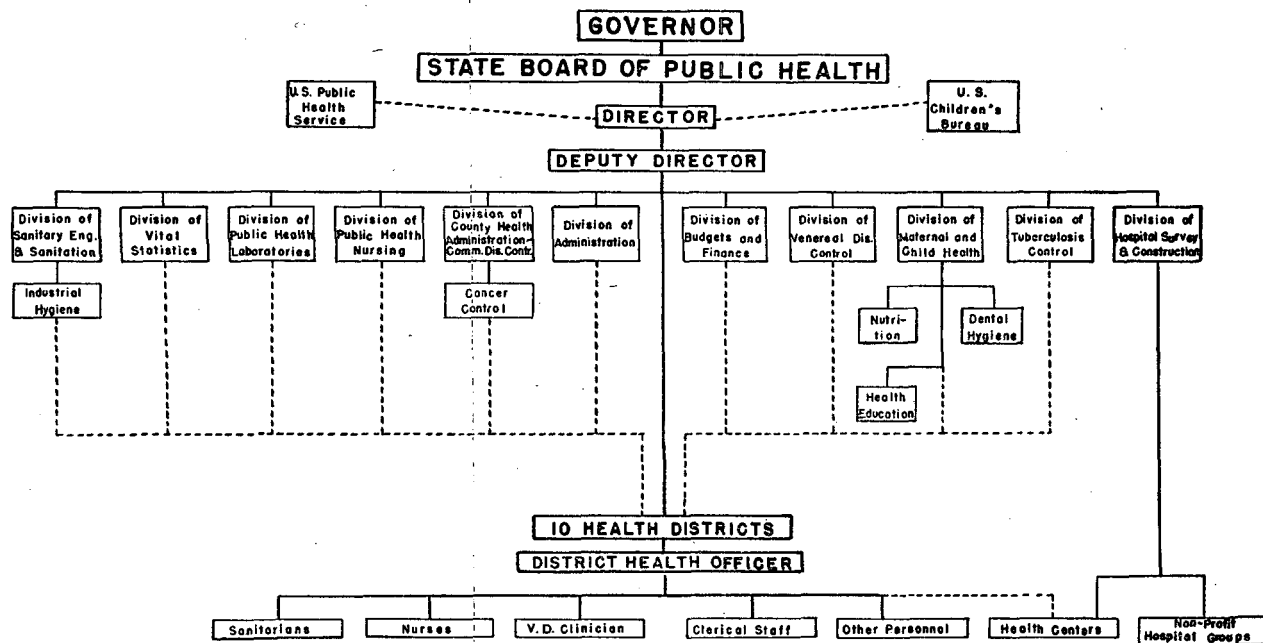
Department of public health.

In 1919, the state health agency was first established as a full time office. It was then the State department of health; in 1921, it became the Bureau of public health under the Department of public welfare; the Department of public health was officially created in 1937.

Report

- Apr. 25, 1919-Dec. 31, 1920 (v. 1) (C. E. Waller) in N. M. health officer v. 12 #3-4
- Jan. 1, 1921-Dec. 31, 1922 (v. 2) 6p. (G. S. Luckett) mimeo
- Jan. 1, 1923-Dec. 31, 1924 v. 3 24p. (G. S. Luckett) mimeo
- Jan. 1, 1925-June 30, 1926 v. 4 34p. (G. S. Luckett)
- July 1, 1926-June 30, 1928 v. 5 38p. (G. S. Luckett)
- July 1, 1928-June 30, 1930 v. 6 42p. (G. S. Luckett)

