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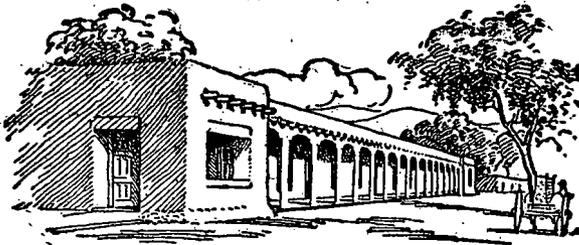
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New Mexico Historical Review



PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS, SANTA FE

April, 1946

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LANSING BARTLETT BLOOM, 1880-1946

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LANSING BARTLETT BLOOM

By PAUL A. F. WALTER

IN THE death of Lansing Bartlett Bloom at his home, 612 North University Avenue, Albuquerque, on February 14, 1946, New Mexico lost a scholarly indefatigable research worker in its historic annals. The scion of an old New England family, tracing its lineage to the Mayflower, he was born at Auburn, New York, April 12, 1880. He graduated from Williams College with the B.A. degree in 1902, attended the Auburn Theological Seminary from 1904 to 1907, and received the M.A. degree from Williams in 1912, having by that time engaged in missionary work in Utah and Mexico, but coming to New Mexico because of a break in health. In 1907, he married Maude E. McFie, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John F. McFie of Santa Fé, and moved with his bride to Saltillo, Mexico, to assume his duties as Presbyterian missionary in that city. There, through his friendship with the American vice-consul, and during his previous stay, he had become interested in the records of carretas that passed through Saltillo on their way to Santa Fé and thus was led into a study of Southwestern history, eventually making it his life work. Transferred to the Presbyterian church at Jemez pueblo, he delved into the archaeology, history and lore of that part of the Pueblo world, having the satisfaction in later years to superintend the cleaning out of centuries of debris which had accumulated in the great San Jose de Jemez mission ruin and helping to excavate the adjoining Pueblo ruin at Guiusewa for the School of American Research. After a pastorate at Magdalena

and occasionally preaching in the First Presbyterian church at Santa Fé, he exchanged the Presbyterian ministry for a position on the staff of the School of American Research and Museum of New Mexico in 1917, being assigned to the compilation of the service and biographical records of New Mexico's enlisted men in the First World War, a monumental task, which he completed with great skill, giving the State a priceless record of the sixteen thousand or so men who were in active service, at the same time adding a detailed account of the manifold war activities by official boards and by civilians. The distribution of War trophies throughout the State was also assigned to him by the Governor of the State.

In 1920, Bloom became associate in history of the School of American Research, assistant director of the Museum of New Mexico and secretary of the New Mexico Historical Society, editing the *NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW* from its founding in 1926 up to the time of his death. Previously he had been associate editor of *Old Santa Fe*, predecessor of the *REVIEW*. In 1924 he was elected a fellow of the Historical Society and at the time of his death was its corresponding secretary, carrying on correspondence with historians the world over and especially with those who had made Latin American history and archives their specialty in research. In 1929 he became associate professor of history at the University of New Mexico, retiring less than a year ago with the title of research associate and professor emeritus. Last year Bloom was elected a member of the Managing Board of the School of American Research.

In 1928, Governor Richard C. Dillon appointed Bloom as New Mexico Commissioner to the Seville, Spain, Exposition. The Archives of the Indies at Seville, the Escorial, the Archivo Histórico Nacional and the library of the Academy of History in Madrid, and the Archivo de Simancas, were searched by him for material on early New Mexico history, and there he found considerable hitherto unknown references. He brought to the Museum the first photographs of the new grotto of Santillana del

Mar and its skeleton of primitive man. In 1930, once more sent by the School of American Research, the Historical Society and the University, he took 18,000 photographs of archive documents in the National Archive in Mexico City. The year 1934 again found him at work in Mexican archives retrieving valuable material. Two years, 1938 and 1939, were spent in research in archives and libraries in Seville (where he enlisted excellent coöperation by Spanish authorities despite the civil war), in Rome, Florence, Ravenna, Bologna, Venice, Paris, taking 30,000 micro-films including photographs of the "Sahagun" in the Laurentian Library in Florence, and of the drawings in color in the Vatican Library, in the manuscript volumes of the History of Missions in the Spanish Southwest by Adolf Bandelier presented to Pope Leo XIII upon the occasion of his golden jubilee as a cardinal in 1903. To Bloom's disappointment, he found no trace of the manuscript itself, nor did he discover any report on the founding of Santa Fé which he was especially desirous of locating.

Of late, Bloom was engaged in listing the Franciscan missionaries who had worked in New Mexico from earliest Spanish times. With his customary meticulous thoroughness he searched the church records in the library of the Archbishop of Santa Fé, whose gracious permission he readily obtained. All other available sources were also studied so that finally he had the names and records of some 700 missionaries. Mrs. Bloom, who had accompanied him on his journeys in Europe and Mexico and who had been an ardent and invaluable assistant in his research, tells us that he would check, recheck, double check these names many times, that he would worry over similarity in names, badly spelled ones and apparent discrepancies in time and places. In preparation at the time of his death for publication in the *NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW* he had a long series of chapters on the life-work of these missionaries, the first instalment intended for this number of the *REVIEW*.

Though ordinarily serious as proverbially becomes a Presbyterian clergyman and a research scholar, Bloom also

had a sense of humor and was witty in a restrained way. Every meeting of the Historical Society which he attended he made notable by some original contribution to knowledge of New Mexico history and often, witty comment. He was a lively correspondent and his letters from the field were interesting and informative. To illustrate, from a letter written in 1934 in Mexico:

"As I write, I am looking at 45 'pill boxes' which I could put in my two side pockets—but they contain about 2000 pages photographed to date, supplementing the material which I got four years ago. I believe I shall make a total of about 5000 by September 13, when we shall suspend operations. We shall then head north using a few days for stops at Guanajuato, Queretaro, Zacatecas and Chihuahua, returning to Albuquerque by the 22nd September. Mrs. Bloom has been through a good many volumes and has located a lot of material which will have to wait until next summer. Much of it is 'original' and today she found papers with signatures of Santiago Abreu; Facundo Melgares, while I am photographing papers signed by Penaloza, Mendizabal, Juan Manso, Juan de Miranda—all 17th century governors of New Mexico. The 'residencia' of Mendizabal, for example, is very important for the insight it gives of the middle 17th century. And other documents have the signatures of Benavides, Posadas, etc.

Bloom was one of the founders of the Quivira Society, was a member of the American Historical Association, occasionally attending one of its national conventions presenting papers embodying results of his investigations. He held membership in the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. He was a past president of the Southwest Division of the American Association of Science. Socially inclined, he was a Kiwanian, a Phi Alpha Theta, a life member of the Y. M. C. A., a 32d degree Mason, faithfully attending Scottish Rite Masonic reunions in Santa Fé. A member of "Mayflower Descendants," he also took an interest in other patriotic organizations. Fishing, chess, billiards and music were

among his recreations but of late years he gave little time to them. A regular attendant and member of the Presbyterian church, it was the Rev. J. Denton Simms, former pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Albuquerque, who took part in the Rose Croix funeral services in the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Santa Fé and officiated at the grave in Fairview Cemetery in Santa Fé, in which the deceased found his final resting place.

The widow, Mrs. Maude E. Bloom, a son, John, and a daughter, Carol, both of whom have been in war service, are the immediate family remaining to mourn the passing of a husband and a father whose friendships were continental in scope.

LANSING BARTLETT BLOOM

By EDGAR L. HEWETT

WE ARE called upon to record the loss of one who for more than a quarter of a century has been intimately connected with the School of American Research and Museum of New Mexico, Lansing Bartlett Bloom. He came to us during the first world war to take charge of the War History Service, an important and lasting work which he did with marked success. He was given charge of our department of history and soon advanced to the post of Assistant Director, in which capacity he served until called to the faculty of the University of New Mexico in 1929. In addition to his teaching program he became editor of the NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW and a leader in Hispanic American research. His rank in the University was Associate Professor of History. His academic degrees were from Williams College.

From 1928 Professor Bloom made repeated trips to Mexico for documentary studies, and was on a similar mission to Spain in 1928-29. In 1938 the University and School of Research joined in sending him to Spain and Italy. His work in the Spanish archives yielded copies of many important documents. In the Vatican archives in Rome he found and copied the three hundred illustrations for Bandelier's great work on the Franciscan missions of New Mexico, Arizona, Chihuahua, and Sonora, the text of which has disappeared. In Florence he procured a photographic transcript of the original manuscript of the Great Florentine Codex, the only complete manuscript of Fray Bernardino de Sahagun's *History of Ancient Mexico*; approximately 2,800 folios. This was his most important achievement in research in foreign archives. He brought back from this expedition upward of 22,000 negatives.

In spite of life-long ill health, Lansing was a tireless worker. He put into his professional life the same devotion that he gave to his early work in the ministry. In his editorial capacity he was almost over-exacting, but he made

of the HISTORICAL REVIEW an authoritative and highly appreciated magazine. All his work reflected the integrity of his personal character. In his many activities he was accompanied and ably assisted by his devoted wife, Maude McFie, daughter of that staunch friend of our school, John R. McFie, for years an honored member of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. Long association in work makes her loss unusually heavy, but in compensation she has the cherished recollection that to Maude McFie there came the highest privilege that can come to any woman, that of having through life a mate of irreproachable manhood.—*El Palacio*, March, 1946.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF LANSING B. BLOOM IN FOREIGN ARCHIVES

By FRANCE V. SCHOLDS

The contributions of Professor Lansing B. Bloom to the field of Southwestern history were many and varied and of lasting character. Under his able editorship this REVIEW achieved recognition as one of the outstanding journals specializing in regional studies. His numerous writings, characterized by painstaking scholarship, constitute a valuable addition to the historical literature relating to the Southwest. Finally, as the result of his investigations in foreign archives, a rich collection of source materials for the history of New Mexico and adjacent areas has been made available for use by students and scholars.

Professor Bloom's first major archive "expedition" occurred in 1928-29, when he was sent to Spain under the joint auspices of the Historical Society, the School of American Research, and the Museum of New Mexico. During this year he carried on investigations in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, the Biblioteca Nacional, and the Academy of History in Madrid, the library of the Escorial, the Archivo de Simancas, and the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. The last of these collections is the richest repository of manuscripts relating to the colonial history of Spanish America, and it was here that he spent the greater part of his time. In these labors he was assisted by Mrs. Bloom, who worked side by side with him and shared the long hours of searching bundle after bundle of the old papers. Through their joint efforts a great quantity of documents were selected and listed for reproduction. Subsequently the Library of Congress obtained microfilm of a large portion of this material.

The documents from the Archivo General de Indias listed during this first visit covered a wide range, chronologically and geographically. Professor Bloom thought of his work as that of carrying forward the task begun in earlier years by Bandelier under a grant from the Carnegie

Institution of Washington. The Bandelier documents, translated and edited by Dr. C. W. Hackett, deal with New Mexico "and approaches thereto, to 1773." In a letter describing his own investigations in Spain in 1928-29 and 1938-39, Professor Bloom stated that he carried the "approaches" to the Southwest far back into sixteenth century beginnings and extended them beyond Bandelier's 1773 limits.

The bulk of the listings related, however, to New Mexico and the Southwest. Although a large part of the papers that were recorded come from well-known sections of the archive, which many students, before and after his time, have worked and reworked, it is noteworthy that Professor Bloom's search extended to other series to which most investigators have given little attention. The Sección de Contaduría contains the records of the colonial treasury offices and deals very largely with fiscal history, a less attractive subject than the story of discovery and exploration, missions and political developments. The search made by Professor and Mrs. Bloom in this section was in many respects a pioneering job, and it paid rich dividends. There they found the record of treasury payments for the province of New Mexico in the seventeenth century; itemized accounts of salaries, on the basis of which it has been possible to form an accurate chronology of provincial governors; accounts for the purchase of supplies for the mission service, listing in minute detail the multifarious items—images, altar furnishings, bells, vestments, clothing, food, building materials—sent to support the activities of the Franciscan friars.

Search in the Contaduría series is an arduous and dirty task as I can personally testify. Many of the bundles were badly burned in a fire in years past. A day's work with these manuscripts will leave the desk littered with charred paper. Parts of the record are irretrievably lost. Despite these difficulties, Professor Bloom meticulously sorted and classified the New Mexico entries. Five years later I followed his trail through these documents, and the yellow slips of paper marked "L. B. B." served to guide my own search.

In 1938 the Blooms returned to Europe under the auspices of the Bandelier Centennial Commission and the University of New Mexico. From April to August they worked in various Italian archives and libraries, devoting a large part of their time to the Vatican collections and the Laurentian library in Florence. As Dr. Hewett has noted, it was during the stay in Italy that Professor Bloom located Bandelier's sketches of New Mexico mission churches and photographed the Florentine copy of Sahagún's great treatise on the Indians of New Spain.

After his wife's return to the United States in the autumn of 1938, Professor Bloom journeyed to Seville to carry forward the work started in 1928-29 and to make a special search for Coronado material. During a stay of seven months (October, 1938-May, 1939) in the closing period of the Spanish civil war, he photographed a large corpus of documents, filling out and supplementing the materials previously obtained by the Library of Congress, and adding many new items not listed at the time of his first visit. It was on this second Seville expedition that he obtained facsimiles of the *residencia* of Coronado as governor of New Galicia.

During the years between his first and second trips to Europe Professor Bloom made three extended visits to Mexico City for the purpose of archive investigations. The first occurred in 1930 (July to December), when he was sent under commission of the University of New Mexico, the Historical Society, and the School of American Research to photograph extensive series of papers on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries listed in Bolton's *Guide*. In 1934 and again in 1935 he made shorter visits to Mexico City to continue this work, to explore documentary series in the Archivo General de la Nación not catalogued in detailed fashion in the *Guide*, and to search for Southwestern materials in other collections, especially the papers preserved in the Museo Nacional.

Thus Professor Bloom did his share—and more—of the spading and plowing which constitutes such an important phase of historical investigations relating to the Southwest

and its environs. Over a period of eleven years he gave between thirty and forty months to work of this kind. Many people have the idea that archive research has some thrilling or romantic quality. For the veteran investigator in the field, the day-to-day work in Spanish and Mexican archives does have definite attractions and it pays satisfying rewards. But the romance soon wears off, for the task of searching for and selecting materials for study also becomes a monotonous routine, and often it is sheer drudgery. It is exacting and painstaking work. And after the searching comes the gruelling labor of reading the wretched scrawl of writers of days gone by.

But archive research in foreign cities also has many compensations. Take the case of Seville for example. There is the break in the daily routine when a group of investigators will gather at a nearby street café for a cup of coffee or a glass of sherry and exchange ideas and gossip. There are afternoon walks in Calle Sierpe or along the banks of the Guadalquivir, where the treasure ships from America dropped anchor in centuries past. There are days when all work in the archives is put aside in order to witness the pomp and panoply of the Church in the cathedral, where the stone columns rise heavenward like great trees in a forest, and there are the nights of Holy Week, when the famous *santos* of Seville—the Jesús del Gran Poder, the Virgin of Macarena, and many others—are carried through the streets, surrounded by hundreds of candles and accompanied by members of the *cofradías* garbed in their distinctive costumes. No person who has witnessed these processions can ever forget the wild, plaintive notes of the *saetas* sung by professional artists, or spontaneously by some tortured, penitent soul as the *santos* pass through the streets.

For the veteran investigator, however, the chief interest, despite all the drudgery, is the archive, housed in the building once occupied by the House of Trade. Here are kept the 40,000 bundles of papers from all parts of the Indies—the letters and reports of viceroys and bishops, conquerors and missionary friars, the treasury accounts, the *residencias*, the long series of lawsuits and other judicial

documents. Day by day the investigator interested in New Mexico history will be handling papers bearing the signatures of Coronado and Oñate, Benavides and Ayeta, Otermin and de Vargas, and the host of others who helped to found a new civilization in this region. These records of another day, torn and water stained, have a far greater attraction than all that goes on in the city outside the archive walls.

