
Researching *mercedes*:

Historical sources for the study of New Mexico community land grants

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Preface

The University of New Mexico Land Grant Studies Program (LGSP) was founded in 2008 by an appropriation of the New Mexico State Legislature. Its mission is to advance research, provide community and public service and dissemination of research, and reinforce the academic mission of the University of New Mexico as it regards the history of New Mexico and its land grants and student field work and training opportunities. This is the first of a series of working papers and monographs on New Mexico's land grant-*mercedes*. It aims to inform the lay reader and the scholar of the wide variety of secondary and primary sources available in New Mexico and elsewhere to conduct research on the grants of land made by the Spanish crown and the Mexican government between 1692 and 1853 in what was then New Spain's northern provinces and is now referred to as the U.S. Southwest.

The distinction between primary and secondary sources is easy to make conceptually but sometimes difficult to apply in practice. As regards this historical topic, primary sources are original documents that provide a record of events, transactions, or observations. Petitions and testimony constitute primary sources. Information generated and recorded by land grant actors may be so classified. Secondary sources are at least one step removed from original observation and documentation. Scholarly articles and books are secondary sources. They analyze and interpret information obtained from primary and other secondary sources. The reports of a congressional committee or the statements of a legislator in the *Congressional Record* are secondary sources to the extent they report analyses and information from other sources, but constitute primary sources as statements and decisions of public officials who passed on the legal confirmation of a land grant. These have been classified as "primary / secondary source printed materials" to indicate this.

Although the authors discuss secondary sources in this study and list them in the bibliography, the reader should be aware that there is no intent here to be comprehensive. Secondary sources are readily available and identifiable at many libraries and online. The principal objective of this paper is, rather, to discuss primary sources, both printed (many of them in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.) and archival, especially, but not limited to sources in New Mexico.

The series is contemplated as a portable document format (.pdf) publication to be made conditionally available at no cost. This document and others that follow in this series constitute copyrighted material. They may be reproduced for academic and classroom use at no cost but commercial reproduction or sale without permission is prohibited.

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Introduction

New Mexico's land *grant-mercedes* have attracted the attention of scholars and other researchers for over a century. The Surveyors-General of New Mexico, first appointed in 1854, acknowledged that part of their task included the research and study of Mexican and Spanish law as it pertained to land grants and the evaluation of the archival record they inherited from Mexican authorities to determine where to draw the boundaries between lands owned by individuals and communities and the public domain, owned previously by Mexico and now by the United States.

The objective of this working paper is to identify selectively a number of secondary sources and the most important collections of primary source materials that the beginning researcher may consult to get an overview of the history, adjudication, legal and political controversies, geography and mapping, and contemporary policy issues associated with New Mexico land grants—specifically Spanish/Mexican *community* land grants.¹ These sources will also touch upon grants of land made to individuals who provided some notable service, usually military, to the crown or governing authorities and to the Indian Pueblo grants because their history, boundaries, and adjudication have implications for Spanish/Mexican community land grants. This paper also makes brief reference to land grants elsewhere in New Spain, especially in California and Texas, for the same reasons.

Community land grants in New Mexico are an object of historical study that, despite significant attrition, still survive, and that still present significant policy questions at both state and federal levels. As recently as 1998 the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill (not adopted in the Senate) to re-examine the adjudication of community land grants concluded in 1904. At the same time, evaluating the historical boundaries of these land grants requires the examination of Spanish colonial and early Mexican archival materials and rare books. The re-examination of the adjudication of community land grants requires an

¹ "Land grants" is an approximate translation of the term *mercedes* as employed in New Spain by the Spanish Crown and later Mexico's early national governments. It refers to land granted and recognized by Spanish and Mexican authorities to private individuals and communities for the purpose of settlement and frontier expansion in New Mexico, including Pimería Alta (now southern Arizona), California, and Texas. New Mexican land grants and settlement extended into what is now southern Colorado. Similar policies of granting land were applied elsewhere in New Spain and followed legal traditions devised in Medieval Spain.

evaluation of U.S. primary source materials generated during the too-long half century (1854-1904) that the United States took to assess, survey, and confirm nearly 100 community land grants.