- July 30, 1930-June 30, 1932 v. 7 29p. (J. R. Earp) (E&S)
 July 30, 1932-Dec. 1934 v. 8 19, 20p. (J. R. Earp) (E&S)
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 Off. v. 6, no. 4
 Jan. 1, 1937-Dec. 31, 1938 v. 10 61p. (E. B. Godfrey) in N. M.
 Health Off. v. 8, no. 2
 Jan. 1, 1939-Dec. 31, 1940 v. 11 67p. (J. R. Scott) in N. M. Health
 Off. v. 9, no. 1.
 Jan. 1, 1941-Dec. 31, 1941 (v. 12) 49p. (J. R. Scott) in N. M. Health
 Off. v. 10, no. 1
 Jan. 1, 1942-Dec. 31, 1942 (v. 13) 59p. (J. R. Scott) in N. M. Health
 Off. v. 11, no. 1
 Jan. 1, 1943-Dec. 31, 1943 (v. 14) 84p. (J. R. Scott) in N. M. Health
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 Apr. 25, 1919-Dec. 31, 1944 (v. 15) 81p. (J. R. Scott) in N. M.
 Health Off. v. 12, nos. 3&4
 (Twenty-five years of public health in N. M.; in lieu of Annual
 Rep., 1944)
 Jan. 1, 1945-Dec. 31, 1945 (v. 16) 55p. (J. R. Scott) in N. M. Health
 Off. v. 13, no. 4.
 Jan. 1, 1946-Dec. 31, 1946 (v. 17) 56p. (J. R. Scott) in N. M. Health
 Off. v. 14, no. 4
 Biennial, 1923/24-1939/40; annual, 1941
 Report year irregular; 1935/36- issued in N. M. Health Officer
 1921 -1935/36 issued by Bureau of Public health
 1937/38- issued by Department of Public health
 Un catecismo de salubridad (4p.)
 The County Health unit, by James R. Scott (3)p. (reprint from South-
 western medicine, for August, 1931).
 Diphtheria Immunization law; (Chapter 50, Session Laws 1943)
 Facts about gonorrhea. Santa Fe, n. d. (2)p. (E&S)
 Facts about syphilis. Santa Fe, 4 leaves. (E&S)
 Health education bulletins, no. 1- Santa Fe, 1944?-
 No. 1 Cancer by James R. Scott. 1944? 11p. (E&S)
 Healthful living series. Bulletin, no. 1- Santa Fe, 1940-
 No. 1 Healthful living through the school day and in home and
 community by Nina B. Lamkin. 1939. 71p.
 Rev. ed. 1940. 103p.
 Liquified gas act of 1939 and rules and regulations promulgated by
 the State bd. of public health. Dec. 15, 1939. Authorizing act, chap.
 155, Laws of 1939. Penalty of violation. 31p.
 A la madre encinta; un librito de informacion y consejos, traducido por
 John P. Flores; ilustrado por Jane Hathaway. (Santa Fe) 1939.
 20p.
 Manteniendo al bebé sano en salud; un librito para las madres; tomado



ORGANIZATION CHART- SEPT. 20, 1947

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH-SANTA FE

- de la publicacion del children's bureau de los Estados Unidos, por el Dept. de salubridad publica de Nuevo Mexico; traducido por John P. Flores. 1937. 14p.
- Monthly report of certificates received Dec. 21, 1944 to Jan. 20, 1945. 1 leaf mimeo.
- Navajo Medical News; A house organ primarily devoted to keeping members of our team informed of developments in our own health work on this, the largest Indian Reservation in the country.
- Morbidity statistics bulletin. Jan. 3, 1948- (Santa Fe) 1948- weekly.
- New Mexico Bureau of public health; surveyed by the Rockefeller foundation; abstract of a report made to the International health division by Platt W. Covington . . . rev. and reedited by J. Rosslyn Earp, and reprinted for circulation in the state of N. M. by the Santa Fe New Mexican pub. corp. 7p.
- New Mexico health officer. v. 1- Santa Fe, 1931- quarterly.
- New Mexico health planning conference. March 28-29. Albuquerque, 1946. 4 leaves. (Program)
- New Mexico Malarial Control; State Bureau of Pub. health in cooperation with W.P.A. and U.S.P.H.S. (Santa Fe, 1936) (2)v.
(v. 1) Mosquitoes of New Mexico, by B. E. Greiner. 8p. mimeo.
(v. 2) Weed control; an experimental project in chemical control of aquatic vegetation. Report by John Greenbank. Albuquerque, 1936. 35p. mimeo.
- New Mexico school health manual for elementary teachers. (Santa Fe) N. M. Dept. of education, N. M. Dept. of public health, 1947. 58p.
- Nurse-midwife regulations for New Mexico; promulgated by the State board of public health, Aug. 4, 1945; Authorizing act, chap. 39, Laws of 1937.
Penalty for violation, sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937.
- Protection of wells (with plans showing the proper construction of four types of wells.) 1 leaf.
- Program. v. p. The association, 1937 v. 12 (Albuquerque) 4p.
- Public health laws of New Mexico, arranged by subjects. Santa Fe, 1936. 27p.
- Public health Library list. Santa Fe, n. d. 6p. mimeo.
- Monthly vital statistics bulletin. 1930-
Quarterly Jan. 1930-Aug. 1947; monthly Sept. 1947-
- Regulaciones para la practica de la parteria promulgado por el cuerpo de estado de salubridad publica, 1937; ley autorizante seccion 4, capitulo 39, Leyes de 1937; multa para infraccion sec. 14 cap. 39, Leyes de 1937. 4p.
- Regulations governing preservation disposition, transportation, interment and disinterment of dead human bodies; promulgated by the State board of public health, March 6, 1948; Authorizing act sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937 . . . (4)p.