During the years of labor spent in the archives and libraries of Europe and Mexico Professor Bloom made thousands of film reproductions of documents on the Southwest "and approaches thereto." Other materials were reproduced at his request by the Library of Congress. A large part of these sources are now available for interested scholars in the Coronado Library, University of New Mexico. A brief review of the resources of this collection will further illustrate the nature and extent of Professor Bloom's contribution to Southwestern studies as an archive investigator:

* * *

In the Coronado Library we now have some 675 bound volumes of facsimile reproductions of manuscripts in various repositories. These materials comprise the following classifications: (1) Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, 200 volumes; (2) Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico City, 205 volumes; (3) Biblioteca Nacional and Museo Nacional, Mexico City, 40 volumes; (4) Archives of New Mexico (Spanish and Mexican periods), Santa Fé, 230 volumes. In the last category the facsimile series are complete; in the first three the reproductions comprise, of course, selected items. The materials obtained as the result of Professor Bloom's activities are found principally in the first and second groups.

Part of the facsimiles from the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, comprise enlargement prints from microfilm by Professor Bloom on his second visit to Spain in 1938-39; the remainder of this group consist of prints of documents photographed for the Library of Congress, many of the items being selections listed by him in 1928-29. Thus Professor Bloom deserves chief credit for the Seville ma-

terials now available in the Coronado collection. In the case of the facsimiles from the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico City, the credit is shared by him and Dr. George P. Hammond. As already noted, Professor Bloom photographed extensive series in this archive during his trips to Mexico City in 1930 and 1934-35. In 1933-34 Dr. Hammond also obtained microfilm copies of numerous series in the same repository. To some extent their work overlapped. When enlargement prints were made for the Coronado Library the best films were used in the case of papers for which two sets of reproductions were available.

Brief descriptions of various groups of facsimiles from the Archivo General de Indias will indicate the scope and importance of Professor Bloom's work in Seville. From the Patronato section we find the *relación* of Fray Marcos de Niza (legajo 20); the lawsuit of 1540 *et seq.* concerning conflicting claims of Nuño de Guzmán, Hernán Cortés, Pedro de Alvarado, and others for the right to make explorations on the northern frontier of New Spain (legajo 21); the extremely important series comprising legajo 22, which contains the Gallegos report of the Rodríguez-Chamuscado expedition, Luján's account of the Espejo entrada, and a mass of Oñate documents; and extensive reports on New Mexico during the governorship of Luis de Rosas, 1637-41 (legajo 247). From the Justicia section we have Coronado's *residencia* (legajo 339). The New Mexico items from the Sección de Contaduría, to which reference has already been made, fill several volumes.¹

The facsimiles from the Audiencia de México section fill 65 to 70 volumes. Selections from various sub-groups may be noted as follows:

(1) "Consultas originales," 1586-1696. Various items relating to Vizcaíno, Urdiñola, Alonso de Oñate, Cristóbal de Oñate the Elder, the Bocanegra family.

(2) Letters and reports of the viceroys of New Spain, 1536-1700. In the selections from this group we find im-

1. In 1939 Professor Bloom lacked time to complete photography of all the items he had listed for this section. Transcripts of many of the missing items are in the possession of F. V. Scholes.

portant papers relating to Carvajal, Morlete, and Urdiñola, extensive reports for the Oñate period in New Mexico, lengthy documents on the New Mexico mission supply service in the seventeenth century, Florida and California papers, and a file on Otermín's attempted reconquest of New Mexico in 1681.

(3) Letters and reports of the Audiencia of Mexico, 1533-1700. Items on Córonado, Cristóbal de Oñate the Elder, Lomas de Colmenares, Carvajal, and Juan de Oñate; also an important series of letters of the oidor of Mexico, Del Riego.

(4) Letters and reports of secular persons (soldiers, conquistadores, minor officials, etc.), 1519-1700. The selections from this group cover a wide range, with special emphasis on Indian affairs on the frontier of New Spain. There are few New Mexico items.

(5) Letters and reports of ecclesiastical persons, 1536-1700. The most interesting item in the selections from this group relates to Benavides' activities in Spain, 1630 *et seq.*

(6) Registers of royal cédulas, 1529-1700. A wide selection on many phases of colonial administration, items relating to the Oñate family, and various decrees on the founding of New Mexico and later developments in the province.

(7) Various items on New Mexico and adjacent areas in the eighteenth century (legajos 1216-3196). In his two trips to Spain Professor Bloom concentrated on materials for the period prior to 1700, and consequently the selections dealing with later developments are less extensive.

Reproductions from the Audiencia de Guadalajara section comprise about 100 volumes. These cover a wide range of topics, audiencia letters and reports, correspondence of lesser officials, friars, etc. The most noteworthy group from the Guadalajara section consists of lengthy reports on the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and the De Vargas Reconquest (legajos 138-144, 147, 151). Many of these papers are copies of the originals in the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico

City, and in the Santa Fé archive. The facsimiles in this group fill 60 volumes.

The Indiferente General section is a vast series containing letters and reports from all the Indies. Search in this section is a slow and tedious business. Professor Bloom selected only a limited number of items. The most important group (from legajo 416) consists of copies of royal cédulas for New Mexico (1596-1604), Nueva Vizcaya (1576-1605), and Nuevo León (1579-1583).

The following notes will give some indication of the range and extent of the selections made by Professor Bloom and Dr. Hammond from the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City.

(1) *Arzobispos*, tomo 7. Two bound volumes of facsimiles of the *proceso* of the Bishop of Durango and the Franciscans of New Mexico concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in New Mexico (eighteenth century).

(2) *Californias*. 26 volumes of facsimiles containing reports on presidios, defense and fortifications, instructions to Governor Neve (tomo 13), mission establishments, communications between New Mexico and California, *reglamentos* for the Californias.

(3) *Historia*. At least 40 volumes of facsimiles. Among the more significant series selected from this section we find: (a) a complete copy of tomo 25, containing letters and reports for New Mexico in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; (b) series on the De Vargas period (tomos 37-39); (c) documents relating to the missions in the La Junta area (tomo 52); (d) "Jesuitas," 1681-1759 (tomo 295); Talamante copies of various documents, 1689-1778 (tomo 299).

(4) *Inquisición*. The selections made by Professor Bloom from this section comprise 35 volumes. They contain a complete series of Inquisition *procesos* for New Mexico in the seventeenth century, including the cases involving Governors López de Mendizabal and Peñalosa.²

2. Transcripts of these materials were made for F. V. Scholes in 1927-31. Sets of these copies are owned by the Library of Congress, the Ayer Collection, and Scholes. A partial set is in the University of Texas library.

(5) Misiones. 11 volumes of facsimiles. Items on California, Pimería, New Mexico, and Sonora; the Jesuit *Cartas annuas*, 1622-1698 (tomos 25, 26); Kino's *Favores Celestiales* (tomo 27).

(6) Provincias Internas. About 45 volumes of facsimiles. Important series from this section include: (a) New Mexico papers for the seventeenth century, Pueblo Revolt, and Reconquest (tomos 34-37); (b) "Nuevo México, Texas y Coahuila," 1776-1788 (tomo 65); (c) Croix correspondence, 1777-1779 (tomo 73, exps. 1-2); (d) "Nuevo México y Paso del Norte, Correspondencia Oficial," 1752-1774 (tomo 102); "Nuevo México, Correspondencia," 1767-1776 (tomo 103); "Californias, Varias Sumarias," 1782-1817 (tomo 120, exps. 2, 3, 4, 10, 12-19, 23, 24); official correspondence of the governors and commandancy-general of the Interior Provinces, 1787-1790 (tomo 160).

(7) Tierras. Facsimiles of tomos 3268, 3283, 3286 (comprising 12 bound volumes). These volumes contain the *residencia* of López de Mendizabal, governor of New Mexico (1659-1661) and the long *procesos* concerning the property of López de Mendizabal and Peñalosa embargoed at the time of their arrest by the Holy Office. The documents in this series have special value for the economic history of New Mexico in the second half of the seventeenth century.³

The volume (*tomo*) numbers given in parentheses in the preceding notes will enable interested students to turn to Bolton's *Guide* for a more detailed catalog of the items cited.

This brief description of the facsimile series in the Coronado Library provides some indication of the resources of the collection. Students of the colonial history of the Southwest will find here unexploited materials of great value on many phases of regional development. And the collection will serve for years to come as a memorial to the patient industry and meticulous scholarship of Professor

3. Transcripts of these materials were made for F. V. Scholes in 1930-31. Sets of these copies are available in the Library of Congress and the Coronado Library, University of New Mexico.

Bloom, his devotion to historical studies, and his love for the Southwest. All of us who have labored in the same vineyard and have had the privilege of scholarly association with him are conscious of the debt we owe him. The debt will be increased in years to come as we make continued use of the historical sources made available as the result of his arduous labors in the archives of Mexico and Spain.

EPILOGUE

LANSING BARTLETT BLOOM

Here follows a transcription of family notes of biographical data of Lansing Bartlett Bloom:

“THERE WAS a deep fire in Lansing Bloom’s soul: his pride of birth, even though he was shy about it. Among his ancestry on his mother’s side, there were many distinguished family names, which included the New England Porters, Lansings, Websters and Brewsters. Daniel Webster of dictionary fame, was a bachelor uncle. The family line originated in one of the first marriages in the new colony, the son of Elder Brewster having married Governor Bradford’s daughter.

“Lansing was enrolled in the California branch of the Society of the Children of the Mayflower although he did not often wear his little pink Mayflower button having early put on the Masonic emblem which seemed to mean more in daily contacts. He did wear it however after a visit by his cousin Harold Bell Wright and again when chided by his second cousin ‘Uncle Benny Hyde’. Too, he wore it on lecture tours and abroad where it was noticed and ‘meant something’.

“On his father’s side there were also distinguished ancestors living in the New York area—teachers, doctors and scientific men. Both founders of his family were refugee Huguenots. Madame Jauques, famous French noblewoman, a Huguenot, who kept a private boat waiting under a bluff as near Paris as possible, so that when forewarned on the 23d of August 1572, the Eve of the St. Bartholomew Massacre, fled in coaches with all her household to the boat and landed in America. In middle life, she met and married another Huguenot from Holland, Jan von Blum. From this union one daughter married a Hyde, distinguished in New York State and beyond. Mr. Bloom’s father, Richard Hutchinson Bloom, orphaned early in life, was reared in Auburn, N. Y., by an uncle, although he spent much time with the Bloomfield, New Jersey, relatives.

"It was growing up together in Auburn, that the parents met and married. The father was a Presbyterian elder, so his bride became of that faith, although her father had been a missionary of the Congregational church at Rockford, Illinois, where the bride was born. Her father, Captain Lansing Porter, had a distinguished career in the Civil War. On his last assignment, he was on the Mississippi blockade which, by choking of supplies to the Confederates, hastened the end of the War. Captain Porter's sword, hat and the very long, handwoven blanket 'shawl' worn by Captain Porter, are cherished heirlooms in the family.

"At State College, Bloom became interested in a history of the Mesilla Valley which Mrs. Bloom was writing for her graduating thesis. Mrs. Bloom's cousin, Professor John Oliver Miller, of the College commercial department, and herself were making long trips on horseback to interview old friends of her childhood at Dona Ana, old Mesilla, Juarez and down the El Paso valley to talk to old Piro Indian scouts which Sam Bean, who had been the Mesilla Valley's first sheriff after the war with Mexico, and Major Van Patten had urged her to see. Years later, John P. Harrington, of the School of American Research and the Smithsonian Institution, was led by Bloom to the only surviving Piro to record the material for Harrington's linguistic study of the Piro language. Professor Miller would take down the answers in shorthand as Mrs. Bloom questioned the old scouts in Spanish, filling three note-books with source material for the Mesilla Valley history and the background for three proposed historical novels covering the periods before, during and immediately after the War with Mexico. There were also long afternoon talks with Sam Bean, Horace Stephenson (of mining fame and owner of the property on which Fort Fillmore is situated), Tom Bull, the Fountains, Numa Raymond, the Lohman brothers and many, many other old men who had helped to make history. It was Professor Bloom's plan, to expand, fill out and bring up to date this history of the Mesilla Valley written by Mrs. Bloom.

"It was in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, in the summer of 1907, that the Blooms met a former U. S. Vice-Consul, John

Silliman, a native of Texas, a graduate of Princeton in the class with Woodrow Wilson. Silliman was steeped in the history of the Southwest and collected old papers and archives which his widow bequeathed to the University of Texas. He took Bloom to the old Jesuit monastery where Sonora wagon trains loaded in olden days. There were on record the names of Franciscans in addition to those that Mrs. Bloom had found in northern Chihuahua. It was then that Bloom began accumulating the data for a book he later planned, on the Franciscan missionaries in the Southwest, having indexed some 700 names of Franciscans who had been located in this region.

"A break in health due to the unfavorable climate of Saltillo sent Bloom back to the Mesilla where Professor Vaughn was writing a school history of New Mexico. In collaboration with Vaughn, a larger history was planned, but the untimely death of Vaughn terminated the project. Bloom took charge of a little Presbyterian church, and Vaughn, although a Baptist, became an elder in the church. The sum of \$500 was raised towards a church building which is still in use. Bloom accepted a call to Jemez because he was at heart a missionary rather than a preacher. There he had determined to write history, finding at Jemez in some boxes in the garret of the mission house, old records, letters and other papers appertaining to the Jemez region. In this collection were references to old wagon trails in the hills, old ruins in the mountains and letters from Sheldon Jackson's days. These were supplemented by Mrs. Miller, the first teacher at Jemez Springs, the sons of Mariano Otero and others, who reminisced about the olden days. Commissioned by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the School of American Research, to conduct excavations on the mesa just behind and above the Springs, Bloom for three years, with the aid of Indian youths from the pueblo, roamed the mountains locating ruins, archaeological sites and making maps of ancient places and trails.

"Those were three happy, interesting years in which Bloom regained his health. It was the simple life, in rooms with dirt floors and no modern equipment amidst primi-

tive surroundings and experiences. Then it was that Dr. Gass and Rev. Cooper of the Presbyterian church in Albuquerque, persuaded Bloom to venture in training in theology a group of five graduates of the Menaul Presbyterian Mission School, but the boys were unable to grasp Greek or remember Hebrew verbs and the project was abandoned. The charge of the Presbyterian church at Magdalena came next and from there, in 1918, Bloom came to Santa Fé, to take his place with the School of American Research and the Historical Society of New Mexico.

"Bloom's mother came to New Mexico to live with him at Jemez. Her brother, the Rev. Lansing Porter, was a science teacher in the Christian college of Beyrout, Syria. Her sister was the wife of the Rev. Payne, well known missionary, head for 30 years of the Congregational School for Negroes in Mississippi. The father, Captain Rev. Lansing Porter, died in his own pulpit while offering prayer. All the men on the mother's side were preachers, teachers or diplomats.

"On the father's side, the men have been scientists or preachers. However, Bloom never boasted of these intimate family facts even though he treasured his background. *Noblesse oblige* was the law of his life, and, whenever he felt he should 'speak' to his children, he would mention that *their people* would think anything but the best of conduct very unbecoming, that they had behind them some of the best blood and mind and heart of American life which they must live up to. Fortunately, his children lived disciplined lives."

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PHI ALPHA THETA TESTIMONIAL

ES LOABLE COSTUMBRE entre hōbres doctos estudiar las cosas del pasado, porque como dize el P. Fr. Ioan de Torquemada: *La Historia de cosas verdaderas, y provechosas, sin contradiccion alguna, es cosa Divina, y excelente. Es la Historia vn beneficio inmortal, que se comunica à muchos: Què deposito hai mas cierto, y mas enriquecido, que la Historia? Allí tenemos presentes las cosas pasadas, y testimonio, y argumento de las por venir: alla nos dà noticia, y declara, y muestra lo que en diversos Lugares, y Tiempos acontece: Los Montès no la estrechan, ni los Rios, ni los Años, ni los Meses, porque ni està sujeta à la diferencia de los Tiempos, ni del Lugar. Es la Historia vn Enemigo grande, y declarado contra la injuria de los Tiempos, de los cuales claramente triunfa. Es vn reparador de la mortalidad de los Hombres, y una recompensa de la brevedad de esta Vida.* Y por eso es mui conveniente rendir homenaje à los que se han cōsagrado a esclarecer las cosas pasadas.

