

New Mexico Historical Review

Volume 24 | Number 2

Article 1

4-1-1949

Full Issue

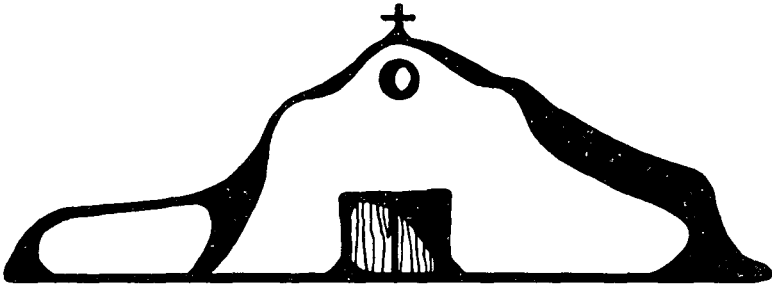
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**NEW MEXICO
HISTORICAL
REVIEW**
REPRINT

APRIL 1949

FRAY ANGELICO CHAVEZ
SANTA FE CATHEDRAL

FRANK D. REEVE
WAR AND PEACE: TWO ARIZONA DIARIES

WILMA LOY SHELTON
NEW MEXICO CHECKLIST, I

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

BOOK REVIEWS

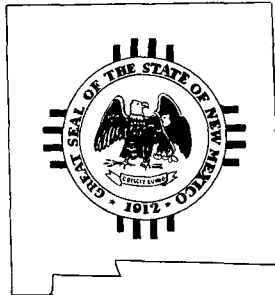
IN APPRECIATION

One of New Mexico's prime attractions, both to its own residents as well as to outsiders, is its rich and deep history. Nowhere did Indian society have greater historical impact, nor was there any area of the United States to which imperial Spain bequeathed such an indelible legacy. The pioneer period completes the trilogy and vies for historical attention.

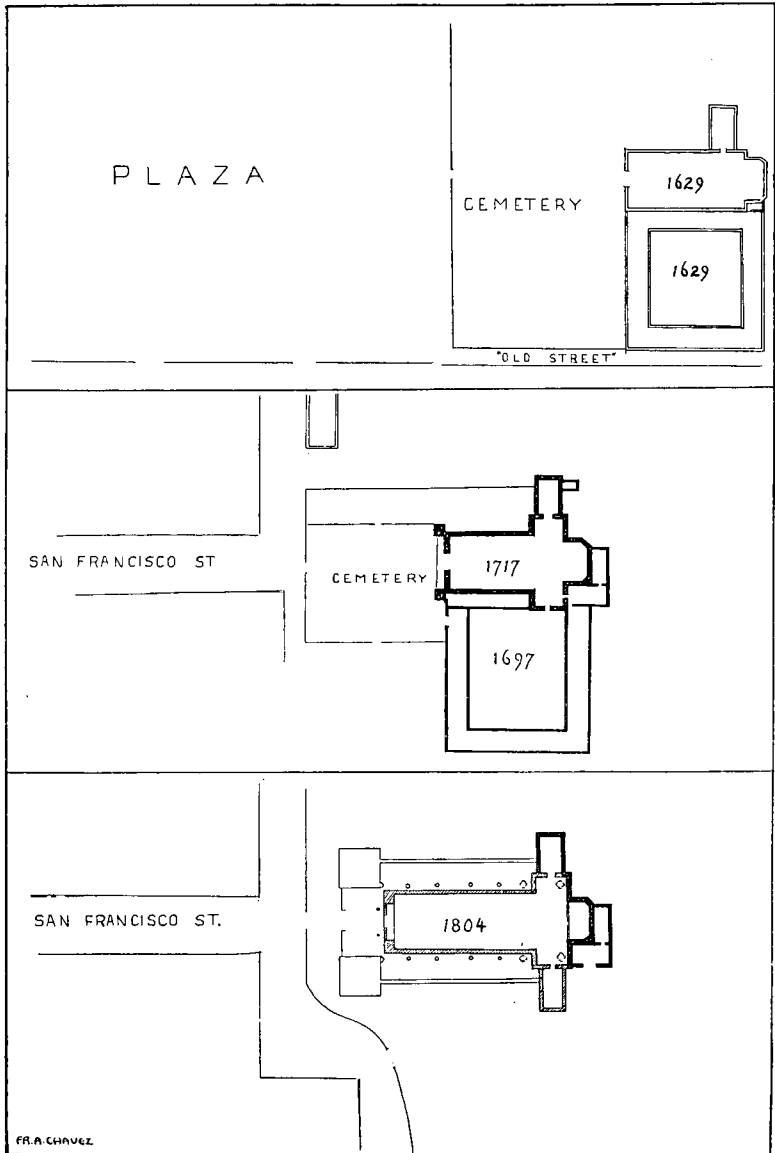
With this historical background, today's society in the Land of Enchantment has need for substantial information concerning New Mexico. Chief vehicle for periodical publication concerning the state is the *New Mexico Historical Review*, which was born in 1926. In it, articles of maximum value have appeared quarterly for over a half century, representing a great treasury of authoritative information. However, with the passage of time some of the most important issues of the *Review* have become unavailable, with these out-of-print issues accessible at high prices at rare book shops, or sometimes unobtainable at any price. With a growing population desirous of becoming better informed concerning New Mexico, the need to provide availability to such important material became apparent.

The present reprint program was only a scholar's dream until farsighted citizens became likewise convinced of the utility of making available a storehouse of knowledge, particularly focusing their concern on educational need for republication. Max Roybal, Bennie Aragon, Robert Aragon, Mike Alarid and Adele Cinelli-Hunley provided effective leadership. Legislators Don L. King and Alex Martinez presented Senate Bill #8 to the 1980 session of the New Mexico State Legislature and used their influence and that of Governor and Mrs. Bruce King to insure favorable consideration. The Board of the NMHR, speaking for followers of New Mexico's important history, warmly thanks these friends for such support.

Donald C. Cutter
Chairman, Editorial Board, NMHR



Cover design by Jan Carley, graphic artist, College of Education, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.



Descriptive but not accurate sketch showing relative position of the Plaza and Church-Convent before 1680 (*top*); the post-Reconquest Church-Convent (*center*) with San Francisco Street emerging between groups of houses built on the upper Plaza after 1693; and (*bottom*) the present Cathedral built around the 1804 Church, shown by shaded lines. Black outlines show 1717 sections still in use.

NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW

VOL. XXIV

APRIL, 1949

No. 2

SANTA FE CHURCH AND CONVENT SITES IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

By FRAY ANGELICO CHAVEZ

THE ORIGINAL 1697-1698 document of the erection and act of possession of the first Franciscan Convent in Santa Fe after the Reconquest, besides presenting an interesting picture of those times, furnishes us with some valuable points which, with the help of other published and unpublished data, resolve some old problems concerning the more or less exact location of several historic places in the ancient Capital. Its own quaint rambling phraseology can better describe the occasion than any modern paraphrasing; for this reason the entire manuscript is here given in translation.¹ Afterwards, the points to be discussed can be taken up with greater ease and clarity.

In the Villa of Santa Fe, Headquarters-Capital of this Kingdom and Provinces of the New Mexico, on the Twentieth day of the month of August of the year one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, before me the Captain Don Alonso Rael de Aguilar, secretary of Government and war of this said Kingdom, there appeared the Señor Don Pedro Rodriguez Cubero, Governor and Captain-General of it and Castellan of its forces and Garrisons for his Majesty, for whom I vouch. I know and declare that he, having arrived on the second day of July past of this year to date and taken possession of his Administration: and on having seen and ascertained that the religious of our seraphic Father Saint Francis had neither Convent nor living-quarters with the

1. Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, *Spanish Period*, No. 13.

decency which their persons deserve, since those in which they exist and reside are merely some poor lodgings extremely small, in which they live with great inconveniences, surely a sad state of affairs, for which Causes, Reasons, and motives, said Lord Governor and Captain-General had the convent begun which is now being built, which is situated in front of the ancient church and Convent which borders on the north side with the water ditch that passes in front of this Villa. And on the south side, all that once was a street, which forms a front before the convent and Church which existed in olden times. And on the west side with the former plaza of this Villa. And because said Convent finds itself built today for the most part, in that the greater part of its walls is up as ordered by said Señor to be built from their foundations, and because his determination and final Wish are directed towards said end, it being the result of his devotion as so much a son of our Seraphic Father Saint Francis, and because of future Uncertainties and his being a mortal man, he declares before me, said Secretary of government and war, and the witnesses who should be present, that said Lord Governor and Captain-General was making and did make Gift and donation of said Convent freely, purely, clearly, and irrevocably, according to what law calls *inter vivos*, to the Very Reverend Father Preacher, Fray Juan Alvarez, most worthy Custos of this holy Custody of the conversion of Saint Paul, as Head that he is of it, so that in the name of his sacred Order he might accept this said donation which said Señor makes according and as it now stands: and that it continue to be built in the future, for not for this Reason of said Señor making this writing shall he desist from it, but on the contrary shall apply greater interest and care in its furtherance, so that it is finished within a shorter time, and then, when this is so, he shall place said Very Reverend Father Custos, Fray Juan Alvarez, in Royal Possession in order that he may accept it In the name of his Sacred Order, that they Possess and keep it Freely and frankly and without any impediment, and that if some person or persons should place one, said Señor shall answer to the charge since he is making and building said Convent

with his own resources and funds; and with regard to the ground on which it stands [he declares], as Governor and Captain-General that he is of said Kingdom, that none of its inhabitants have right or share to it by Reason of its being on Royal lands won with the arms of his Majesty; for which Cause, in his Royal Name, he made and has made Grant of said ground together with all the rest of the land which should be needed both for building the church as well as [that needed] if said Reverend Father Custos should wish to extend said Convent further, and likewise a piece of Land for a Garden which is situated and extends along the east side and reaches up to said Old Church. And if any of the Settlers of this said Villa had a Grant made [here], said Señor annuls them from Now on and declares them null and of no Validity or effect, for on the other hand he will remunerate them for these and make them good, because it is worthy of all consideration that said Reverend Fathers who now reside in this said Villa, and those who should be in it in the future, have the necessary Conveniences in said Convent due to its wideness and Capacity; and so that it may be Valid concerning this said donation of said Convent and Grant of ground made in favor of the Most Reverend Father Custos, Fray Juan Alvarez, and of his Sacred Order, said Lord Governor and Captain-General so executed and signed before me, said Secretary of government and war, there being present and as witnesses the Royal Ensign Don Miguel de Sola Cubero, the Sergeant Major Juan Lucero de Godoy, and Francisco Rodriguez, living in this said Villa—and said Governor and Captain-General ordered me, said Secretary of government and war, to place the seal of his arms for greater solemnity, force, and Validation—

Pedro Rodriguez Cubero [*Rubric*]

[*Faint shield on wax
over fancifully cut
piece of paper, and
this folded over to
protect impression.*]

Before me

Alonso Rael de Aguilar [*Rubric*]
S cr. of government and war.

ROYAL POSSESSION OF THE CONVENT [*On the margin*]

On the Twenty-fourth day of the month of January of the year one thousand Six hundred and ninety-eight, I, the Captain Diego Arias de Quiros, Alderman ordinary of first Vote of this Illustrious Council of this Villa of Santa Fe, about ten in the morning went to the Convent which the Señor Don Pedro Rodriguez Cubero, Governor and Captain-General of this Kingdom and provinces of The New Mexico, recently built, and in the presence of said Lord Governor and the Regents Jose Rodriguez, Francisco Romero, and the High Sheriff Antonio de Aguilera Ysasi, and a great concourse of People, I read the Donation and grant which the said Lord Governor and Captain-General made in favor of the Order of Our Seraphic Father Saint Francis on the twentieth Day of August of the past year of one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, by Virtue of which, I took by the hand the Reverend Father Preacher, Fray Juan Alvarez, custos and ecclesiastical Judge of this Holy Custody of the Conversion of Saint Paul of this Kingdom and Province of the new Mexico, and I led his paternity walking and, arriving at the principal door, he opened it and rang the bell as a sign of Possession which I gave him, not only of said Convent but also of the grant of lands and garden according and as contained in said grant, in the presence of said Regents who signed it Together with me on said day As above—

Diego Arias de Quiros [*Rubric*]

Antonio de Aguilera Ysasi [*Rubric*]

Francisco Romero de Pedraza [*Rubric*]

Joseph Rodriguez [*Rubric*]

Of prime interest here are the references to an "ancient church" and an "ancient convent." These were the structures erected during the early part of the seventeenth century, and which were destroyed by the Indians in the sacking of Santa Fe in 1680. But first, let us clarify the difference between the church and convent and their mutual relationship. The Franciscans, who exclusively evangelized New Mexico for more than two centuries, lived in community as members of an Order. As distinct from the house or resi-

dence of a secular priest, or the palace of a bishop, either of which can be separate and even distant from the church itself, their communal dwellings were contiguous to and communicated with the parish or mission church which they served. They were not called monasteries, for these are the large secluded dwellings of the older Orders of monks (like the Benedictines and Cistercians), but rather *convents*, or gathering-places, for the *friars*, or brethren—who held a position half-way between the *monastic* life (alone or secluded from the world) and the *secular* life (in the world) of the diocesan clergy. The word “convent” is the ancient official Franciscan term used even today (Latin: *conventus*), which in its ablative form became the Italian and Spanish *convento*. In England, however, the peculiar term was “friary” for the friars, in the same sense that a “monastery” was for the monks. In modern English, too, the word “convent” has come to connote exclusively the dwelling place of religious Sisters, who are a relatively recent development, for the ancient Orders of women were called *monachae* or female monks (*nuns* in English), and their places were also referred to as monasteries (*nunneries* in English). But this ought not make us change the time-honored designation of a Franciscan house as a convent.²

Therefore, in all the New Mexico Missions the Franciscan Convent was joined to the church building, the larger ones united to it fore and aft, and sometimes along the adjoining flank. In Santa Fe, the first permanent parish church of Our Lady³ was built during the term as Custos of Fray Alonso Benavides (1626-1629); its convent might have been erected sometime before or at the same time; evidence points

2. Modern Franciscan terminology distinguishes between two main kinds of houses: 1) the “formed” *convent* which must observe the rules of enclosure and must have at least six professed friars, four of whom at least are priests, so that the divine offices and other religious observances are duly performed; 2) the “unformed” house, called a *residence*, which lacks the above requirements. A convent is ruled by a *guardian*, a residence by a *praeses* or presiding superior. O.F.M., *General Constitutions*, Ch. V.

3. For the old Spanish period under consideration, when every stable house was a convent and its superior a guardian, the above distinction has no bearing. During its long history the Santa Fe convent had only two friars, at times only one. An interesting transfer of the use of the term occurred in New Mexico after the Franciscans disappeared in the first half of the nineteenth century. The people continued to call the secular priest’s house a *convento*, and his housekeeper a *conventera*, even to this day.

to the fact that in 1631 the convent was in use, but the Benavides church, its principal nave at least, had not yet been completed.⁴ What the shape or plan of these contiguous buildings was we do not know. The Benavides church did have attached an extra "Lady Chapel" which was finished before his departure.⁵ From the general appearance of the more important church-convent structures in New Mexico before and after the 1693 Reconquest, we can imagine it to have been similar in style and plan to its post-Reconquest successor or to the still existing plant at Acoma. This church and its convent were razed to the ground by the Indians during the 1680 Revolt.

In his 1692 expedition, Governor de Vargas saw the ruins of these buildings and, prior to his second entry with the colonists in December, 1693, had publicly vowed and resolved to rebuild the church as soon as he was able. During the next few years, the tower-chapel on the southeast corner of the Government Palace served as the parish church, and also, it seems, another temporary structure erected outside the north wall of the town "by the road to Tesuque."⁶ During these first years the friars lived in separate hovels or "cells," while the Governor and the people went on with the onerous task of rehabilitation and the suppression of continuous Indian uprisings or threats of revolt. Hence, de Vargas had not found time to keep his vow by the time his successor, Governor Cubero, took over the office on July 2, 1697.

Cubero had bought the governorship from the King, and

4. On March 22, 1631, after Father Perea had gone out to meet the new Governor, Francisco Nieto de Silva, they returned in procession to the Santa Fe convent; but the grand religious-military reception was held in the "iglesia de San Miguel." San Miguel chapel, called a church in this instance, apparently was serving as parish church while the large Benavides structure was in process of completion.—Archives of New Mexico, A.G.N., Mexico, *inquisición*, t. 372, ff. 3-14.

5. Fray Angelico Chavez, *Our Lady of the Conquest* (The New Mexico Historical Society, Santa Fe, 1948), p. 34.

6. The question of chapels that served as the parish church in Santa Fe between 1693 and 1717 requires further study. R. E. Twitchell's account is a jumble of anachronisms and misapplied titles in this regard. *Old Santa Fe* (Cedar Rapids, 1925), pp. 50-51. A. von Wuthenau identifies the tower-chapel on the southeast corner of the Government Palace with a temporary "parish church of St. Francis" on the road to Tesuque. "Spanish Military Chapels in Santa Fe and the Reredos of Our Lady of Light," *NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW*, X, p. 180. However, the document on which the latter author relies seems to place this Tesuque-road church, not at the southeast corner where the tower-chapel stood, but *outside the town wall* somewhere towards the northeast corner of the Palace block. Twitchell, *Spanish Archives*, II, no. 758.

for reasons of his own did not like de Vargas' tarrying in Santa Fe after his thirty days' *residencia* was over, so he began criminal proceedings against the Reconquistador and threw him into prison.⁷ De Vargas himself, although opposed by both friars and people in particular instances during his six-year term, had acquired a well-deserved popularity. We might then wonder if this is not the real reason why, as soon as he arrived, Cubero set to building a convent for the Franciscans—within fifty days of his arrival it was completed “for the most part.” His writs of donation and possession, aimed to be read before the populace, lay heavy stress on this act of pious generosity. Furthermore, he not only provided for the location of the future parish church, object of the unrealized de Vargas vow, but also for the expansion of the new convent.

De Vargas finally got his release, after almost three years in prison, and left New Mexico; but he returned with added royal honors for a second term. Long before he arrived in Santa Fe in November, 1703, Cubero had fled the country by a roundabout way,⁸ leaving as his only monument the Franciscan Convent in question; for de Vargas soon made an official complaint against Cubero's destruction of the town's wall and other buildings of defense.

The new parish church was not built until many years later. Perhaps de Vargas did intend to carry out his decade-old vow, but he died during an Apache campaign in 1704. This permanent parish church, dedicated in honor of St. Francis of Assisi and joined to Cubero's convent, was not ready for use until 1717, having been started three years before and brought to completion by the faithful with the assistance of the ancient Confraternity of La Conquistadora.⁹ Its exact location, and that of the convent, are definitely established by those rich descriptions which Father Dominguez wrote in his Report of 1777.¹⁰ Most likely he examined this very document of 1697 in the convent archives, for he expressly states that “this convent was built at the

7. L. B. Bloom, “The Vargas Encomienda,” *NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW*, XIV, pp. 378-389.

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 392-393.

9. *Our Lady of the Conquest*, p. 39.

expense of Governor Cubero." The parish church to which it was attached was the 1717 structure. Although it fell into ruin at the close of the century, its 1804 successor, longer as to its nave, was built on the same spot, for it incorporated the same old sanctuary, sacristy, and Conquistadora chapel, which had not fallen down. When Archbishop Lamy replaced this building with the stone Cathedral in 1886, these three sections remained intact. They provide a sure starting-point for fixing the exact or at least the approximate location, not only of the church-convent structures, but also of the eastern limits of the foreshortened Santa Fe Plaza, both before the Indian Revolt of 1680 and after the Spanish Reconquest of 1693.

According to Father Dominguez, the 1717 church was about 121 feet long. This would place its front entrance close to the center of the present Cathedral. The 1697 convent, built as a quadrangle with inner cloister, touched this church at the front south corner and at the southwest corner of the sacristy; therefore, its front west elevation ran about 121 feet south from the middle of the Cathedral nave, then as many feet to the east, and again as many feet north to meet the sacristy at the exact spot on which the 1804 south chapel of the Cathedral now stands. Father Dominguez describes this corner very minutely.