During those fifty years many witnesses and principals died or otherwise became unavailable; a civil war was started and concluded, twelve presidents were elected or succeeded in office and many more commissioners of the General Land Office and surveyors-general of New Mexico were appointed and served their terms. Not surprisingly, land grant adjudication in the 1850s and 1860s differed markedly from subsequent decades, resulting in inconsistent application of rules and procedures and, in our opinion, serious injustices to land grant heirs and New Mexican communities. Only 22 non-Pueblo land grants had been confirmed by 1891, leading to the inevitable conclusion that the surveyor general process had failed the descendants of the Mexicans whose property rights, it had been promised with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, would be protected. The Court of Private Land Claims (1891-1904), an institution created by Congress to conclude adjudication in an expeditious manner, from the point of view of many land grant members, did not signify an improvement. Their results sparked social movements and violence in New Mexico in the 1890s and early 1900s, without significantly altering procedures or outcomes. An historical examination of land grant adjudication requires a review of a broad collection of materials, especially the records of the surveyors general, the General Land Office, and the correspondence between senior officials in the Department of Interior and other agencies and Congress. Surprisingly, much of this material has been neglected by scholars.

In like manner, there is a substantial record of U.S. government acquisition between 1920 and 1950 of former common lands of community land grants that had been lost to individuals through partition suits in the 1870s and 1880s. Some of these acquisitions carried with them legal obligations to provide access to pasture and timber lands for the traditional use of land grant heirs. The U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and other agency records pertaining to these acquisitions have received little attention in the secondary literature. A new social movement emerged in the 1960s led by Reies López Tijerina and the Alianza Federal de Mercedes. This movement sparked dramatic confrontations, national attention, and intense but short-lived introspection among federal agencies regarding the association between land loss and rural poverty, especially in northern New Mexico. The Alianza movement attracted substantial scholarship and writing. It was followed by the adoption of new policies by the U.S. Forest Service and a wave of case studies focusing on the history of individual land grants, published between 1970 and the late 1980s. By the late

1970s the Alianza had disappeared, no land grant organization replaced it, and attention had withered. When the National Forests of the Southwest Region underwent plan revisions in the 1980s community land grants received little to no attention.

In 2002 the Secretary of State organized a Land Grant Registry at which community land grants were requested to submit a copy of their by-laws and other relevant information.² (These records were transferred to the State Records Center and Archives in Santa Fe in 2014 when the Legislature transferred the responsibility to receive land grant documentation from the Secretary of State to the New Mexico Land Grant Council.) In 2003 the Interim Committee on Land Grants was organized in the New Mexico Legislature. In 2004 it sponsored an amendment to the land grant statutes—some of which date to the Territorial period—that recognized *mercedes* subject to the general provisions of Chapter 49, New Mexico Statutes Annotated, as units of government comparable to school boards, soil conservation districts, *acequias*, and towns and counties. In 2008 the Legislature provided for the UNM Land Grant Studies Program as a University special item and in 2009 it established the New Mexico Land Grant Council, an executive agency organized as a commission to address land grant issues in the state and to channel their concerns before the Legislature, the U.S. Congress, and public agencies. A significant number of other new provisions in state law have been enacted since then. Policy and legal research on New Mexico land grants thus focuses not only on adjudication, which concluded in 1904, but on social, economic, and statutory changes in the decades since then. The object of research constitutes a changing landscape.

Today, community land grants have organized themselves into the New Mexico Land Grant Consejo, a state-wide organization that seeks to represent the collective interests of the boards of trustees of approximately 40 active *mercedes*. Individually and through their umbrella organizations such as the Consejo and the Council, they have successfully advocated for the return of small parcels of land from the state and its political subdivisions. They continue to press the U.S. Forest Service and other agencies regarding access to and the management of their former common lands. During the 2014-2018 forest plan revision process, the Carson, Cíbola, and Santa Fe National Forests invited community land grants and their umbrella organizations for the first time to participate in this process. This effort has stimulated research on the history of national forest plans and on the terms of acquisition by which about one-fourth of these three National Forests previously constituted land grant common lands.

² Rebecca Vigil-Girón to New Mexico Land Grant Committee 8 August 2002, attached to Don Fernando de Taos Land Grant file, Land Grant Registry, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives.