- Regulations governing railway sanitation; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. (12)p.
- Regulations governing the care of certain biological preparations; adopted by State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 1 leaf.
- Regulations governing the control of communicable diseases; promulgated by the State board of public welfare; July 7, 1931 . . . Santa Fe, Santa Fe New Mexican pub. corp., (1931) 19p.
- Regulations governing the control of communicable diseases; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, laws of 1937. 19p.
- Regulations governing the construction and operation of swimming pools; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. (4)p.
- Regulations governing the disposal, interment, disinterment and transportation of the dead; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 4p.
- Regulations governing the employment and remuneration of public health nurses; adopted by State board of public health, June 28, 1937; amended by the State board of public health, Sept. 29, 1942. Authorizing act sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 1 leaf.
- Regulations governing the employment of sanitarians (Sanitary inspectors); promulgated by the State board of public welfare, March 4, 1935; Authorizing acts, sec. 3, chap. 117, Laws of 1921; sec. 3, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. 1 leaf.
- Penalty for violation sec. 10, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. 1 leaf.
- Regulations governing the employment of sanitarians (Sanitary inspectors); adopted by State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 1 leaf.
- Regulations governing the filing of a new birth certificate for adoption cases, legitimation of births by subsequent marriage, registration of foundlings and corrections of original certificates on file; promulgated by the State board of public health, July 6, 1943; Authorizing act chap. 132, Laws of 1943; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937 (2)p.
- Regulations governing the grading and grade labeling of milk and milk products; adopted by State board of public health, Aug. 18, 1939; Authorizing acts, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 12p.
- Regulations governing the handling and sale of shellfish; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 1 leaf.

- Regulations governing the heating and ventilation of tourist courts, tourist camps, hotels and lodging houses; promulgated by the State board of public health, Jan. 22, 1941; Authorizing act, chap. 167, Laws of 1939. Penalty for violation, chap. 167, Laws of 1939. Santa Fe (3)p.
- Regulations governing the operation of sewage treatment plants; promulgated by the State board of public welfare, November 20, 1922; Authorizing acts, sec. 3, chap. 117, Laws of 1921; sec. 3, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. Penalty for violation, sec. 10, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. 3p.
- Regulations governing the operation of sewage treatment plants; adopted by State board of public health, June 28, 1937; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. (4)p.
- Regulations governing the practice of midwifery; promulgated by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; Penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937) 3p.
- Regulations governing the prevention of infant blindness; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 1 leaf.
- Regulations governing the protection of records of births and deaths; promulgated by the State board of public welfare, November 20, 1922; Authorizing acts, sec. 3, chap. 117, Laws of 1921; sec. 3, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. Penalty for violation, sec. 10, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. 1 leaf.
- Regulations governing the protection of births and deaths; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 7p.
- Regulations governing the reporting of deaths and births; promulgated by the State board of public welfare, November 29, 1922 . . . Santa Fe, State Record print, (1922) (5)p.
- Regulations governing the reporting of deaths and births; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 7p.
- Regulations governing the reporting of notifiable diseases and accidents; promulgated by the State board of public welfare, Nov. 20, 1922. Amended, March 4, 1935 . . . (4)p.
- Regulations governing the reporting of notifiable diseases and accidents; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; Authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. (3)p.
- Regulations governing the sanitation of bottle closures; adopted by the State board of public health, Feb. 17, 1943; authorizing acts,

- sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937; penalty for violation sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 1 leaf.
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- Regulations governing the sanitation of foods and food handling establishments adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. Penalty for violation, sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. (3) p.
- Regulations governing the sanitation of foods and food handling establishments adopted by the State board of public health, June 25, 1942; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. Penalty for violation, sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. (5) p.
- Regulations governing the sanitation of public camp grounds; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. Penalty for violation, sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. (3) p.
- Regulations governing the sanitation of public school buildings; promulgated by the State board of public health, April 30, 1920; authorizing act, sec. 10, chap. 85, Laws of 1919. Penalty for violation, sec. 10, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. Santa Fe New Mexican pub. corp. (1921) (3) p.
- Regulations governing the sanitation of public school buildings, adopted by State board of public health, June 28, 1937; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. (4) p.
- Regulations governing water supplies and sewage disposal; promulgated by the state board of health, Jan. 28, 1920; authorizing act, sec. 4, chap. 85, Laws of 1919; sec. 10, chap. 95, Laws of 1919. Penalty for violation, sec. 18, chap. 85, Laws of 1919. 3p.
- Regulations governing water supplies and sewage disposal; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 3p.
- Regulations prohibiting common drinking cups and common towels in public places; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. Penalty for violation, sec. 14, chap. 39, Laws of 1937.
- Regulations prohibiting insanitary toilets in certain places; promulgated by the State board of public welfare, Nov. 12, 1923; authorizing acts, sec. 3, chap. 117, Laws of 1921; sec. 3, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. Penalty for violation, sec. 10, chap. 145, Laws of 1921. (3) p.
- Regulations prohibiting insanitary toilets in certain places; adopted by the State board of public health, June 28, 1937; authorizing act, sec. 3, chap. 39, Laws of 1937. 2p.