As to the eastern boundaries of the plaza, the Cubero document states that the 1697 convent's west front ran along "the former plaza of this Villa." Therefore, the Santa Fe Plaza in its original form, from 1610 to 1680, ran clear up to the middle of the present Cathedral. After the Reconquest, people began building on this upper section of the plaza, so that as early as 1697 many had to be evacuated from the extreme east end to make room for the convent and for the church that was to be built eighteen years later. A cemetery directly in front of the church was already in use by 1732, after the interior floor-space had been used up, as we learn from the burial books; this cemetery is described by Father

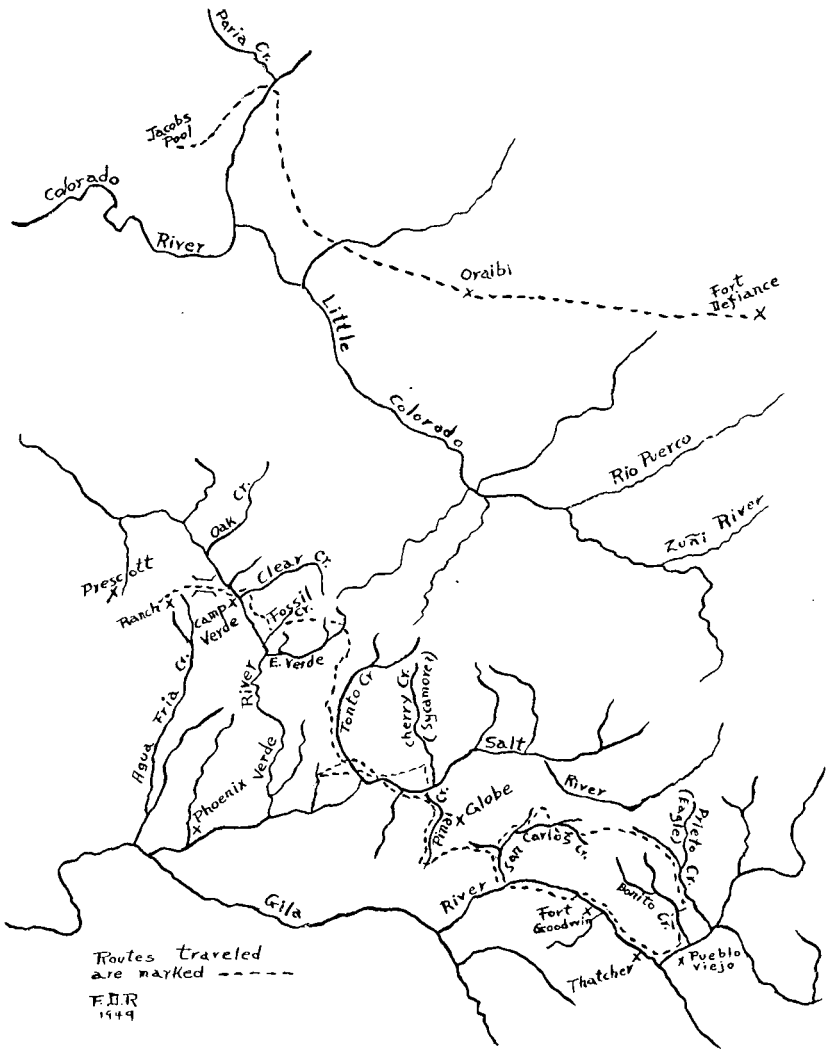
10. *Descripción del Nuevo México hecha por Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez, 1777*, Biblioteca Nacional de México, Leg. 10, No. 43. This lengthy and most important document is in process of translation for publication, with pertinent annotations, in the near future.

Dominguez as running about 103 feet from the front elevation of the church to a short street parallel with it, while houses were scattered in between this street and the town plaza.

From all this, we can speculate as to the position of the "ancient" church and convent of 1629. They had been destroyed by the Indians in 1680, but their foundations were still visible in 1697. The Cubero document does not say whether the convent was actually south of the church or vice-versa; because the south would be the better protected side, we can suppose almost with certainty that the Fathers used the higher church structure as a wind and weather break on the north. Invariably they chose the sheltered side for their convents in all the Missions. These church-convent foundations stood east of the 1697 convent, and with enough space left between them for a small garden. North of it ran a ditch, its water drawn from a marsh above; south of it was a street "that had been" before 1680, and directly on it was built the south flank of the convent. This would place the Benavides church of 1629 almost directly behind the present Cathedral, its front entrance, and the convent's, along the north-to-south line now occupied by the hospital's two-story brick quarters to the rear of the Cathedral—and not on the front lawn of St. Vincent's facing the Post Office, as commonly believed. The space between it and the original upper limits of the plaza would have been the logical place for the pre-Revolt cemetery in front of the Benavides church.

Certainly, a surveyor with his professional knowledge and his instruments could figure out the more or less exact position of these places. Besides the Cubero and Dominguez documents, the "Urrutia Map" would be of great help.¹¹ For the present, the accompanying general sketch will have to suffice. All this, in turn, would make it possible for an architect or an artist, with further aid of the Dominguez Report, to build authentic scale models of Santa Fe's center at different periods of its existence. All in all, the whole matter is very intriguing.

11. This mid-eighteenth century map of Santa Fe is reproduced in Twitchell's *Old Santa Fe*, facing p. 62; also in the *NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW*, X, facing p. 182.



Cook and Tenney Routes Arizona: 1864 and 1870

WAR AND PEACE: TWO ARIZONA DIARIES

Edited by FRANK D. REEVE

WAR

King S. Woolsey was a notable Arizona pioneer. He was a member of the Walker party organized in 1863 to prospect for mineral wealth in northern Arizona. He also became a rancher and participated in politics for a number of years.

Due to the unsettled relations between the white man and the Redman in Arizona of those days, Woolsey, on at least two occasions, led punitive expeditions against the Indians. Among the members of his expedition of August, 1864, was F. A. Cook who kept a detailed diary of their activities. Woolsey's account of this expedition was written in the form of a report to Governor John N. Goodwin and has been published in Thomas Edwin Farish, *History of Arizona*, III, 258-272 (Phoenix, Arizona, 1915).

Cook's diary is in the possession of the Sharlott Hall Historical Museum of Arizona, Prescott, Arizona. The editor copied approximately the first two-thirds of the diary while on a visit to the Museum, and Mrs. A. H. Favour, a resident of Prescott and active in the management of the Museum, kindly copied the balance of the ms. and forwarded it for publication. The diary is here reproduced exactly as written by Cook in so far as possible; some difficulty was experienced in reading the punctuation and an occasional word:

WE left Woolsey's¹ on the eve. of the 1st. of June, 6:00 P. M. Our course was N. 69 E. over a rolling country 18 miles to a good spring.²

1. The starting place was Woolsey's ranch on the Agua Fria creek, about twenty miles east of Prescott. *Journal of the Pioneer and Walker Mining Districts 1863-1865*. Arizona Statewide Archival and Records Project, Historical Records Survey Projects, p. 13 (Phoenix, Arizona, 1941)

Woolsey's ranch was later known as the Bower's ranch and was located between the present day towns of Humboldt and Dewey

2. Woolsey called this spring "Fisher's Cienega," distant fifteen miles rather than eighteen miles. Farish, *History of Arizona*, III, 258

There is a fine valley of several hundred acres—excellent grass. Jumped a band of about 15 Indians, but as it was Midnight, we did not see them.

June 2nd.

Started about 7 o'clock in morning—our course N. 69 E. (18 miles). Most of the way was rocky and down a cañon to San Francisco River.³ Found a running stream in this cañon, heading about 4 m west of San Francisco.

Crossed San Francisco at noon. Camped here, dinner [?]. Caught some fine fish. This is a splendid valley. Soil sandy, but vegetation shows it to be Rich Timber scarce but what there is, is principally Cottonwood.

This valley is large enough for hundreds of families. Started about 4 P. M and traveled east 5 miles to Clear Creek (which is a large stream tributary to San Francisco)

Here Col. Woolsey overtook us a little before dark, organized the companies and commenced preparations for attacking his Asship Big Rump.

June 3d

The Colonel called out all his men and placed them in their respective messes & companies and appointed captains (or squad leaders) for the attacking party which numbered 60 in all. The men a single blanket a piece and provision for four days but expected to meet the pack train⁴ in three days they were all in good spirits and eager for battle.

In about 2 Hours after Col Woolsey started the pack train crawled out. For the first hour or two we made very slow progress for we passed through Clear creek bottom where the brush was thick and no trail, there was but 30 men and 60 animals and confusion reigned

3. Woolsey named the canyon "Copper Canyon," and the river the "Verde." *Ibid.*, 258

I don't know why Cook named the river the "San Francisco" unless he misunderstood the name San Fernando. A military map of 1859 lists the river as the Verde or San Fernando

4. "At Clear Fork I divided the command, sending the pack trains with thirty-three men Southward to seek a passage through the mountains, while with the remaining sixty men I continued in an easterly course, toward the great Tonto Basin, where the pack train was directed to meet us." Woolsey in *Ibid.*, 259

We arrived at Stinkbug creek about 6 o'clock took water and went up on the mesa & campd for the night Travelled 8 mis today

June 4th.

Started in good time this morning and travelled down and up Hells own Cañon Found water in tanks on top of the mesa or near the top rather and camped for the night. this mesa is verry high I think 1000 ft above fossil Creek or rather rivor (where we camped for dinner) which I forgot to mention. Eight miles to Fossil Creek.

June 5th. (after dinner)

Started about sunrise, travelled in a N. E. direction up a mountain about 300 ft above our camp went about 5 miles and struck about East About 9 miles from camp found pine timber and general appearance of the country changing entered a small but pretty valley large pine, oak, & cottonwood. good munch grass

Found fresh Indian sign and as we progressed more of it. Found an Indian fire, deserted; 10 miles from our camp. Below the fire about 1 mile we heard the allarming cry of murder from the rear. Every one appeared somewhat excited some much more than others, of course. A party of 4 or 5 men started back to aid the sufferer, & the rest of [us] tied the animals as close and as quickly as possible. We had no sooner got them tied than the men commenced returning.

The cause of the allarm was this one of the party a Frenchman stoped to adjust his pack, lost the trail, got into a steep cañon and was not able to get out probably because he was scarred. I cannot detail as I would like. I hear the order to drive up and we do not know what will come next Perhaps a fight.

June 5th. afternoon

We travel faster than any time preceeding and throu a better country. About 5 miles on the trail we crossed a small stream running to the S. E. through a heavy timbered valley

mostly pine Went 5 or 6 m farther & Camped on a large open masa to the right of trail. Water in canon to east.

We travelled about 8 m this afternoon and as near as I can judge about S. 80 E. I have not had an opportunity to set the compass for two days we have much work and few men.

June 6th.—Noon.

We started about 6 O'clock this morning feeling a little uneasy about the attacing party this being their 4th day out. Their rations were only for 4 days

Our course this morning has been about East and over quite a rough trail I think we traveled about 6 miles up to this time. Noon. We are camped in a verry beautiful valley, but small about 10 acres of good arrable land A few cottonwoods and Oak A small stream runs through this valey to the south. it is nearly enclosed by steep bluffs Here we find good grazing and *clover* nearly knee high. There is about One acre of land that was cultivated last year in corn. The stalks are still standing. some of them full length.

This is the prettyest and best camp we have had, both for safety and convenience About a quarter of a mile back, we struck the trail of some of the attacing party They were going south, and ahead of us. I think our general course has been east since my last observation with the compass I forgot to note a small saka [acequia?] which we find here.

June 7th.—9 oclock A. M.

We are still camped in the little valley at which point we arrived yesterday.

We have not yet heard from the party which left us on Clear Creek on the 3rd. We expect them today—and are verry uneasy about them. I think Woolsey must have engaged them yesterday morning, for they were all arround us last night and apparantly going away from home or in the opposite direction from Woolsey, who was going south. We made signal smokes on the round masa to east yesterday and two of the men are up there now making signals for the Woolsey party. Thes men who were on the masa yesterday

said, there appeared to be a great many fires to the south of us.

Our men are nearly all on duty now. Some guarding the animals—some on picket, and the ballance building a corral or fort which we will call Fort Anxiety until a mor appropriate name shall be found

I have the compass setting by my side. On top of the masa west of our camp—about 300 yards. As near as I can judge from the appearance of the country we traveled East yesterday.

The bearing (from this point to the largest mountains we can see, and the ones supposed by our guide and others in the party who were out on the other expedition with Col. Woolsey, is South 5° West. This is to the most Eaasterly peak in the range which appears to be a little higher than the other three or four to the West or right. I should think these mountains are about 25 or 30 miles distant and the country between here & there very broken & rocky, as it has been for the last 8 or ten miles.

June 7th. 1 P. M.

Col. Woolsey with his party have just arrived⁵

June 8th.

Started about 7 Oclock this morning in a southerly direction. Kept on this course about 6 miles and Camped for dinner in a senega [cienea] or valley.⁶ Find granite formation commencing 3 miles back of this One of the party got the color A small spring here We find limestone on granite here. About 5 miles south of our noon camp we found quartz the rock stil changing Granite here is of a blueish color and there is a great deal of green colored rock.

Evening.

We are camped on the brink of a small canon to the right of trail & about thee hundred yds below some aban-

5. Woolsey states they met the pack train on the East Fork of the Verde five days after the separation. *Ibid.*, 260

6. This place was on Tonto Creek. *Ibid.*, 260

doned Indian huts 4 or 5 in number. Verry little water here, but plenty for both men & animals.

We have traveled about 14 miles to-day

June 9th.

The bearing from this camp to Point of Mountain suppose to be on our line of march onward is S. $25^{\circ} 30'$ to a high timbered mountain *over & beyond the above peak*. Bearing to Mountain of which I took an observation to from Ft. Anxiety, which was S. 5° W. is her from this point to S. 10° W

Noon—

We left our camp at 7 this morning and traveled in the direction as above noted and have progressed but 6 miles, as we had no trail a part of the way say about $\frac{1}{2}$ way.

The country has the appearance of gold. It is very rocky, rough & hilly, Crossed several dry Creeks today The rock is a hard reddish colored granite with some quartz. Also a great deal of the green rock which some say indicates Copper & Silver.

We are encamped close up to the foot of the mountain and on the North side on the top of a masa. There is running water in the Creek below but does not remain long above the surface. Several of the men have gone down to the creek to prospect. Several report color but not sufficient to pay.

We started from here after dinner in a zigzag way— S. E. direction over a rough & rocky country paying little or no attention to trails Went about 4 miles and camped on a branch of Tonto Creek running towards the North. Found no gold here Remained here untill 1 Oclock P. M.

June 10th

started & traveled in a S. Easterly direction over rough ground and camped on a creek running N. E. Water standing in basins in the creek here. Indications for gold & silver look much better here than anything we have seen since leaving Granite Creek. Mr. J. Cox Saw 3 Indians this morn-

ing and signs of what he thought 25 or 30 more. They have been watching our movements verry closely for the past four days. They build fires & smokes at or near our Camps as soon as we are out of range of our guns

We encamped to night on a creek running N. E. or nearly East. Tributary to the main streem Tonto Creek Water in Tank, plenty but I think not permanent Made about 10 miles this after[noon].

June 11th morning

A party of 21 men with Mr E Peck at their head have just started from camp back of here—Basis Camp. We went down the bed of this creek about 3 miles and struck Tonto Creek.—a runing stream Traveled down T. Creek 3 m and camped, and went out prospectting. Found a silver Lode. Large and looked well.

Saw an Indian. Close but he ran the gauntlet and got away in good stile. We fired 6 or 7 shots but none hit him. He was a fine looking fellow. Large—strait & well dressed buckskin through out—darkness prevails.

Bearing to Pine Peak is S. 68° W. from this Camp Boulder ruins.

S. 10° E. to Big Rump Peak. S 30° E. Bearing of Tonto Creek N 20° W Supposed Course back to Woolsey. N 47° W. Woolseys guess.

We camped here tonight where are plenty of ruins of stone buildings. so old that the walls are mostly hidden by the earth The water here stands in a lake 3 or 4 Hund yds long and quite deep, for we went in swimming and could not find bottom. Cottonwood Camp

June 12th 1864

Started an hour before sunrise this morning Traveled down Tonto Creek 8 miles and camped waiting for Mr Pecks party & intending to go on down the creek in the afternoon, but it is now 7 oclock P. M. and they have not yet returned The weather is hot & dry—have had no rain since we left Col Woolseys The nights are warm & one can sleep comfortably *with a single bla[n]ket*

J Cox⁸ was at their head We expect them back in about 15 days. They numbered 21 We remained here at S. R. C., untill 4 oclock on the morn of the 17 when we moved up the river about 6 mi and camped on a beautiful Senega [Cienega], where is a clear spring⁹ or two rather of good fresh water Splendid grass here

South 74° E. from Salt River

Camp to Cupola Peak.

From S. R. Camp to Tonto Peak.

" " " " Bg is S. 77° 30' W.

" " " " " " S. 85° E. to a round topped

mountain about 20 miles distant.

The valley of Salt River above and below S. R. Camp is 4 miles wide & 7 miles long. From S. R. Camp N. 10° W. To a table mountain the highest part of which [is] on the south end—About 8 miles distant

June 18th.

Col Woolsey is getting up a party of 36 men,¹⁰ who will start this evening. They will take 6 days provisions and intend to go about 40 miles in an easterly direction & return in a N. Westerly direction back of the high range of mountains N. of us. Soon after dark the party marched out.

June 19th.

All hands were called up 1/2 past 4 this morning and as soon as breakfast was over began the construction of Fort

At 10 oclock we had the posts all set and willows woven in most of the way arround then we all took to the shade for 5 hours.

June 20th. Sunday

Finished the fort this morn Went fishing in afternoon good luck plenty of fish

8. Henry Jaycox. *Ibid.*, 261

9. Woolsey named it Grapevine Springs. *Ibid.*, 261

10. "As the pack train would not return from Pimo for several days, and I was confident there was a large number of Indians in the vicinity, I determined to hunt them and on the following day, after dark, I started at the head of thirty-six men with six days rations for a scout on the north side of the river." *Ibid.*, 261

June 21st.

Made 4 or 5 hauls with our willow drag & caught about fifty fish all suckers, but verry sweet. I think the best I ever tasted. Perhaps it is because we have no meat for we have nothing but flour & coffee

5. oclock evening.

Col Woolsey and party have just returned after a scout of 3 days & nights. They report many Indians, and a great deal of Wheat, Corn Beans Pumpkins mellons, etc Expect them in tomorrow to make a treaty.

June 22nd.

Waited anxiously for the Indians to make appearance. About midday we saw Smokes within a mile. Col Woolsey & Capt. McCannon went with a white flag to meet & bring them in but the smoke proved to be one which was made by some of the party the even[in]g before & no Indian showed themselves consequently no treaty

Upon hearing the Col orders (which were to moove at sunrise on the morrow to their wheat fields) much dissatisfaction was manifest. Expressions of fear & bravery could be heard from nearly all parts of our quarters. The Col called for an expression, or rather put it to vote whether we should moove or not. But with all the apparient dissatisfaction the vote was unanimous to moove, which was the Col's wish Although I considered this a desperate moove. I do not think we could do otherwise, for some of the men were entirely out of provisions and the rest, had from 2 to 4 lb of flour to the man, with but little coffee, less sugar & no bacon. Except about 5 or six who furnished themselves & they had from 30 to 50 days provisions ahead

For the past five or six days about half our living has been fish. Our only trouble is that we have not got lines strong enoug[h] for the large fish which weigh from 10 lbs to 40 lbs., neither can we catch many of them in our willow drag.

June 23rd.

Left camp or rather Fort—about 6 oclock this morning. Col W. and his party about 55 men with the pack animals left for the wheat fields¹¹—15 miles in an Easterly direction. And Capt Gird with 16 men inclusive; myself among the number for the Pimos or rather to meet the pack train which went on the 14th from S. R. C. for provisions We are to escorte them to our new camp, which is well into the enemies' country. I expect we will have to do some hard fighting before we return. For the Indians do not subsist on nature alone but cultivate the soil, & they must be an exception, if they do not fight for their homes and crops. Camped on masa on S. E. side of Tonto Creek, for the night.

June 24th

Started before sunrise this morning, went about 8 miles up Tonto Creek & camped, lay in the shade thro the heat of the day untill about 4 oclock here we left Tonto Creek & went towards low gap in mountains and camped (within 500 Yds of foot of Mts.) for the night. Saw signal smoke on other side of valley on top of mountains about N. E. of us. Found good water here.

June 25th.

Took breakfast, & started (a little after S Rise,) over the mountain. The trail was good, but for about one mile verry bad on account of rocks on one side, in which the Indians can hide and give a party much trouble, and be secure themselves. In this respect this is the worst place I've seen Went about 8 miles & camped about ½ mile E. of trail near spring on side of mountain. Jacob Snyder killed a fine deer here We ate it all but I. [one] ham which we saved for breakfast next morning.