Images of New Mexico-related land grant documents. Left to right: cover page of documents relating to a land dispute in Atrixco that lasted over 40 years between 1722 and 1769 (AGN, Mexico City); an archive box in the litigation files of New Mexico land grants at National Archives I (1870s-1890s); portion of a letter from the Merced Comunitaria Juan Bautista Baldés to the New Mexico Secretary of State submitted to the Land Grant Registry at the NM State Records Center and Archives, 2003.

The various sections of this paper discuss the printed as well as unpublished records and historical materials that, although scattered across over a dozen institutional collections and archives, are available for the study of land grant-*mercedes*. We necessarily emphasize the collections located in New Mexico and the relatively few outside the state that have been consulted by the staff of the UNM Land Grant Studies Program. Subsequent revisions of this working paper will incorporate later consultations.

Which sources are consulted depends, of course, on the specific objectives of the proposed research. The research topics emphasized in this paper are related to the contemporary policy questions that are of interest to decision makers and individual land grants and their umbrella organizations. These emphasize the adjudication process, historical and traditional use boundaries, land loss by *mercedes* and acquisition of former common lands by state and federal entities, and the historical and legal parallels and relationships between Spanish/Mexican community land grants and Pueblo Indian grants and individual *mercedes*. The researcher unavoidably begins with a review of relevant secondary literature. These sources are easily identified and located in university and other libraries and online, and there is no pretense in this working paper to present a comprehensive annotated bibliography. Discussing the relationship of a select number of secondary sources to the research topics mentioned above, however, seems useful, and that is where this paper begins. The bibliographies and sources cited in these relatively few items discussed also will serve the beginning researcher well.

As noted in the preface, some materials may serve as both a secondary and as a primary source for different purposes. U.S. congressional documents relating to land grant-*mercedes* are an outstanding example. As noted in the appropriate section, though copies of some materials are available at various university libraries and special collections, the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. holds the comprehensive collection of this material, almost all of which has been digitized as searchable .pdfs and available in the Computer Catalog Center in the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress. These sources provide translations of much of the Spanish-language documentation submitted to the surveyors-general and the Court of Private Land Claims. They also reference and transcribe many of the archival primary sources that are difficult to locate. And these constitute primary sources on the procedures employed and the policies adopted by government decision makers. This working paper discusses a cross section of this material located at the Library of Congress in order to illustrate the type of information that may be obtained.

The principal value of this paper is its discussion of the location and content of archival collections relevant to the previously mentioned topics. This section of the paper is intended to be useful not only to the academic researcher and scholar, but to lay persons and non historians for whom this type of primary research may be the first occasion in which they step into an institutional archive. It includes, therefore, a list of web sites and a brief discussion of research procedures, which of course vary from one archive to another, but which are quite different from locating and checking out volumes at a local library. The professional historian may find this discussion less useful, but it is included to serve the needs of land grant board members and others who may be seeking primary source material pertaining to their land grant or to a specific historical issue.

The authors have organized this part of the discussion into two major sections: archives located in New Mexico and those elsewhere. New Mexican institutional archives constitute the starting point for much primary source land grant research and are further elaborated upon in two appendices.

Secondary sources

Readily available published materials

*Note: rather than burden this section with footnotes, any source cited in the text will appear with author, year of publication, and other identifying information in **bold**. Please consult the bibliography for those references. As previously mentioned, the secondary sources mentioned here are not a*

comprehensive list. It is assumed that the reader has access to the internet and a university catalog of materials, and the most obvious sources may be identified in that manner. The secondary sources mentioned here are those that will serve as guideposts to the research topic mentioned above, and that serve as influential interpretations of the primary sources relating to them. These topics have provoked controversy on matters of fact and interpretation. Accordingly, the secondary sources mentioned here span a spectrum of assumptions, analysis, and opinion.

Among the readily available published materials on the historical status of New Mexico's community land grants and the historico-legal issues associated with adjudication, recognition of property rights, land loss, boundaries, and critical policy questions, two necessary starting points are the reports issued by the **General Accounting Office** (GAO; name later changed to General Accountability Office) in **2001** and **2004**, and a critical assessment of the findings and recommendations of the 2004 report prepared by **David Benavides** and **Ryan Golten** published in **2009**. The 2001 report is an historical inventory and compilation of factual information regarding the origins, basic characteristics, and adjudication process and outcomes of 295 land grants, of which 154 were classified as Spanish/Mexican "community" land grants, and the remainder either Pueblo Indian or individual (sometimes referred to as "private") land grants.³ The GAO noted that some land grants, originally made to individuals, acquired the character of community land grants by setting aside common lands for the use of settlers residing within its boundaries.