- Relief statistics; Activities of the department. . . v. 1-3; Jan. 1937-April, 1939.
- The vaccination law, provision for vaccination. sec. 14, chap. 39, S. L. 1937. Subsec. 7 1 leaf.
- Venereal disease control law. chap. 83, Session Laws 1943, effective April 14, 1943. 3p.
- Vital Statistics Law. chap. 132, Session Laws 1943, effective July 15, 1943. 1 leaf.
- Weekly bulletin. Santa Fe, 1928-29. mimeo.

Department of public health. Division of maternal and child health.

- Diarrhea . . . (Santa Fe) 1948. (4)p.
- Manual of instructions for subregistrars; comp. under the supervision of Billy Tober, State registrar; rev. Dec. 1, 1948. (Santa Fe, 1948) 23p. mimeo.
- Our baby; adopted from material developed by the MCH Division of the South Carolina State board of health. (Santa Fe) n. d.
- Planning for the baby; adopted from material developed by the MCH Division of the South Carolina State board of health. (Santa Fe) n. d. 49p.

Department of public health. Division of vital statistics.

- Recorded births and deaths. August, 1947- (Santa Fe, 1947-).

Department of public welfare.

Created in 1937; its function is to offer certain kinds of assistance and service to people in need.

Biennial report

- July 1, 1938—June 30, 1940. 42p. (Jennie Kirby) mimeo.

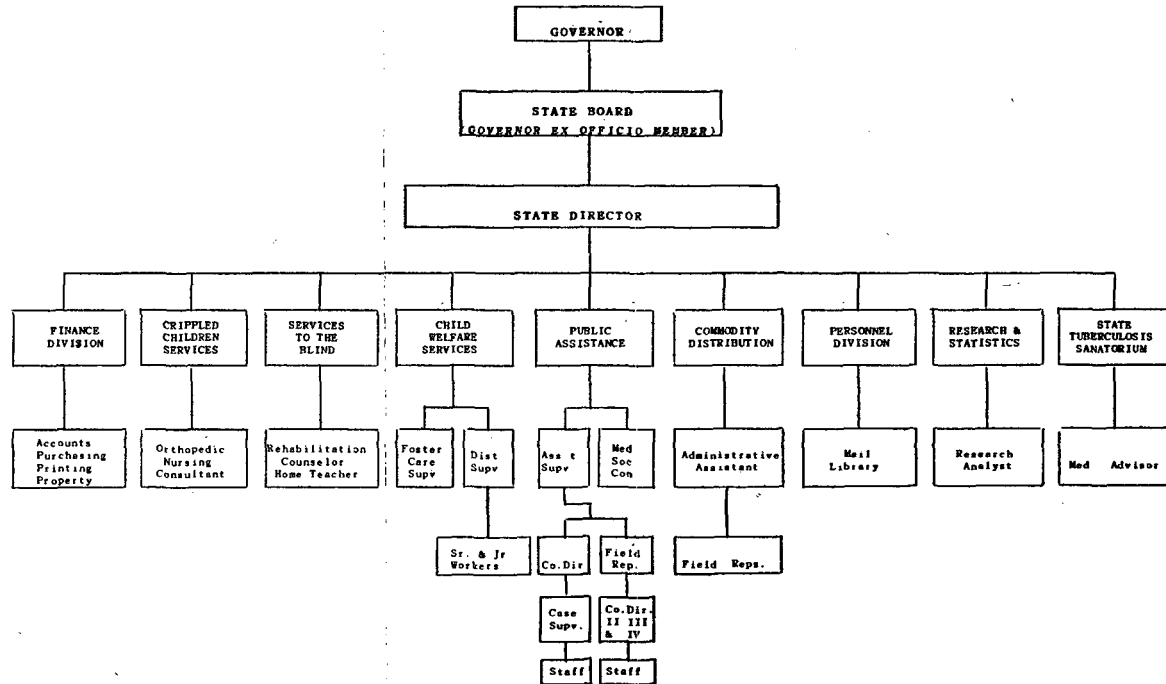
Annual report

- July 1, 1940-June 30, 1941 39p. (Jennie Kirby)
- July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942 47p. (Jennie Kirby)
- July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943 12p. (G. Herkenhoff) mimeo.
- July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944 45p. (G. Herkenhoff)
- July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945 63p. (M. A. Hintz)
- July 1, 1945-June 30, 1946 24p. (M. A. Hintz)
- July 1, 1946-June 30, 1947 88p. (M. A. Hintz)

Activities of the department of Public welfare; relief statistics, see Relief statistics.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ORGANIZATION CHART



- Defense handbook. July, 1942. 16p. mimeo.
- Join the CCC n. p. n. d. 13p.
- Manual of statistical procedures; rev. Nov. 1, 1938; released Nov. 1, 1938. 152p. mimeo.
- Medical care policies and fee schedule. n. p. n. d. 37p.
- New Mexico relief and security authority; Jan.-Nov. 1936. mimeo.
- New Mexico statutes pertaining to children; 1941 compilation. n. p. n. d. 184p. mimeo.
- Public welfare act of 1937; chap. 18, Laws of 1937 as amended by chap. 133 and 64, Session laws of 1943. n. p. n. d. 10p. mimeo.
- Questions and answers (Santa Fe, 1942) 7p. (Jennie Kirby) mimeo.
- Questions and answers (Santa Fe, 1943) 7p. (G. Herkenhoff)
- Relief statistics; activities of the department . . . v. 1- Jan. 1937-Santa Fe, 1937-
- Report of food survey with Dept. of public welfare families. Albuquerque, n. d. 28p.
- Rule for a merit system of personnel administration in the N. M. Department of public welfare. Jan. 15, 1940. unp., with supp. data July 1, 1942-Mr. 15, 1943.