After dinner, I with 5 others, Smith, Rice, Stevenson, Gilson and Ike—went up the high mount E. of us hunting, but instead of finding Deer we found 8 or 10 Indians who were watching us and had run off all the deer. We got within

11. The wheat fields were on Pinal Creek, south of the Salt River. *Ibid.*, 263

abo[u]t 200 yds of them, unexpected to both us & them, but they ran & we did not get sight of them until they appeared on top of a sharp peak of rocks about 500 Yds above us. We watched each other a few moments. They hidden all but their heads and Shoulders, We standing up in full view, when we saw a puff of smoke, & whiz came a bullet and struck about 20 ft to our left. Wallace answered the shot, and they all dodged out of sight every time a gun was pointed at them. We returned to camp took a lunch, & about 5 oclock marched down into a valley & camped for the night, on an open plane, Dry Camp.

June 26th.

Started before S. R. & before breakfast traveled about 7 miles and camped on a small creek running S. E. good water, Some large Cottonwood & plenty of willows. A party went hunting in the morning & another in the afternoon. One saw a few deer but killed non. After Sundown we went up the Creek about 1 mile to & open park and camped for the night.

June 27th.

Left camp this morning before sunrise without breakfast, our provisions nearly all gone. We had not gone more than 7 or 8 miles when with joy we beheld the pack train encamped in a valley or basin on a creek which like most other creeks in this country is dry, with the exception of a place here & there where the water comes to the surface. It is generally good & tollerably cool. Here we remained all day on a/c of Wilford Riley who was sick with Disentery.

June 28th.

Moved over to the place, a dist[ance] of 8 miles we left yesterday morning. 'Twas noon when we arrived here, & as it is to much of a drive for our animals to go to next water we remained untill morning.

June 29th.

Started this morning sun abo[u]t an hour high. Some

of us expected we might possibly have a brush with the Indians today, for we passed over the worst part of the trail but we do not see the least sign of them, not even a distant smoke. We are encamped in Tonto valley, under the shade of a large tree, a cool spring about 300 yds to the N. W. & good grass.

June 30th

Got up this morn as usual abo[u]t daybreak but did not get off untill sun was an hour high, when we started down the creek. we find water abo[u]t two miles on the trail & about 300 Yds above old ruins. These are quite extensive, abo[u]t 80 Yds by 150 Yds. Corral or fort and buildings inside. Ruins are 6 or 7 feet high We stoped on Tonto Creek for dinner, a dist[ance] of about 8 miles from morn[ing] camp. Afternoon we went about 12 miles down the creek and camped for the night in a brushy & weedy place, close by Tonto Creek.

July 1st.

Started at 7 oclock got to Salt river at 10, but did not camp here drove on to F[or]t — — where we arrived at 12.

Made a few hauls with our willow drag. caught a few suckers & 1 large fish weighing about 25 lbs. had a good feast, and although I was unwell never relished a meal better for our grub now consists wholly of flour, wheat and penola [pinole, a cereal meal].

July 2nd.

Left the Fort a[t] 6:30 this morning and traveled over a dry, sandy, barren & hilly country, in a S. Easterly direction. Camped at 12 Noon found a spring of cool water about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above camp, near the top of mountain. I think we have traveled 12 miles up to this time A. M. 3 oclock. Left camp & went over to Wheat Creek where Col Woolsey and the bal[ance] of our party are encamped. got in about 6 oclock about 7 miles this afternoon.

July 3rd.

Wheat Creek Camp from camp to Cupola peak. N. 65°
30' E. 1 mile.

Bg. of Wheat Cr. N. 39° W. into Salt River

" to Large Peak S. 29° E.

Supposed Bg to Pimos S. 70° W.

We remained here all day making pack saddles & mending shoes etc.

July 4th.

Left Wheat Camp at 6 this morning and traveled up the creek. Our general course about S. E. which is to the left of Large Peak, have traveled about 8 miles. A good spring here We had a heavy rain and are all drenched to the skin Still looks like rain Got a good prospect here for the first time After dinner mooved on about 6 miles and camped on a dry creek, but there was rain water in pools enough for man & beast This is much the best looking gold country we have seen. Several of the[m] prospected surface dirt and got as high as 15 colors to the pan. Plenty of quartz Lodes here but we found none which we thought would pay to prospect; more particularly on a/c of water being scarce.

July 5th.

We started this morn in nearly an east cours down the bed of the creek abo[u]t 3 miles to its junction with Penal or Wheat Creek up the bed of which we traveled 8 miles & camped for dinner, found water which was left from yesterdays rain. Otherwise I think we would have suffered for the want of it.

There are several Indian skulls, earthen pots, wicker jugs for carrying water etc. This is apparrantly an old battle field. Indications for gold not as good. More granite & less quartz (this is Scull camp.

3 P. M. Packed our animals and mooved about 200 Yds up the mountain a[nd] camped for the night.

July 6th.

Started early and traveled about 6 miles up to a spring.

Camped & spent the afternoon in prospecting hunting etc. Got a good prospect & 3 or 4 deer we will call Cherry Camp.

July 7th.

Started early and travelled about 8 miles up to the summit the trail was generally good but steep We deviated from the line to Penal Mt to the Southward today and also yesterday. Today we have seen a great variety of timber, Maple, cherry, Oak, large Pine & alder, Syckamore & many other kinds of timber. Quartz quite plenty, looks like a gold country, but water scarce. This is Mountain Spring Camp.

July 8th. 4 P. M.

Went up on the top of large mountain and took observations as follows

Pinal mountain N 60° 30' W. to Tonto Peaks.

N. 86° W. Needles Peaks

S. 70° W. to Cassa Blanco [near] Pimos

S. 22° W. [S. 7° W.] to Picacho on the road half way from Teucson to Pimo villages

S. 7° W. to Teucson

S. 9° 30' W. to Prominent Peak S. W. from Teucson

S. 47° E. from this Peak up a river supposed to be the Gila or San Pedro, turns to S. of this mountain around the Base

N 81° E. To Peak Supposed Siera Pinto[?]

This is also the Bg. of dividing range between Gila & Salt River

S 50° To Cubarba Mountain

a high Table or at top Mt

July 9th.

Our party split & 17 men went back via Pimos. We went down north the mountain 5 miles to a large water Tank & camped for night.

J[uly] 10th.

Started at 6 this morning and traveled about N. 60° E. for 25 miles over a desert most of the way down a dry creek

the bottom of which is covered with Mosquite bushes About 18 miles from Tank & on the S. or East Side of dry creek up a cañon about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, there is a small spring, but as it would have detained our party to long we did not stop, but continued on down to Agua Colandra, or West Fork of the San Carlos, where we find plenty of water, a large Aceque full of water, it is about 6 ft wide & 2 ft deep. There is a heavy growth of timber here, principally cotton wood; a cornfield above and one below our camp also some beans just right to eat our boys gathered a few beans

July 11th.

We were rather slow to start this morning, on account of the animals & men who gave out yesterday and would not have got in had not some of the men got on the mules and carried water back to them; as it was some of them did not get in until 9 o'clock Eveny

It was past 9 when we got in motion, we went down the river at a brisk pace (our course was about S. E. 30°) 8 miles & camped for dinner under the shade of some large cotton wood's. The stream here is about 8 ft wide and 6 in deep with a good fall.

The men's shoes are very bad and their feet getting sore, and some of them lag back & suffer a gooddeal.

P. M. We travelled down the creek 7 miles to the junction, (or rather a mile or two below) of the Coland & Gila. That is we suppose it to be for it is a good sized stream. We see fresh shoe tracks & horse tracks, and it is evident that the Post is somewhere near us we are in hopes of finding them soon

July 12th.

From Camp Junction to Siera Pinto, S. 59° E. This range runs East & West.

From Camp to Pinal Mt. West

" " " the Triplets N 6° E.

" " to Lone Peak N 45° E.

Our course yesterday W [?] S 30° E.

From camp noon the 12th on the stream,
to Siera Pintos S 30° E.

The Triplets N. 28° 30 W. to Lone peak in range N 31°
30' E course of Stream South 83° W

We are traveling up stream — Mountain to west of San
Carlos N. 31 W. The mountain mentioned as Siras Pintos is
not that mountain name unknown to us.

Started about 8 this morning and traveled up the Gila
on the S. E. side. Lava, Limestone etc., but no indication of
gold Still on the soldiers trail going the same way we are.
Made 10 miles and camped a little above old soldiers camp
which from appearances they had left but a day or two
before. Afternoon we traveled up the stream about 3 miles
and crossed. Made 10 miles this afternoon camped at sun-
down. Our pack train is strung along the road for 3 or four
miles.

July 13th.

Started before sunrise and without breakfast travelled
10 miles, camped, breakfasted, went fishing. Good luck laid
over thro the heat of the day. Started out about 4 P. M. had
not traveled more than 1 or 2 miles when we met Soldiers
under command of ----- They had a six mule
waggon and where going down Noon camp. gathered salt
here.

July 13th

To Penal Mt N 66° W.

S " Triplets N 57° W

" Lone Peak N 32° W

" Siera Pinto S 50° W

" Long Black Mt. S 38° E

" Right hand " S 22° 30' E

Bg of river down & up 15 miles N 50° W

" to Mt on N side of River N 83° E.

General Bg of River from this point N 75° W.

P.M. After we were on the road 1 hour we saw soldiers
on opposite side of the river. Halted a few moments. Col.

W went over to see them, & we went up the river to camp. Made about 12 miles today.

July 14th

Laid over about 3 miles below the Fort (Goodwin)¹² on the river bank.

July 15th.

Traveled about 18 miles¹³ up the Gila & camped after dark. No fires allowed.

July 17.

Traveled 25 miles & camped on S side of Gila at 8 o'clock in the evening. Passed old ruins¹⁴ & saw considerable broken pottery some of which was nicely painted & glazed. This country is almost destitute of grass. Volcanic rock washed into boulders.

July 18th.

Gila River N. Side at the point where we leave the river to go across to Prita.

Bg from here to Mt. Graham is S46°30'W to Highest point above the center as seen from here, South of us appears to be a large open flat or plain. To small peak exposed (?) on South side river N67° East. River bears, S63°W from here Buro Mts S65°E.

July 18 Started at 4; this morning, went 3 miles & camped on N Side for breakfast. Killed a large brown bear abo 1/2 mile below here. P.M. Started at 1 o'clock & went across the hills to Prita,¹⁵ 8 miles, which bears S15°East This river

12. Fort Goodwin was located on a stream called Pulerosa, a tributary of the Gila. Col. Rigg, 1st Infantry, California Volunteers, was in command. *Ibid.*, 265

13. Col. Rigg "issued rations to my command and it was agreed between us that I should proceed up the country to the Black River and prospect the district, also looking for the Indians and that I should return across by the heads of the Bonito and San Carlos to our old camp on Pinal Creek and there join Maj. Thomas J. Blakeney's command and with it operate against the Apaches in the vicinity of that creek and Signal mountain, on the north side of Salt River." Woolsey in *Ibid.*, 265

14. These ruins were known as Pueblo Viejo. The party left the Gila near this point and traveled cross-country to Bonito Creek. *Ibid.*, 265

15. Judging from maps and Woolsey's report, Cook is wrong in calling this stream the Prita, which is correctly spelled Prieto, meaning Black creek. The party first touched the Bonito Creek, then traveled farther eastward to the Prieto, which is named Eagle Creek today.

or creek is about 3 feet wide clear & swift running, through a box cañon for 18 miles from the mouth up. The walls on either side are nearly perpendicular; of Lava rock; and about 100 ft high. Mr Lewis prospected this evening but found no color.

July 19th

Traveled up this stream 10 miles & camped for the night Found some Adobe Houses in a good state of preservation under some shelving rocks, they were much in the present Mexican stile, the walls painted & whitewashed.

July 20

Went in an easterly direction across the hills 8 miles to a creek or river 15 to 20 ft. wide, good water & plenty of fish also some Bear, Bever & Turkey, After dinner moved up the stream 3 mi and camped on a masa for the night. we have had good grass since we left the Prita This stream runs about S15°East & like the Prita thru a box cañon. got the color where we first struck it & indications look a little like gold.

July 21st

Left camp Bonito this morn. at 4 Oclock & traveled up the cañon, & I think crossed the stream twenty or thirty times, dist about 7 miles, stopped for breakfast & dinner. Traveled about 7 miles this afternoon. Found a Rancheria and a lot of muskal. the Indians had apparently just left in haste. We had just got encamped when a young Squaw about 10 Years old came in. She was verry thin and evidently a prisoner for she bore the marks of the whip.¹⁶

July 22nd.

Started at 4 this morning & went up the stream & crossing every 2 or 300 Yds made about 6 miles and stopped for breakfast. Caught some fine fish. After dinner we turned back down stream 1½ miles (for the Cañon was impassable)

16. Woolsey wrote: "She came in with us and is now at my Agua Fria ranch." *Ibid.*, 266

And took a trail leading to the right, but up the river. We had a splendid trail & passed thru a beautiful country after going 5 miles we again struck the river which here opens out into a fine large valley, the best for both farming & grazing purposes I have seen in the territory (14 miles to day passed several corn patches I think in all about 30 Acres. Just beginning to silk. Indians left. Bearing of the river here is S10°E. Bg to Peak S40°E

" " Peak N38°E

Traveled 8 miles to day

July 23

Roused camp at day break but did not start till 7 oclock. Went East 6 miles up on high ground camped for dinner. Bg to Mt. Graham S15° W. PM Went back to the river (over very rough road), as we could not get over the mountains. camped for the night I think 3 to 5 mi above morning camp.

July 24th

At 5 Oclock & without breakfast we resumed our march, or rather climbing & wading up the river went about 6 miles; breakfasted, rested 4 hours, & moved up 3 miles to grass camped for the night Here our Party divides One under McKaman¹⁷ goes East prospecting & the other ----- in number with Woolsey towards home.

Corrected 24th July 25.

This morning was spent in mending shoes, washing etc At 2 Oclock P.M. We started westward or toward the wheat patch, went 7 miles and camped, no water here heavy showers in the night 1. o cl

July 26th.

Started at five and traveled over low mountains 7 miles. Camped for noon at a water tank used all the water, but

17. Woolsey: "A portion of the command was not satisfied that this stream was the Black River, and were desirous of going further east to look for it. I, therefore, detached Mr. P. McCannon with 46 men in that direction while with the remaining 24 men I started on my return to Pinal Creek. Mr. McCannon rejoined me at Ft. Goodwin 19 days from his departure. . . ." *Ibid.*, 266f

men and animals had plenty. Here I have to record the saddest thing that has transpired on our trip. (Blank Space)¹⁸ 2 P. M. We started and traveled 10 miles. killed a bear. camped for the night near some tanks of water, rained half the night.

July 27th.

Went 7 miles S.W. and camped for Dinner & also to let Mr. Bomfor Shake. P.M. Traveled 8 miles about S20°W and camped a little before sundown

July 28th,

Made 4 miles over the dividing range S.W. Saw 15 or 20 Indians & 6 or 8 Lodges, Camped on a spring branch tributary to San Carlos From here to But end of Mt. Graham S17°30'E. Mt Turnbull Pinto S29°W. Ft Goodwin S. Supposed Bg Triplets. Spd Bg S58°W. Penal Mt. Bg S70°W. Supposed.

P.M. July 28.

Went ten miles and made dry camp.

July 29

Started at 4 this morn and went to a Tank 4 miles. Camped for breakfast after which we went on 10 miles to the San Carlos & camped for dinner Plenty of water. A good sized stream 10 ft wide 1 ft. deep with a rappid current Then we went on untill sundown and camped on N.W. side of a cañon in which is a good Spring The rock here looks more favorable for gold country

July 30.

Got up at 4 this morning packed our animals & went about half way down into the cañon to the spring. ate some grapes, breakfasted, prospected three pans of dirt, and pegged out at 10 O cloc. no color here It rained hard & the

18. Probably the death of J. W. Beauchamp who ascended a neighboring peak to take bearings and was killed by Indians: "he was waylaid by six Indians, shot through the chest with a rifle, lanced, stripped and left for death." *Ibid.*, 267

wind blew cold from the N.E. last night. About 1 in of water fell.

Noon. We are encamped in an old indian rancherie & have traveled this morning about 8 miles in a N.W. direction.

P.M Traveled 4 miles when within 1 mile of camp the Indians hollowed at us from the highest point of rocks they also hoisted the white flag but we could not get them into camp. We camped for the night on a clear masa. Water in the cañon below.

July 31st

We traveled about 15 miles stopped for din on side of mountain. No water except what we had in our canteens. P.M. we went about 6 miles & camped for the night. Good spring. heavy thunder shour. rained half the night

Aug. 1st

After eating some wheat about half Boiled & drinking our coffee which was good, we again resumed our weary march, & did not stop untill we had gone about 15 miles when we found a good spring to the left of the trail, and stopped to rest, eat wheat & drink coffee; had no sooner got our packs off the animals when we heard the Indians (hollowing from the rocks above) Americanos buenos. 8 indians & one squaw came down to camp. they appeared very friendly & we traded for some mesKal, [mescal] which appeared to me to be my only salvation for I had not tasted bread for two days.

Aug. 2nd.

Started before sunrise and after traveling first N.W. then S.E. over mountains & cañons for about 4 hours. we got into the wheat patch about 8 oclock. Then we had a big fiest of boiled & roasted corn. Camped under the big Sycamore in the evening we mooved up on the hill among the Soldiers. When within 400 Yds of here we heard firing by the Soldiers. It seems the Indians which were at our camp yesterday were coming in, according to agreement with Col.

Woolsey when the soldiers fired on them killing one and taking two prisoners

Aug. 3rd.

Spent the day in gathering and drying corn.

Aug. 4th.

Repeated the labors of yesterday. This afternoon a company of 16 cav. arrived from Ft Goodwin. They came as an escort for Maj. [Blakeney?]
—who is relieved from his comd. The two Indian prisoners were hung on a limb of the big Sycamore this evening.

corrected date from this on

Aug. 4th.

The cavalry which came in yesterday started back this morning. Col Woolsey accompanied them, and is going as far as the San Carlos.

Aug. 5

Started at 2 oclock P.M. for the San Carlos. went 8 miles & were stopped by a thunder storm which was verry heavy in about 1/2 an hour it slacked a little & we resumed our march the road (or trail) was muddy and several of the animals mired down. The previously dry creek is now a mad rushing river; dangerous to ford by the animals and I had to leave mine on an Island tied to a tree considering myself lucky to find a tree on which I, with Mr Gird & Rice crossed, but not without danger, for had we made a miss step should have fallen in and our chances for life would have been slim for the water was over our heads in depth & verry swift, filled with driftwood. made 10 mi in all this afternoon and camped after dark

Aug. 6th

Started early & traveled hard all day I think about 25 miles & got into camp on the San Carlos long after dark. The last mile through thick brush & mud up to our ankles,

Weary, tired and hungry we rolled up in our blankets, and I slept soundly. Camp Riggs, San Carlos River.

Aug. 7th.

Layed over today; got 100 lbs more flour fixed up our traps Shod some Horses found the corral all right. All our carefully prepared araingments fell through on account of the failur of the military authorityes to coopirate

Aug. 8

Traveled down the San Carlos Woolsey¹⁹ having gon over to Fort Goodwin and we are to travel down to junction camp, to wate untill he comes. the overflow has left great quantities of soft mud in which we hade great trouble geting through. I see by refering back that we were at this camp before on the 12th of July. The River is raising And has a verry swift current. This camp is about 12 or 15 miles South 6°W from the center peak of the Triplets which will [?] from here.

Aug. 9th

Junction Camp. Laying over wating for Woolsey. 17 of us gard corners very quiet.

Aug. 10th.

Rain very heavy last night and I was verry sick with Collock. I had to get up to start fire for the Boys the Horses nighed upon turning them loos. all the flats covered with Water, no tidings of Woolsey yet. the River is Raising and he is at the other side, suffered much pain last night and this morning feal very week just now passing bludy mucas. very sore.

Aug. 11th.

All ar becoming very impatient waiting for Wollsey and something must have hapind that he does not come. he

19. Woolsey went to Fort Goodwin to persuade Col. Rigg to again agree on a joint campaign against the Apaches in the Signal Mountain country. Rigg agreed to participate in the undertaking, but weather conditions prevented operations. *Ibid.*, 270

Eather must have been gobled up by the Indians; (which I think very improbable) or the party that left us at the head of Black-River must have met him at the fort in which case he will be delayed in getting down, he was to have met us on the morning of the 9th early. I am afraid that something out of the general course is amiss.

Aug. 12th

T o c P.M. No Wollsey or any tidings from him. I cannot conceive what it will come to [,] this delay for nothing that I can conceive but an accident or Something or Something of that kind [,] it is raining steadily with no signs of abatement and most of wet. still it is warm [warm] (*Bad calculating this*) Raining still. laying here very much against our wishes. mud and wet and I fear more we shall have an epidemic among the men. We [t] to day. I to day sent up an express to see if they could hear anything from Woolsey but not one word.

14th.

Went up myself could find met with the same result as yesterday.