Porquanto teniendo bueno relaciō y larga esperiencia del distinguido señor D. Lansing Bartlett Bloom tenemos entera satisfacciō de q. es persona de partes, suficiencia, calidad, y letras, hōbre estudioso, compuesto, y recogido, de mucha christiandad y zelo: y porquanto ha muchos años q. el susodho asiste en este Reyno del Nueuo Mexico, donde ha gastado lo màs del discurso de su vida en el exercicio de virtud y letras, en q. parece siempre se ha ydo aventajando, y ha acudido con mucha diligencia al estudio de la historia de estas provinziias, buscando en los archivos y bibliotecas de la vieja y nūeva España, de Francia, y de Ytalia, los materiales para su empresa, trabajando dilatada y perseverantemente, hasta agotar el ultimo recurso para averiguar tal punto ò tal detalle: y hà escripto obras sabias y eruditas tratando las cosas de esta region cō mucha claridad: e avnque la labor intensa de investigaçiones y estudios parecia ser suficiente, ha contado cō tiempo para comenzar, y cōtinuar, la publicacion de la Rēvista de la Historia del Nueuo Mexico, periodico trascendental, de mucha utilidad, y prouecho para personas graues, que son aficionadas al

estudio de las cosas destos reynos: e ademàs ha diez y seys años, poco màs ò menos, q. sirve de catedratico de historia en la gran vniuersidad del Nueuo Mexico, con mucha aceptacion por su habilidad y virtud, teniendo fama de hõbre de ciencia y conciencia.

Y visto lo susodho, como quienes tenemos la cosa presente, y sabemos, y nos cõsta ser cierta y verdadera, nos los miembros de la confraternidad de Phi Alpha Theta y los socios de la sociedad de Historia del Nueuo Mexico, queriendo ofrecer al nro mui distinguido y mui amado colega (Dios le guarde mui largos y felices años como deseamos) algun testimonio de nro cariño, y estima, hemos acordado dar la presente, firmada de nros nombres. Fecha en la Çibdad de Albuquerque en veynte y siete días del mes de mayo, año del nascimiento de Nuestro Saluador Iesu Christo de myll y novecientos y quarenta y cinco.¹

1. This testimonial was presented to Mr. Bloom by Phi Alpha Theta upon announcement of his retirement from teaching.

THE WEST JEMEZ CULTURE AREA¹

By LANSING B. BLOOM

WHEN THE first Spaniards entered New Mexico, the Jemez people occupied two regions, one to the east, the other to the west, of the central valley of the Rio Grande. Separated though they were by the countries of the Tiguas, the Queres and the Tanos, they were nevertheless one in culture, language and origin. When therefore the East Jemez who occupied the pueblo of Pecos and other sites adjacent for over a thousand years, had dwindled in numbers to a mere handful, it was very natural that these survivors should rejoin their cousins of the west from whom their ancestors had separated so many centuries before. This event took place in the year 1838, and today there are, among the Jemez, fifty-five who claim descent from the survivors of Pecos Pueblo.

Our present interest, however, is a survey of the culture area of the West Jemez, and some review of the history and archaeology of their country.

The so-called "grant" to the Jemez people, issued from El Paso in 1689 by Governor Domingo Jironza Petriz Cruzate after the Spaniards had been driven from the country by the Indians, was similar in purpose to a concentration camp. The intent of that act was to reduce the Jemez to a single pueblo and to restrict their range to nine square leagues. Two centuries later a grant of this extent, with the present pueblo of Jemez as its center, was confirmed by the United States government.

Before this cutting down of their country, (and for how many centuries before is not clear,) the country of the West Jemez was contiguous on the south and east with the Queres people, on the northeast with the Tewas, on the north and west with the "Apaches Navajoses." The pueblo ruin at the Ojo de Chihuahua on the high mesa east of the Vallecito Viejo, is not many miles distant through the forest from

1. Paper read before the History Section of the New Mexico Educational Association. Reprinted from *El Palacio*. Vol. XII, No. 2 (January 15, 1922).

sites which were occupied by the ancient Cochitenos; and only one and a half miles eastward from that ruin lies a thirty foot dugout, felled and shaped by the Indians of Santo Domingo and left high on the mountain range like a miniature Noah's ark for which there had been no pressing need.

Cerro Conejo, Cerro Pino, Cerro Pelado, Cerro Redondo, and Cerro Venado, were all mountains of that early Jemez world which extended from the high mesa east of the Vallecito westward to the Rio Puerco, and from the region of the present pueblo of Jemez north to the San Anton. It was a world of mountain and valley, of towering forest and living streams, of high majestic mesas which tapered into many a commanding potrero flanked by deep canyons. Even today the Jemez have community rabbit drives in the valley, and in the sierras they hunt the deer and bear, the wolf and fox, the gallina de la tierra and the eagle of the sky. But gone is the buffalo which (if we may trust the maps of Miera y Pacheco) formerly ranged the prairie like meadows of the upper Valles and the San Anton. The streams still teem with trout; the bluebird still flashes in the sunlight which filters down through the royal pines; the bluebells and grasses, mariposa lillies and yellow flowers of countless species still wave waist deep in the sun drenched glades of the mountains.

The archaeological survey and mapping of this Jemez country which had been planned for the past summer by the School of American Research was necessarily postponed because of an unusual and long continued rainy season. From partial surveys made some years ago, however, it may be stated that there are in the whole region the sites of at least twenty-two pueblos, of from one to five plazas each, which are claimed by the Jemez as having been built and occupied by their ancestors. This number does not include twelve others reported by the Jemez Indians but not yet verified and it also excludes three pueblo sites of this region which the Jemez state were occupied by other peoples.

One large ruin is reported west of the Nacimiento range in the Rio Puerco drainage, but all the others are very equally divided in two main groups for which we might re-

tain the designations given by the earliest Spanish explorers, namely, the "Jemez" and the "Aguas Calientes" (Hot Waters). The later name can refer only to the sites found in the San Diego-Guadalupe drainage, and the group which they reported as the "Jemez" must therefore have been the group in the Vallecito drainage. There are no thermal or medicinal springs in the Valles, whereas there are such springs in the San Diego canyon and at intervals as far north as the San Anton.

Castaneda was the earliest writer to give any information regarding the pueblos of the Jemez country, and the significance of the fact that he placed them in these two groups has been overlooked by every modern student. Much confusion has resulted, especially as to names and sites, and for the sake of clearness it would therefore be better to adopt such designations for the two groups as the "Vallecito" and the "Guadalupe-San Diego."

Captain Barrio-Nuevo and his "handful of soldiers," connected with the Coronado Expedition of 1540-42, were the first Spaniards to enter the West Jemez country, and Castaneda, who recounts the event, states that after leaving Tiguex (near the present Bernalillo) and having visited the Queres nation, they journeyed seven leagues northeast to the Jemez Pueblos. The direction indicated has perplexed Bancroft and others. The country under discussion did lie northwest of the main Queres country yet from Zia, the last Queres pueblo and the one doubtless which supplied Barrio-Nuevo with guides to the Jemez, the direction up the Vallecito Viejo does bear east of north. Moreover, the Queres Indians would advise Barrio-Nuevo that the trail by way of the Vallecito Viejo up into the Vallecito de los Indios and on through the Valle Grande would be far better for the Spaniards and their horses than would any trail north by either the San Diego or the Guadalupe canyon. Doubtless, also, it seemed to Barrio-Nuevo more important for him to visit the eastern, or "Jemez," group of seven pueblos than to visit the "Aguas Calientes" group of three.

It was more than forty years before another Spaniard entered the country. Then early in 1583 Espejo made the

Jemez a hurried visit, apparently following the general route taken by Barrio-Nuevo from Tiguex to the Queres, and from the Queres to the Jemez. He also reported seven pueblos of the Jemez, but his directions and distances are unreliable and unfortunately neither he nor Barrio-Nuevo recorded the names of the pueblos which they reported.

The next reference to the West Jemez is in Oñate's Obediencia of July 7, 1598, in which the "province of the Emmes," nine pueblos being named, is assigned to Fray Alonzo de Lugo. A month later Oñate visited the West Jemez country in person. As he recorded in his *Discurso de las Jornadas*: "On the fourth (August, 1598,) we descended to the pueblos of the Emmes, which altogether are eleven, of which we saw eight. * * On the fifth we descended to the last pueblo of the said province, and saw the marvelous hot baths which spring up in many places and have singular marvels of nature, in waters cold and very hot and many mines of sulphur and rock alum, and certain it is there are many wonders."

Coronado's headquarters had been at Tiguex, below the mouth of the Jemez river, and as we have seen, Barrio-Nuevo entered the Jemez country from the south. Oñate on the other hand had established his real at San Juan pueblo, and the wording of his report indicates that he had entered the country from the north. He "descended" thro the Valles to the pueblos in the Vallecito drainage then working to the west over the high mesa land he "descended" from the potrero to the "last pueblo" of the province which he associated with the marvelous hot springs. Guusewa is the pueblo meant beyond any reasonable doubt, and the trail from the Vallecito down into Hot Springs is still in daily use.

It is not certain whether the missionary Fray Alonzo de Lugo entered upon the field assigned to him; in any case his labors in New Mexico were brief as he returned to Mexico in 1601 and drops out of sight. If Dr. F. W. Hodge is right in listing two Jemez churches among the eleven which had been erected in New Mexico by 1617, the honor of establishing these missions is very probably due to the fraile

or frailes who succeeded Lugo; but no missionary to the Jemez can be named for the period from 1601 to 1617. In the latter year Fray Geronimo Zarate Salmeron was made comisario of the "work in New Mexico" and he established his residence among the Jemez, but whether at the convent of San Diego de Jemez, in the pueblo of Guiusewa, or at the convent of San Jose de Jemez cannot yet be stated.

Salmeron labored among the Jemez for probably not more than four years, since Fray Alonzo de Benavides¹ came to New Mexico in 1621 as the first incumbent of the newly erected "Custodio de la Conversion de San Pablo" and in the same year Fray Martin de Arvide, missionary at Picuris, having learned that the Jemez had deserted their pueblos and were roaming the mountains, obtained permission from Benavides and the governor to go to that field. He was successful in restoring peace and in re-establishing the Jemez, laboring among them from 1622 possibly until 1631.

The next 50 years are almost a blank, because of the destruction of records in the insurrection of 1680, but from the first the Spanish policy was gradually to draw the people of each province into fewer and fewer pueblos. Under Arvide's ministry the Jemez seem to have occupied not more than three or four pueblos; by 1680 there may have been only two served by the missions of San Diego and San Juan; and as already stated, the "grant" of 1689 restricted them to one. Like the streams of their native land, converging into one river which diminished in volume the further it flows from its headwaters, so the Jemez have merged and diminished into a single pueblo which today has less than six hundred inhabitants.

One of the problems as yet unsolved is the identification of the church and convent of San Jose de Jemez. Aside from the church of San Diego at Guiusewa, the only church among the Jemez known to have stood previous to 1680 is that of which the ruins may still be seen on the lower mesa at the confluence of the Guadalupe and San Diego rivers. Now in 1631 Benavides stated that the scattered Jemez had

1. [Fray Estévan de Perea is the earliest known Custodian, 1616-1617 to 1621. Benavides served from 1625 to 1629.]

been congregated in the two pueblos of San Diego (which was rebuilt for this purpose) and of "San Jose which was still standing, with a very sumptuous and beautiful church and monastery." But this language cannot possibly apply to the ruin in question, which is small and insignificant especially when contrasted with the imposing ruins of San Diego. Also the manuscripts relating to the insurrection and reconquest, 1680 to 1696, repeatedly speak of this ruin on the delta as "San Juan de Jemez." Moreover, Bandelier was informed positively by the Jemez Indians that San Jose was much higher up on the mesa proper.

The solution of this problem may come in the study of the Vallecito group of pueblos. If the earliest Spaniards considered that group more important, than or even as important as the "Aguas Calientes" group, naturally one of the first missions would be established among them, and this would be the "San Jose de Jemez." Later between 1631 and 1680, when the peoples of those pueblos were brought over and merged in the pueblo of Guusewa and perhaps others of the San Diego, naturally the mission of San Jose would be abandoned.

It may be well to state in this connection that not a single site in the Vallecto drainage has yet been studied or even carefully mapped yet it includes such ruins as Pe jun kwa (pueblo of the heart) with four plazas; Kia ba kwa (pueblo of the lion of the arroyo) of two plazas; Wa ha j ha nu kwa (pueblo of the calabaza) of three plazas; Beo le tsa kwa (pueblo of the abalone shell); Kwa tsu kwa (pueblo of the royal pine); Seh sho kwa (where lives the eagle), and Waw ba kwa (where lives the oriole). The three last named ruins have four plazas each besides extended wings. There are also in the Vallecito and its confines seven reported sites which have not yet been verified and various minor ruins.

The western group also of this cultural area, which we have named the Guadalupe-San Diego group, is still largely untouched. Some preliminary survey work has been done by A. F. Bandelier, W. H. Holmes, N. C. Nelson, and others but the only intensive research work in the whole West

Jemez cultural area is that which was done by the School of American Research during the season of 1910, 1911, 1914, 1921, and 1922.

BEGINNINGS OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN NEW MEXICO¹

By LANSING B. BLOOM

A RECENT review of a book relating to Mexico stated, "it is universally admitted that the Mexican people as such have never exercised a voice in their governmental affairs." Many will doubtless assent to this sweeping assertion, but there are others who have studied back into the theory and practice of Spanish government who read Spanish-American history differently.

In New Mexico for example, which began her colonial history contemporaneously with the earliest of the thirteen colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, there were beginnings of representative government from that earliest time down to 1846.

In New Mexico, as in other parts of the new world, discovery was followed by exploration and exploration followed by colonization. As Hernando Cortez was the first "governor and captain general" of Nueva España, so Juan De Oñate was the Spanish king's first governor of "El Reino de Nuevo Mejico." As such, he engaged to colonize this northern frontier of the Spanish realm.

Now in the establishing of la Villa de Santa Fé de San Francisco, probably in 1609 or 1610 by Oñate's successor, Peralta, we meet the first indication of representative government; for a villa was a municipality descendant through past centuries of the Roman municipium and its citizens might be termed heirs of the Latin civitates. It had been through colonization and through the extension of the municipal system that Spain had been Romanized, and this process had been completed before the end of the first century of the Christian era. Each colony, whether civil or military, was a type of old Rome and was an integral part of the Empire. Municipal life, municipal customs, municipal law and administration were taken directly from the

1. Reprint from *El Palacio*. Vol. XII, No. 6 (March 15, 1922).

parent city. The inhabitants were treated as tenants, various taxes were levied on them, and on demand, they had to furnish requisitions in time of war; but on the other hand, the colonists were Roman citizens and might, if they so desired, go to Rome and exercise their rights as such.

It is true an early municipium received its laws from the Roman senate and that its whole form and process of administration were received from the mother country; and likewise Spanish colonists had no rights which had originated out of themselves or out of any popular government. The rights which they enjoyed through the civil fuero flowed from above; in theory all political power originated in the king.

Yet, as Blackmar points out "the towns must have made some progress in self government at an early date, for we find that the towns were granted popular representation in a general assembly about the middle of the twelfth century," which according to Hallam was a century earlier than the appearance of popular representation in France, England, Italy, Germany. In 1188 the towns were represented by deputies in a cortez held in Leon, "possibly the first occasion in the history of Europe when representatives of the towns appeared in such an assembly," while "the first known instance in Castile occurred in 1250."

Each king called the cortez of his realm whenever he wished, and none of the individuals called, whether nobles, ecclesiastics, or representatives of the villas, had the right to present themselves. That was left to the choice of the king, but the custom gradually became fixed that certain towns should have the privilege of being represented. Each member had one vote, but the number of representatives from the towns differed without being subject to a general rule. The towns themselves chose who should represent them, but the methods of choice were various. The cortez was allowed to make petitions to the king, each branch for itself, and to fix the sum of money that it would grant him. It had no true legislative functions, but the king sought its advice or its approval of his laws, and its influence was such that it was able to procure desired legislation.

At first thought it seems strange that the most flourishing epoch of the third estate, the free towns, should have been in the middle of the thirteenth century, yet the explanation is simple. As is well known, kingship was an evolution from nobility; and the king of Castile, for example, as an aid in getting the upper hand of the nobles, favored the towns. Their number and political importance increased; they received many new privileges; and they made their presence felt in national affairs through their representatives in the cortex. As the king's position became more secure the authority of the towns was reduced by him in various ways. Yet this decline was not uniform, for some of the towns, especially on the frontiers and on the north coast retained their earlier liberties, including popular election, down to the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, when the monarchy became most absolute. Also the municipal rights which had come down from Roman law and others which had been granted by Spanish kings and had become established by long continued custom were imbedded in the *Siete Partidas* which gradually became recognized as the principal law of the land and which, as applied to the Spanish colonies in America by the Council of the Indies were made specific in a multitude of details.