Department of public welfare. Division of research and statistics.

- Child welfare services in New Mexico; 1944 survey. Santa Fe, 1945. 80p. mimeo.
- Report on general assistance; March, 1944. 16p. mimeo.
- San Geronimo. n. p. n. d. 59p. mimeo.
- Summary of state and federal administrative reviews of county offices. Santa Fe, 1944. 21p. mimeo.
- Survey of medical care and health status of recipients of public assistance. (Santa Fe) 1944. 47p. mimeo.

Notes and Documents

In 1830 the Mexican government set forth as one of its objectives a program of industrialization and modernization of the vast terrains that comprised its territory. To direct this program a governmental agency known as the *Banco de Avio Para Fomento de Industria Nacional* was established. As its name suggests, this was a bank which proposed to utilize public funds as a means of encouraging private initiative to develop national industries. One of the first acts of this bank was to undertake a survey of existing economic conditions on the agricultural as well as manufacturing level.

The *Direccion*, or managing board, of the bank was anxious to have information available on which to base its loans, and it accordingly drew up a questionnaire designed to elicit information especially about cotton, wool and silk, but also about bees and pottery clay. The taking of a real census, given the existing conditions of communications and public insecurity, was out of the question. However, the bank, taking advantage of its official position, utilized the administrative apparatus of the government and of the Church to distribute its questionnaire. Hundreds of copies were sent to the governors of the Mexican states and territories and to the cathedral chapters to be distributed to subordinate officers and to prominent individuals. Furthermore, in order not to overlook anyone who might have useful information, the questionnaire was published in the official newspaper and a general invitation was made to the enlightened public to submit replies.

In the course of events, the questionnaire came into the hands of residents of what are now the states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. A recent search of the *Banco de Avio* papers in Mexico City has revealed the existence of replies from Tucson and Santa Fe. The Tucson reply embraces the peaceful Indian settlements of the Gila River area as well as the garrison town of Tucson itself. The Santa Fe

answer provides information not only on the Territory of New Mexico, but also on the town of El Paso, which was the birthplace of the eighteen-year-old Melquiades Antonio Ortega, who submitted the reply. A reply covering central Texas, although promised, was apparently never submitted. The postmaster of Austin, Samuel M. Williams, in a letter to the *Banco de Avio*, offered to answer the questionnaire when time permitted but limited himself to submitting samples of the finest cotton seed grown in the Texan colony.¹ The directors of the *Banco de Avio* expressed appreciation for these samples since they were interested in selecting the best cotton seed suitable to Mexican growing conditions.²

The two replies to the questionnaire from Tucson and Santa Fe, which are presented below in translation, are of interest if only because of the light they shed on economic conditions of the Southwest, and because they have remained unknown to the students of this area. The Tucson answer, which was rather sketchily and ungrammatically written by one Teodoro Ramirez, exists in manuscript as one of scores of replies from other parts of Mexico in the possession of the *Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía é Estadística*. The Santa Fe reply, however, was printed in the *Registro Oficial*, the official daily of the Mexican government, on May 9, 1831. Its reproduction here is warranted because of the general inaccessibility of the original and because of its considerable significance as a commentary on social as well as economic affairs.

The *Banco de Avio* questionnaire which produced these answers consisted of thirty-one questions covering both the agricultural as well as the manufacturing aspects of the production of cotton, wool, silk, wax and earthenware.³ An opportunity to discuss other productive activities was

1. Samuel M. Williams to *Direccion del Banco de Avio*, Villa de Austin, February 12, 1831. This letter is in the *Biblioteca de Historia de la Secretaría de Hacienda* and was made available through the kind assistance of its director, Sr. Roman Beltran.

2. *Direccion del Banco de Avio* to Postmaster of Austin, March 23, 1831, in the manuscript collection of the *Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía é Estadística*.