15th

Moved up to Camp Rigges. Got there about noon. about 3 oc McCannon party came in and I was at once full of business. Friday Gaston Morral was accidentally shot on the Francisco River.

16th.

Started to day for home and after much grumbling over getting very short of grub We concluded to issue one pint per day, started up dry Creek which heads in the Pinal Mountains and runs nearly East into the San Carlos 2 miles above camp Rigges. traveled off pretty smart. McCannon's party suffered for want of food and had a hard time. We crossed the dividing ridge between Pinal Cr and Dry Creek and camped at water on a small rim making this day 20 miles.

Aug. 17th.

Wenesday, traveled hard all day making our Former camp at the Wheat patch abou^t 2. oc P.M. all tird. day very hot & sultry damp heat. hade a chill. moved on while it was still under way and my bones ached very bad. went from here to Cotonwood Springs over the divide towards Big Horse Canyon. traveled today from Summit Camp to Wheat patch 15 miles from wheat patch to CotonWood Springs 6 miles. Course South of West.

Agu 18th

Thursday Started early and traviled to Grape Vine Springs 10 miles. Splendid Grass to the north running East & West parralell with Salt River is Signal mountain. This is one of the finest places that I ever saw, very late, travled. In the arftenoon acrost salt River & made the Willow Camp about 10 oc PM. very tird. distance 8 miles from Grape Vine Springs. distance to day 18 miles.

Aug. 19th.

Friday. Woolsey's command consisted of 93 men. One of the party Moreal was killed by accidental discharge of O. Allen's gun.²⁰

20. Woolsey reported that his command reached the Agua Fria ranch on the eighty-seventh day from the date of departure, June 1. This sets August 26 as the end of the march homeward

PEACE

Ammon M. Tenney was a Mormon missionary to Indians in southern Utah, northern Arizona and in Mexico from about 1858 to 1890. His diaries were given to the Church Historian, Salt Lake City, Utah. A copy of the diaries was procured by the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona. The excerpt published here was transcribed from the copy in Tucson. The latter, to all outward appearances, is an accurate copy of the original. This excerpt is published without change in punctuation or spelling except in a very few instances. A few footnotes have been provided for the benefit of the reader.

Mr. Tenney's trip to the Navahos was made two years after they had returned from exile at the Bosque Redondo where they had been removed by the military in 1863-1864. Presumably they had learned to live at peace after that experience, but this diary reveals that trouble with their white neighbors could still occur:

IN 1870, there appeared in Kanab, our extreme S. E. settlement in Utah a gentleman, Major Powel,¹ of Grand Canyon of Colorado notoriety bearing a letter of introduction and friendship to Jacob Hamblin.²

After many days of social relations it was agreed that they travel together to Fort Defiance with a view of mutual protection and to shorten the journey of Major Powel and co. eastward to their homes.

They also desired to explore the country and gather information from the various tribes lying along our route. Captain Hamblin had in view a treaty of peace with the Navajoes who had been marauding the southern parts of Utah and had been the cause of bloodshed and the loss of

1. J. W. Powell. *Exploration of the Colorado River of the West . . . 1869. . . .* Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1875.

2. Jacob Hamblin was a long time Mormon missionary and trail blazer in the northern Arizona and southern Utah area. For his own story see Jacob Hamblin, *A Narrative of his Personal Experience* Salt Lake City, Utah, 1881.

Hamblin gives the date of this trip to the Navaho as 1871, but Tenney is correct in giving the year as 1870. This trip occurred in 1870 when Powell was preparing for his second trip through the Grand Canyon. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, *The Romance of the Colorado River*, p. 233 (New York, 1903).

many thousand head of cattle, horses and sheep, together with the breaking up of all our smaller towns and outstanding ranches.

We began to make ready our little companies and to organize as well as we could with our meager supplies. It was decided to amalgamate the two small companies so as to relieve Capt. Hamblin and Maj Powell to go farther south in search of the causes of the murder of three Americans³ who had left Powels company in a former voyage down the Colorado River.

Accordingly they mutually agreed to place, in charge of both companies, Ammon M. Tenney to conduct them to the river and there await their arrival. We proceeded to the river carrying on mules enough lumber to make a small boat.

This was done by taking two large cottonwood logs and hewing them down to a three inch thickness and a length of 12 ft.

Each end on the underside schooner shape. On this side we nailed our 8 inch dry lumber and launched it overnight when the dry lumber swollen closed the cracks and with the hurriedly provided boat we ferried our camp equipment and men while we swam our horses.

This was the first ferry boat made and used on the Colorado. It was at this place and time that we felt the awful sorrow of suspense. We had waited the arival of our Captain and Maj. for three long weeks.

At last we fully decided they had fallen prey to the natives of the land. It was mutually decided or agreed upon that Mr. Graves, one of the Powel party, and Ammon M. Tenny would return to the settlement and report this unhappy condition.

On arriving at Jacobs Pools we met them bringing Nathan Terry and Elija Potter as young missionaries to the Lamanites.⁴ The following day we were ferried across

3. William H. Dunn, O. G. Howland, and Seneca Howland decided to leave Powell, August 28, 1869, when not far from the end of the journey on the first trip through the Grand Canyon. Suspected of being miners, and miners being troublesome people, the Indians killed them. Powell, p. 130; a copy of this story is incorporated in Hamblin, p. 97.

4. Mormon term for the American Indian. See the *Book of Mormon*.

the Colorado at the mouth of the Paria⁵ creek where we met our [?] found our camp. All were exceedingly rejoiced over our safe arrival.

We at once took up our march and on arriving at the Oriba village Major Powel set to work gathering information of their traditions as to where they came from and how long they had been on the top of these inaccessible Red Rock cliffs

In this labor the Major used a native who had been a captive by some other tribe and sold as a slave until he had fallen into the custody of the New Mexico people and had remained a captive for many years.

During this time he had acquired the Spanish language and Ammon M. Tenney, who also spoke Spanish became interpreter for Jacob H.

One of their ancient traditions was their system of marriage which they regarded as being sacred.

The father and male relatives of the espoused daughter always took the bridegroom into a room stript and washed him from head to feet and clothed him in sacred robes made of cotton by their own hands.

The mother and female relatives of the bridegroom took the bride washed and dressed her in robes made expressly for such occasion

This tradition came down to these people from time immorial [immemorial] and carries an inference of some sacred teaching in the past.

While visiting among the different villages of the Moquitos it was made plain that the Navajoes were chafed in their feelings over the loss of those who had robbed us and had been the cause of the death of quite a number who had been murdered by them and our local natives.

Notwithstanding the Navajoes had robbed us of an immense amount of property and the breaking up of many homes. They paid dearly for all they got in loss of war-

5. Only two places for crossing the Colorado river above the Grand Canyon were known in those days: (1) the crossing of the Fathers (2) "and another a few miles below, at the mouth of the Paria, on a route which has been explored by Jacob Hamblin. . . ." Powell, p. 106

riors who had been slaughtered in every encounter with them.

In view of our critical condition it was decided that Maj Powel and Ammon M Tenney with our Oriba interpreter should precede the company to Fort Defiance and arrange with the Agent, Capt. John C Bennett⁶ for a meeting of reconciliation with the chiefs. It happened that we had been visited while camping at the villages by a Navajo chief who seemed friendly.

This we did not know for the lack of a good understanding as there was no Navajo interpreter in Navajo.

We started and before we had traveled two hours there appeared two fine looking young men whose stallions were superb and in fine shape while the silver ornaments heavy and profuse not only decorating their admirable animals bridles, and saddles but also their raiment, hair and fingers, ears and the glitter radiating in the noonday sun could be seen for miles and on their faces shown a brilliancy that bespoke "We are your friends" while they dropped into line behind us obeying an unwritten law by leaving a distance between us.

We consulted our interpreter regarding this strange incident and found his forebodings were beyond control. The Major seemed calm while the writer felt the warning emotions while tremulous and darting vibrations reached every corner of my sensitive make up. We soon reached along our trail one of those sudden descents, which led us into a lower valley while the trail from which we were to descend took a sudden change to the east.

From the top of present situation we could see that our trail lay parallel with the elevated bench land and as from an electric thunder cloud on a clear day our ears were saluted by a war (terrible) whoop which reverberated from one corner of this elevation to the next corner which made it appear to us that we were surrounded by an army of our wood be assassins.

6. Captain F. T. Bennet was agent for the Navaho during the fall of 1870 when army management of some tribes was tried temporarily by the government. John C. Bennett is not the correct name.

I again consulted our Moque interpreter and noticed that his face was a deathlike hue and around his mouth was covered with froth and his whole appearance was distracted.

We dismounted and tightening the girths of our saddles, & examining the condition of my "repeater" and with a prayer on my lips, prepared for death. As I lit in my saddle I saw two warriors leaping from rock to rock toward the scene of action. When I said to my Major "There they come" the first overt act on their part means war to me and I shall sell my life *dearly*.

I loaded my "repeater" and set my trigger at half cocked and we took up our march as though nothing had happened (a bold move indeed). There was nothing left for us to do in view of our surroundings.

The two behind closed up with us, which at this tragic moment was equal to saying "We also want a hand in dispatching you and of course in the booty." A few rods brought us within 25 yards of the two raving maniacs who were approaching and at this critical moment our two companions rode quietly around us and in an unusually mild tone talked to the approaching two and they reluctantly laid their guns down on the grass & came forward.

The Major dismounted and took two sacks of tobacco from his pack. As he pulled them out he held them up to me and said:—"This is the kind of arms I carry. Put your guns down Mr. Tenney. (I was holding my gun ready for action).

He walked over to the two . . . men and slapped each on the shoulder then with a loud and hearty laugh handed them the tobacco.

In a very few minutes we were traveling on our course with our two companions in the rear. We crowded our horses with a view to relieve ourselves of the two, who had persistently held to us and here dear reader allow me to say what I imagine *you* will say. "How it is possible that you couldn't detect the friendship of the two who followed you and who were probably the means of holding off those other two who evidently were bent on trouble. *I do not know*

unless it was the result of our unnerved condition, coupled with that other fact that we were watching *only* for trouble.

We camped about 4 P. M. to allow our animals to rest and graze, preparatory to a night ride. Our two companions camped also and at supper we divided our frugal meal with them. After resting we caught our animals and began to make ready to depart when for the first time they came and made motions urging us not to go on and here were the first impressions that made us realize their friendliness toward us.

The distance to Fort Defiance was still far away so we decided to mount our horses and travel until 11 o'clock. We left the trail and camped in a lonely little opening of the forest in which we had been engulfed for many miles and reached our destination about 9 the next morning.

We were cordially received by Capt. Bennett and his aids where we awaited Capt Hamblin and Co. who arrived safely.

In the mean time we had formed an agreeable acquaintance with the agent John C Bennett and had opened up communication with the principal chief Barbancito he being at the head of all the Navajos. On the arrival of Capt Hamblin a date was attached to the already agreed program upon which to meet.

We arrived at 2 P. M. The treaty was heralded to a nation, and in one of the spacious rooms were seated Major Powel and captain as representatives. Maj. Powel for the U. S Government, Capt. Bennett, agent for the Indians, Capt Jacob Hamblin representing the Mormon people with Ammon M. Tenney as interpreter. The throng was immense.

Mr. Bennett told the writer that there were about 8000 on the ground who had gathered to participate in the treaty and to receive their portions delt out to them by the U. S. Government. Major Powel took the initiative as this was agreed upon before entering the treaty.

He recounted the past to them in which sorrows they were the losers. He pointed out the benefits they were receiving from the U S Govt. He called their attention to the fact that he was sent to establish peace between them

and the Mormons, and boldly declared that if they continued their maurading he would order on the army and cut down their trees and not leave one vestige of their (Hogans) homes.

Next followed Capt Hamblin who briefly described how they had robbed our settlements, killed our people and destroyed small towns—the hard earnings of a peace loving people and while our young men were enraged and wanted to cross that “Big River” and make war on your families, we, the older men wanted to try once more for peace.

What shall I tell my people? Shall we live in peace and till the soil, raise cattle, horses, and sheep and be friends? Or shall I go back and tell my people that you want to live like wolves and come prowling around in the night instead of coming like friends? All this was interpreted to one Captain Sus⁷ by J. Lorenzo Hubbel⁸ and in turn by Sus to the Navajos.

The Agent came next and took strong grounds for peace. He told them they must sign a document of reconciliation.

The hour was now late and the commanding Chief Barbancito said:—Let us extend our negotiations until tomorrow at which time we will answer.

This was granted and on the following day we conveyed again, but Oh! the difference of the spiritual atmosphere from the previous day. The excitement of that day was terrible to witness. Their moves, their gestures, their warlike attitude as they rode the very animals they had stolen flaunting them in our faces, like saying to us—here are your horses take them if you can. They laughed and sneered at us carrying a taunt of defiance over us. My feelings were wrought up beyond my power of description. With patience we awaited our time for we knew that our cause was just and that is not all we knew for we knew that the

7. Sus was no doubt a Navaho leader, and a leader or chief was often referred to as captain.

8. John Lorenzo Hubbell was a long time Indian trader in northern Arizona. His story, as told to John Edwin Hogg, has been published in “Fifty Years an Indian Trader,” *Touring Topics*, vol. 22, no. 12 (Los Angeles, December, 1930).

servants of our Heavenly Father had sent us there and that he would protect us.

The chief opened the negotiations and in a dignified but considerate manner went all over the grounds that had been covered by speakers of the previous day and said "We too like you, want peace and earnestly solicit your friendship and then added that they were not able to arrive at what principle to recover the stolen property as it had been traded off and had gone through 4 & 5 innocent hands and on discussing the disagreeable points it was agreed that if they would maintain peace they could keep the animals already stolen and we would forgive them.

In a few days we turned our faces homeward—a happy lot of missionaries in knowing that we had accomplished our mission by obtaining peace, notwithstanding I saw them riding my own horses that they had stolen from me in Utah

On arriving at the Moqui village we laid over to rest our animals and while there we were visited by other Navajo chiefs who had not been at our treaty in consequence of the distance they lived west of Fort Defiance.

These chiefs had been summoned by their superior chief, Barbancito to meet us 85 miles west on our journey so as to sign the "Treaty document." We met with them and held our council of reconciliation in a very large room belonging to the Caseque [Cacique] (King) of these vilagers.

These men were much impressed with the results of declaring peace and the prospects of commercial opportunities in the trading of their woolen and excellent home made blankets for our horses.

When we got seated they made known to us the object of their visit to us.

With a child-like and humble salutation, speaking to Jacob with Ammon M. Tenney as interpreter they said "We have not come to change the splendid treaty already signed and entered into but we have come to cultivate and irrigate this tender plant of peace so that it will grow and bear fruit of a lasting brotherhood, that we may in the oncoming years eat this fruit of peace from one dish, sleep

under one blanket and warm ourselves by one fire and teach our children to follow our example, while *time* lasts.

We had, however, gone over our past experiences and at last this *out-burst* of *Navajo oratory* flowed from them at the moment of our hearts swelling I interpreted it to Jacob and said—"What shall I say to them" I then discovered that Jacob's emotions were wrought in a most wonderful manner while the tears rolled down from his cheeks in profusion. He said "Go to Tenney you can do it better than I can. Instantaneously I felt the influence of the spirit and I began to speak along the same lines that they had in regards to teaching our children and I taught them the gospel and the pursuits of peace and happiness and within a few minutes these noble sons of father Lehi were all weeping until they had no control of themselves.

Two of them came forward picked me up and carried me by main force and danced and sang and shouted all over the room. I soon extricated my self when they went to Jacob and embraced him with their arms and talked in an audible tone of voice and then began to shake our hands and slowly quieted down.

As for me, never before had I felt the demonstration of the spirit and power of God as on that occasion.

This ended the most successful labors of my association and companionship of 15 years, off and on with that God-fearing man Jacob Hamblin

CHECKLIST OF NEW MEXICO PUBLICATIONS

By WILMA LOY SHELTON

Introduction

The publications in this list include all official literature which has been printed and published from 1850 through 1948 by or for the state or of which an edition has been purchased by the state for distribution. Aside from Mr. Arie Poldervaart's lists in the New Mexico library bulletin, the New Mexico list in Bowker's *State Publications* and the titles included in the monthly checklist of state publications, there are no general lists of official New Mexico publications. Although there are some documents included in the *Checklist of New Mexico imprints and publications, 1784-1876*, prepared by the Historical records survey of Illinois, and in the checklists issued by Grace E. MacDonald and William S. Jenkins, they are too few to be very useful as a guide to documents of the state:

Bowker, R. R., *State Publication* N. Y. Publishers Weekly, 1905, pt. 3 p. 567-576.

New Mexican librarian v. 2 no. 2 Dec. 1939, p. 7-8.

New Mexico library bulletin v. 10 no. 5 Jan. 1942, p. 11-12; v. 11 no. 1 March 1942, p. 9-11; v. 11 no. 3 Sept. 1942, p. 12; v. 12 no. 3 July 1943, p. 38-40.

MacDonald, Grace E., *Checklist of legislative journals*, Providence, Oxford Press, 1928, p. 156-160; *Checklist of Session Laws*, N. Y. Wilson, 1936, p. 151-154; *Checklist of Statutes*, Providence, Oxford Press, 1938, p. 73.

Historical records survey, Illinois. *Checklist of New Mexico imprints and publications, 1784-1876*; Detroit, Michigan Historical records survey 1942, 115p.

Jenkins, W. S., *Checklist of Legislative Journals of the U. S. of America*, Boston, 1943, p. 440-45.

"Affairs in the territories were under the direction of the Department of state to the year 1873 at which time their administration was transferred to the Department of Interior. . . . By the act of 1792 the Secretary of state was required to have the laws of the territory printed. . . . The

territorial governments were dependent in large measure upon the Department of state during the greater part of the period and a considerable number of papers relating to them are preserved in the archives of that Department. Many events in the territories, however, have been of such a character that material respecting them are found in the files of other executive departments in Washington. Numerous papers which form the basis of Indian relations in the early period are found in the archives of the Department of War. . . . The extension of the postal service to the frontier is illustrated by materials found in the Post office files. In the general land office, in the Department of interior, is found a large collection of sources relating to surveying and disposing of the public lands. In the Senate & House files are many original papers, as well as bills, committee reports, and similar materials relating to various aspects of territorial affairs. The Manuscript division of the Library of Congress also possesses papers which relate to territorial matters.”¹ By 1938 most of the records, including the territorial papers, formerly held by the Department of State, were transferred to the National Archive.²

The law of 1857 provided for a public printer who was elected annually, by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, at such time during the session as the two houses could concur. It was the duty of the Public printer “to print and publish all such public matters as may be entrusted to him by either branch of the legislative assembly, or by any of the civic departments of the territory.”³ The office of public printer was abolished in 1907. Since that time each individual department determines its own methods in the procurement of printing.

According to the laws of 1937, it is the duty of every board, commission, department, state institution or purchasing agent to award contracts for printing to a New Mexico firm. This act does not apply to contracts for printing the

1. Carter, C. E. *The territorial papers of the U. S.* v. 1 p. vii-viii.

2. U. S. National archives. *Guide to the material in the national archives.* p. 12, 35-36.

3. *General laws of N. M. comp.* under direction of L. B. Prince, Albany, Little, 1882. p. 425-426.

New Mexico Supreme court reports, to any official compilation, or to the codification of the laws of the state.

The official head of each state office, commission, department or institution is required to file three copies of each publication with the librarian of the Supreme Court Library, who must deliver to the librarian of the Museum of New Mexico one copy of each publication received (Laws of 1931, chap. 154). An act relating to the filing of public documents and requiring documents to be filed in order to be effective was passed in 1947. Officials having charge of the reports of the Supreme court and of the published statutes or session laws of this state are required to transmit copies of each volume as issued to the following parties: "1 copy to the Attorney general of the U. S.; 1 copy to each of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court; 5 copies to the Librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States; 5 copies of the reports of the Supreme Court of New Mexico and 8 copies of the statutes or session laws of this State to the Library of Congress; 1 copy to the United States District Attorney for New Mexico and each of his assistants; 1 copy to the Attorney General of New Mexico and each of his assistants; 1 copy to each District Attorney in this State and each of their assistants; 1 copy to each Board of County Commissioners; 1 copy to each Probate Judge; 1 copy to each District Judge in this State; also, where any other state or territory will supply the State Law Library of this State with one or more copies of the Supreme Court or other Appellate Court reports and the statutes or session laws of such state or territory, the officials above mentioned are required to transmit . . . an equal number of copies of the reports of the supreme court of this State and of statutes or session laws of this State; 1 copy to the United States District Judge for New Mexico; and 1 copy each to the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Tenth Judicial Circuit. Provided that such copies of reports and statutes supplied to officials within the State remain the property of the State of New Mexico and must be delivered by said officials to their successors in office and provided that the Supreme Court may by order distribute its report in addition to those herein specified to

State and Federal officials and institutions." "The officer or employee of this State having charge of the publication of the public documents hereinafter mentioned shall transmit the same to the Librarian of Congress for the use of members of Congress from New Mexico and others interested, if and when printed, as follows: 2 copies each of the biennial budget, of the reports and official opinions of the attorney-general of the state, and of all separate compilations of laws issued by state officers; 1 copy each of the legislative journals and other documents published by order of the state legislature or either house and all reports, bulletins, circulars, pamphlets, maps, charts and other official publications of any executive department, office, commission, bureau, board or state institution now existing or hereafter authorized by law."⁴

The present study is as complete a listing of the territorial and state publications as it is possible to compile at this time. In spite of all attempts toward completeness, it has been impossible to locate all materials. The editor would greatly appreciate any information regarding publications not here recorded and any corrections that should be made. The publications of the state supported educational institutions and those of the agricultural experiment stations have been omitted. The checklist includes titles found in the State Library, the State Museum Library, the state offices, the University of New Mexico Library, and in bibliographies. Information regarding the issuing bodies was secured from the laws of the state.