This glimpse into early Spanish history may be helpful in estimating the quality and degree of local government in New Mexico during the Spanish and American periods. This is possible because of the uniformity which we know to have prevailed throughout the Spanish colonies, supplemented by scattered data from local archives.

There is no reason to think that the Villa of Santa Fé lacked conformity in any important details with the laws of the realm as promulgated by the Council of the Indies and as later gathered in the *Recopilacion de las Leyes de las Indias*. As such the *cabildo* (council) was composed of an *alcalde ordinario*, four *regidores*, an *alguacil* and *escribano de consejo*, and perhaps also an *escribano publico* and a *major domo*. The *alcalde* and *regidores* were elective until after 1620, when the latter were made subject to sale, as the remaining offices had been since early in the sixteenth

century. All such officials, however, had to be land owners of the town and the elective franchise lay in the resident citizens. All meetings of the cabildo had to be held in the town hall, and at the capital of a province were presided over by the governor or his lieutenant, or in their absence by the *alcalde ordinario*. The *alcalde* had authority in the first instance in all cases civil and military. *Regidores* were forbidden to have an interest in any public occupation such as the *carniceria*. They were all to be land owners and were forbidden to have any sort of a retail establishment. When entrusted with public funds they had to give sufficient bond.

At the capital the office of *alguacil* was filled by the governor; in other towns by the *alcalde ordinario*. He was the executive officer of the court and the police officer of the town.

As to the *escribano*, who was a sort of combined notary public and clerk of court, it would seem that on the frontier of New Spain he was conspicuous by his absence.

The archives of the Indies will doubtless in time throw much light on such details in the early history of Santa Fé and of the whole province of New Mexico. Enough has been said, however, to show the evident intention in the laws of the Indies to make the local government indigenous, growing naturally out of local conditions. The attachment of citizens and officers was to the soil. On the other hand, the provincial officials were, all through the Spanish period, supposed to be detached from local ties and local support; their attachment was to be to the crown, to the Council of the Indies, and to the viceroy.

Besides the Villa of Santa Fé, the Spanish period saw also the establishment as villas of El Paso del Norte (1682), Santa Cruz de la Canada (1695) and Albuquerque (1706). It can hardly be questioned that all four of these villas had *cabildos*, although no data are at hand except as to Santa Fé. There were also *alcaldias* (consisting of an *alcalde* appointed by and representing the governor, and a *procurador*,) at Taos, Alameda, Jemez and Belen; and there were at least *alcaldes* for other settlements and for the Indian pueblos. For example, Miera y Pacheco, to whom we are

indebted for our best early maps, was for a time "alcalde of Pecos." The governor was jefe de alcaldes and any appeal from his decision was to the audiencia at Guadalajara.

In time the term *cabildo* fell into disuse and town councils were designated by the more democratic term *ayuntamiento*. The meager evidence available seems to indicate that what little representative government existed in New Mexico during the seventeenth century disappeared during the eighteenth century and was not revived until the Independent movement in New Spain began in 1810. At least in that year the governor of New Mexico had to summon a special electoral junta as he stated, "because of there being no *ayuntamiento* in all the province."

By a decree of the Spanish *cortez* dated May 23, 1812, all towns of 1,000 population or more were expected to have such councils, and at the time of Mexican independence 15 settlements in New Mexico were of that size. It is probable that many of these had at least what were known as "half *ayuntamientos*," soon after the receipt of that decree, while several of them may have had regular *ayuntamientos*. In 1821, for example, Albuquerque had a council consisting of an *alcalde*, three *regidores*, *procurador*, *sindico* and secretary. In an electoral junta at Santa Fé in January, 1822, the *ayuntamiento* of that villa was represented by the *alcalde primero nombrado*, 10 *regidores* and the *sindico-procurador*. On January 4, 1823, the four villas of Santa Fé, Santa Cruz, Albuquerque, and El Paso, were made the county seats of four *partidos* into which the province was then divided, and in these four counties were 18 *ayuntamientos* altogether. In fact, there is considerable evidence that all during the Mexican period a great deal of initiative was exercised in municipal affairs, though at the same time all such action was subject to review by the first provincial deputation and its successors. For example, the *ayuntamiento* of El Paso forwarded the proposal of one, Don Luis de Lujan, to establish a school of Spanish and Latin grammar in that villa. He offered to teach the children, looking to those interested to meet the cost. The deputation approved the offer and directed the *ayuntamiento* carefully to

supervise the school. A few months later the deputation vetoed a grant at Brasito which the El Paso ayuntamiento had made to an Anglo-American, John J. Heath.

Representation in a wider sphere than that of municipal affairs was accorded New Mexico when the Spanish cortez of 1810 was summoned. In that body one member was to be from the Province of New Mexico. By action of a special electoral junta assembled in Santa Fé on August 1, 1810, Don Pedro Bautista Pino was chosen to represent the province and he actually took his seat in that body. His "Noticias Historicas de Nuevo Mejico," submitted to the cortez, is even today a valuable book. Don Pedro returned home after Ferdinand dissolved the cortez in 1814, but upon summons for a new cortez in 1820 he was re-elected and made the journey as far as Vera Cruz, where for financial reasons he turned back. In 1821 again New Mexico elected a deputy to the cortez for 1822-3, the choice this time falling upon Don José Antonio Chavez, but the final achievement of independence by Mexico made his attendance unnecessary.

Towards the close of the Spanish period New Mexico formed part of "the internal province of the west," with capital at Durango, and in the legislative body which assembled there (upon the re-establishment of constitutional government in 1820) New Mexico was represented by a former militia captain, Don Lorenzo Gutierrez, as deputy. In the summer of 1823, while the form of government for New Mexico was still undecided, the deputation at Durango proposed that New Mexico join with the provinces of Nuevo Vizcaya, Sinaloa and Sonora, in a "federative state," and the deputation at Santa Fé sent representatives to Chihuahua to help effect such an organization. As arranged in the Acta Constitutivo of the national federation, Durango, Chihuahua and New Mexico were made the "internal state of the north." The state legislature was to consist of five deputies each from Durango and Chihuahua, and one from New Mexico, and Chihuahua City was to be the capital. New Mexico accepted the plan, though asking two additional deputies, and proceeded with the election. Primaries were

held on March 21st, 1824, county elections on the 28th, and the electoral junta meeting in Santa Fé on April 6th selected Don Jose Bautista Vigil as deputy, with Manuel Armijo as alternate. The deputation raised the necessary funds by assessing "individuals of the first class" 25 pesos and "individuals of the second class" 10 pesos each. This arrangement, however, was short lived, as Durango and Chihuahua were soon afterwards made states and New Mexico made a territory of the Mexican Republic.

Meanwhile, immediately upon establishment of Mexican independence, New Mexico took steps to institute her provincial government. In the first election of deputies there was no *eleccion secundaria*, as the province had not yet been divided into counties, but each of fourteen *alcaldias*, including El Paso, sent an elector to Santa Fé late in January, 1822. The electoral junta assembled in the "sala de cabildo" of the *ayuntamiento* of Santa Fé in the presence of that body and with Governor Facundo Melgares presiding.

The choice of a deputy to congress for New Mexico fell upon Don Francisco Perez Serrano y Aguirre, the first representative to the national capital of a series which was to extend to 1846.

The same electoral junta on the following day elected seven deputies and three alternates who were to constitute the first provincial deputation. This little group, likewise was the first of an unbroken succession of legislative bodies which functioned throughout the Mexican period, 1822—46, while New Mexico was a province, territory, department, and again territory of the Mexican nation. As the *ayuntamiento* administered in the municipal affairs, so the deputation operated in the wider sphere for New Mexico as a whole, and no one can read the minutes of its sessions during this twenty-five years without realizing that its deliberations and legislative enactments affected every line of common weal.

Too far removed to take anything but a nominal part in matters of national interest, receiving pitifully small assistance from beyond their own borders, the citizens of New Mexico during the Spanish and Mexican periods were

thrown almost entirely upon their own resources. It would be an easy matter to draw unfavorable comparisons with the more advantageously situated states of the American union, but when the conditions which the early New Mexicans had to face, and the meagre resources and facilities with which they had to do are rightly estimated, the results which they obtained loom up impressively, nor is it so material that they received the forms of government in town and province ready made from king or cortez as is the fact that they made those forms their own by adaptation and use.

LEDGERS OF A SANTA FE TRADER¹

By LANSING BLOOM

IN THE LONG list of names of Governors of New Mexico not all have been those of men belonging to the military class or whose profession was that of the law. John Greiner, David Merriwether and Henry Connelly, were governors who had previously been engaged in the commerce of the Santa Fé Trail. Manuel Alvarez, some of whose activities in this same trade we are to consider, was never governor of New Mexico in his own right, but he did take an active part in political affairs and was lieutenant governor under Connelly and during his absence acted for him.

Manuel Alvarez was born at Abelgas, Kingdom of Leon, Spain. The year of his birth is not known, but he left home in the year 1818, and five years later we find him leaving Habana for New York City. On September 3, 1824, he received from Governor McNair of Missouri a passport made out for him and eleven other men who were described in the passport as "all citizens of the U. S., traders to Mexico." During this year and the year following, Alvarez made three attempts to secure Mexican citizenship, but all of them were unsuccessful, due possibly to his unfortunate designation as "a citizen of the United States." All twelve names given in this passport are French or Spanish, and at least two of them, Francis Robidoux and Antonio la Marche, were men who later appear in New Mexican annals.

Despite the statement in the above passport, Manuel Alvarez never was a citizen of the United States, and yet for some years in the late 30's and 40's he served as U. S. consul. In the spring of 1850 we find him at the head of the so called "State Party" in company with Calhoun and others, opposed to the military party which had the support of the military governor, Colonel Munroe and such men as St. Vrain, Houghton, and Beaubien. Later in the year he was

1. Read September 9, 1922, at the Meeting of the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Santa Fé, N. M.. Reprint from *El Palacio*. Vol. XIV, No. 9 (May 1, 1923).

serving as lieutenant governor of the new territory, and he was an unsuccessful candidate for the position of territorial secretary.

Our present interest in Manuel Alvarez, however, has to do with the period from 1834 to 1846, and two ledgers which were kept by him covering a part of the years 1834-44, give an insight into the details of the commerce which went over the old Santa Fe Trail and into the retail business as it was conducted at the western end of that trail. Any one who is at all familiar with commercial activities of that period is familiar with the names of the more famous Santa Fe traders and knows something of that trade in a more or less vague way, but in such ledgers as these one finds numerous details which give light and color to our mental picture of that trade. A sketch is of value, but when lights and shadows can be added the picture is to that degree more interesting and enlightening.

One of these two books records the invoices of three buying trips made by Alvarez to the eastern markets in the winters of 1838-39, 1841-42, and 1843-44. The purchases made on the first of these trips, principally in New York and Philadelphia, show a total valuation of \$9,411.93. An inventory of the caravan at Independence, Missouri, including wagons, oxen, mules, etc., gave an additional estimate of about \$2,500. At the end of this inventory is added a single item, "a tobacco press, \$47."

The second purchasing trip as inventoried in March, 1842, gave a total of \$14,657.44, an increase of approximately 50 per cent over that of the preceding trip. The invoices of the third trip as made out in May, 1844, showed a great falling off. Purchases made in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Independence, Mo., had a total valuation of only \$4,149.42.

One has but to look over the invoices of goods purchased from various New York and Philadelphia houses to have a very comprehensive idea of the kinds of goods which American traders carried on the shelves of their stores in Santa Fe. Here we find listed all sorts of beads purchased by the gross, which were doubtless used in barter with the Indians

of New Mexico, and here also are listed all sorts of merchandise desired by the soldiers, civilians, and clergy and which were thus secured for them by the traders.

The second book is a day ledger which gives us a different point of view on many names well known in Santa Fe during this period. The very first entry in the book under date of August 1, 1834, is an account with Santiago Abreu, a man then prominent in public affairs, and one who received credit from Alvarez to considerable amounts. The names of three governors are in this day ledger, Francisco Sarracino, Albino Perez, and beginning under date of March 13, 1838, "the most excellent Senor Governor Don Manuel Armijo." Jesus Maria Alarid, Ramon Abreu, Marcelino Abreu, Juan Bautista Vigil, Manuel Doroteo Pino, are the names of others who were prominent at different times in civic affairs. The Reverend Father Castro, Senor Cura Valdez, Curate Leyba and Curate Martinez, were among the ecclesiastics of that time who carried accounts. Among the military officers and troopers who ran accounts we find Alferez Caballero and Captain Don Jose Caballero, mentioned in Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies," Cadet Baca, Alferez Manuel Baca, Corporal Antonio Sena, Captain Montez, Lieutenants Garcia, Madrigal, Martinez, and Hurtado. Sergeant Antonio Sena, Corporal Marquez and Commandant Blas Hinojos.

Credit was frequently given in small amounts to individuals whom Alvarez designated in unusual ways. We find credit given among others to "the Snake woman;" the tailor (Juan Saavedra); the woman of the candles; teacher Boten; the wood carrier; the silversmith of Abiquiu; an Indian of San Juan; tailor Barela; Juliana the laundress; the wife of Smith; Cecilio; the mother of Jose; a man, neighbor of Melendez; the cross eyed woman; the woman of the shawl; and in July of 1837 two entries which perhaps may be taken as an index of the desperate condition prevailing just previous to the revolution of that fall: "a woman who leaves me her wash tub," and "a woman who leaves me a flat iron."

For several months of 1838 an interesting account was

run with "the illustrious ayuntamiento (city council) of Santa Fe." On April 11th of that year credit of 112 pesos was given to the ayuntamiento as rental of the cienega. A rebate of \$25 is entered apparently for certain damages unknown. Six reales were spent for a quarto of paper, and the balance was all checked out on orders of the secretary or treasurer. The last payment was of 2 pesos to the porter of the ayuntamiento on order of the treasurer.

In June of 1837 an account was started by "The Society," but unfortunately the full name of the society is not given. It started business with a dozen small spoons, a dozen tin plates, a wooden handled knife, and later in the same month they got a dozen more tin plates, two papers of vermilion, a yard of embroidered velvet and four yards of yellow ribbon. The total indebtedness was 7 pesos, 4 reales; and an entry under date of August 31st states that this was a loss to Alvarez by reason of the death of the head of the establishment.

Five other accounts are balanced off on the same date in similar ways. An account of "El Senor Jefe," who in 1837 was Albino Pérez, has the notation "irreparable loss by the death of the debtor the 10th of the current month," the figure 10 being written over with a 9. Similar notations confirm the death in that same uprising of Jesus Maria Alarid, Lieutenant Hurtado, Ramon Abreu and Santiago Abreu. The account against the last named showed a balance of 1371 pesos with the following notation: "irreparable loss by the death of the debtor occasioned on the 10th of the current month in the morning; having passed the night as prisoner in Santo Domingo and his numerous family remaining insolvent." A balance of 53 pesos against Lieutenant Madrigal is closed out with the note: "irreparable loss by his having taken his departure to the outer country without having arranged to pay his creditors, by reason of the recent events." A small account under the name of Captain Zuniga was a similar loss, he having gone to the outer country, leaving as payor Don Santiago Abreu, who was killed on the tenth in or near Santo Domingo. An interesting comment on the character of Alvarez is afforded by the fact

that he extended small credit to "Dona Chepita, widow of Don Santiago Abreu" and to "Dona Peregrina, widow of Don Ramon Abreu."

Many other well known names besides those already given are found on the pages of this ledger, and others which though less well known are of interest as being those of Americans and Frenchmen who were in New Mexico during these years. Here are the names of Simon Turley, Julian Workman, Carlos Beaubien, Louis and Francois Rubidoux, Antonio Leroux, Antonio La Marche, Juan Fournier, Dona Carmen Alarid de Robidoux, the Senores Gregg and Co., Dr. Josias Gregg, Thomas Roulands, the American Ryder (elsewhere entered as Don Patricio Ryder), Jonathan Ross, Dr. David Waldo, Mr. Sutton (also found as Don Jose Sutton), Blanchard, the blacksmith Boggs, and many others. Among the French names it is interesting to note Auguste and Henrique Masure, each of whom is given the title "doctor." Other men who are given the same title during these years include Drs. Bacon, Hobbs, David Waldo, Josias Gregg, and East.