3. The first six questions related to cotton agriculture and manufacture; questions 7-10, to wool; 11-15, mulberries; 16-22, silkworms; 23-28, bees; 29 as mentioned above in the text; and 30-31, to pottery clay. Some replies, like the Tucson one presented here, did not adhere to this numeration.

given in question twenty-nine. Samples of raw cotton and wool were requested. R. A. P.*

DOCUMENT I

Reply which Citizen Teodoro Ramirez gives to His Excellency the Governor of the State,⁴ in conformity to his circular of January 24 and the invitation of the *Direccion* of the *Banco de Avio* for the promotion of national industry, and is as follows:

On Cotton

- 1st. The climate of this place is suitable for its cultivation.
- 2nd. Its cultivation is established in this presidio and in the Pima pueblos of S. Javier and Tucson in small quantity.
- 3rd. The seed that is sown is the same as found in the whole state of Sonora.
4. It produces annually about 10 arrobas. [One arroba equals 25 lbs.]
5. The use which the natives make of it is in coarse *mantas* for their clothing [woven] on stakes instead of looms.
6. At the Gila river where live the tribes of Pimas, Papagos and Yumas who acknowledge this jurisdiction as their head, the climate is suitable for its cultivation.

Its cultivation is established among this people.

It produces annually according to reports and calculations over two thousand arrobas.

The use this people makes of it is for coarse cotton cloth of three varas-[one vara equals about 2.8 feet]-in length and two in width which they use as covers; and their families make some fine textiles similar to the *manta* of Puebla for their use as *cotones* and *capositas*, not on looms but on stakes.

They export their textiles to these nearby points in the interior, and they supply those of their class who live thus to the West and who do not enjoy the benefit of this crop because their land is not suitable and because of lack of knowledge.

On Wool

7. The land is suitable for the raising of sheep.
8. Sheep raising is not established because of the danger of the Apache enemy.

* These documents were submitted for publication by Robert A. Potash who is engaged in a study of early nineteenth century Mexican industrial history.

4. Ramirez had been selected by the Governor of Sonora to draw up the reply to the questionnaire for his area, presumably because he was qualified to do so. His qualifications, however, failed to include a mastery of an easy Spanish prose style.

On Mulberries

9. The mulberry tree is not known in this spot.

On Silk Worms

10. There is no silk worm seed.
11. In summer time in the alamo and willow trees, there have been noticed certain pockets full of medium-sized worms which make a texture of white silk which when carefully gleaned cleans very well and when spun on a spindle becomes a rich hard fiber.
12. They do not devote themselves to gleanng it in order to develop it. In a necessity there would be a good supply.

On Bees

13. In this place no bees are kept.
14. There is clay suitable for pottery.
15. The use made of it by the natives is in the ordinary ware which they use for household services.

For the advancement of the Peaceful Tribes of the Gila River and of the Yumas in their labors, I am of the following opinion:

That they be provided by the *Direccion* with artesans in order to manufacture the fine textiles which are consumed in the Republic.

When these Indians, who are in ignorance, become devoted to the value and appreciation of their textiles, they will take interest in civilization and in short order will become obedient to our laws.

This nation although large in number—more than eighteen thousand souls are devoted to the trade of agriculture, textiles and things the whole year—is an enemy of idleness and needs the knowledge of the arts in order to flourish.

The land is fertile by nature for every kind of agriculture because of the fullness of its river; its resources provide all the conveniences for a new reduction settlement, and for the advancement of the Republic.

According to the attached certificate, and to the general belief of these inhabitants, there are deposits of virgin gold in the vicinity of these tribes next to the Rio Salado. If the government or the *Direccion* undertook to find them (which the enemy impedes) they could very well be uncovered and through their treasure, they could promote new settlements, and in addition the civilization of the tribes, the increase of agriculture and of the weaving trade; and with the catechism, the result would be virile men or a virile nation for the Mexican Republic. They are not so because of the obscurity in which they live.

This all that I have considered suitable in answering the questions given by the circular of December 15 of last year from the *Direccion* of the *Banco de Avio* of arts.

Tucson, July 19, 1831.
(signed) Teodoro Ramirez

DOCUMENT II

Editors of the *Registro Oficial*Santa Fe, New Mexico
January 31, 1831

Worthy fellow citizens:

....I want to answer some of the questions which the *Direccion* of the *Banco de Avio Para Fomento de Industria Nacional* printed in the *Registro Oficial*, number 96, on December 19 of last year. I am a native of the town of El Paso del Norte in the state of Chihuahua, and at present a resident of New Mexico and therefore my replies will embrace both my beloved birthplace and my adopted land. If you judge it deserving of publication, please, gentlemen, give this letter a little place in your worthy paper. I do not wish to give it the character of a communication to the *Direccion* of the bank both because I am without any merit and also because I wish to insert in it some ideas in passing.