Reports are listed under the name of the issuing body followed by other publications in alphabetical order. If changes in names of the body occur, serial publications are listed under the latest form of name with a reference from earlier forms. Whenever the publications have been mimeographed this information has been indicated.⁵

4. *Laws of 1937*, chap. 171 sec. 1-2. *Statutes, 1941 compilation*, sec. 12-113, 115.

5. Explanation of abbreviations. The following symbols have been used:

() Information not on title page

— In dates of reports indicates two or more calendar years

? Information uncertain

v. Volume

CONSTITUTIONS

Constitutional convention, 1849.

Journal and proceedings of convention of delegates held at Santa Fe on the 24th of Sept. 1849 presenting a plan for the civil government . . . and asking the action of Congress thereon. Washington, 1850. 18, 8p. (31st. cong., 1st. sess., hse. misc. doc. 39)

Constitutional convention, 1849.

Journal of New Mexico, convention of delegates to recommend a plan of civil government. Sept., 1849. Santa Fe, The New Mexican printing company. 1907. 22p. (Historical society of New Mexico. Publication no. 10) "This is a reprint of Miscellaneous document no. 39, House of representatives, 31st. cong., 1st. sess. The document is headed, Feb. 25, 1850. Referred to the Committee on territories and ordered to be printed."

Constitution of State of New Mexico, 1850. Santa Fe, 1850. 18p.

Constitucion del Estado de Nuevo Mejico. Santa Fe, 1850. 19p.

Constitution of the State of New Mexico. Santa Fe, 1870.

Constitution of the State of New Mexico. Santa Fe, 1872. 44p.

Constitucion del estado de Nuevo Mejico, approved Feb. 1, 1872. n. p. n. d. 47p.

The constitution of the state of New Mexico, adopted by the Constitutional Convention, held at Santa Fe, Sept. 3-21, 1889. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co. (1889) 21p.

Constitution of New Mexico. (Santa Fe, 1889?) 62 leaves.

The constitution of the state of New Mexico, adopted by the Constitutional Convention, held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Sept. 3-21, 1889 . . . and amended Aug. 18-20, 1890. (Santa Fe, 1890) 56p.

La constitucion del estado de Nuevo Mexico adoptada por la convencion constitucional, y un manifiesto al pueblo por una comision de la convencion. (Emmendada del 18 al 20 de agosto de 1890) (Santa Fe, 1890?) 48p.

Declarations and resolutions submitted to the people of the territory of New Mexico at their statehood convention, held at Albuquerque, Oct. 15 and 16, 1901, demanding a state form of government from the Congress of the United States. (Albuquerque? 1901) (4)p.

New Mexico's struggle for statehood; sixty years of effort to obtain self government, by L. Bradford Prince. First ed. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1910. 128p.

La constitucion del estado de Nuevo Mexico; adoptada por la Convencion constitucional, tenida en Santa Fe, desde octubre 3, a Noviembre 21, de 1910. (Santa Fe, 1910) 41p.

The constitution of the State of New Mexico. Adopted by the Constitutional convention, held at Santa Fe, N. M. from October 3 to November 21, 1910. (Santa Fe? 1910) 41p.

The constitution of the state of New Mexico. Adopted by the constitutional convention, held at Santa Fe from October 3 to November

- 21, 1910. (Santa Fe, 1910) 41p. At head of title: Supplement to New Mexican review
- Constitution of New Mexico. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting copy of the constitution of New Mexico with formal approval thereof, and recommending the approval of the same by Congress. . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1911. 47 p. (61st cong. 3d sess. sen. doc. 835) Referred to the Committee on the territories and ordered printed, Feb. 24, 1911. Includes the certificate of the canvassing board for the constitution, which was submitted to the people of the territory on Jan. 21, 1911. Adopted with 31,742 votes for and 13,399 against
- Proceedings of the Constitutional convention of the proposed state of New Mexico held at Santa Fe, October 3rd, 1910, to November 21st, 1910. Albuquerque, Press of the Morning Journal, 1910. 292p.
- Procedimientos de la Convención constitucional del propuesto estado de Nuevo México, tenida en Santa Fé, Nuevo México, octubre 3, 1910 hasta Noviembre 21, 1910. East Las Vegas, N. M., The Optic publishing company, 1911. 312p.
- New Mexico constitutional convention book; containing photographs and biographical sketches of the members who were elected by the voters of New Mexico and who attended the convention in Santa Fe, N. M. Oct. 3 to Nov. 21, 1910. Peterson, n. d. 98p.
- Rules of the Constitutional convention formed for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed state of New Mexico. 1910. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing company, 1910. 15p.
- Constitution of New Mexico. Full text of the document as finally adopted by the convention. Des Moines, N. M. 1910. (8)p. At head of title: Supplement to the Swastika, Des Moines, N. M., Dec. 2, 1910.
- Constitution of the state of New Mexico adopted by the constitutional convention held at Santa Fe, N. M. from Oct. 3 to Nov. 21, 1910. Santa Fe, 1910. 68 leaves. One of a few lithographed copies with facsimile signature of the officers and members of the convention.
- Annotated constitution and Enabling act of the state of New Mexico, comprising the Enabling act for the territory of New Mexico, approved June 20, 1910; the constitution of the state of New Mexico, adopted by the Constitutional convention, November 21, 1911, ratified by the people at the election therefor, January 21, 1911; the act of Congress for admission to statehood, approved August 21, 1911. Annotated and indexed, compiler . . . Arthur G. Whittier. Santa Fe, Whittier, 1911. 174p.
- The constitution of the state of New Mexico, adopted by the Constitutional convention held at Santa Fe, New Mexico from October 3 to November 21, 1910, and as amended, November 6th, 1911. Prepared for publication, in English and Spanish, by secretary of state. Santa Fe, La Voz del pueblo print, 1912. 105p. In English and Spanish.

- The constitution of the state of New Mexico. Adopted by the constitutional convention . . . 1910, and as amended November 6th, 1911, and November 5, 1912. Prepared for publication, in English and Spanish, by Secretary of state. Santa Fe, 1914. 68p. Inserted: Constitutional amendments . . . 1914.
- Constitution of the state of New Mexico, 1915. Santa Fe, 1915. 79p.
- The constitution of the state of New Mexico. Adopted by the constitutional convention . . . 1910, and amended November 6th, 1911, November 5, 1912, and November 3, 1914. Prepared for publication by the Secretary of state. Santa Fe, 1917. 81p.
- New Mexico constitution, 1931-32. n. p. n. d. 38p.
- The constitution of New Mexico, ratified 1912 and as amended to January 1, 1934. Issued by the secretary of state, Mrs. Marguerite P. Baca. Santa Fe (New Mexican publishing corporation, 1934) 30p.
- The constitution of the state of New Mexico. As amended by the people in general election 1912 to 1936. Prepared under supervision of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Gonzales, secretary of state (Santa Fe; 1936?) 71p.
- The constitution of the state of New Mexico. As amended by the people in general election 1912 to 1939. Prepared under supervision of Mrs. Jessie M. Gonzales, secretary of state (Santa Fe; 1939) 72p.
- The constitution of the state of New Mexico. As amended by the people in general election, 1912 to 1941. Prepared under supervision of Mrs. Jessie M. Gonzales, secretary of state (Santa Fe? 1941?) 70p.
- The constitution of the state of New Mexico. As subsequently amended by the people in general election, 1912 to 1944. Prepared under supervision of Mrs. Cecilia Tafoya Cleveland, Secretary of state (Santa Fe, 1945) 72p.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF NEW MEXICO

New Mexico was visited by the Spaniards, 1536; subject to Spain, 1598-1821; part of the Mexican Republic, 1821-1846; ceded by Mexico to U. S. 1848, and under American military rule, 1846-1850; as a state Jan. 6, 1912.

Adjutant general's office.

Appointed by the governor; makes reports as may be required by the governor; issues all orders from the commander-in-chief, has charge of the militia under the governor and serves as quartermaster-general, commissary general and inspector general in time of peace. It is the duty of the Adjutant general and his staff to train, supervise and administer the activities of all military forces in the state and to maintain the records of all men and women who have served in the armed forces from New Mexico. There has been an Adjutant general since 1861, but before 1881 the office had been largely ornamental and social. Max Frost (1881-83) accomplished a little, but nothing of any consequence was in evidence until the appointment of Col. E. L. Bartlett, who served from March 1, 1883, to Nov. 1899.¹ By an act of the Legislature Feb. 12, 1941, the New Mexico State Guard was organized to replace the National guard, which had existed under one name or another since the days of Kearny. They were utilized as a portion of the expedition into Cuba during the Spanish-American War, where the New Mexico volunteers were a part of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, were used in the Mexican border trouble in 1916 and played a notable part in World War I and II.

Report of Edward L. Bartlett . . . March 1, 1882 to Jan. 1, 1884. Santa Fe, 1884. 87p. (E&S) also in Official reports. 1882-83. p. 62-144.

Reporte bienal de al Ayudante general, 1887/88 (E. L. Bartlett) Santa Fe, 1890. 17p. (covers Dec. 7, 1886-Dec. 15, 1888)

Biennial report of the adjutant general (E. L. Bartlett) of New Mexico for the years 1887 and 1888; with roster of troops. Santa Fe, 1889. 15p.

Dec. 15, 1888-Dec. 31, 1890 (E. W. Wyncoop)

1. Twitchell, R. E. *Leading facts of New Mexican history* v. 5. p. 363.

- Jan. 1, 1891-Dec. 31, 1892 17p. (W. S. Fletcher)
- Jan. 1, 1892-Dec. 31, 1894 16p. (G. W. Knaebel)
- Jan. 1, 1894-Dec. 31, 1896 25p. (G. W. Knaebel)
- Jan. 1, 1898-Dec. 31, 1898 (W. H. Whiteman) (E&S) 10p. also in House and Council Journal, 1899, and in Appendix to Message of Governor M. A. Otero to the 33d legislative assembly, 1899. "Exhibit" F p. 185-191.
- Jan. 1, 1900-Dec. 31, 1900 (W. H. Whiteman)
in Message of M. A. Otero to the 34th legislative assembly, 1901 "Exhibit" G p. 155-169.
- Jan. 1, 1902-Dec. 31, 1902 12p. (W. H. Whiteman)
Also in appendix of Message of M. A. Otero to the 35th Legislative assembly, 1903. "Exhibit" K 11p.
- Jan. 1, 1903-Dec. 31, 1904 (W. H. Whiteman)
Also in appendix to the Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly, 1905. "Exhibit" K 13p.
- Jan. 1, 1905-Dec. 31, 1906 13p. (A. P. Tarkington)
Also in appendix to Message of H. J. Hagerman to the 37th Legislative assembly, 1907. "Exhibit 9"
- Nov. 11, 1913-Nov. 30, 1914 47p. (H. T. Herring)
- Nov. 30, 1914-Nov. 30, 1916 41p. (H. T. Herring)
- Nov. 30, 1916-Nov. 30, 1918 72p. (H. T. Herring)
- Nov. 30, 1918-Nov. 30, 1920 (J. B. Baca)
- 1920-1921 (J. B. Baca) mimeo
- 1921-1922 (H. R. Brown) mimeo
- Dec. 1924-June 30, 1926 16p. (V. J. Jaeger)
- July 1, 1926-Dec. 30, 1928 118p. (W. G. Halthusen)
Code of military laws of the state of N. M. p. 85-118
- June 30, 1929-June 30, 1930 21p. (W. G. Halthusen) mimeo
- Jan. 31, 1931-Dec. 31, 1931 12p. (O. C. Wood)
- None published 1934-1935
- Jan. 1, 1935-Dec. 31, 1935 27p. (R. C. Charlton) mimeo
- None published 1936-1945
- May 1, 1946-Dec. 31, 1947 6p. (C. G. Sage)
Title varies slightly. Report year irregular
- Circular June 20, 1865. Santa Fe, 1865
- Circular, 1868. Santa Fe, 1868. 8 nos.
- Circular letter no. 1. Santa Fe, Feb. 1, 1897. 1p.
- Distances from Kansas City to Santa Fe. Santa Fe, 1864. 19p.
- Distribution of troops serving in the District of New Mexico Santa Fe, Q. M. print, 1871. Broadside 17¼ x 12 in.
- General orders 1862-68. Santa Fe, 1862-68, 72 nos.
- Index to general orders, general field orders and circulars of the District of New Mexico 1882-83. Santa Fe, Acting assistant general's office, 1881-83. 49 leaves
- Military defense map of New Mexico. 1931.

- New Mexico National guard code. Santa Fe, 1941. 40p. mimeo
- New Mexico State guard; its purposes and functions, by Brig. gen. Ray Andrew. 7p.
- Official register of New Mexican volunteers. Santa Fe, John T. Russell, 1862. 3p.
- Organization and minutes of encampments . . . for the years 1883-4-5. Las Vegas, J. A. Carruth, 1885.
- Roster of troops serving in the District of New Mexico. Santa Fe, Acting assistant adjutant general's office, 1872-1881. 10 pams.
- Synopsis of Indian Scouts and their results for the year 1863. Santa Fe, 1864. 16p.
- Table of distances published for the information of the troops, serving in the District of New Mexico . . . Acting assistant Adjutant general's office, headquarters, District of New Mexico. Santa Fe, Jan. 1, 1878. 27p.
- Table of distances; published for the information of the troops serving in the District of New Mexico, with remarks and information necessary for the camping parties. Rev. ed. Santa Fe, 1881. 29p.

Attorney general.

Established in 1846; legal advisor of all state officials and district attorneys; represents the state in all cases before the Supreme court to which the state is a party; prepares forms for contracts, bonds and other legal instruments required for state use. The office was declared vacant from Feb. 14, 1880 to June 22, 1881. The office was abolished and the office of Solicitor general was created Feb. 15, 1889 and was discontinued March 16, 1905, at which time the Office of Attorney general was recreated.

- Informe del procurador general desde marzo 7, 1898, hasta Diciembre 26, 1898. Santa Fe, Compania impresora del Nuevo Mexicana, 1899. 7p. (E. L. Bartlett)
- Biennial report of the Solicitor general.
- March 7, 1898-Dec. 26, 1898 (E. L. Bartlett)
in Message of M. A. Otero to the 33d Legislative assembly, January 16, 1899. "Exhibit E" p. 181-184.
in House and Council Journal, 33d session, 1899. "Exhibit E" p. 181-184.
- Dec. 27, 1898-Dec. 27, 1900 (E. L. Bartlett)
in Message of M. A. Otero to the 34th Legislative assembly, January 21, 1901. Exhibit "F" p. 149-153.
- Dec. 27, 1900-Dec. 27, 1902 (E. L. Bartlett)
in Message of M. A. Otero to the 35th Legislative assembly, January 19, 1903. Exhibit "C" 9p.

- Dec. 27, 1902-Dec. 27, 1904 (G. W. Prichard)
 in Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly,
 January 16, 1905. Exhibit "C" 6p. (E. L. Bartlett died Oct.
 1904; G. W. Prichard appointed March 16, 1905, and held office
 until June 1, 1906)
- Biennial report of Attorney general.
 Dec. 27, 1904-Dec. 27, 1906 (W. C. Reid)
 in Message of H. J. Hagerman to the 37th Legislative assembly,
 Jan. 21, 1907. Exhibit 4. 51p.
 1907-1908—no report or opinions published.
- Report . . . Santa Fe, 1912-1948. 20v.
 March 20, 1909-Feb. 15, 1912 241p. (F. W. Clancy)
 Feb. 15, 1912-Dec. 31, 1912
 contains "Special report on State boundary"
 Jan. 15, 1912-Dec. 31, 1913 355p. (F. W. Clancy)
 Jan. 1, 1914-Dec. 31, 1914 293p. (F. W. Clancy)
 Jan. 1, 1915-Dec. 1, 1916 477p. (F. W. Clancy)
 Jan. 1, 1917-Dec. 31, 1918 213p. (H. L. Patton)
 Jan. 1, 1919-Dec. 31, 1920 242p. (O. O. Askren)
 Jan. 1, 1921-Dec. 31, 1922 248p. (H. S. Bowman)
 Jan. 1, 1923-Dec. 31, 1924 174p. (M. J. Helmick)
 Jan. 1, 1925-Dec. 31, 1926 91p. (J. W. Armstrong)
 (J. W. Armstrong died Jan. 1926; F. E. Wilson appointed by
 Governor.)
 1927-28 never published
 Jan. 1, 1929-Dec. 31, 1930 263p. (M. A. Otero, Jr.)
 Jan. 1, 1931-Dec. 31, 1932 181p. (E. K. Neumann)
 Jan. 1, 1933-Dec. 31, 1934 164p. (E. K. Neumann)
 Jan. 1, 1935-Dec. 31, 1936 146p. (F. H. Patton)
 Jan. 1, 1937-Dec. 31, 1938 283p. (F. H. Patton)
 Jan. 1, 1939-Dec. 31, 1940 150p. (F. M. Sedillo)
 Jan. 1, 1941-Dec. 31, 1942 295p. (E. P. Chase)
 Jan. 1, 1943-Dec. 31, 1944 383p. (C. C. McCulloh)
 Jan. 1, 1945-Dec. 31, 1946 309p. (C. C. McCulloh)
 Jan. 1, 1947-Nov. 1, 1948 191p. (C. C. McCulloh)
 Title varies: Reports and opinions, 1909-24; Annual report and
 official opinions, 1925-26; Opinions, 1929-30; Report, 1931 to
 date.
- Opinions of Charles P. Cleaver, Attorney general for New Mexico,
 upon the question "Whether or not, the Hon. W. F. M. Arny is
 by law the Secretary of New Mexico at this time" given to the
 House of Representatives now in session Dec. 20, 1866. Santa Fe,
 Manderfield and Tucker, New Mexican office, 1867 (13p.) also
 in Journal of the House of Representatives. 1866 p. 95-114.

Auditor.

Established in 1846; the accountant of the state; passes upon the legality of expenditures of various state agencies.