In short, we have in these two ledgers variegated data from some ten years of the life of a Santa Fe trader. Not only did Manuel Alvarez retail goods over the counter of his store in Santa Fe, but at different times we see either him or his partner, Damaso Lopez, leaving with a stock of goods to sell or barter as far north as Taos and Abiquiu, and at other times carrying on business dealings with firms in Chihuahua to the south. Some facts have been given regarding three purchasing trips which Alvarez made to eastern markets during this period, and copies of letters which he entered in these ledgers would indicate that during the winter of 1843-44 Alvarez crossed to London and possibly also to Paris. There is no record of purchases made in those cities, but there are copies of letters in Spanish, French and English, addressed to firms there as well as a letter written by him from London. He was a man of wide interests and in touch with the events not only of the little world centered around Santa Fe, but with the affairs which were going on in the great tierra afuera.

NEW MEXICO'S FIRST CAPITAL

By MARJORIE F. TICHY

HISTORIANS and archaeologists have long had the desire to establish the exact site of the first capital of New Mexico for many reasons. More specifically have the Historical Society and Museum of New Mexico had an interest, because their headquarters are in the oldest public building in the United States, the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fé, which was built in 1610 after Oñate's capital was abandoned. The discovery of the San Gabriel bell fragment has given added interest to the matter. A resume of events leading up to the discovery of the fragment and the subsequent analysis of it by Fink and Polushkin is as follows:

The curator of archaeology of the Museum spent the week beginning October thirtieth, 1944, exploring and excavating at Yuque Yunque, which is said to be the site of San Gabriel, founded in 1598 by Oñate. History, Indian tradition, and hearsay all point toward this spot as New Mexico's first capital. Hence, the site is of extreme importance archaeologically and historically. A brief description of the site and the work done there follows.

The ruin is the first in what is called the Chama Valley group. It is situated on the delta formed by the confluence of the Rio Grande and Chama rivers. It lies west of the Pueblo of San Juan, across the bridge to the left hand side of the road as one proceeds toward Ojo Caliente. Originally of considerable size, the ruins have been reduced, through cultivation, to an irregular quadrangle with breaks, or openings, on the southeast and northwest. Modern Indian dwellings are erected on the west and southwest side of the original site. A cienega, or pond, is said by the Indians to have once been a part of the depression that forms the center. In recent times it was drained to bring the area under cultivation. Remnants of a rather large adobe and rubble building and a well that appears to be recent occupy the top center of the east mound. San Juan Indians say that

this structure and the ruined houses directly across the road to the north were occupied by Spanish-Americans until about 1916, when the inhabitants were evicted from Indian land.

Indian informants maintain that San Gabriel Mission occupied the southwest point of the site where an Indian dwelling now stands. The family living here did not permit any digging.

Because of war time conditions in the vicinity only one digger could be procured. Thus it was that results of the week's work were of a scanty nature. Excavation consisted, first, of a stratigraphic test on the northeast side of the main mound. This was not very productive. Two consecutive five foot blocks were taken down to bedrock, and revealed disturbed soil down to a depth of six to eight inches above the bottom. This test was abandoned, and digging was shifted to the southwest side of the same mound. Here it was discovered that a large portion of the original mound had been destroyed by farming and, more recently, by rather large scale adobe making projects on the part of nearby residents.

A test trench was started heading northeast into the main mound. The yield of potsherds, animal bones, and artifacts was good from the start. Badly damaged room walls were soon encountered revealing that most of the original floor and walls had already been destroyed by adobe making operations. However, enough architectural detail remained to indicate a well built adobe room with a diagonal measurement of twelve feet seven inches from southwest to northeast, and a depth to the floor of over a foot. Large, undressed stones formed the foundation. The next room to the north of this was intact with the exception of a break in the south wall. It was of excellent adobe construction with well laid walls and hard floor. It measured well over twelve feet by seven feet, and was almost four feet deep. A portion of rotted roofing, or fallen pilaster, was recovered from against the north wall. It is hoped that a date can be gotten from this specimen. Refuse near the floor contained potsherds, one possibly restorable vessel, animal bones, and broken stone material.¹

1. Tichy, Marjorie F. *El Palacio*. Vol. LI, No. 11 (November, 1944).

Sherds found can be classified into the following types; dark, plain, or corrugated culinary; Potsuwi Incised, large amounts of black on grey decorated ware, so typical of the Chama and Pajarito Plateau; and glazed decorated. Discolored plastering clung to a portion of the west wall of the room.

Rooms three and four, which were badly damaged, were uncovered west of room one. An upright pilaster, probably juniper, was removed from room three. Both of these rooms showed some indication of being destroyed by fire. Both were similar to room one, although most of the original walls and floors were badly damaged. Cultural material was also similar to that already described from the other two dwellings.

While no definite conclusions can be made from so little work, a few pertinent deductions can be made at this point regarding the site. Careful examination of the entire vicinity as well as the excavation, seemed to verify that this is the Yuque Yunque of history and tradition. The site consisted of one, or more, large, communal type, adobe dwellings of one or more stories. It is regrettable that no actual proof of the site being San Gabriel as well could be gotten at the time of this investigation, but appearances of the surface surrounding the Indian dwellings to the west and southwest of the mound, where actual tests were made, reveal remnants of what may well have been a late 16th, or early 17th, century settlement. For diplomatic reasons no testing was made in either of these areas during the week spent there.

Perhaps, the most important point to be made here, is the absolute necessity of marking and preventing any more destruction to the site, which may sometime settle the important historical and archaeological question of the site of the first capital of New Mexico. Although cultural remains consisting of axes, hammerstones, broken manos, a metate, fingerstone, one shell gorget, several bone implements, pottery, animal bones and tree ring specimens were found,² not one vestige of Spanish material came to light during the digging.

2. *Ibid.*

The reader can see from this account that the results of this excavation were somewhat disheartening from a historical point of view. However, when the bell fragment came into our hands we took a new lease on the situation. Early last spring Dr. C. S. Defandorf of Santa Fé came into the writer's office with the specimen, which had been given him by Stephen Trujillo, an Indian living in San Juan Pueblo. The latter had had it about three years. A trip was arranged, and shortly afterwards Mrs. J. K. Shishkin of the Historical Society, Dr. Defandorf and myself went up to San Juan to see Stephen. We asked him to direct us to the exact spot where he had found the fragment. He guided us across the river to Yuque Yunque, and on to a field, *adjoining on the east the house which is situated on the southwest corner of the ruin.* Upon being questioned further regarding the circumstances of his find, he said, "About three years ago I was coming through this field when my toe struck something hard. I saw a dark object sticking from the ground, which I thought was a mano, or a corner of a metate; but when I picked it up it was the old bell. I scratched around, but couldn't find anything else. I have had it around my house all this time because I thought it would be valuable someday. My friend (Dr. Defandorf) liked it, so I gave it to him." (The fact that the bell fragment is rather smooth and greasy to the touch may be accounted for because it was handled frequently by the family. We have not cleaned it.)

Stephen Trujillo is a man of good character, and we have no reason to doubt any of the things he told us.

It was through the encouragement of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, well known Mayan archaeologist, that the writer made efforts to have the bell analyzed. Dr. Morley thought, as I did, that this was one of the best kinds of evidence to help establish the identity of San Gabriel Mission. After due consideration we turned to Dr. Colin G. Fink, to whose credit goes the metallurgical research in connection with *Drake's Plate of Brasse Authenticated.* (California Historical Society publication, 1938.)

Dr. Fink's valuable report makes obvious two factors which must be followed up immediately. These are:

1. Efforts should be made to mark the site, and particularly the southwest and west ends. Furthermore, arrangements ought to be made to excavate, and screen the dirt from, the field adjoining the house from whence came the fragment.

2. A search for bells known to date 1600, or earlier, should be launched, so that Dr. Fink may make further tests. (The writer is glad to report that plans are being made to continue the search for additional bells.) If these two items are followed through, the question of the original capital of New Mexico ought to be settled once and for all.

METALLOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE SAN GABRIEL BELL FRAGMENT

By COLIN G. FINK AND E. P. POLUSHKIN

Introduction

The bell fragment was submitted to us by Mrs. Marjorie F. Tichy, Curator of Archaeology of the Museum of New Mexico at Santa Fé. Mrs. Tichy reported that the fragment had been found some months ago at a site called San Gabriel del Yunque. This site is not far from the San Juan Indian Pueblo where the original capitol of New Mexico was founded by Oñate in 1598. The fragment was possibly part of a church bell of Oñate's San Gabriel Mission.

To establish more positive evidence of the old origin of the bell, we submitted the fragment to an examination of the metal, its workmanship and composition. We also examined the patina and other products of corrosion. It was presumed that on the basis of the information thus obtained it would be possible to form a definite opinion as to the age of the metal of the bell, in particular whether the bell had been made before or after 1598.

General Characteristics of the Fragment

The fragment is of triangular shape with a rounded front surface and a plain flat base (Fig. 1). The front view discloses a crudely designed baluster in relief. The maximum height of the fragment is approximately 3 inches, and the maximum width of the base is approximately 3 inches. The inside surface of the bell is concave and smooth.

The fracture is coarse-grained and somewhat unusual. (Figs. 2, 3, and 4), reflecting the poor quality of the alloy. It is very porous, especially near the base. There are numerous blow holes (Fig. 4). This indicates that the bell was a very crudely made casting.

The Patina

The patina is particularly interesting and noteworthy. The relatively smooth surfaces are covered with a continu-

ous thin layer of a lark green patina. The patina of the fracture is more variegated: Besides the green hydrous carbonate (malachite) there are the blue hydrous carbonate (azurite) and the red cuprous oxide distinctly visible. There are also some gray and brown mineral particles imbedded in the fracture.

Careful examination of the surface of the fragment did not disclose any artificial patination or vestiges of some other recent treatment of the specimen aside from scratches due to overzealous cleaning. It has the typical surface characteristics of a genuine old bronze. The malachite and azurite are products of slow disintegration or corrosion of the surface.

Microscopic Examination

In order to examine the structure of the metal under the microscope, a very small piece was cut off from a protruding section of the base. Its dimensions were approximately 7.5 mm. by 4.5 mm. The location of the sample is shown in Fig. 3.

The specimen was imbedded in mounting material and finely polished.

Examination of the polished section under the microscope proved that the fragment contains a considerable amount of lead, mostly mineralized. In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 which represent typical views, lead appears as dark shaded areas. The lighter areas represent copper oxide and some calcareous substance. Examination under polarized light revealed the presence of red copper oxide (Cu_2O) and black and gray minerals. At the edge of the polished section many foreign inclusions were revealed (Figs. 8-10). Very likely these were taken up from the soil in contact with the metal and cemented to the metal by silica solutions or by some other bonding material.

In order to develop the metal structure, the polished section was etched with ferric chloride solution plus hydrochloric acid. Figs. 11 and 12 show typical views of the microstructure after normal (Fig. 11) and after prolonged etching (Fig. 12). In both photomicrographs the back-

ground is a solid solution of tin in copper. Deeper etching (Fig. 12) proved that this solution is not entirely homogeneous. The white specks represent tin-rich constituent in excess (δ), and black areas represent lead.

This structure differs essentially from that of the modern bell metal which contains much more tin and does not contain lead. Due to this difference in chemical composition the modern bell metal has a large proportion of tin-rich component (δ & α) and is free from lead. On the other hand, lead is almost always found in old bronzes.

Summary

1. The examination of the surface of the bell fragment revealed a genuine, old, slowly formed patina, such as is frequently encountered on old bronzes that have lain buried in relatively dry soils. The patina contains the red oxide of copper and the two basic carbonates of copper (malachite and azurite). This patina requires some moisture for its formation. But on the other hand, too much rain will tend to disintegrate buried bronzes relatively fast.

2. Examined under the microscope the evidence is very clear that the bell fragment is composed of a genuine old bronze. Its structure and chemical composition differ from those of the modern bell metal or, for that matter, from the modern bronzes in general.

3. The date of the metal of the fragment cannot be definitely determined as earlier or later than 1598. Examination has revealed no "hall marks", no inscriptions, no numerals or initials of any kind. And secondly, the composition and metallographic characteristics of the fragment are those of bell bronzes extending over a period of many hundred years. Before the advent of modern metallurgy strict specifications as to composition of bell metal and casting procedure were either not available or else, seldom adhered to.

Conclusion

The bell fragment is composed of a lead-bearing bronze. The characteristic composition and metallographic struc-

ture of the bronze as well as the patina on the bronze definitely establishes that the fragment is very old. But whether it is a 16th, 17th or 18th century product cannot be determined due to lack of sufficient evidence. This evidence might be obtainable upon further excavation at the site where the fragment was found and discovery of other articles unquestionably assignable to 1598.