The GAO had been charged with assessing legal issues and congressional options associated with land grant claims under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in New Mexico. In its 2004 report, to the disappointment of land grant heirs who had cooperated with the study, the GAO concluded that the adjudication process, though imperfect, did not violate the due process rights of land grant heirs. It did acknowledge "inequities" and "inefficiencies"—an implicit acknowledgment of the inconsistent standards applied by the Surveyor General of New Mexico, the U.S. Congress, the Court of Private Land Claims (CPLC), and the U.S. Supreme Court between 1854 and 1904. One of those glaring inconsistencies was the acceptance of common lands as belonging to the petitioners under the Surveyors General and early years of the CPLC, and the decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1897 decision in

³ Other sources (e.g., Hall, 1987) refer to a number of land grants that exceeds 295 in New Mexico. It is not clear whether this different number refers to wholly separate individual or community land grants in the Territory of New Mexico or include "daughter" grants carved from within the 295 or individual parcels owned by land grant heirs within the boundaries of community land grants. In this working paper we use the GAO list of land grants without further elaboration.

United States v Sandoval to strip land grants of common lands and assign their ownership to the public domain.⁴ This decision had the consequence of transferring over three million acres of privately owned land by seven community land grants to the public domain. The 2004 GAO report noted that Congress could legislatively repeal the 1897 decision, but did not explore the implications of such a hypothetical repeal. It also mentioned that Congress had the option to return federal lands or compensate land grant heirs for their loss, but did not explore the arguments for or against such options or consider their implications.

The first comprehensive assessment of the methodology and conclusions of the 2004 GAO report was prepared by **Benavides** and **Golten**, published in **2009**. The authors took the GAO to task for neglecting to address a number of legal issues, ignoring the problem of partition suits as a means by which many land grants lost land *after* confirmation, and counted as “accepted” land grants whose claims were very much reduced. Together, the two GAO reports and Benavides and Golten’s critique should be considered authoritative sources on the current status of legal and historical debate regarding the adjudication of New Mexico community land grants. (See also audio and other material on the Center for Land Grant Studies website: <http://www.southwestbooks.org/gaolgfresponse.htm>.)

Though somewhat less accessible, the *Land title study* prepared jointly by the law firm **White, Koch, Kelley and McCarthy** and the **New Mexico State Planning Office** and published in **1971** constitutes a comprehensive examination of the historico-legal issues associated with New Mexico’s land grants. A journal article by Phillip Gonzales is an historical synthesis of New Mexico land grant issues from colonial times to the 1990s. A number of publications by **Malcolm Ebright** and others (**2006**, **2008**, and **2014**) also provide an essential entry point for the study of the history of New Mexican land grants and the legal controversies that led to land loss and dispossession.

Turning to the other states of the U.S. Southwest, Texas land grant history is strikingly different from that of New Mexico (or California). All land grants in Texas were adjudicated promptly while as a Republic—between 1836 and 1845. Anglo Texan leaders of the Republic admired the Spanish and Mexican land system and adopted it for their own purpose, granting hundreds of land parcels to those who had participated in the successful rebellion against Mexico. The fate of Spanish and Mexican land grants made before 1836 has not been adequately documented. In 1848, when Mexican and U.S. negotiators were putting the final touches on the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico apparently attempted to correct what it

⁴ 167 U.S. 208 (1897). Not to be confused with *U.S. v Sandoval* (1913) 231 U.S. 28, a case that re-established federally protected status to Pueblo Indians.

perceived to be some of the problems of land grant adjudication in Texas by insisting on Article X. However, when Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845 it was on the condition that land issues had been settled and the U.S. Senate removed the Article, requiring a Protocol of Querétaro, signed by U.S. and Mexican representatives in May 1848, clarifying that the U.S. had not intention violate the property rights of land grant holders in the territories received as a consequence of the war. Since the U.S. had annexed Texas in 1845, the U.S. government treated that transaction as already consummated and not subject to the terms of the 1848 Treaty. In light of the irregularities in the adjudication of New Mexican land grants in the half century following the Treaty, however, some scholars have argued, in our opinion incorrectly, that the intention of the U.S. government from the beginning was to constrain the property rights of *nuevomexicanos* to the extent possible.