Report

- Nov. 15, 1853-Nov. 15, 1854 (H. L. Dickinson)
in *Diario del Consejo*, 1854/55
- Nov. 15, 1860-Nov. 15, 1861 (A. De Marle)
in *Journal of House*, 1861 p. 23-37
- Nov. 15, 1861-Nov. 15, 1862 (Demetrio Perez)
in *Diario del Consejo*, 1862 p. 157-59
- Nov. 16, 1862-Nov. 15, 1863 (M. E. Pino)
in *Journal of the House*, 1863 p. 23-40
- Nov. 16, 1863-Nov. 15, 1864 (M. E. Pino)
in *Journal of the House*, 1864 p. 32-48
- Nov. 16, 1864-Nov. 15, 1865 (M. E. Pino)
in *Journal of the House*, 1865 p. 325-334
- Nov. 16, 1865-Nov. 15, 1866 (Epifanio Vigil)
in *Journal of House*, 1866 p.
- Nov. 16, 1866-Nov. 15, 1867 (Epifanio Vigil)
- Nov. 16, 1867-Nov. 15, 1868 (Epifanio Vigil)
in *Diario de la Camara*, 1868-69 p. 53
- Dec. 16, 1881-Dec. 31, 1883 (Trinidad Alarid)
in *Official reports*. 1882/83.
- Dec. 16, 1886-Dec. 15, 1888 37p. (Trinidad Alarid)
- Dec. 16, 1888-Dec. 3, 1890 56p. (Trinidad Alarid)
- Dec. 3, 1890-Dec. 3, 1892 50p. (Demetrio Perez)
- Dec. 4, 1892, Dec. 1, 1894 87p. (Demetrio Perez)
- Dec. 2, 1894-Nov. 28, 1896 96p. (Marcelino Garcia)
- Dec. 1, 1896-Dec. 3, 1898 91 p. (Marcelino Garcia)
also in *Message of Gov. M. A. Otero to the 33d Legislative assembly*, Jan. 16, 1899. Exhibit "A" p. 3-91
- Dec. 5, 1898-Dec. 1, 1900 55p. (L. M. Ortiz)
also in *Message of Gov. M. A. Otero to the 34th Legislative assembly*, Jan. 21, 1901. Exhibit "B" p. 59-113
- Dec. 1, 1900-Nov. 30, 1902 63p. (W. G. Sargent)
also in *Message of M. A. Otero to the 35th Legislative assembly*, Jan. 19, 1903. Exhibit "B" 63p.
- Dec. 1, 1902-Nov. 30, 1904 58p. (W. G. Sargent)
also in *Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly*, Jan. 16, 1905. Exhibit "B" 58p.
- Dec. 1, 1904-Nov. 30, 1906 75p. (W. G. Sargent)
also in *Message of H. J. Hagerman to the 37th Legislative assembly*, Jan. 21, 1907. Exhibit 2. 75p.
- Dec. 1, 1906-Nov. 30, 1908 53p. (W. G. Sargent)
- Dec. 1, 1908-Nov. 30, 1911 39p. (W. G. Sargent)

Dec. 1, 1911-Nov. 30, 1912 16p. (W. G. Sargent)
 Dec. 1, 1912-Nov. 30, 1914 36p. (W. G. Sargent) 1-2 fiscal year
 Dec. 1, 1914-Nov. 30, 1916 40p. (W. G. Sargent) 3-4 fiscal year
 Dec. 1, 1916-Nov. 30, 1918 40p. (W. G. Sargent) 5-6 fiscal year
 Dec. 1, 1918-Nov. 30, 1920 44 p. (Edward Sargent) 7-8 fiscal year
 Dec. 1, 1920-Nov. 30, 1922 69p. (E. L. Safford) 9-10 fiscal year
 Dec. 1, 1922-Nov. 30, 1924 84p. (J. N. Vigil) 11-12 fiscal year
 Dec. 1, 1924-June 30, 1926 47p. (M. A. Otero, jr.) 13-14 fiscal year
 July 1, 1926-June 30, 1928 94p. (M. A. Otero, jr.) 15-16 fiscal year
 July 1, 1928-June 30, 1930 145p. (V. Ulibarri) 17-18 fiscal year
 July 1, 1930-June 30, 1932 164p. (A. Velarde) 19-20 fiscal year
 July 1, 1932-June 30, 1934 176p. (A. Velarde) 21-22 fiscal year
 July 1, 1934-June 30, 1936 210p. (J. O. Garcia) 23-24 fiscal year
 July 1, 1936-June 30, 1938 187p. (J. O. Garcia) 25-26 fiscal year
 July 1, 1938-June 30, 1940 235p. (E. D. Trujillo) 27-28 fiscal year
 July 1, 1940-June 30, 1942 245p. (E. D. Trujillo) 29-30 fiscal year
 July 1, 1942-June 30, 1944 286p. (J. D. Hannah) 31-32 fiscal year
 July 1, 1944-June 30, 1946 262p. (J. D. Hannah) 33-34 fiscal year
 Triennial, 1909/11; annual, 1911/12; biennial, 1912/14-Report year
 irregular.

1936/38 report has Supplement to Auditor's biennial report, 25th
 and 26th fiscal year.

Classification of counties. Santa Fe, 1938.

Informe del intendente territorial . . . 1853/54; 1861/62; 1867/68;
 1881/83; 1886/88.

Board of cosmetology.

Created in 1937 to supervise and regulate the cosmetology and beauty culture industry of the state; may act as a mediator and arbitrator whenever necessary.

An act to regulate the occupation of hairdressers and beauty culturists
 . . . 1937. Santa Fe, 1940. 36p.

Board of dental examiners.

Created in 1893; examines all persons not registered on the books of the Board.

Report

April 17-18, 1903 1p. (C. N. Lord)

in Report of the Governor of New Mexico to the Secretary of the Interior. 1903 p. 644

April 17, 1903-June 4, 1904. 5p. (C. N. Lord)

in Message of M. A. Otero . . . to the 36th Legislative assembly.

Jan. 16, 1905. Exhibit "A4" 5p.

May 22, 1905-Jan. 1, 1907. (C. N. Lord)

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

Annual minutes of the Board for fiscal year July 1 to July 1. v. p.

1940- typewritten

June 26-29, 1940 Albuquerque

June 23-26, 1941 Santa Fe

June 15-19, 1942 Santa Fe

1943 Santa Fe

June 19-22, 1944 Santa Fe

June 26-29, 1945 Santa Fe

June 24-28, 1946 Santa Fe

April 2-5, 1947 Santa Fe

Each includes the annual report for the fiscal year.

Application for license to practice dentistry in the state. n. p. n. d. (2) p.

Official act creating a Board of Dental examiners, and regulating practices of dentistry in the state of New Mexico. Chapter 37 of 1929

Compiled laws as amended by Chapter 62, Laws of 1937. n. p. n. d. (11) p.

Official list of dentists registered in New Mexico for the year ending June, 1915-date.

issued annually

Rules adopted by the Board of dental examiners. Deming, n.d. 3p.

Board of embalmers.

Established 1909; regulates the practices of embalming, issues licenses and renewals.

Circulars no. 1-16; April 1, 1932-May 15, 1947.

Laws, rules and regulations governing embalmers; preparation and transportation of dead human bodies, and a list of embalmers holding a valid license. n. p., 1920. 14p.

1929

1931 44p.

The laws, rules and regulations governing embalmers preparation and transportation of dead human bodies. Regulations of Bureau of public health. n. p., 1935.

1937 40p.

Santa Fe, 1940 43p.

Laws of 1947 for State Board of embalmers and Funeral directors. 17p. (Chap. 71)

New Mexico licensed embalmers valid until April 1, 1941. 8p.

The rules governing embalmers, preparation, and transportation of dead human bodies. Tucumcari, 1920. (18) p.

The rules governing embalmers, preparation, and transportation of dead human bodies. 1929.

The rules governing embalmers, preparation and transportation of dead human bodies and list of embalmers holding a valid license. 1931 (12) p.

Board of equalization.

Created in 1893; classified property for purpose of taxation; had very little power except in the matter of railroads and collateral properties; had been powerless in territorial days to correct the inequalities which had existed for many years.

Report

- 1897-98 (D. C. Hobart, pres., T. Hughes, sec.)
 in Council and House journals, 1899 p. 266-267.
 in Message of M. A. Otero to the 33d Legislative assembly.
 Jan. 16, 1899. "Exhibit M" p. 266-267.
 Jan. 1901 (J. W. Poe, sec. p. t.)
 in Message of M. A. Otero to the 34th Legislative assembly.
 Jan. 21, 1901. Exhibit "N" p. 315-18.
 Sept. 1901-Nov. 30, 1902. (J. S. Duncan, pres., V. Jaramillo, sec.)
 in Message of M. A. Otero to the 35th Legislative assembly.
 Jan. 19, 1903. Exhibit "F" 8p.
 Jan. 1903-Nov. 30, 1904. (V. Jaramillo, sec.)
 in Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly.
 Jan. 16, 1905. Exhibit "F" 9p.
 Jan. 11-15, 1904 1p. (J. S. Duncan, pres., V. Jaramillo, sec.)
 Sept. 1905 1p. (J. S. Duncan, pres., V. Jaramillo, sec.)
 Sept. 10-14, 1906 1p. (J. S. Duncan, pres., V. Jaramillo, sec.)
 Jan. 8, 1906 1p. (J. S. Duncan, pres., V. Jaramillo, sec.)
 Jan. 14, 1907 1p. (J. S. Duncan, pres., V. Jaramillo, sec.)
 Sept. 9-12, 1907 1p. (J. S. Duncan, pres., R. J. Palen, sec.)
 Sept. 14-17, 1908 1p. (J. F. Hinkle, pres., R. J. Palen, sec.)
 Sept. 13-16, 1909 10p. (J. F. Hinkle, pres., B. Spitz, sec.)
 Jan. 10, 1910 1p. (J. F. Hinkle, pres., J. M. Cunningham, sec.)
 Jan. 9, 1911 1p. (J. F. Hinkle, pres., E. P. Jones, sec. p. t.)
 Sept. 11-12, 1911 1p. (J. F. Hinkle, pres., B. Spitz, sec.)
 Sept. 9-27, 1912 23p. (W. C. McDonald, pres., W. G. Sargent, sec.)
 includes adjourned session for Oct. 7, 21, 1912
 Jan. session, 1913 18p. (F. W. Clancy, pres., Howell Ernest, sec.)
 March session, 1913 (4)p. (F. W. Clancy, pres., Howell Ernest, sec.)
 July session, 1913 78p. (F. W. Clancy, pres., Howell Ernest, sec.)
 Jan. session, 1914 (F. W. Clancy, pres., Howell Ernest, sec.)
 July session, 1914 35p. (F. W. Clancy, pres., Howell Ernest, sec.)
 Title varies: Report 1898-1904; Proceedings, 1904-1914.

- Reporte del cuerpo territorial de igualamiento por los años fiscales 48vo y 49 vo. Enero 14, 1898. Santa Fe, 1899. 5p.
 (Resolutions passed at the January session, 1913) (Santa Fe, 1913) (3) p.
 Values fixed by the board on various classes of property subject to taxation for the ensuing year. Jan. 1899.

Board of examiners for architects.

Created in 1931; issues certificates.

- Annual report of the New Mexico Board of examiners for architects for the examination and registration of architects in the state of New Mexico. Santa Fe, 1932-
 June 25, 1932-August 5, 1933 9p. (W. M. Brittelle) mimeo.
 Contains laws for 1931.
 Aug. 5, 1933-June 20, 1934 4p. (J. G. Meem) mimeo.
 June 30, 1934-Sept. 29, 1935 5p. (J. G. Meem) mimeo.
 Jan. 1937-April 30, 1938 (15) p. (A. W. Boehning)
 Contains By-laws, Rules and regulations, Registration law.
 (Laws of 1931 creating a State Board of examiners for architects. Santa Fe, 1931) 6 leaves (Typewritten)
 Rules and regulations of the State Board of Examiners for architects of New Mexico. (Santa Fe, 1931) 5 leaves (Typewritten)
 New Mexico architectural law; 1941 Statutes annotated. Art. 14. n. p. n. d. 8p.

Board of exposition managers.

Acts of 1897, 1915 provided for maintenance of exhibits.

- Informe de los comisionados por Nuevo Mejiico a la exposicion centenaria e internacional de Tennessee, 1899. Santa Fe, Compania Impresora del Nuevo Mexicano, 1899. 8p. (J. J. Leeson, secretary)
 Report
 1897-98 (J. J. Leeson)
 in Message of M. A. Otero to the 33d Legislative assembly. Jan. 16, 1899. "Exhibit J" p. 251-59)
 (Report on Transmississippi exposition and Tennessee Centennial and international exposition)
 Reporte de los Comisionados de la exposicion Trans-Mississippiana, 1899. Santa Fe, Compania Impresora del Nuevo Mexicano, 1899. 7p.
 New Mexico, the land of opportunity . . . official data on the resources and industries of New Mexico—the sunshine state. (Albuquerque, A. E. Koehler, jr., c1915). 84, 240p.
 Official souvenir of the state of New Mexico at Panama-California exposition, San Diego, 1915.
 New Mexico, the land of opportunity. Official data on the resources and

industries of New Mexico—the Sunshine state. Albuquerque, N. M., Press of the Albuquerque morning journal, c1915. 84, 240p.

Official souvenir of the state of New Mexico at Panama-California exposition, San Diego, 1915. Editor's foreword signed: A. E. Koehler, jr., editor and publisher.

Board of Louisiana purchase exposition managers.

Created in 1901; repealed in 1903; re-established March 19, 1903; discontinued March 4, 1905.

Report

1902 (Thos. Hughes)

in Message of M. A. Otero to the 35th Legislative assembly. Jan. 19, 1903. Exhibit "J" 5p.

May 18, 1903-Dec. 31, 1904 (W. B. Walton)

in Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly. Jan. 16, 1905. Exhibit "J" 7p.

The land of sunshine; a handbook of the resources, products, industries and climate of New Mexico; compiled and edited by Max Frost and Paul A. F. Walter. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1904. 299, (3)p. Cover-title: To the land of sunshine. Originally compiled and published by authority of the territorial Bureau of immigration. To this edition is added an introduction in regard to New Mexico's exhibit at the Louisiana purchase exposition.

Board of optometry.

Established in 1905; gives examinations and issues certificates of registration.

Report

April 17, 1905-Nov. 30, 1906 (O. G. Myhre)

in Message of H. J. Hagerman to the 37th Legislative assembly. Jan. 21, 1907. Exhibit 48. 6p.

New Mexico law approved March 11, 1929. n. p. 1929. (17)p.

Reissued 1938 (19)p.

Includes list of optometrists registered to practice in the State of New Mexico; revised August 1, 1936.

Board of osteopathy.

Established in 1905; issues certificates to those eligible to practice osteopathy.

Report

April 3, 1905-Nov. 30, 1906 (G. A. Wheelon)

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

Constitution and by-laws of the Board of Osteopathy of New Mexico
n. p. n. d. 8p. (N. M. Laws, statutes, etc. Laws of 1905 chap. 68)

Board of pharmacy.

Established in 1889; registers pharmacists.

- March 20, 1898-Dec. 1, 1898 v. 9 (W. C. Porterfield)
in House and Council journal, 1899 "Exhibit O" p. 271-290.
in Message of M. A. Otero to the 33d Legislative assembly
Jan. 16, 1899. "Exhibit O" p. 271-290.
Previous reports have usually been confined to typewritten reports to the governor only.
in Report of the governor of N. M. to the Secretary of the interior. 1899. p. 271-276.
- Oct. 17, 1900-Dec. 1, 1900 v. 11 (W. C. Porterfield)
in Message of M. A. Otero to the 34th Legislative assembly;
Jan. 21, 1901. Exhibit "Q" p. 339-344.
- Jan. 15, 1902-Nov. 30, 1902 (W. C. Porterfield)
in Message of M. A. Otero to the 35th Legislative assembly.
Jan. 19, 1903. Exhibit "R" 4p.
- Oct. 17, 1902-March 10, 1903 (A. J. Fischer)
in Report of the Governor of N. M. to the Secretary of the Interior. 1903 p. 645-46.
- Aug. 1902-Nov. 30, 1904 (A. J. Fischer)
in Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly.
Jan. 16, 1905. Exhibit "R" 6p.
- July 11, 1904-Jan. 14, 1907 (A. J. Fischer)
in Message of H. J. Hagerman to the 37th Legislative assembly.
Jan. 21, 1907. Exhibit 22. 11p.
- Informe anual del Cuerpo de Farmacia de Nuevo Mejico, con abstractos del Registrado; Leyes de farmacia. Hasta Diciembre 1, 1898. Santa Fe, Compania Impresora del Nuevo Mexicano, 1899. 21p.
- New Mexico pharmacy and food and drug laws. Albuquerque, N. M. Pharmaceutical association, 1935. 18p.
- New Mexico pharmacy and food and drug laws. N. M. State Board of Pharmacy, 1942. 30p.

Board of water commissioners.

Established in 1907; appointed; held hearings and determined appeals from the actions and decisions of the State engineer. Board was abolished in 1923.

Report . . . Nov. 30, 1914. (Santa Fe, 1914) 7p.
Scott Etter, president.

Irrigation laws of the State of New Mexico with an index of decisions of the State board of water commissioners and of opinions ren-

dered by the Attorney general; comp. by the State board of water commissioners, March 1914. . . . Santa Fe, The Eagle print, (1914) 67p.

Scott Etter, chairman.

Irrigation laws of the State of New Mexico, with an index of decisions of the State board of water commissioners and of opinions rendered by the Attorney general; comp. by the State board of water commissioners, March, 1914. . . . Carlsbad, Argus book and job office (1914) 66p.

Bureau of child welfare.

Established in 1921 under Board of public welfare; in 1935 N. M. Relief and Security authority was established to integrate the various forms of relief; this agency administered the welfare program for dependent children, child welfare services, etc. until the passage of the public welfare act of 1937, which created the Department of public welfare.

Biennial report

Dec. 1, 1921-June 30, 1922 v. 1 (M. Reeves)

Dec. 1, 1922-June 30, 1924 v. 2 9p. (M. Reeves) mimeo.

Dec. 1, 1924-June 30, 1926. v. 3 34p. (M. Reeves)

Bulletin

no. 1 The organization of the State child welfare work, by Montana Hastings. Santa Fe, 1921. 32p.

Child welfare news. Santa Fe, 1925-1931?

Bureau of immigration.

Established Feb. 15, 1880; organized April 15, 1880.

Biennial Report

Feb. 27, 1882-Feb. 16, 1884. 16p. (E&S)

also in Official report, 1882/83

in Informes oficiales, 1882/83 p. 3-18

June 12, 1889-Dec. 31, 1890. 12p. (Max Frost)

April 1897-Dec. 31, 1898. (Lorion Miller)

in Message of M. A. Otero to 33d Legislative assembly. Jan. 16, 1899. "Exhibit K" p. 260-261.

in Council and House Journal, 1899. "Exhibit K" p. 260-261.

Jan. 1, 1899-Dec. 1, 1900. (Max Frost)

in Message of M. A. Otero to 34th Legislative assembly. Jan. 21, 1901. Exhibit "L" p. 298-311.

Dec. 1, 1900-Nov. 30, 1902. (Max Frost)

in Message of M. A. Otero to the 35th Legislative assembly. Jan. 19, 1903. "Exhibit H" 8p.

Dec. 1, 1902-Nov. 30, 1904. 8p. (Max Frost)
 also in Message of M. A. Otero to the 36th Legislative assembly.
 Jan. 16, 1905. Exhibit "H" 15p.

Dec. 1, 1904-Nov. 30, 1906. (Max Frost)
 in Message of H. J. Hagerman to the 37th Legislative assembly.
 Jan. 21, 1907. Exhibit 23. 19p.

Informe del Buro de inmigracion desde Abril, 1897, hasta enero 1898. 4p.

Informe del bufete de inmigracion por 1899 y 1900. 14p.

Bulletin

- no. 1
- no. 2 Agriculture and horticulture. 1898. 47p.
- no. 3 Santa Fe county 1901. 43p.
- no. 4
- no. 5
- no. 6
- no. 7
- no. 8 San Miguel county. 1901 39p.
- no. 9 Grant county. 1901 40p.
- no. 10
- no. 11 Socorro county. 1901 24p.
- no. 12
- no. 13 Lincoln county. 1902 30p.
- no. 14 San Juan county. 1902 40p.
- no. 15 Union county. 1902 12p.
- no. 16 Guadalupe county. 1902 24p.
- no. 17 Sierra county. 1902 40p.
- no. 18 Taos county. 1902 39p.
- no. 19 Mora county. 1902 24p.
- no. 20 McKinley county. 1902 12p.
- no. 21 Rio Arriba county. 1902 23p.
- no. 22 Santa Fe county. 1902 55p.
- no. 23 Valencia county. 1902 32p.
- no. 24 Colfax county. 1902 48p.

Bernalillo county, a description of the smallest and richest county of New Mexico. (Santa Fe, N. M.) 1906. 45p.

Bernalillo county, New Mexico. The most populous and wealthiest of New Mexico counties. (Santa Fe) J. S. Duncan (1903?) 32p.

Bernalillo county, New Mexico. The richest and most populous county in the Sunshine territory. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1901. 24p.

The Central Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico, with a sketch of the counties of Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia, a magnificent empire of 10,000 square miles, rich beyond estimate in natural resources; by H. B. Hening . . . (Albuquerque? 1908) 48p.