If the laws which determine and regulate the economic and judicial power of cities are those which cause citizens to be at ease in their homes, to work without anxiety in their shops and to devote themselves with reasonable hope to agricultural endeavors, no part of our republic, I believe, demands the benign attention of the supreme legislators more than the territory of New Mexico. There the old Spanish laws are seen [still] in force, many of them incompatible with our present federal system. The *ayuntamientos* lack municipal funds; the settlements lack police; the citizens lack individual security, for in addition to the invasions of the barbarians, which are not imagined, the jails are insecure and so badly constructed that they prevent the flight of few delinquents. Thus crimes remain unpunished and public vengeance remains unsatisfied. The lack of halfway trained teachers results in the worthy youth reaching adolescence lacking in civil and religious knowledge and being, therefore, incapable of resisting vigorously the perversity of wicked men. This picture is not exaggerated and therefore humanity demands active measures in New Mexico, individual laws which would leave men ready to devote themselves to industry. I shall now answer the questions of the wise directors of the bank with respect to this territory and the town of El Paso.

1st. This territory because of its location has a frigid climate; nevertheless, in the towns of Bernalillo and Tomé, which are located to the south, I have heard that some individuals have succeeded in harvesting cotton, but in very limited quantity. The town of El Paso has a more temperate climate and consequently is suitable for the cultivation.

2nd. In New Mexico, the cultivation of cotton is still not estab-

lished. In the town of El Paso, most of the poor [people] plant and harvest cotton.

3rd. The class [of seed] is certainly not the worst.

4th. The quantity harvested in El Paso amounted to a little more or less than 600 arrobas annually, for although many used to plant and do plant it, it is with such a small portion of seed that it cannot be said that many such make a considerable amount.

5th. The inhabitants of El Paso utilize cotton by processing it and exporting it to this territory where they sell it at two reales the Castillian pound.

6th. In this territory, they use it in yarn, twist for sewing and in knitting some stockings for individuals on needles. In El Paso, in addition to using it as mentioned, they weave very ordinary *mantas* with which the poor people are clothed, and which sell at three reales the vara. They used to weave annually before the free import of foreign textiles approximately 1000 pieces of thirty varas in length and two fourths in breadth; now [the output] may be half.⁵

7th. The town of El Paso is not suitable for sheep raising, both because it lacks adequate pastures and because the Apaches, savage Indians who live in the vicinity, are thieves, every last one, and they don't permit it to prosper.

8th. The majority of the inhabitants of this territory [New Mexico] are breeders and the stock is the common sheep.

9th. It can be said that in New Mexico, sheep make it possible for the inhabitants to live, and without them it would certainly be uninhabited. The principal commerce consists of the trading of goods for sheep which they drive in herds of ten and twenty thousand head to Durango, Zacatecas etc. to sell for cash and trading goods.

10. In this entire territory, the main occupation of the poor inhabitants is the weaving of wool, for if it were not for this, everyone would be ruined because of the little [wool] exported to neighboring states and the great amount that is clipped each year. The textiles consist in blankets, *zarapes* which they call *atilmados*, ordinary baizes, sackcloth, stockings and coverlets which the women make and which they export to the states of Sonora, Durango etc. to trade them for commercial goods and money.

11. I judge that neither in New Mexico nor in the town of El Paso is the climate suitable for raising mulberry trees, for in the latter place they are not even known, and in the former [they know of] only the wild ones which they call *cimarronas* and which are found in the ravines of the sierras.

15. In neither of the two places have I noticed any inclination on the part of the inhabitants to develop mulberry trees, and only

5. This "free import of foreign textiles" refers to the influx of English and American cotton goods which were able to undersell the hand-made Mexican product despite artificially high valuations and duties that exceeded 40%.

in the capital of the state of Chihuahua do I remember having seen a tree with black mulberries tended; they utilized it by selling the fruit.

16. I have never seen silk worms; I believe that they are not known in these regions and therefore I will refrain from discussing the matter analytically.

23. I judge that the climate of the town of El Paso is suitable for the growth of bees because I have seen many in this place, even among the large and small houses. But I have never observed them pursued by other insects.

24. There is a mass of vegetation in this town with flowers suitable for the maintenance of bees; among them [is] the one called *hediondilla*, which in other places I have heard called *emperadora*, and which is very waxy.

26. There are no beehives in El Paso; however, regularly in the old houses between rotted beams, the bees honey is found. This is called nest honey (*de panal*) and is very tasty. I have heard that from a nest brought from Pojoaque, an Indian pueblo north of this capital, Santa Fe, an inquisitive lady extracted a bottle of honey and a half pound of wax.

28. In view of the above, I leave to the consideration of the *Direction* and of the editors whether it is desirable or not to give encouragement to this activity and how it should be done.

29. In addition to the products mentioned, there are in this territory various kinds of fine and ordinary woods which the industrious spirit could utilize in different ways; but the carpenters of this [area] only use them to make chairs, cabinets, beds, tables etc., all crude. There is also a variety of resins which would be useful, and indeed very useful to the dyers of whom there are some bad ones in this territory.

In my opinion the bison, which is very abundant in this region, would yield it added benefits if they tried to domesticate some pairs, for the bison is the size of an ox, but more fleshy, with a long woolly hair covering its entire skin. Domesticated, it could be clipped each year and the wool could be used with ingenuity in the manufacture of hats, woolen stuffs etc. because it is finer than sheep's wool.