The secondary sources on Texas land grants available in public and university libraries are relatively few. One important source was a manuscript prepared by **Francis William Seabury** between 1888 and 1925 and housed at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin, later transcribed and edited by **Joel René Escobar** in 1995. Most of these were *individual* rather than community land grants. The study lists hundreds of Spanish/Mexican land grants by name, the name of the original grantee, confirmation number, Texas county in which they are located, and the Mexican jurisdiction that granted or recorded the land grant. It also lists the names of individuals in 95 family trees among grantees. In 1983 **Gifford White** published a list of thousands of men who had received individual land grants by the Texas General Land Office as of 1840, along with appropriate statutes, maps, and supporting information. The vast majority in this list did not have Spanish surnames. Most grants ranged from 320 to 640 acres. An indispensable overview of Texas land grants is provided in a 2009 Texas General Land Office report authored by **Galen D. Greaser**. This study is mainly a history and analysis of the evolution of Texas land grants and includes substantial detail on survey procedures, records, and maps.

California's land grants, like New Mexico's, were adjudicated through the U.S. General Land Office. Unlike New Mexico, a commission was established to review claims, and most were adjudicated within a few years. **Crisóstomo N. Pérez's** 1996 study provides what may be the most readable overview of California land grants. The number of Spanish community land grants, such as Los Angeles, San Diego and San Fernando were a handful. The vast majority of land grants issued by Mexican authorities were *individual* parcels characterized as *ranchos* derived from the secularization of the missions in the 1830s and therefore were quite recent at the time of U.S. invasion. The bulk of the nearly 800 land grant claims presented

were contested in federal court—another characteristic that distinguishes California from New Mexico. **Ogden Hoffman’s 1862** study of land cases before federal district courts thus is an indispensable study of the litigation associated with California’s mostly individual land grants. In California as elsewhere, U.S. federal courts had to interpret Spanish and Mexican law in deciding what constituted private property and what would have constituted Mexican, and now U.S. public domain. One of the earliest and most influential studies of applicable Spanish and Mexican law by a U.S. author was published in **1851** by **John A. Rockwell**.

Less accessible but important secondary source materials

As noted above, U.S. Surveyors General, the Court of Private Land Claims and U.S. federal courts necessarily were required to interpret Spanish and Mexican law in deciding how to decide land grant cases before them, not just in New Mexico, but elsewhere in the Southwest. One of the key sources on Spanish land grant law not available in many libraries is the *Recopilación de las Leyes de los Reinos de las Indias*, prepared by the Council of the Indies in 1681, a decade before the Reconquest of New Mexico by don Diego de Vargas. An English translation was prepared by the American West Center at the University of Utah in **1980**. In **2011** the New Mexico Land Grant Council obtained permission to reprint a limited number of this version, edited by **S. Lyman Tyler**. “Las Indias” here refers to what we would today call the “Americas” and the *Recopilación* is a legal manual for crown officials to follow in the distribution and management of lands and native populations. It is unclear whether surveyors general of New Mexico or the Court of Private Land Claims had access to the *Recopilación* in its entirety, or what English translation they referred to. Surveyor General correspondence to the General Land Office in the 1850s and 1860s repeatedly refers to the need to purchase tracts of Mexican law.

Among the less accessible but important secondary sources is the 1969 is the Master’s of Laws thesis prepared by **J. J. Bowden** at Southern Methodist University in **1969**. This unpublished thesis with its nine appendices reviewed and summarized the documentary evidence for the land grants presented before the Court of Private Land Claims. Its principal source was the records of the Surveyor General and the CPLC. The Office of State Historian has excerpted segments of this thesis in its website, <http://www.newmexicohistory.org/bowden/>. A copy of this work is available at the University of New Mexico Law Library.

An important area of research that has received relatively little scholarly attention has been the effort by displaced *nuevomexicanos* who lost access to common lands to obtain small

inholdings or homesteads. The Two archivists at National Archives I, **Harry P. Yoshpe** and **Philip P. Bower** prepared in 1949 a **Preliminary Inventory of the land-entry papers of the General Land Office** (Preliminary Inventory 22), a useful guide to the vast collection of land-entry materials. (A significant collection of New Mexico homesteader materials can be found under Record Group 49 at the Broomfield, Colorado Regional National Archives facility.)