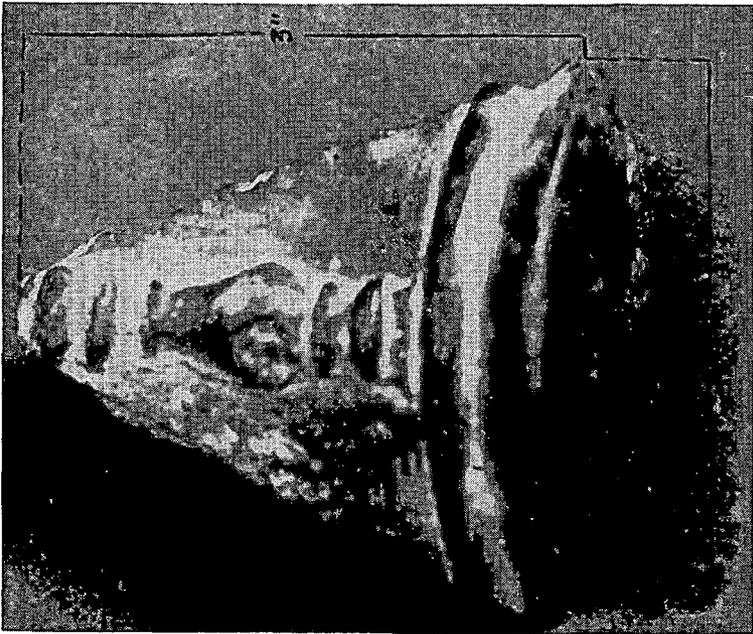


FIG. 1. Natural Size

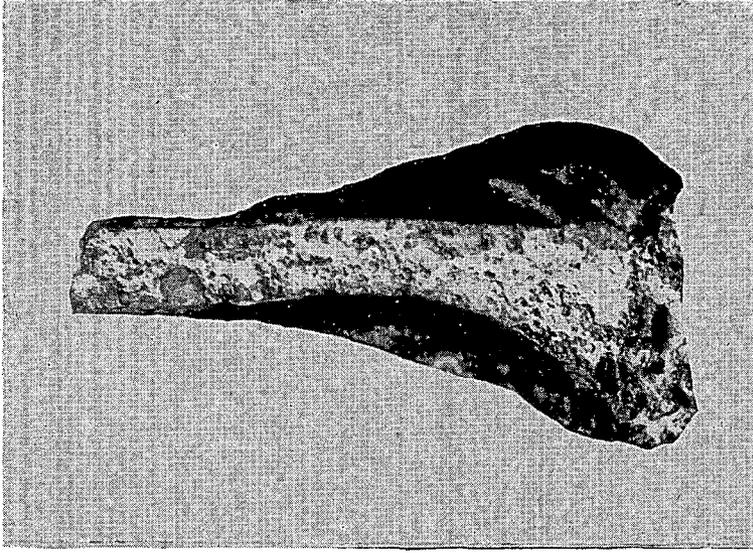


FIG. 2. Natural Size

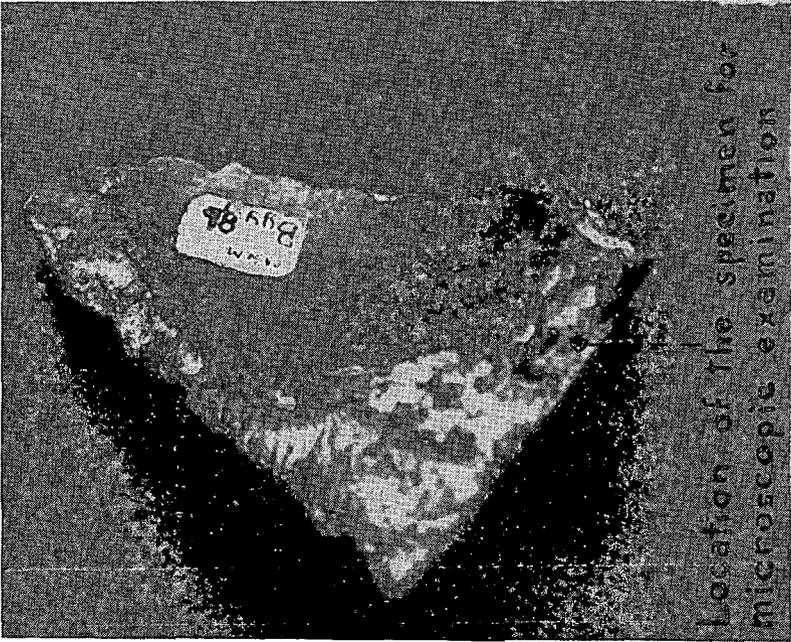


FIG. 3. Natural Size

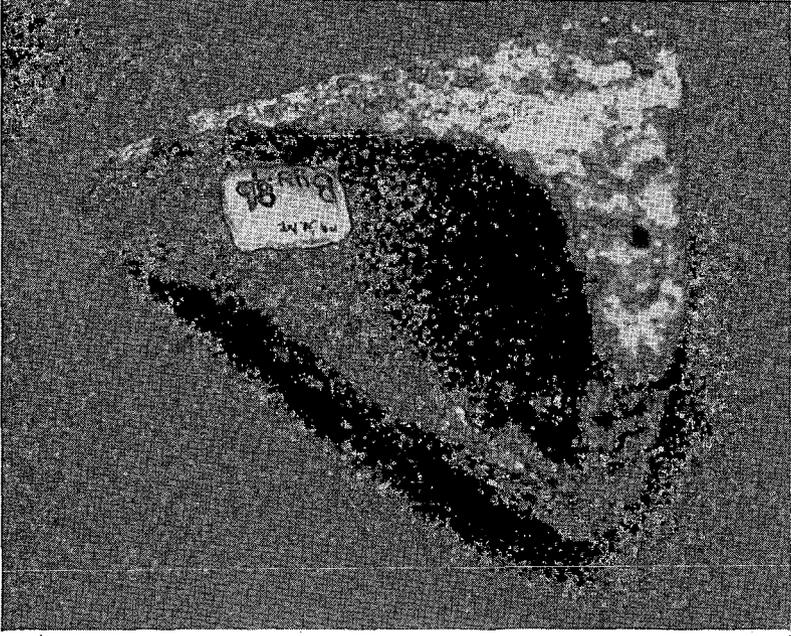


FIG. 4. Natural Size

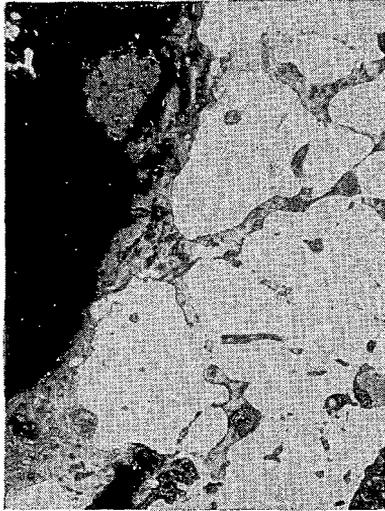
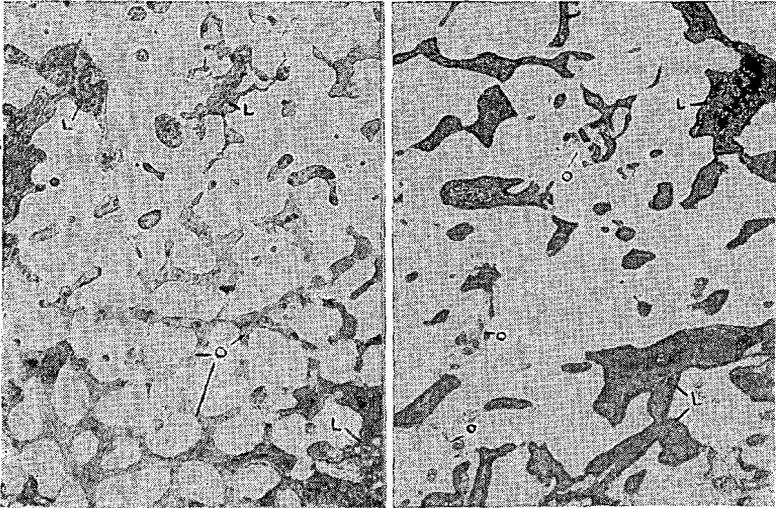


Fig. 5. Upper left. Unetched. x 200 dia.

FIG. 6. Upper right. Lead (l) and oxidation (o) products. x 200 dia.

FIG. 7. Lower. x 200 dia.

AGGLOMERATION OF FOREIGN PARTICLES ON THE SURFACE

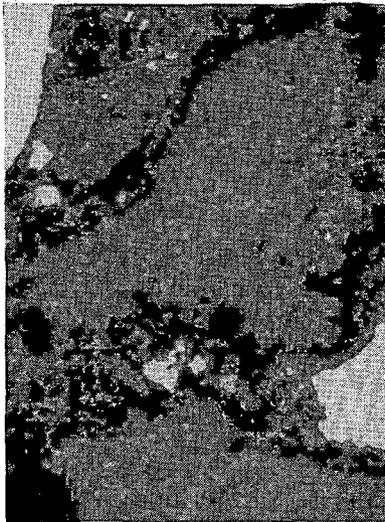
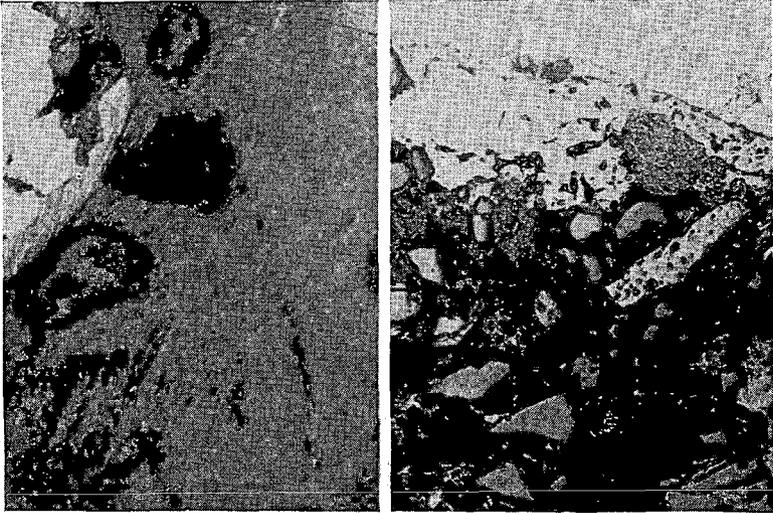


FIG. 8. Upper left. Unetched. x 750 dia.

FIG. 9. Upper right. Unetched. x 200 dia.

FIG. 10. Lower. Unetched. x1000 dia.

VIEWS OF MICROSTRUCTURE

SS—Solid solution of tin in copper. d—Tin-rich constituent. l—lead



FIG. 11. x 200 dia.

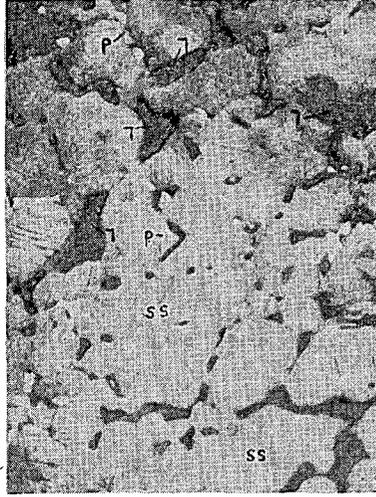


FIG. 12. x 200 dia.

Editorial Announcement

In accordance with the agreement between the University of New Mexico and the Historical Society of New Mexico, the University has named Frank D. Reeve, associate professor of history, to succeed the late Lansing B. Bloom as managing-editor of the *NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW*. Born in Ogden, Utah, in 1899, Professor Reeve has resided in Albuquerque for the better part of twenty-five years, arriving in the spring of 1921 in order to enroll as a freshman student in the University. He received the B.A. degree in 1925, the M.A. in 1928, both from the University of New Mexico, and the Ph.D. from The University of Texas in 1937.

The Historical Society of New Mexico has named Arthur J. O. Anderson to succeed the late Frank T. Cheetham as an associate editor. Dr. Anderson was born in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1907, and lived in Mexico near Guadalajara, Jalisco, from 1908 to 1922. He attended High School in San Diego, California, from 1922 to 1925, and later received the B.A. degree from San Diego State College, 1930, the M.A. from Claremont Colleges, 1931, and the Ph. D. from the University of Southern California, 1940. He has had a varied professional career: assistant instructor in English, San Diego State College, 1934-1937; instructor in English, Riverside Junior College, 1939; associate professor in Social Sciences, Eastern New Mexico College, 1939-1940; professor anthropology and archaeology, Eastern New Mexico College, 1942-1945; Director of Roosevelt County Museum 1939-1945; and curator of history, Museum of New Mexico, since August, 1945.

Historical Society Meeting

The biennial meeting of the Historical Society of New Mexico was held in Saint Francis auditorium of the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fé at 7:30 P. M. February 28, 1946. President Paul A. F. Walter presided.

Elected to membership in the Society were 170 applicants previously approved by the Executive Committee.

Wayne L. Mauzy, Treasurer, read the financial report covering the fiscal years from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945 and the status as of February 28, 1946. In view of the balance on hand, the purchase of a \$1,000:00 United States Government bond was authorized.

The report of the Curator of Archaeology of the Museum of New Mexico, who cares for the collections of the Historical Society, was read. The report contains a listing of accessions received and special events held during the past two years, a vote of thanks being extended to various donors.

The President appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Gerald Cassidy, Mr. Rupert Asplund, and Mr. Albert G. Ely to draft resolutions in memoriam of Mr. Lansing B. Bloom, managing editor of the REVIEW, and of Mr. Frank T. Cheetham, associate editor.

Dr. Arthur J. O. Anderson, curator of history for the Museum of New Mexico, was named associate editor of the NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW, to succeed the late Francis T. Cheetham.

The nominating committee; Mr. Rupert F. Asplund, chairman; Miss Jennie Avery, and Mr. Henry Dendahl presented their report recommending the election for the biennial term of Mr. Paul A. F. Walter, as president; Mr. Pearce C. Rodey, vice-president; Mr. Wayne L. Mauzy, corresponding secretary; Mr. Albert G. Ely, treasurer; and Miss Hester Jones, secretary. There being no further nominations, the above were unanimously elected.

A. G. E.

Elected to membership in the New Mexico Historical Society on February 28, 1946, were:

R. M. Elder, Albuquerque	Mrs. Flora M. Ryan, Carlsbad
S. P. Vidal, Albuquerque	Herbert S. Murdoch, Springer
Dr. W. M. Sheridan, Albuquerque	Taylor T. McCosland, Portales
Dr. Leo B. Cohenour, Albuquerque	Byron T. Mills, Las Vegas
Guy L. Rogers, Hobbs	Dr. Albert S. Lathrop, Santa Fé
A. R. Losh, Albuquerque	Dr. José Maldonado, Santa Fé

- Mrs. Chas. W. Devendorf,
 Santa Fé
 William C. Euler, Santa Fé
 Julius G. Gans, Santa Fé
 B. W. Petchesky, Santa Fé
 Tom P. Delgado, Santa Fé
 Chas. E. Ballard, Santa Fé
 Judge Daniel K. Sadler, Santa Fé
 Henry J. Hughes, Santa Fé
 Joseph A. Bursey, Santa Fé
 Mrs. E. Dana Johnson, Santa Fé
 S. B. Healy, Santa Fé
 Catherine Farrelly, Santa Fé
 Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Santa Fé
 Mrs. Joseph Byrne, Santa Fé
 Dr. Ralph B. Coombs, Santa Fé
 Mrs. Dorothy S. McKibbin,
 Santa Fé
 R. V. Boyle, Santa Fé
 O. H. Lincoln, Santa Fé
 R. J. Mullins, Santa Fé
 Joe B. Scrimshire, Santa Fé
 Byron T. Mills, Las Vegas
 Louis D. Carellas, Santa Fé
 E. L. Barrows, Santa Fé
 David L. Neumann, Santa Fé
 Harry L. Bigbee, Santa Fé
 Mr. Charles O. Greenwood,
 Santa Fé
 S. F. Chambers, Santa Fé
 Lois Field, Santa Fé
 C. A. Bishop, Santa Fé
 Mrs. William M. Field, Santa Fé
 Dr. John F. Glenn, Santa Fé
 Walter Mayer, Santa Fé
 William Blake, Santa Fé
 John E. Miles, Santa Fé
 Frank C. Rand, Jr., Santa Fé
 Dr. V. E. Berchtold, Santa Fé
 J. Frank Calvin, Santa Fé
 J. V. Lannigan, Santa Fé
 Roberta Robey, Santa Fé
 Mrs. Sterling Rohlf, Santa Fé
 Dora H. Sargent, Santa Fé
 Eleanor O. Brownell, Santa Fé
 Thomas Closson, Santa Fé
 Mrs. McHarg Davenport,
 Santa Fé
 Charles B. Barker, Santa Fé
 Francis C. Wilson, Santa Fé
 H. R. Hoyt, Santa Fé
 Fred D. Gliddon, Santa Fé
 Sophie C. Ochompaugh, Roswell
 J. E. Moore, Roswell
 Dr. Hugh Brasel, Portales
 Ira C. Ihde, Portales
 Mrs. Lacy Armstrong, Portales
 George Geake, Albuquerque
 Charles A. Eller, Albuquerque
 Harry D. Robbins, Albuquerque
 William T. O'Sullivan,
 Albuquerque
 C. M. Botts, Albuquerque
 Mrs. J. M. Doolittle, Albuquerque
 E. L. Moulton, Albuquerque
 Dr. Claud S. Guthrey, Silver City
 Austin D. Crile, Roswell
 Caswell S. Neal, Carlsbad
 Dr. Louis F. Hamilton, Artesia
 Filiberto Maestas, Española
 Dr. Chester F. Bebbler,
 Albuquerque
 Dr. Vincent Accardi, Gallup
 H. Brady Magers, Santa Fé
 Don E. Woodward, Albuquerque
 Margaret E. Heck, Raton
 Betty Love, Glen Rock,
 New Jersey
 A. H. Harvey, Carrizozo
 Ralph Ortiz, Bernalillo
 Charles M. Tausey, Jr., Carlsbad
 H. L. Gallés, Albuquerque
 Dr. Thomas Hale, Jr., Shiger-
 lands, N. Y.
 J. R. Lassiter, Santa Fé
 Dr. B. P. Connor, Roswell
 Horace Moses, Hurley
 W. C. Kruger, Santa Fé
 Mrs. Margaret Barnes,
 Albuquerque
 H. Dillard Schenck, Lovington
 R. M. Murray, Jr., Hobbs
 Burton G. Dwyre, Santa Fé
 Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo
 Dr. G. H. Buer, Mountainair
 James C. Harvey, Santa Fé
 H. M. Huff, Roswell
 H. Vearle Payne, Lordsburg
 Albert H. Schmidt, Santa Fé
 A. J. Taylor, Santa Fé
 Arthur Prager, Albuquerque
 James Morrow, Raton
 William T. Clark, Santa Fé
 J. L. Wernitz, Albuquerque

Wallace B. McBride, Denver, Colorado.	Dr. A. E. Bessette, Belen
Harold F. Petersen, Albuquerque	A. S. MacArthur, Wagon Mound
Joseph B. Grant, El Rito.	Martin Gates, Jr., Artesia
Edwin L. Swope, Albuquerque	Harry R. Parsons, Ft. Sumner
Dr. Albert W. Egenhofer, Santa Fé	L. T. Lewis, Roswell
Judge James B. McGhee, Roswell	J. D. Atwood, Roswell
Mrs. Chas. H. Dietrich, Santa Fé	I. J. Marshall, Roswell
George A. Fleming, Las Vegas	Emmett Patton, Roswell
Miss Lily Mae Streicher, Santa Rosa	J. F. Hinkle, Roswell
Reese P. Fullerton, Santa Fé	Harry Leonard, Roswell
C. C. Broome, Albuquerque	Mr. I. L. B. Wright, Las Cruces
Arthur A. Hartmann, Santa Rosa, California	Mrs. I. L. B. Wright, Las Cruces
Dr. John B. Erich, Rochester, Minn.	Dr. R. N. Caylor, Las Cruces
Clyde T. Bennett, Silver City	W. C. Whatley, Las Cruces
Dr. Robert O. Brown, Santa Fé	Carlos C. Sanchez, Las Cruces
Elinor D. Gregg, Santa Fé	W. D. Girard, Jr., Hobbs
Neil Mc Nerney, Albuquerque.	C. G. Gunderson, Grants
C. L. Linder, Albuquerque	Dr. Ernest C. Lee, Española
W. Miles Brittelle, Albuquerque	Charles T. Brown, Santa Rosa
W. R. Jack Harper, Albuquerque	J. H. McLaughlin, Hatch
Albert G. Simms, Albuquerque	John E. Wright, Carrizozo
J. P. Brandenburg, Taos	John W. Turner, Sr., Turnersville
Senator Milton R. Smith, Carlsbad	Ben Shantz, Silver City
H. E. Blattman, Las Vegas	Viola K. Reynolds, Springer
Clarence Iden, Las Vegas	Dr. H. D. Corbusier, Plains- field, N. J.
Earl George, Tucumcari	Oscar S. Huber, Madrid
James L. Briscoe, Tucumcari	J. G. Heaston, Albuquerque
L. C. Becker, Belen	Merritt W. Oldaker, Albuquerque
	Dr. M. V. Berardinelli, Santa Fé
	Charles N. Batts, Santa Fé
	Dr. Frank C. Hibben, Albuquerque
	Clyde Oden, Albuquerque

Additions to the Museum

The following were received from the Stephen Watts Kearny chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

1. One plain silver lustre ware cup and saucer.
2. One 'Guy Mannering' Davenport platter.
3. One unmarked blue and white platter.
4. One 'Oberwessel on Rine' plate by Wood & Sons.