- Chaves County, New Mexico. An imperial domain with a magnificent stock range . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1901. 24p.
- Climatology and mineral spring of New Mexico—health and pleasure resorts. . . . Santa Fe New Mexican printing co., 1900. 100p.
Cover-title: Climate is fate; New Mexico, the health resort of the continent.
- Colfax County, New Mexico, known because of its tremendous resources as the kingdom of Colfax. (Albuquerque) 1910. 36p.
- Colfax County, New Mexico. One of the richest counties in the territory of New Mexico. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1902. 48p. (Its Bulletin, no. 24).
- Compilation of facts concerning the Pecos Valley. Resume of the improvement being made in southeastern New Mexico, embracing the magnificent Pecos Valley . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1891. 20p.
- Condensed compilation of facts concerning the territory in answer to numerous inquiries. (Santa Fe, 1880?) 8p.
- Dona Ana County, her people and resources by Albert J. Fountain, commissioner. Las Cruces, Rio Grande Republican print, 1885. 20p.
- Dona Ana County in New Mexico, containing the fertile Mesilla Valley, garden spot of the great Southwest, where modern irrigation is now being brought to its highest development. Comp. by Dr. R. E. McBride. . . . (Albuquerque?) 1908. 54p.
- Dona Ana County, New Mexico. The fertile Mesilla Valley—mineral wealth in the Organ, San Andreas and Black mountains—a magnificent range, ideal climate. The garden spot of New Mexico. . . (Santa Fe) J. S. Duncan, 1904. 48p.
- Dry farming in New Mexico, by J. D. Tinsley. Albuquerque, 1909. 20p.
- Eddy County, New Mexico. Home of the Carlsbad project of the National reclamation service and of the greatest artesian wells on earth. . . . Santa Fe, 1908. 48p.
- Eddy County, New Mexico. The most southeastern county in the territory. . . . An ideal agricultural, horticultural and stock country. (Santa Fe) J. S. Duncan, (1903?) 55p.
- Epitome of the economic geology of N. M. by Fayette A. Jones. Albuquerque. By Direction of the N. M. Bur. of Immigration, 1908. 47p.
- Facts and figures concerning New Mexico. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1891. 20p.
- Farming by irrigation in New Mexico. n. p., 1897. 76p.
- Grant County, New Mexico. Rich in gold, silver, copper . . . and other minerals. Thousands of cattle on a thousand hills. Advanced, enterprising, prosperous . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1901. 40p. (Its Bulletin no. 9)
- Guadalupe County, New Mexico. Leads in sheep industry. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1902. 24p. (Its Bulletin, no. 16)
- Ho! To the land of sunshine, comp. by Max Frost, Santa Fe, n. d. 42p.

- Ho! to the land of sunshine . . . comp. and written by Max Frost and Paul A. F. Walter; 2nd ed. Santa Fe, n. d. 446p. (200 illus.)
- Ho! to the land of sunshine . . . comp. and written by Max Frost and Paul A. F. Walter. Santa Fe, n. d. 46p.
- Ho! to the land of sunshine; a guide to New Mexico for the settler and the immigrant. The public lands and the laws under which they can be obtained—general information for the homeseeker. . . . Max Frost, secretary. 3d rev. ed. (Santa Fe) 1906. 51p.
- Ho! to the land of sunshine: a guide to New Mexico for the settler and the immigrant. The public lands and the laws under which they can be obtained. General information for the homeseeker; 5th rev. ed. Albuquerque, 1907. 54p.
- Ho! to the land of sunshine: a guide to New Mexico for the homeseeker. Public lands and the laws and regulations under which they can be obtained. General information for the settler and immigrant; 7th rev. ed. (Albuquerque?) 1907. 70p.
- 10th rev. ed. Albuquerque, 1909. 54p.
- Ho! To the land of sunshine; a homeseekers' guide to New Mexico; 12th ed. revised to March 1, 1911. 60p.
- How I cured myself of consumption in New Mexico, by Roscoe C. Bonney; edited by Max Frost. 25p.
- Illustrated New Mexico; Hon. William G. Ritch; 3d ed. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing and publishing co., 1883. 140p.
- Illustrated New Mexico, by Hon. William G. Ritch; 4th ed. Rev. and enl. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing and publishing co., 1883. 140p. with N. M. Ter. Official reports. Santa Fe, 1884.
- Illustrated New Mexico, historical and industrial, by Wm. G. Ritch . . . 5th ed. Rev. and enl. Santa Fe, Bureau of immigration, 1885. 234p.
- The land of sunshine, a handbook of the resources, products, industries and climate of New Mexico. Comp. and ed. by Max Frost and Paul A. F. Walter. Santa Fe, J. S. Duncan (1904) 299p.
- The land of sunshine; a handbook of the resources, products, industries and climate of New Mexico. Comp. and edited by Max Frost and Paul A. F. Walter. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1906. 445p. on cover: 2d ed.
- The land of sunshine; a handbook of the resources, products, industries and climate of New Mexico. Pub. under and by the authority of the New Mexico Board of managers of the Louisiana purchase exposition. Comp. and ed. by Max Frost and Paul A. F. Walter. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1904. 299p. Originally comp. and pub. by authority of the territorial Bureau of immigration. To this edition is added an introduction in regard to New Mexico's exhibit at the Louisiana purchase exposition.
- Leonard Wood County, New Mexico. A leader in the stock industry. . . . (Santa Fe) J. S. Duncan, (1904?) 31p.
- Formed in 1903 from parts of Guadalupe and Valencia counties.

- Lincoln County, New Mexico. Principally a mining and stock country, possessing also beautiful orchards, fertile farms . . . and other attractions and resources. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1902. 30p. (Its Bulletin no. 13)
- Lincoln County, New Mexico. . . . (Albuquerque?) 1909. 28p.
- Luna County, New Mexico. For many years one of the great stock growing divisions of the land of sunshine—now being invaded and reclaimed by the homebuilder. . . . (Albuquerque?) 1908. 32p.
- Luna County, New Mexico. One of the leading stock and range sections of the Southwest; a heavy mineral producer and a railroad center. . . . (Santa Fe) J. S. Duncan, (1903?) 32p.
- McKinley County, New Mexico. The leading coal producer. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1902. 12p. (Its Bulletin no. 20)
- Mines and minerals of New Mexico, with some reference to the geological associations in the various camps of the territory. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1901. 136p.
- The mines of New Mexico. Inexhaustible deposits of gold and silver, copper, lead, iron and coal. A mineral area unequaled in any state or territory for the extent and value of its mines. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1896. 80p.
- Mora County, New Mexico. Productive and picturesque. One of the richest agricultural sections. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1902. 24p. (Its Bulletin no. 19)
- New Mexico . . . Fall edition, 1886. Santa Fe, (1886) 24p.
- New Mexico . . . Winter edition; ed. by H. C. Burnett. Las Vegas, J. A. Carruth, 1889. 48p.
- New Mexico, its resources and advantages. 1881
- New Mexico. Its resources, climate, geography and geological condition. Official publication of the Bureau of immigration, ed. by Max Frost. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1890. 216p.
- New Mexico. Its resources, climate, geography, geology, history, statistics, present condition and future prospects. Official publication of the Bureau of immigration. Arranged, comp., and ed. by Max Frost, secretary of the bureau. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1894. 343p.
- New Mexico mines, a storehouse of precious and base ores and minerals. Review of mining activity in the territory. (Santa Fe? 1904?) 56p.
- New Mexico mines. A storehouse of precious and base ores and minerals. Review of mining activity in the territory. (Santa Fe, 1906?) 56p.
- New Mexico the coming country! Facts and figures, by the Bureau of immigration. (Santa Fe, 1890?) 8p. (With its New Mexico. Its resources. . . . Santa Fe, 1890)
- New Mexico mines and minerals by Fayette Alexander Jones. Pub. by the Bureau of immigration of New Mexico under and by permission of the author. (Santa Fe) 1905. 349p.

- New Mexico: an attractive field for mining investment by Fayette A. Jones. Albuquerque, 1909. (4) p.
- New Mexico. The resources, development and prospects of a great territory. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1895. 48p.
- Pertinent facts, practical information, reliable figures in regard to New Mexico. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1895 48p.
- Quay County, New Mexico. A new county which excels in range and live stock industry. Traversed by three railroads. (Santa Fe) J. S. Duncan, (1903?) 11p.
- Report for Colfax county by Harry Whigham. Santa Fe, Era South-western, 1880. 13p.
- Report as to Grant county. . . . W. H. Lawrence, Commissioner. Silver City, W. Cardnell, 1881. 31p.
- Report as to Mora county. . . . William Kroenig, Commissioner. Las Vegas, Daily Gazette, 1881. (7) p.
- Report as to Rio Arriba county. . . . Samuel Eldodt, Commissioner. Santa Fe, New Mexico book and job printing dept., 1881. 4p.
- Report as to Socorro County; this report was prepared by M. Fischer and Antonio Y. A. Abeytia, commissioners. . . . Socorro, Socorro Daily News office, 1881. 8p.
- Report as to Taos County. Santa Fe, 1881. 11p.
- Report of Dona Ana County by Albert J. Fountain, commissioner. Santa Fe, New Mexican print, 1882. 34p.
- Report of San Miguel County by G. W. Prichard, Commissioner. Santa Fe, New Mexican print, 1882. 16p.
- Report of San Miguel County by G. W. Prichard, Commissioner. Las Vegas, Carruth & Layton, 1882. 30p.
- Report of the commissioner of immigration for Colfax county by Harry Whigham. Santa Fe, 1880. 13p.
- Report on Bernalillo County. June 22, 1881. William C. Hazeldine, Commissioner. New Albuquerque, Daily Journal book and job office, 1881. 31p.
- Second annual report on Bernalillo county (April 20, 1883) William C. Hazeldine, Commissioner. Albuquerque, New Mexico Daily journal steam printing house, 1883. 27p.
- Report to the Bureau of immigration of New Mexico by Theo. C. Camp. Santa Fe, New Mexico book and job printing department, 1881. 11p.
At head of title: Taos county
- Resources of New Mexico. Prepared under the auspices of the Bureau of immigration, for the Territorial fair, to be held at Albuquerque, N. M. October 3d to 8th, 1881. Santa Fe, New Mexican book and job printing department, 1881. 64 (i. e. 63) p. (an extra leaf, paged 12a-12b, and an unpagged leaf are inserted between p. 12 and 13) Contains Chronological annals of New Mexico p. 13-45 and Official register of 1881.
(1882?) 32p.

- Resources of New Mexico. New Albuquerque, 1881
- Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Great agricultural resources—large areas of timber lands. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1902. 23p. (Its Bulletin no. 21)
- San Juan County, New Mexico. An ideal agricultural section with plenty of water for irrigation and land for homeseekers. Written by Granville Pendleton. (Santa Fe) 1906. 69p.
- San Juan County, New Mexico. The best watered of all the counties of New Mexico. A typical agricultural and horticultural section in the arid West. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1902. 40p. (Its Bulletin no. 14)
- San Juan county in New Mexico. A land of abundant water and deep, rich soil, ideal climate and generous return for labor, land of opportunity for the homeseeker. Albuquerque, Albuquerque morning journal, 1908. 48p.
- San Juan county, New Mexico; its resources, agricultural, horticultural and mineral, climate, schools, etc. comp. by Women's auxiliary committee. World's Columbia exposition for San Juan county. Chicago, Rand McNally & co., printer, 1893. 14p.
- San Miguel county, New Mexico. . . . Compiled under the direction of the Commercial club of Las Vegas. Edited by George A. Fleming, secretary. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1907. 83p.
- San Miguel county, New Mexico. An empire in itself. One of the greatest wool growing and agricultural sections in the territory. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing company, 1901. 39p. (Its Bulletin no. 8)
- San Miguel County, New Mexico, larger in area than many of the states, offering all forms of agriculture, vast mineral wealth and a perfect climate. (Albuquerque? 1908) 64p.
- San Miguel county; illustrated. Its health, wealth, resources and advantages. Prepared for the World's Exposition at New Orleans in 1884-85, by T. B. Mills, First ed. Las Vegas, Carruth, 1895. 50p.
- Sandoval County, New Mexico. Stock raising, agriculture and mining are its diverse industries. . . . (Santa Fe) J. S. Duncan, (1903?) 21p.
- Santa Fe: ancient and modern; including its resources and industries with numerous illustrations and a map of the county. Edited by W. G. Ritch. Adolph Seligman, Commissioner of immigration for Santa Fe co. Santa Fe, 1885. 3p.
- Santa Fe County, New Mexico. Albuquerque, 1909. 66p.
- Santa Fe County. The heart of New Mexico, rich in history and resources. Written by Max Frost and Paul A. F. Walter. . . . (Santa Fe) 1906. 145p.
- Santa Fe county, N. M. Magnificent and health giving climate, a fine agricultural and fruit section, stock raising, mining of precious metals and coal among its leading industries. Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1901. 43p. (Its Bulletin no. 3)

- Santa Fe County, New Mexico. Magnificent and health giving climate. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing company, 1902. 55p. (Its Bulletin no. 22)
- Sierra County, New Mexico. Rich in gold and silver. Leads in Angora goat raising. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing company, 1902. 40p. (Its Bulletin no. 17)
- Socorro County, New Mexico. The largest and the richest in resources of New Mexico counties. (Santa Fe) J. S. Duncan, 1904. 36p. (Earlier edition pub. as no. 11 of its Bulletin)
- Socorro County, New Mexico. The largest county in the territory. Possesses great mineral riches. Stock ranges as large as a European kingdom. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing company, 1901. 24p. (Its Bulletin no. 11)
- Taos County, New Mexico. A beauty spot. Rich in gold, copper and other minerals. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing company, 1902. 39p. (Its Bulletin no. 18)
- Union County, New Mexico. A prosperous and growing section. Leading in the sheep industry. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing company, 1902. 12p. (Its Bulletin no. 15)
- Valencia county, New Mexico. Great undeveloped resources—agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, precious minerals. . . . Santa Fe, New Mexican printing co., 1902. 32p. (Its Bulletin no. 23)

(To Be Continued)

Notes and Documents

The following letters are a continuation of the Reverend Ashley correspondence printed in the REVIEW, January, 1949:

Oct. 5, 1887

I have now entered by 72nd year. I have much to be thankful for. I retain all my senses almost as acute as ever, but soon tire. I do at times a little carpentering work, or painting around my house, but soon tire at it and am not so ready to take long journeys as I was; but I have to take one the last of this week. I shall have to be up on Saturday morning at 2:30 to take the railway to Carthage, a small mining town 96 miles, where there are many English and Scotch miners. I shall not reach there until 10:30, as I have to change roads on my way. That day I shall visit from house to house: and on Sunday preach twice. They have had no preaching for months. I leave there at 4 o'clock on Monday for San Antonio, where I shall have to wait three hours for a train and reach Solono at 8:30 P. M., here to make my way about Mission work etc. I shall leave Solono on Tuesday at 10/45 A. M. for Belen 47 miles, where I am superintending the building of a school house for Mexican children; stay there until noon the next day, then leave for Los Lunas 10 miles to see how the Mexican School is getting along with its new teacher, and leave there for home at 11:45 that night and get home about 12:45. That will end the trip. Our Schools in the Mexican villages are doing good work and we have openings for more than we have funds to support. The priests are bitter against them and it is hard work to get them started, but when we get the children interested, the priest cannot keep them away. It is trying work for the teachers, they cannot live as the Mexicans do on (Chili con Carne) mutton stewed in red pepper, and their bread is hoosed, so they have to teach and board themselves and have no agreeable society. My eldest daughter (Mrs. Rood) has taught 3 years at Los Lunas, she got at last so nervous she had to leave, greatly to the regret of children and people. . . .

Dec. 31, 1887

The first six days of this month, we had Mr. Hammond the revivalist here and since then we have had every day a morning and evening service, and apparently great good has been done, not so much in converting of sinners, as the quickening of all protestant Churches. It has been a saying that New Mexico was beyond the saving grace of God and indeed it has appeared as if it was, for it is the wickedest part of the U. S. A.

The native population with very few exceptions, are all Catholics and they may be guilty of the worst and vilest of sins, if only they pay

their Church dues and the priests are very little better than the people. Worse than many. Then those that come from elsewhere, a large part of them are the worst elements of society, so that there has been a depressing influence on the better ones and that has come as they have to meet and do business with all kinds. But we hope these meetings will have a lasting influence for good. I was obliged to leave here on the 23rd for Carthage. There I married a Scotch lad and lass on the 24th, preached on the 25th and attended and spoke at the Christmas Tree on the 26th, it being put off until that date on account of the wedding and I did not get back here until nearly 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th and had to preach that evening. On our way up, near midnight an attempt was made to stop and rob our railway train. It was frustrated by the fireman knocking the leading robber off the train by a lump of coal and the engineer putting on steam. This frightened the others and they jumped from the train. We have a great many worthless creatures in this country, unwilling to work and when they are obliged to, they spend what they get on whiskey. No steady industrious man need to idle. There is work to do; next door to me live two men who have recently come from Canada and they both have steady work. It is the worthless only who are tramps here. Yet I am thankful that I came to this Country when my children were young, for they have a better education than they could have had in England and better opportunities and I feel no anxiety about them. Everyone wonders at my holding out so well, think I am only about 60, when I am in my 72nd year. . . .

Feb. 24, 1888

I am afraid you will have but few more letters of my travels. I do not have the ambition to travel, I once had. Last Sunday I got the Presbyterian Minister to go to Carthage 96 miles away to preach and I stayed and preached in his Church, morning and evening. It was a change for him and a rest for me.

As I cannot therefore give you an item of travel, I give you two extracts from the Quarterly report of one of our Missionaries amongst the Mexicans. They send their reports to me, that I may see how they are doing and I then send them with such remarks as I think good to our Home Missionary Society in New York City, as they trust me to look after their Mexican Mission work. I do not think it advisable to change their field, but have just made one, bringing one in from 75 miles W and placing him in Old Albuquerque, and sending one from Old Albuquerque to work out west. These two men are Mexicans, one from Old Mexico. They can speak English, but not enough to preach in it, and you would be amused if you saw some of their efforts to write in English; they put as we say sometimes, the cart before the horse, and use high sounding words that they pick out of the dictionary. They are good sincere Christians and do their best to enlighten their benighted fellow countrymen.

Besides the Mexican Missionaries, I have four schools and with five teachers in the Mexican Villages to look after. These teachers are all well educated ladies from the Eastern States. There are no Mexican women that can teach, not one in twenty can read and write.

We have had beautiful weather ever since Christmas until the last three days, and it has been on these days windy with light showers of rain in the Valley but the Mountains around us have on them several feet of snow and where the clouds lift and the sun shines on them, they are very beautiful to see. We have a Cockney here, so I see a London paper every week.

Extract—

As the mode of celebrating Christmas by the Mexican people is quite different from the people in the East, perhaps a little description of it may be quite interesting to you. For nine nights before Christmas, fires were built in front of most of the houses in town and each night a procession of women marched along the street, the leaders carrying an image which they call the Niños Dios (child God) and as they moved along sung a song about St. Mary asking lodging for her child. On Christmas Eve the procession composed mostly of women carrying lanterns, came up the street, the Niño Dios, lying in a cradle over which was an arch of artificial flowers. As the procession stopped in front of a house a woman came out carrying hot coals of fire on a shovel and knelt down in front of the idol and offered incense to it and then went back into the house; the procession then came up to the door chanting a hymn asking lodging for the Niño Dios, but from within came the response that the house was full and that there was no room for the child. They then proceeded to another house, where the same performance was gone through, until they came to one where they were admitted and the idol was placed on an altar prepared for it and then they all knelt down and worshipped the image. I went then to the Church, where another part of the people were singing praises to Joseph and Mary and the Child. About 10 o'clock a stalwart Mexican in full Commanche Indian dress entered and taking his bow and arrows from his back, threatened to shoot the image of the Child. Several persons told him not to shoot and one young lady knelt down in front of the image, while the leader of the singers explained to the Indian that the Child was the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and that the Angels and Archangels did him reverence. The Indian then kissed the image of the Child and left. I left soon after and had just got home, when I heard a great noise, and going out saw what seemed to be a number of Indians chasing a woman (our next door neighbor) and all of them followed her into the house, the woman had stolen the image from the house I mentioned first, and they had chased her to recover it, and recovering it they had a grand dance. The image was afterward taken back to the house from which it was stolen and then they danced again, I suppose for joy.

Extract 2

About two years ago, the wife of a young Mexican left him. His mother took an idol which she worshipped and hid it and said, she would not bring it out again until her son's wife returned. Perhaps the image did not like to be hid, for about two months since, the wayward wife returned to live with her husband again; then the mother-in-law brought the idol out of its hiding place, and danced through the street with it until she came to the house of an intimate friend, which she entered with the image; the people present then all knelt down with her and gave thanks to the image for bringing back the wayward wife.

Postscript to letter.

You have in these a specimen of the superstition and idolatry of the natives here and the priests keep them so. . . .

June 18, 1888

I do not remember which wrote last you or I, but as you like to hear of my travels, and I have been traveling some the last 3 months, I thought I would write for your entertainment. In March our Home Missionary Society appointed me as its general Missionary and acting superintendent of its Missions in the two territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Either one of them is larger than England, Scotland and Wales put together; so that I have under my care a vast amount of territory, but I am sorry to say not many Mission Stations. We cannot get good men for the work. I sometimes wish I could come to England and pick out a few.