There are also in New Mexico a multitude of mineral veins and in many of them there are open excavations. A company of which I am a member had ardently undertaken since last July the clearing and working of three old mines located in Los Cerillos, a place seven or nine leagues distant from this capital. The funds amounted to twelve hundred pesos because twelve shareholders joined at one hundred pesos each. In the month of October, the Tiro mine was already cleared. This is the one which promises the most reasonable hopes; it is about eighty varas deep, and it will have about ten varas of slope; also a shaft perfectly sunk since it is a little less than two

varas distant from the last workings of the floors, which are the ones that are beginning to show water. The works were suspended because of the great cold spell which set in at the beginning of November. Some attempts made before then began to cool off the spirits because of their bad success which was due to the lack of men who knew the business. I fear that if they repeat them, and have the same result, the mine will remain abandoned in the best state because the limited capital has already been exhausted. All the works are clean; the mine has been showing a heavy amount of plumbeous metal, and in the last operations, a gravelly black with very little lead, and it is known that it is yielding in proportion as it is deepening. It is my opinion that at a ten or fifteen vara cut on the levels many veins could be opened and metal of the first class taken out. There are in *Los Cerillos* around fifty veins, all of lead. There is permanent water a half league away and much firewood. The metal could be carried on wagons from the mines to the banks of the stream where there are many good level spots for villages. In the environs there are placers with a few grains of the finest gold on the surface of the earth. Everything is as could be desired, and the only one thing that you want and cannot get are skilled operators. There are none to be had in this entire territory. Also, there is some need for cash, for although there are some people who have it, they are the ones who lack the entrepreneurial spirit.

In Abiquiú, a place around eighteen or twenty leagues north-west of this capital, there is copper and that which some poor people have extracted proves it to be unalloyed since they have fashioned certain kitchen utensils by hammer [from it].

In New Mexico there are no people devoted to making experiments in industry and this is left to the poor, who are compelled by necessity to till the soil badly, and to make the manufactures mentioned.

30. In various parts of New Mexico, and in El Paso, there are clays suitable for pottery.

31. The Indians use the clay to make ordinary pottery which they paint black, white and mixed. They sell it and it is in general use in this territory. In El Paso they make red ware because the clay is that color. In addition to the common clays, I have read that there are others worthy of attention because of their quality and fineness.

In the pueblo of Acoma in this territory there is a clay called *barro piedra*, black in color, and with it can be made on a wheel every kind of vessel for ordinary use. There are earths of various colors, blue, green, yellow, white, crimson; and in the pueblo of Zuñi, there is enamel or Prussian blue. There are also talc, gypsum, jasper in abundance, jet, sulfer, saltpeter etc. The territory of New Mexico is surely worthy of a better fate.

Please, gentlemen, have the kindness to overlook my diffuseness in addressing you for although it is certainly great, it could not be less for the purpose I set for myself. I already acknowledged to you the

reason I was moved to give you this annoyance. I want my work to serve as a stimulus to other enlightened young men, principally those of the state where I was born, so that with their knowledge they may contribute to fulfilling the intentions of the wise directors of the bank.....

Melquiades Antonio Ortega

Under the editorship of Joaquin Ortega, the *New Mexico Quarterly Review* promises to add further distinction to its record. The two issues which have already appeared are marked by a new vividness and verve, both in content and physical appearance.

Each issue features in half-tone illustration the work of a New Mexico artist, accompanied by comment on his work by an art critic or fellow artist, together with a similar treatment of an outstanding poet, under the general editorship of Edwin Honig. Articles of general criticism, literary, economic, and political, balance the regional material. Henceforth the book section will drop the shorter reviews in favor of essay reviews of items principally regional and a series of articles on New Mexico writers with occasional check lists of their work. Lyle Saunders' guide to the literature of the Southwest continues.

Helen Gentry is responsible for the new beauty in format of the magazine. She has slightly reduced the page size, re-designed both cover and title-page, improved the binding, and used the Baskerville type of the old *New Mexico Quarterly Review* to much better advantage. Printed as of old at the printing plant of the University of New Mexico, this quarterly brings to its readers all the satisfaction of a fine piece of book-making.—K. S.

A short biographical sketch of Tom Baker, prominent citizen of Luna County, who died in March, 1949, is printed in *The Deming Headlight*, March 18, 1949.

The *Clovis News-Journal*, April 24, 1949, carries an historical item relating to Pancho Villa, the Mexican leader who led his forces in a raid on Columbus, New Mexico, in 1916. Colonel Tracy Richardson made Villa apologize in public at the point of a pistol.

The reminiscences of Robert W. Lewis, pioneer New Mexican, have been printed in the *Albuquerque Tribune*, beginning May 23.

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PAUL A. F. WALTER

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PERCY M. BALDWIN

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