These pieces were added to the already generous D.A.R. collection housed with the Society.

From the estate of Mary Dissette the following pieces of china were received:

1. One dinner plate by Adams.
2. One dessert plate—Nanking Province.
3. One Wedgewood casserole.

From Mrs. Rupert McClung, daughter of the late Mrs. Frank Applegate:

1. One painted Spanish Colonial shelf.
2. One Kitchen Spanish Colonial shelf.
3. One Table Spanish Colonial.
4. One Spanish Colonial painted chest.

Gifts in memory of mother and father (Frank Applegates):

1. Embroidered colcha.
2. Two wooden candelabra.
3. Three strips gerga.
4. One small piece colcha embroidery.
5. Two bayonets and one Confederate army belt.

Loans:

1. Carved wooden kitchen chest.
2. Church bell from near Santa Fé.

Two Historical Society bultos with the numbers B 87/84 and B 87/105 were traded to Ben Miller for a Rio Grande Valley woven blanket.

The society received from the Chamber of Commerce a sword inscribed with U. S. L. D. 1862. It was found during Santa Fé Fiesta by two boys, who brought it into the Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Gertrude Leach of Iowa Falls, and daughter of the late Don Leach, former cattleman and rancher of Largo Canyon, N. M. (D-H-L Ranch) gave the following personal belongings of her father:

1. One pair chaps.
2. One cowboy saddle.
3. One deerskin jacket made by the father between 1880-90.

4. One bridle.
5. Two pairs spurs.

This gift represents an almost complete cowboy ensemble of the 1880's.

Mrs. Anna M. Dorrah, 802 S. Walter, Albuquerque, N. M., gave an old spur found in 1916 below Stanley, N. M.

A Rough Rider badge dated 1899 from Joseph Gorman, Santa Fé.

Mary C. Wheelwright of the Navajo Ceremonial Museum, presented the Society with an old Army bell, which was found on the east slope of Pecos Baldy by Mrs. Wm. Baucus. It may have been worn by the 'bell mare' of an early American Army party judging from the embellishments.

The following items were received from H. J. Hughes, Santa Fé:

1. Packet of nails from Fort Union.
2. Old metal ladle.
3. Leather trunk of the 'Stage Coach' variety.
4. Wooden and metal scraper.

Kit Carson table from Mrs. Tom Doran in memory of her husband.

Mrs. Howard Stark of Santa Fé gave the Society an old handmade shovel made by C. E. Hampton, pioneer cattleman around 1860.

Bruce Cooper of Santa Fé presented an old historic gambling table, or chusa, which originated in Bernalillo, in the Mexican Period.

E. Boyd Hall gave an 1876 map of the state, interesting because of the advertisements of merchants of that period, whose names appear around the borders of the map.

Mrs. Ina Cassidy loaned an old Spanish Colonial door and frame and a carved wooden panel, brought to her years ago by a Spanish-American.

E. Boyd Hall presented the Society with a blue and white majolica plate she acquired in Morgantown, Pa., from a family whose relative had served in the Mexican campaign

of 1846. He brought it home as a keepsake. Mrs. Hall brought it to Santa Fé in 1930.

Agnes Morley Cleveland, author of *No Life for a Lady*, presented an old metal boot sole, found on the family property near Datil, N. M., by Les Reed. Dr. S. G. Morley identifies this piece as Spanish Colonial.

John D. W. Veeder of Las Vegas gave an old mission church key from Pecos Mission.

Captain B. M. Heimlich presented a New Mexico State flag, which was carried on numerous missions with the B-29 Superfortress, 'The City of Santa Fé,' which served in World War II in the south Pacific.

An old-Spanish colonial painted leather shield, embossed with the Spanish House of Bourbon crest and the wording, 'Fernando Septimo.' Such shields were carried by soldiers stationed in the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fé, who rode out from this point to quell Indian uprisings.

Mrs. Earl Shoop of Santa Fé loaned a Spanish Colonial silver and iron spur to the Society.

Notes and Documents

The Historical Society has acted with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in sponsoring the following events:

Dr. Joaquín Ortega was presented in a lecture on Santa Fé in the Women's Board Room of the Art Gallery.

Mrs. Ruth Kirk of Gallup gave a lecture on Indian silver in the same room.

The Society, together with the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico presented to Santa Fé the first showing of the Morley collection.

An address by Archbishop E. V. Byrne on ecclesiastical symbolism in the Patio was followed by a reception and tea honoring Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley.

The Society has loaned its storage facilities to Dr. Morley, who requested that the bulk of his Spanish Colonial Church pieces be kept in the institution.

Retablos belonging to the Society have been loaned to

Dr. Fisher for a circulating exhibition which is making the rounds of the state at the present time.

* * *

Portraying the history of Colorado, a sound motion picture is being made for use in schools and clubs, Dr. Leroy R. Hafen, curator of history for the Colorado museum, announced. It will be a travelog illustrating the narrator's story of the development of Colorado from the time of the Mesa Verde cliff dwellers, to the present, Dr. Hafen said. Shots of the dioramas in the state museum and scenes along the trails of the early explorers will be included. Models will wear the wedding dress of Mrs. Kit Carson, wife of the Indian scout, and exhibit apparel from the Tabor collection. The film is being financed by the state publicity department, the Denver & Rio Grande railroad and a group of individuals. It will be available to schools, clubs and organizations throughout the state and duplicate prints will be circulated outside Colorado.

* * *

Fifteen pioneer New Mexico cattle growers, all active ranch managers, whose aggregate age is 1050, held their private "roundup" at the Roy K. Stovall ranch at Cutter, N. M., on February 24, 1946. All 15 came to New Mexico before 1900 and a majority before 1888, and all at one time rode the range on the vast "jornada" between Fort Selden and Fort Craig or between Las Cruces and Socorro. In the March issue of the New Mexico Stockman a picture shows the group assembled at the Aleman ranch of the Stovalls, describing it as one of the oldest ranches in New Mexico. It was established in 1878 by the Detroit and Michigan Cattle Co., of which the late Gen. Alger was president. Sourdough biscuits, barbecued beef and the trimmings were served the group from the Diamond A Ranch chuckwagon, brought in from the range for the occasion. Rough horses were ridden in the ranch corral by Cole Railston and Ed James, both past 70 years of age, to show they were as good as they used to be. The pioneers who gathered for the Feb. 24 event and dates of their arrival in New Mex-

ico were listed as follows: George Curry, Kingston, 1872; B. A. "Ace" Christmas, Las Cruces, 1879; James C. Calhoun, Chloride; Ed James, Chloride; Mrs. Edith J. Calhoun, Chloride; Miss Minnie James, Chloride; all 1882; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bruton, Socorro, 1886; Watt Gillmore, Hatch, 1887; Cole Railston, Magdalena, 1887; Robert Martin, Hot Springs, 1888; A. D. Lytton, Hatch, 1895; A. B. Sewell, Cutter, 1896; Rose M. Atkins, Arrey, 1899; George Cook, Socorro, 1900.

* * *

Thomas C. Donnelly, *The State Educational System*, Division of Research of the Department of Government, University of New Mexico, 35 pp. and appendix, was published in March. It is the first of a series of studies on "federal, state, and local problems of government in New Mexico."

* * *

Three Bolivian educators have arrived in Albuquerque for about a year of academic work at the University and practical work in New Mexico schools, President J. P. Wernette announced recently. They are Humberto Angel Quezada, professor of didactic pedagogy in the Sucre Normal School, Bolivia; Tomas Vera, technical professor of the National Industrial School, and Max Benjamin Saravia, chief of the section of peasant education, department on Indian affairs, Ministry of education.

The program, of which Dr. L. S. Tireman is technical director, was worked out between the Inter-American Educational Foundation at Washington and the School of Inter-American Affairs of the University and the United Pueblos Agency, with the coöperation of Highlands University of Las Vegas, Dr. Wernette said. Problems of rural education, vocational education, and school administration will occupy the three visitors during the year, and they will live at the Albuquerque Indian School. During their stay they will study and work at other places in New Mexico. The program results from a visit to Albuquerque in January of Ernest Maes, chief of the coöperative educational program

of Bolivia, and Dr. David Campa, formerly of State College and now directing the training program of the Inter-American Educational Foundation in Washington.

* * *

A competition open to writers and historians of the 21 American republics is announced by the Bolivarian Society of Venezuela, according to word received by the School of Inter-American Affairs at the University of New Mexico. A cash award of 3000 bolivars (about \$900 U. S.) is offered for the best original literary work based on the theme, "The Pan American Ideal of the Liberator Simon Bolivar, Its Development, Evolution and Influence." The contest closes Oct. 12, 1946. Entries may be submitted in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

* * *

The American annexation of New Mexico naturally resulted in the introduction of politics in the Anglo-American style. One of the early items of friction in territorial affairs was the matter of the public printing. The following documents illustrate that fact. They are transcribed from microfilm copies in the library of the University of New Mexico. The originals are to be found in the National Archives, records of the Office of Indian Affairs, New Mexico Superintendency, Letters Received. The letters are tied in bundles of a size convenient for grasping in one hand. Four or five bundles will represent the correspondence for one year. Each letter has a serial number, but they do not show clearly on the microfilm. The original can be found without much delay although the seeker does not have the serial number; moreover, the letters are sometimes mixed up due to successive handlings, which minimizes the importance of the number.

In transcribing the microfilms, the original spelling, capitalization, and punctuation has been adhered to as much as possible. These points are sometimes a matter of puzzlement due to difficulties in reading the film, but it is believed that no serious errors have crept into the published copies, especially any that would change the meaning.

F. D. R.

Santa Fe New Mexico
Feb'y 28th 1856

Sir

As acting Govr W. W. H. Davis has Represented to your Department that I had threatened to draw upon you for funds to purchase agricultural Implements for the Pueblo Indians, he no doubt thought he done his duty—while I can say that I have not drawn any Drafts Except for salary, nor shall I do so unless I consult His Excellency—I made suggestions to him which I thought was for the Best Interest of the Indians, that I still think that If any more agricultural implement are Purchased, some Regard should be had as to the manner they are purchased, my Impression is that If these articles were bought by your department and sent to the agent for distribution a large Portion of the Fund would be saved in the first cost, as well as the commission allowed the merchants. It has always been my wish to comply with the superintendent of Indian affairs Instructions, I have invariably asked the advice of my superior officer when a doubt arose in my mind as to my duty—I have used my official station for no other purpose that did not belong to it, I shall continue to discharge the Duty of my office faithfully—and hope no cause may arise to give dissatisfaction.

Mr. Secty Davis¹ has been in office over two years, can he say that he has not used his official station for any other Purpose than that for which he was appointed. If he can let him contradict what I herè state, and I pledge myself to Prove every word I say—

During the last two years Mr Davis has been the Editor of of the Santa fe Gazete, In which office all the Public Printing for New Mexico has been done, he by virtue of his office of secretary had the Power of contracting for this work, he gave the contract to Mr Collins² and Received one half of the Profits which I am informed amounted to several thousand Dollars, If this is not contrary to the rules Established by the secty of the Interior, then Mr Davis has a fine opportunity to make money by his official Position, while it is notorious that he has given these contracts to himself & Partner, yet not a word is said about the matter.

Certainly no officer of the Government should be allowed to do these things, yet for two years Mr Davis has participated in the Profits of the Public Printing by which snug contracts he has made several thousand Dollars. By Reference to the laws of 1853 it will be seen that Mr Davis name is connected with Mr Collins as Publisher, after that the laws were codified by Judge Devenport,³ and Published by the same Party, but they say Printed at the office of the Santa fe Gazete, fearing I suppose that If Mr Davis name appeared it might Expose him to the department, while it was well known that he gave the contract to himself & Partner, so also of the laws 54 & 55 the Endorsement is Printed at the Santa fe Gazete office, yet all this time Mr Davis was Editor of the Gazete.

1. W. W. H. Davis is best known today as the author of *El Gringo*.

2. James L. Collins entered the Santa Fé trade in 1827 and later resided in Santa Fé. He was superintendent of Indian affairs from 1857 to 1863.

3. J. J. Davenport, chief justice of New Mexico, 1853 to 1857.

Now It does seem to me that Mr Davis has used his official Position for other Purposes than secty and Should be held accountable for its abuse. I see no Reason why all officers should not be treated alike, you may think sir that I feel a disposition to missrepresent Mr Davis, or to seek satisfaction for his letter to you in Relation to my conduct, but I assure you that I ask nothing more than that the Rules & Regulations shall be put in force, that all may Receive the Bennifit of their official misconduct.

I shall do nothing in my official capacity that may cause alarm, I may Err, but it will not be Intentional, my wish is to do my duty, nothing more, I shall not turn my office into a speculating machine, and hope sir to quit it with clean hands.

I have to ask your Indulgence for this letter, while I state to you that I would be the last man in the world to do any one an Injury, while I claim the Right to Express my opinions of the acts of official corruption as well as the high officers of this Territory.

I have the Honor to be
Your obedient Svt.

A. G. Mayers

Indian agent for New Mexico
Hon. G. W. Mannypenny
Commissioner of Indian
Affairs- Washington City
D. C.

(Copies)

Santa fe March 25th 1856

My Dear Sir:

I would like you to come up to santa fe before the mail leves for the United States as I desire to see you about a matter that may redound to your interest, let this be *entirely confidential*.

Yours Respectfully

W. W. H. Davis

Major S. M. Baird⁴

Dear Sir

Please to state if consistent with your feelings what object was intended by the above letter, as I have accused Davis with Prostituting his Position of secretary of the Territory of New Mexico to make money by giving himself the contracts of Public Printing.

Very Respectfully
Your friend & obdt. st.

Santa Sept. 12th 1856

A. G. Mayers
Agent for the Pueblo
Indians of N. M.

4. S. M. Baird was appointed special agent for the Navaho by Governor Calhoun on February 1, 1852.

To this letter I Rec the following Reply from Major S. M. Baird,
Dear Sir

I have never seen Mr. Davis in reference to the within note, but have been informed in a manner that admits of no doubt, and which can be proven when doubted, that the object of the note was to make some arrangement about the Public Printing of this Territory, that he wished to advise me that the auditor had desided that the secretary had not a right to control the Public Printing of this Territory, but the Legislature had, the Principle which I had contended for, when the secretary Entered into Partnership with Mr Collins, for the Public Printing—this was the avowed object of the note referred to—the real object was to get me to run a Newspaper for his Benifet at my own Expencc, and I have no doubt but I might have made a corrupt Bargain with him—his bargain with the former Printer is notorious.

Yours

S. M. Baird

Sir.

The above letters with that of Mr Collins letter shows you how things have been managed in this territory and yet this Honest secty Expects to be made Govr in the Event of Mr Buchanan is Elected President.