I left here March 24th at 7 A. M. for Carthage 96 miles by railway, preached there twice on the 25th, then on Monday 26th left there about 1 P. M. for White Oaks 90 miles. We had a stage full of passengers. We first crossed a range of low Mountains, then came to a vast shady plain, called the journey of Death, because so many had perished on it for want of water. But 12 miles from Carthage a man has dug a well near 90 ft. deep and here we watered horses and took water ourselves. This was the first place where a human being lived. We had not got more than three miles from there, when it commenced snowing and when we got to the next house 32 miles from Carthage at 9 o'clock at night, the snow was 6 inches deep. At this place we took supply, changed horses and at 10 o'clock were away on our route. The snow and darkness hid everything around us and the driver must have been well acquainted with the road, or he would not have found his way over the Mountains and Lava beds. About 5 in the morning we reached the next stage station being about 7 hours going 30 miles. At that time it was blowing heavy gale and the snow blinding so we got breakfast and waited till 7 o'clock when there appeared a lull in the storm. We had not got more than 5 miles when it awoke again in all its fury. To make it worse, the track was covered with snow

so deep, it was impossible to see where to drive. Remember this is a wild country, where there are no regular roads, and often deep ruts it was so dangerous to get into. Into one of these ruts at last we sank and it did seem as though we should have to remain there until the storm was over, if we lived so long. The gale was furious, the snow blinding, and the cold intense and no house or help for many miles. This was at an altitude of about 8000 ft. above sea level, hence the cold. After about two hours hard work we at last got out of the rut and on our way, and at about 1 o'clock came to the first farm house. Here we had to stop and feed the horses, for they were about worn out. While waiting here the wind went down and the storm cleared off and it became pleasant overhead. The roads, however, were bad and the snowdrift heavy. We rested here until about 4 P. M. and then started for the rest of our journey, 12 miles, which we reached between 7 and 8 P. M. being thus 30 hours on our journey of 90 miles.

It was the hardest and roughest journey, I have ever had in my life. I had intended to start back on Thursday night the 29th. I preached on Wednesday night, but on account of fatigue and bad roads, waited until Monday April 2nd. I preached twice and addressed the Sunday School on Sunday and left for home at 7 A. M. on Monday. It was a very pleasant morning and the evidence of the storm was all gone except water and mud holes here and there. We rode along nicely, saw thousands of cattle grazing here and there, and the Mountain tops in different directions covered with snow which they had been all the winter. Near noon we came to the first stage station. Here we got our dinner and changed horses. Soon we came to a scene, which would have filled you with amazement. At some previous history of the world, a volcano had belched out a black stream of lava, which had flowed down the Valley 30 miles or more and was from two to five mile wide. As it had cooled it had broken up into thousands of fantastic shapes, with deep pits and hollows, with rough rugged edges, that neither man or beast could cross except in one place. There it was so rough that passengers generally preferred to walk the two miles across, rather than ride, for indeed it was dangerous for the stage in places. Having crossed this we had about 15 miles of plain, then came to the Oscuro (dark) Mountains, then it was a climb up and down, thro' narrow passages and steep places such as you in England could not conceive, that it was possible for a stage to go up or through. I must say that even with my experience in some places I was nervous. Well, at about 6 P. M. we reached the end of the days journey and stopped at a stage station, which was hid in the foothills of the Mountain, far from any other house. Here I took the opportunity of cutting some cacti for walking canes. I wish I had the opportunity of sending some to you, they would be a novelty. We stayed there until 7 o'clock the next morning, and for a miserable supper, bed and breakfast paid 6/.

When off, in a few miles we were clear of the Mountains and again upon the "journey of death." For about 12 miles not a living thing to be seen as far as the eye could reach except now and then a bird. We then came to the well 12 miles from Carthage, here after watering our horses and filling our water bottles, we leisurely continued our journey, reaching Carthage in time to take the railway train and reached home at 1 o'clock the next morning.

Except soreness and stiffness I did not seem the worse for the journey there, but I have felt its effects since.

April 8th I preached twice in Albuquerque; on the 15th led the Y. M. C. A. meeting at 4 p. m. and gave an address in its interest in the Presbyterian Church at 8 P. M. Then on the 16th, took the railway to Cubero 72 miles. Was met at the station by one of our Mexican preachers, who took me to the village 5 miles. Here, after enquiring into the progress of the work and ordering an additional room to be built to the Mission Houses, I was ready for the next morning. The next morning, the Mexican preacher taking me in his wagon, we started for San Rafael. For the first 12 miles the road (for natural roads, that is roads, the hand of man has never done anything to) was good. The weather was fine and the scenery all around grand. At the end of the 12 miles, we struck into the spurs of the Mountains and amongst the Lava beds called here Mal Pais (badland) and we were three and a half hours going 13 miles. It was so rough at times, it was pleasanter to walk than ride. At my journey's end I was very tired. The scenery was very attractive and at different places the shepards were attending to the lambing of the sheep, and the antics of the young lambs was often amusing. At the end of the journey we had a pleasant reception from our Missionary and Missionary teachers. They suffer a great deal of persecution from the wicked old Roman priest. We had to go to another house to sleep and the beds were so infested with bugs, that neither my Mexican brother or I got a wink of sleep all night, and in the morning was ill prepared for the 32 mile wagon road before me but had to take it. The first five miles was tolerably good, then 20 very good and at the end of that we expected to find water; but the springs were dry and we had to eat our lunch without drink. The rest of the road was tolerable except where we had to climb up one side of the spur of a Mountain and down the other. Two miles from our journey's end we called on a wealthy Mexican. He was busy attending to his lambing and shearing sheep. He has about 50,000 sheep. He told me that he lost 5,000 by the severity of last winter. The lowest part of his sheep range is over 7,000 ft. above sea level and the Mountains in it run over 12,000 ft., so the winters here are often severe and there are heavy falls of snow. Reaching the village, we made inquiry about the Mission and School work and some arrangements for the future, then had to preach to a full house, headaching for want of sleep the previous night and the fatigues of travel. I was not in fit condition to do it, cut therefore the sermon

short and gave my Mexican time to speak in Spanish. The next day rode 27 miles in the wagon to the railroad. Had to wait there 8 hours for the Cars, then 95 miles on them to Albuquerque, which we reached at 10 o'clock next morning. So ends the second journey.

The third was an uneventful one to Carthage and return 192 miles by railroad; preached there twice April 29th and returned home on the morning of May 1st. May 11th left for my fourth and last journey. Reached Los Lunas 21 miles by railroad at 8:30 A. M. Visited the School, teacher and some friends; left by next train for Belen 10 miles, enquired into School matters, ordered some improvements on the Schoolhouse and left at 8 o'clock next morning for Deming 31³ miles, which we reached at 4 P. M.—Addressed the Sunday School and preached twice at Deming on the 13th. Left on Monday at 3:30 P. M. for Benson 177 miles, reached at 10:30 P. M. Paid here 4/. English for night lodging and 2/. for a very poor breakfast. I then left for Tucson, Arizona 53 miles. Got to our Missionaries, where I got good entertainment. This place is near the borders of old Mexico, one of the oldest places in the United States; about half the population are Mexicans. Preached on Wednesday night and attended a Chinese singing School. They sang gospel hymns, some in Chinese, some in English, and seemed to enjoy it. There were about 15 Chinamen present. Left on Thursday night for Deming, which I reached on Friday morning. It was a hard night's ride, could not get any sleep at all. On the 19th I attended a Sunday School picnic at Deming, addressed the Sunday School and preached there twice on the 20th. I left on Monday 21st at noon for Socorro, on my way home, which I reached at 8 P. M. and then home the next day. On this trip I traveled over 900 miles by railroad. The scenery was not so grand as that described in my previous trips so I have not tried to describe it. In the two months taken for these journeys, I have traveled 1264 miles by railroad, and 270 by stage and wagon. I preached 17 times, gave three Sunday School addresses and attended 8 prayer meetings. This was too hard work for an old man nearly 72 years of age and I have come home worn out. My zeal has outrun my discretion and I have been confined to the house and part of the time in bed, for over 3 weeks. But, I am getting better, but knowing that while I was under commission from the Missionary Society, I should be tempted to enter on other journeys, I have sent in my resignation and intend to try and take it easier the rest of my life.

I therefore consider these journeys will end my travels, so I have given you a full account of them, as I am not likely to have any more such to give you. This is a long letter and I have taken several days to write it and written a piece at a time, as I have been able to sit up to do it.

I have no disease on me, only broken down with travel, exposure

3. Deming is closer to 200 miles from Belen.

and cold. The Doctor thinks that with care, I should gather strength and be good for years to come. But let the Master call me when He may, I trust I shall be found ready. I cannot say that death has any terrors for me, for I have hope beyond the grave. I have nothing to boast of in my 54 years service. I might have been more faithful and true, but I know He will not leave me in my old age. Altho we are not likely to see each other in the flesh, I hope to meet with you and the rest upon the Shining Shore.

Dec. 7th, 1888

I was very sick after I wrote you in June. . . . As you are interested in my travels I will try to describe my journey to Colorado and back. Leaving here at 1:40 A. M. July 11th we reached the Glorieta Divide of the Rocky Mountains at 5:30, altitude 7,537 ft., a deep valley on our left and the Mountains rising several thousand feet higher on our right. Through the valley runs the Pecos River and by it about 20 miles further on, and about 5 from the railroad is the ruins of what is believed to be the oldest Church in America, built nearly 400 years ago. Tradition says that the Pueblo Indians came to this place from the Great Salt Lakes led by Montezuma, he riding on the back of an Eagle. Here the first Spanish explorers found them and compelled them at the point of the sword to be Baptized and to build the church. A tragic scene enacted some time after, a few miles further on, on a high isolated Mountain top. Some Spaniards fled to the top from a band of Indians. The Indians surrounded the Mountain and kept them there, until they starved to death, and this is pointed out to the passengers on the railroad, as Starvation Point.

At 9 A. M. we reached Las Vegas 132 miles from Albuquerque. Here my son Walter's wife met me, with a well filled lunch basket (he had gone on before me to Colorado) for I could not stop off. From Glorieta to Las Vegas we had a down grade of over 1000 ft. and the grade continued to 5,839 ft. Then we began to ascend the Raton Mountains, crossed the line 261 miles from Albuquerque into Colorado, passed through a tunnel into Raton Pass at an altitude of 7,861 ft. Then we descended 1827 ft. in about 20 miles reaching Trinidad at 3:40 P. M. I was by this time so worn out, that I had to leave the train for a rest, which I did until 8 P. M. I then took the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge railroad for Denver 251 miles, reaching there at 7:45 the morning of the 12th. This was an all night ride and a miserable one. The coaches were narrow and uncomfortable and full of passengers and I made up my mind I would not return by that railroad.

At 8 A. M. I took the railroad to Golden, 18 miles and there found my daughter waiting for me with carriage and two horses and soon we were on the road to her home 11 miles, reaching there in time for dinner. The scenery was grand the whole way from Albuquerque to Trinidad. The rest of the journey being by night I did not see, but I

am told by those who have travelled over it in the day time, that it is very grand. I came back to Trinidad by another road by night so cannot well describe that country. West of Trinidad are the Spanish Peaks, 3 Mountains over 13,000 ft. high, and other Mountains may be seen from there.

My daughter's home is in the lower Mountains. Where she met me was only 5 miles over the Mountain to her home, but we had to go around the Mountain 11 miles to get there. She had come alone to meet me and it needed an expert driver, to drive on the narrow Mountain road in places, but she was equal to the task. They have a good farm of 160 acres, two mules and two horses to do the work, 6 cows, calf, pigs. The hawks sometimes come after the chickens, then if her husband is not at home, she takes the gun and can shoot them on the wing. I could go to the top of the Mountain, back of their house and see in July snow on the high Mountains beyond and such deep valleys and rocks that you can form no conception of. I enclose you some views of Colorado. My health at present is remarkably good, and it appears as if I was good for some time to come, but I tire out sooner than I used to do and my hearing is not quite so good. . . .

Nov. 3rd, 1889

In some respects this year has been an eventful one to me. Mr. Glaister, my youngest daughter's husband, died in January, and after taking him to Michigan to be buried there in the family vault, she came to live with me, as she rented the farm she owns, for two years. Her trouble with her mother's sickness and death and then her husband's seriously impaired her health, but rest and change has greatly improved it. She has the use of one house on the farm and the 1st of July we went to it, and soon my eldest daughter and my second daughter and her husband and child met us there and we spent several weeks together and had a very pleasant time.

While there I received one of your letters, forwarded to me from here, and I was under the impression I answered it, but I may not have done so, for we were 10 miles from a post office and often neglected to write until we had an opportunity to send it. Some times when we had the opportunity, we had not the letter written and not time to write one. The farm is about 540 miles by railroad from here; 20 from Denver in the State of Colorado. It lies about 7,000 ft. above sea level and is surrounded by Mountains. The scenery all around is very fine and it is much cooler there in the summer than it is here. There are large tall pine trees near the house, and it was pleasant in the middle of the day to go and rest in their shade. With two horses and carriage we could often take a pleasant ride. There is a nice little Church about a mile from the house built by the people in the neighborhood, not belonging to any denomination, for there are not enough members of one denomination to sustain it. I preached in it nine Sundays out of the thirteen we were there. A severe thunderstorm

with rain prevented my doing it one Sunday, and the last Sunday I did not expect to be there so they sent for another preacher.

My daughter and I returned here September 20th. Whether we shall remain here any length of time we do not know. . . . Was with son Walter who was principal of the Academy at Las Vegas, New Mexico, for nine years, building it up from nothing to the finest educational institution in New Mexico. He resigned last July to re-enter the Ministry. He is now pastor of the Congregational Church at Shelbourne Falls, Massachusetts, not far from the Atlantic Shore; so it would not surprise me, if he remains there, if some summer he takes a trip over to England to see you. All the rest of my family are well. . . .

Our Church here is building a very fine House of Worship for this Country and it is going to try them greatly to pay for it. . . .

(The End)

Single copies of the NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW, Vol. II, No. 1, are now available, and can be secured from Mr. Albert G. Ely, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

The *Farmington Times Hustler* for February 11, 1949, carries a brief story on the history of the Navajo Methodist Mission, located at Hogback (Jewett), New Mexico.

Book Reviews

The Exchange Media of Colonial Mexico. Wilbur T. Meek, New York, King's Crown Press, Columbia University, 1948. Pp. 114. \$2.50.

The great significance in general economic theory imputed during the last two decades to monetary and related factors, and the dominant influence in economic fluctuations now attributed to monetary and fiscal policy, naturally has directed economic historians to detailed appraisals of price trends, credit policy, and other monetary and fiscal relations of the past. Mr. Wilbur T. Meek indicates that he intended to make "a comprehensive monetary and economic interpretation of New Spain" when he undertook research upon which he based his study, *The Exchange Media of Colonial Mexico*. The climate of ideas within which men of authority in New Spain viewed their environment, however, was markedly different from our own. Their reports and letters apparently refer only casually to price trends, wage rates, and other relations which modern analysts consider fundamental to an understanding of economic and social developments. Mr. Meek concluded, obviously after painstaking review of many original sources, that "no statistics dealing with the economy of the colony as a whole (were) adequate" to fulfil his original purpose.

Instead, he has provided a detailed description of the various exchange media used in the Spanish-American colonies, along with some discussion of the comparative values of these media, and changes in their functions which accompanied the growth of the colonies. Chapter I, "The Colonial Policy of Spain," describes the colonial administrative units and their functions. Chapters II through VII describe "Native Media of Exchange," "Money Media from the Conquest to the Establishment of the Mint," "The Mexico City Mint," "Spanish Silver Coinage in New Spain," "Spanish Gold and Copper Coinage in New Spain," and "Other Media of Exchange." These chapters reflect laborious review of original

source materials. Their detail constitutes the principal contribution of the study. The short concluding Chapter VIII, "An Appraisal," is commented on hereafter.

I am not a student of the history of the Spanish-American colonies, but on the basis of limited acquaintance with sources in English, I believe the central descriptive chapters of Mr. Meek's study contribute significantly by filling in details concerning media of exchange used in New Spain. There are, however, several deficiencies in analysis and presentation in these chapters. The relative importance of the different exchange media and the areas of New Spain in which they were used are not made clear. The chronology of their use also is indefinite. Trends of prices, variations in quantities of exchange media, and effects of these upon the economy of the colony are not considered adequately. Here, perhaps, sources are too sketchy to permit definitive statistical statements, but generalizations might appropriately have been made. In addition, inadequacies in tabular headings and occasional difficulties in prose structure impair the text.

A more important criticism is that the opportunities of the study are not fully exploited. I believe a cogent interpretation of the interrelations of monetary policy and economic trends in New Spain could have been constructed from the materials which Mr. Meek incorporates in his study, despite their inadequacies. Interrelation of the discussion in Chapter I concerning the administrative procedures in New Spain with the comments elsewhere in the study concerning management of the exchange media, would have established more clearly that the monetary chaos in the colony arose largely from uncertain delegation of powers and from incompetence of administrators. A full appraisal of the relations between New Spain and the mother country, between the policy of the Crown and monetary disorder in the colony, and between monetary conditions and general economic developments would seem to have been feasible and undoubtedly highly profitable, although conclusions necessarily would have been qualified, and perhaps tentative. Chapter VIII, "An Appraisal," performs these functions in part, but much

too briefly, barely sketching the dominant influences and relations in the economy of the colony.

Mr. Meek has, of course, anticipated this criticism. His introduction points out, as I have said, that deficiencies in sources prevented comprehensive appraisal of the colony's monetary and related economic functions. But this seems to me an insufficient excuse. The economic historian discovers almost invariably that available sources do not provide exact data upon which a complete appraisal can be based. His problem, therefore, is to synthesize available information and construct a pattern of relations from which the complex story of the past can be generalized. Mr. Meek has not succeeded in this broad purpose. He has, however, presented information which will assist others in doing so. That itself is a commendable contribution.

Southern Methodist University

RICHARD B. JOHNSON

Footprints on the Frontier: A History of the Sisters of Saint Joseph (Concordia, Kansas). Sister M. Evangeline Thomas, C.S.J. Westminster, Maryland: The Newman Press, 1948. Pp. xiv, 400. Illustrations, appendices, bibliography and index. \$5.00.

In this study Sister M. Evangeline, of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, Concordia, Kansas, presents for the first time an integrated account of the "pioneering effort on the part of five Religious Sisters of the Congregation of Saint Joseph to extend the frontiers of the Kingdom of Christ from New York State into what at the time was the hinterland of Kansas." It is the story of the building and the growth of only one Motherhouse of the Sisters of Saint Joseph and represents only a portion of the history of this Congregation of nearly fifteen thousand members.

Sister Evangeline interprets the term *frontier* of the Turnerian thesis in its broadest sense—as a challenge. Pointing out that the religious phase of the frontier thesis has been neglected, she endeavours to seek out the influences of religion on the frontier and the influence of the frontier

on religion. She does this with creditable success and has produced a volume of merit which could well serve as a model for the study of other religious congregations.

At the conclusion of the preface the author writes: "There will be much attention given, therefore, to historical background and little to the anecdotal and the emotional in this work." However, she places her characters, including the founder of the Congregation, J. P. Medaille, S.J., in Chapter I in front of the richest tapestry of history—that period extending from the religious wars following the Reformation to the end of the French Revolution, a period rich in anecdote and overwhelmingly emotional.

The contents of the book belie the author's statement mentioned above, for in numerous passages in the book there is marked evidence of curious incidents, fragments of interest, brief, detached facts intermingled with the fears, loves, hopes, worries, disappointments and intrigues. All this, when woven together into *Footprints on the Frontier*, produces not only a historical study of this particular Motherhouse of the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, but also a warm and vital study of courageous women on the frontier.

This book, outstanding in scholarly approach and documentary evidence, is quite different from Sister Blandina's, *At the End of the Santa Fe Trail*, which, in relating purely human and personal experiences, might also be used as a model in religious orders. To the layman, Sister Evangeline's volume opens new vistas for understanding the challenges which confronted the religious in an unsettled country and the manner in which these challenges were met and conquered.

The book consists of thirteen chapters, organized in two general divisions. Part I consists of chapters on the European and French background, the Mississippi Valley in the early nineteenth century, and Western New York, with specific references to the cities of Canandaigua, Buffalo, and Rochester, New York. The chapters of Part II treat primarily the Administrations of Reverend Mothers Stanislaus Leary, Antoinette Cuff, Mary Rose Waller, and Mary Chry-

sostom Wynn in Kansas in the late nineteenth century and up to the present day. It also includes an excellent chapter on the problems and efforts in securing Papal Approbation.

Sister Evangeline bases her account on manuscript sources, diligently pursued in diocesan archives and in those of the various motherhouses, and on numerous newspapers, books, articles and interviews. The highest standard of scholarship is maintained throughout the book, which is carefully edited, illustrated, and published in an attractive form.

Loretto Heights College
Loretto, Colorado.

CLIFFORD P. WESTERMEIER