I Remain very Respectfully
your obt st

Hon. G. W. Manypenny
Commissioner of Indian
affairs, Washington City
D. C.

A. G. Mayers
Agent for the Pueblo Indians of N. M.

Santa fe, New Mexico October 6th 1856

Major A. G. Mayers

Dear Sir

Your note of this morning asking information in regard to Secretary Davis connexion with me in the territorial Printing is received. It was my intention to remain silent on this subject, but in consequence of the false information which I understand Govr. Meriwether has furnished to the Department at Washington about the matter I deem it my duty to state the facts. I do not intend that anything with which I have connexion shall be misrepresented, Especially when such misrepresentation is intended to deceive and mislead the Government.

Govr. Meriwether knows all the facts in reference to Mr. Davis connexion with the Public Printing, and he knew that Davis continued to receive one half of the Profits for the Printing done in the Gazette, both private and public, for more than twelve months after the contract closed, which legally connected Mr. Davis with the Printing.

Mr. Davis connection with the Gazette office commenced in December 1853, at which time a contract was made with Mr. Messer-vay then secretary and Collins & Davis, for doing all the Territorial

Printing which might be ordered by him the said secty as well as that to be ordered by the Legislative Assembly, befor the close of His contract. Mr. Davis received the appointment of secretary of the Territory, but I never considered any thing wrong or improper in his connexion even as secretary while fullfilling the contract which him and myself made with secretary Messervey, Toward the end of the year 1854, when the time approached to renew the contract for the territorial Printing, I was much surprised to receive a proposition from secretary Davis for a continuation of the firm of Collins and Davis in the business of Public Printing.

He prefaced his proposition with remarks to the following effect; that he would as secretary make the contract with me in my own name, which would show at washington that I was the Public Printer, but he desired to share the Profits of the work as he had done under the contracts with secretary Messervey;⁵ as an inducement to me to accede to this proposition, he stated that he would order the Printing of all the back Journals, and he could in various ways increase the amount of Public Printing to be done for the lower branches of the Government.

To understand the nature of these back or unprinted Journals it is Proper to state, that they covered the proceedings of the two first sessions of the legislative assembly, one commencing on the 1st of June 1851, and the other in the december following; these Journals had been badly kept, and were indeed in no condition to be printed, for I had submitted a proposition to Each of the secretaries who preceeded Mr. Davis in the office to print them, and they all refused to have it done.

Mr. Allen⁶ our first secretary Examined them carefully with a view to give me the Printing, which he was inclined to do as far as was consistant with his duties as an officer, but after the Examination, he stated that he did not feel justified to have it done on account of the imperfection of the Journals, he stated that he found them to have been badly kept, and not only this, many of the sheets were missing; Mr. Greiner⁷ and Mr. Messervey, who filled the office after Mr Allen refused to have the work done on this same grounds; After my conversation with Mr Davis I Requested him to submit the matter to Messervey again, which he told me he had done, and that he again refused to have the Journals Printed, these then were the Journals which Mr Davis stated he would have printed, and as there would be four Volumes of them, it was an item of some importance in the amount of work to be done, I did not however, give Mr Davis an immediate answer, but told him I would think of it, which I did do, and although I regarded the matter as of doubtfull propriety on the Part of the secretary, I concluded that I was not the keeper of his

5. W. S. Messervey: a long time resident of New Mexico. Secretary of the territory under Governor Lane and acting governor between the departure of Lane and the arrival of David Meriwether.

6. William S. Allen: secretary of the territorial government under Governor Calhoun.

7. John Greiner: held the successive offices of Indian agent, superintendent of Indian affairs, and secretary from 1851 to 1853.

conscience, nor yet the guardian of his acts as a public officer, and as the proposition suited me for several reasons I Exceeded to it, and the contract was made with me as the secretary Proposed, and he continued to receive one half the Profits of all the Public and all other Printing, down to about the 16th of Feby last, all this was known and well understood by Govenor Meriwether.

But what gave me still greater surprise on the Part of secty Davis was, that when he made out the vouchers for Printing these back Journals, it was done in the name of Collins & Davis, and it now appears upon the records at Washington as work done under the contract made with Secretary Messervey, and Collins & Davis, and this after Mr Messervey had positively refused both Davis and myself to have the Journals Printed, this to is the case with the revised code, the vouchers are made out in the name of Collins & Davis, showing it to be work done by them, where by no construction, that can be given to the transaction, can it be shown to be work done under the contract made with Messervey, these then are the facts connected with secretary Davis, and myself in the Public Printing, and the records will show them to be true as stated. I am sir very

Respectfully your ob: st.

(Signed) J. L. Collins

Santa Fe, N. M. Oct. 20th 1856

Sir

Some time ago Mr. Davis made statements to you that I intended to interfere with his official duties while acting Govr. of this Territory, and caused you to notify me that if I drew any drafts upon your department unless approved by the superintendent they would not be accepted. I have in various ways been misrepresented to your department by both the Govr. and Secty. while the latter was acting gov and believing that great injustice has been done to me, I felt it my duty, to Expose some of the Rascality Practiced in this Country. My letter dated to you on the 28 of February last in which I charged W. W. H. Davis with Prostituting his office of secretary to make money outside of his salary, has brought down the power of His Excellency D. Meriwether upon me, and no doubt both His Excellency & Davis together will be able to crush me, but they shall not do it without a fair investigation of my official conduct. I, am willing to stand or fall by it, I court investigation into my official acts. They are open to the world. I may have committed Errors, but no man shall accuse me of official corruption.

I enclose you a copy of W. W. H. Davis letter to Major Baird and it will show you How this honest officer, who is Ready, and willing to create suspicion upon others—has been doing while secretary of the territory

read Mr Baird's letter in Reply to me.

Then Sir, read J. L. Collins esqs letter to me and you will no doubt be satisfied of Davis official conduct, here is the best evidence in the world of the corrupt conduct of Davis, Yet this Honest Secty gets indignant at my presuming to discharge the duties of my office accord-

ing, to my own Judgment, I ask no favors at the hands of these Gentlemen, all I ask is that if any charges are made against me that I have an opportunity to defend myself.

You can form your own opinions of the within Correspondence. If this is not sufficient to convince you that Davis is guilty of Prostituting his office to make money by it, then I am unable to judge what constitutes such an offence. If he is guilty, then apply the remedy where the Evil exists, and let even handed Justice be delt out to all of us. I am perfectly willing the rules shall be applied to me, & shall not complain, if found guilty, for being dismissed.

I shall leve in the mails next month for new orleans, I am anxious to settle my accounts, and hope an opportunity will be given me to defend myself from the attacks made upon me. I shall send copies of these letters to the Proper Department, and if Davis disputes the authenticity of them, I hold myself Ready to Prove the facts contained in them.

Very Respectfully
Your obedient st

A. G. Mayers

Agent for the Pueblo Indians
of N. M.

Hon
G. W. Manypenny
Commissioner of Ind.
Affr Washington City
D. C.

New Orleans La Decr 10th 1856

Sir

You will see by this letter that I have arrived at New Orleans. I have availed myself of your leve of absence for Ninety days forty of which are past at this date, to return within the time allowed me would require me to start back almost immediately, under these circumstances I will thank you to Extend my leve of absence for Ninety days longer.

And in the mean while I could attend to some business belonging to my agency as I am now in the states would it not be good Policy for me to purchase the agricultural Implements for the Pueblo Indians. If Permitted to do this, I could select such articles as I have recommended for them, and I am satisfied they can be purchased at an advantage *over the goods turned over to me in Santa Fe.*

There are many suggestions that I could make in behalf of the Pueblo Indians that should receive attention, while I am at a loss to know why the appropriation for the Pueblo Indians has been withheld from them, it is now nearly three years since Congress made this appropriation yet there has not been over sixteen hundred & forty dollars & seventy five cents Expended out of the ten thousand dollar appropriated, for the Pueblo Indians.

When I left santa fe the superintendent of Indian affairs stated that he was not aware of any Implements, being Perchased for the Pueblo Indians, and as so long a time has Elapsed since the appropriation was made It seems to me it is not at all improper to bring the

subject to your notice, that steps may be taken to distribute this appropriation among the Pueblo Indians. I can see no just cause for further delay, and hope you will Pardon me for thus frankly Expressing my opinion on the subject and again calling your attention to the subject.

I am ready and anxious to perform any duty pertaining to my agency, and considering the purchase of agricultural implements of much importance to the Pueblo Indians, I hope that another season may not pass without their getting their Presents, and as I am now here and willing to Perform any service pertaining to my Indians I hope to be permitted to discharge the duty of my office. If the goods have been purchased, all right I do not wish to usurp the Power of the supt. I simply wish to forward the interests of the Indians of my Agency.

I send this through Hon. R. W. Johnson⁸ and shall be ready at any minute to give attention to any order that you may think Proper to give.

I Remain very
Respectfully your,
Obt st A. G. Mayers
Agent for the Pueblo
Indians of N. M.

Hon. G. W. Manypenny
Commissioner of Ind.
Affairs Washington City
D. C.

P. S. When I left santa fe Govr. Meriwether was very sick, no Indian hostilities in New Mexico, on my way in a few days before I reached Eagle Springs, Texas, a Party of Alabama Emagrants where attacked by Muscalero Apache Indians, four of them were wounded they lost five out of nine animals and they suppose they killed four of the Indians. We did not see any Indians during the trip but heard many rumors of depredations committed on the road, on trains, and small Partys—the Alabamians had seven men in all. I saw the wounded, none of which were dangerous, although suffering greatly for medical aid, the Party are from Marion County Alabama, the Capt name is J. C. Read

Hon G. W. Manypenny Very respectfully A. G. Mayers
Comr of In Aff Washington City D. C. Agent

⁸. Probably Robert Ward Johnson, lawyer in Arkansas, representative in Congress from 1847 to 1853 and senator from 1853 to 1861.

Necrology

DR. ABERDEEN O. BOWDEN

Death came to Dr. Aberdeen Orlando Bowden, president of the New Mexico State Teachers College from 1922-1934, on Sunday, February 10, 1946, at Los Angeles. Dr. Bowden was born at Fulton, Kentucky, December 13, 1881, the son of Isaiah and Malenda Agnes Emerson Bowden. He received his A.B. from the University of Kentucky in 1908 and his A.M. in 1910. Harvard in 1912, also conferred the A.M. degree. One year was spent at the University of Chicago in post-graduate study, and in 1928 Dr. Bowden received his Ph. D., from Columbia. His teaching career before coming to New Mexico, included principalships of the high schools at Maysville, Ky., 1908-1909; Henry county high school, Paris, Tenn., 1909-1911; Laurel, Mont., 1913-1914; Huron, S. D., 1914-1920. He was head of the department and professor of education and philosophy, Baylor College, Belton, Texas, 1920 to 1922, coming to New Mexico the latter year, to take the presidency of the State Teachers' College at Silver City, a position which he held to 1934, when he succeeded D. Edgar L. Hewett as chairman of the department of Anthropology in the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, a post he held until two years ago. Dr. Bowden in his addresses at the meetings of the New Mexico Educational Association and other gatherings took an advanced stand in educational theory and practice which aroused some opposition and this culminated in a controversy with the state authorities when he insisted upon higher salaries for his staff at the College. This resulted in his dismissal by a new board of regents appointed by the governor of the State. Dr. Bowden obtained judgment in Federal Court for the breach of contract by the State and the New Mexico legislature appropriated \$3800 to pay the judgment, thus vindicating his claim.

Among other positions and responsibilities held by Dr. Bowden were director of the California branch of the School of American Research of which later he was a member of the managing board when he died; director of the Jemez

field school of archaeology in the summer of 1935; field work in anthropology in South America. He had been president of the New Mexico Educational Council and of the Geographical Board of New Mexico; he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the National Illiteracy Commission, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, National Educational Association serving on the committee on tenure; president of the New Mexico Educational Association and of the New Mexico Schoolmasters Club, of the National Economic Council; and member of a number of other learned societies and educational associations. He attended the meeting of the world federation of educational associations in Geneva in 1929. Dr. Bowden was the winner of various awards for scholarship, a Phi Beta Kappa, a member of various Greek Letter honor societies, governor of the 42d district (New Mexico and Texas) of International Rotary, 1932-1933, a Mason and a Baptist, thus showing a wide range of interests and activities. He was the author of *American Scene* 1942, *Man and Civilization* 1938 and a number of educational text books besides being a contributor to various magazines and other periodicals. Dr. Bowden married Katherine Kennan Marsh on August 21, 1913, who with a son, Gordon T., and a daughter, Mrs. Frank W. Troost, survives him.

—P.A.F.W.

FRANCIS T. CHEETHAM

Interested in the history of New Mexico, especially in the Kit Carson period, Francis T. Cheetham, associate editor of the NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW, died in the Holy Cross hospital, in Taos, after a month's illness, on January 30, 1946. Born 72 years ago in Kansas, Cheetham came to New Mexico 34 years ago and engaged in the practice of law at Taos. Active in politics as a Republican, he served in the lower house of the New Mexico legislature and proved himself a special friend of the New Mexico Historical Society of which he had been a vice-president. He had gathered a library of New Mexicana which included a number of

rare first editions and publications now out of print. Cheatham was a member of the Masonic Lodge and Consistory. In religion he was a Unitarian and his funeral took place from the Hanlon funeral parlor in Taos on Sunday afternoon, February 3. Surviving are the widow, four sons, Herbert, Wallace, Everett and Lowell, and a brother, Arthur, living in California.

—P.A.F.W.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO

(As amended Nov. 25, 1941)

Article 1. *Name.* This Society shall be called the Historical Society of New Mexico.

Article 2. *Objects and Operation.* The objects of the Society shall be, in general, the promotion of historical studies; and in particular, the discovery, collection, preservation, and publication of historical material especially such as relates to New Mexico.

Article 3. *Membership.* The Society shall consist of Members, Fellows, Life Members and Honorary Life Members.

(a) *Members.* Persons recommended by the Executive Council and elected by the Society may become members.

(b) *Fellows.* Members who show, by published work, special aptitude for historical investigation may become Fellows. Immediately following the adoption of this Constitution, the Executive Council shall elect five Fellows, and the body thus created may thereafter elect additional Fellows on the nomination of the Executive Council. The number of Fellows shall never exceed twenty-five.

(c) *Life Members.* In addition to life members of the Historical Society of New Mexico at the date of the adoption hereof, such other benefactors of the Society as shall pay into its treasury at one time the sum of fifty dollars, or shall present to the Society an equivalent in books, manuscripts, portraits, or other acceptable material of an historic nature, may upon recommendation by the Executive Council and election by the Society, be classed as Life Members.

(d) *Honorary Life Members.* Persons who have rendered eminent service to New Mexico and others who have, by published work, contributed to the historical literature of New Mexico or the Southwest, may become Honorary Life Members upon being recommended by the Executive Council and elected by the Society.

Article 4. *Officers.* The elective officers of the Society shall be a president, a vice-president, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and a recording secretary; and these five officers shall constitute the *Executive Council* with full administrative powers.

Officers shall qualify on January 1st following their election, and shall hold office for the term of two years and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

Article 5. *Elections.* At the October meeting of each odd-numbered year, a nominating committee shall be named by the president of the Society and such committee shall make its report to the Society at the November meeting. Nominations may be made from the floor and the Society shall, in open meeting, proceed to elect its officers by ballot, those nominees receiving a majority of the votes cast for the respective offices to be declared elected.

Article 6. *Dues.* Dues shall be \$3.00 for each calendar year, and shall entitle members to receive bulletins as published and also the *Historical Review*.

Article 7. *Publications.* All publications of the Society and the selection and editing of matter for publication shall be under the direction and control of the Executive Council.

Article 8. *Meetings.* Monthly meetings of the Society shall be held at the rooms of the Society on the third Tuesday of each month at eight P. M. The Executive Council shall meet at any time upon call of the President or of three of its members.

Article 9. *Quorums.* Seven members of the Society and three members of the Executive Council, shall constitute quorums.

Article 10. *Amendments.* Amendments to this constitution shall become operative after being recommended by the Executive Council and approved by two-thirds of the members present and voting at any regular monthly meeting; provided, that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been given at a regular meeting of the Society, at least four weeks prior to the meeting when such proposed amendment is passed upon by the Society.

Students and friends of Southwestern History are cordially invited to become members. Applications should be addressed to the corresponding secretary, Wayne L. Mauzy, State Museum, Santa Fé, New Mexico.