Primary/secondary source printed materials

U.S. government documents

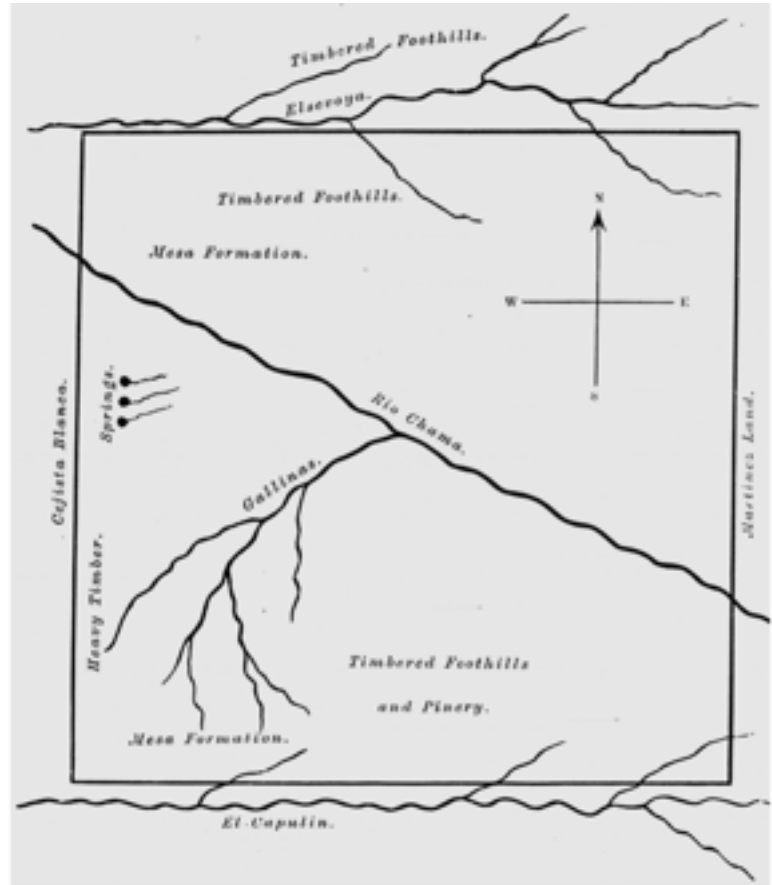
Note: U.S. government documents relevant to land grants include a wide range of materials. The examples listed below include the U.S. Congressional Globe, an antecedent to the Congressional Record, executive documents submitted by the Department of the Interior for consideration by Congress, congressional committee prints and reports, annual and other periodic reports of executive branch agencies such as the General Land Office and its parent agency, the Department of Interior. All of the items listed here may be consulted in the Computer Catalog Center of the Library of Congress and almost without exception may be obtained as searchable digital copies in portable document format (.pdf).

The Congressional Record, and its antecedents (e.g. **U.S. Congressional Globe, 1868**) contain numerous references to legislative action contemplated regarding New Mexico land grants. One example in 1868 was the consideration of the four-square league parcel of Santa Ana Pueblo. An example of an executive document (**no. 128**) printed for the **U.S. House of Representatives** is the letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior of 25 January **1873** which transmitted a recommendation from the U.S. Surveyor General for the approval of the Caja del Río tract, the Mesita de Juana López tract, the Cajón del Río de Tesuque tract, the San Joaquín del Nacimiento grant, the San Clemente tract, and the Indian Pueblo of Laguna—one of few Pueblos eventually confirmed that had not been considered among the early Spanish land grants considered by Congress in 1858. The **1871** annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office within the annual report of the Secretary, submitted by the **U.S. Department of the Interior** reported that \$10,000 was appropriated for surveys and an additional \$40,000 requested for the next fiscal year to survey a projected railroad route, a mineral region to allow miners' claims to be surveyed and connected to the public surveys, and a survey of 161,414 acres to facilitate the distribution of lands in “greatest demand by *actual settlers*” (emphasis added, p. 43). The total number of acres surveyed in the territory

up to June 1871 was 4.4 million acres leaving an estimated 73.2 million acres still to be surveyed.

The sketch map of an initial proposal to consider the San Joaquín del Río de Chama land grant identified it as a rectangle 16 miles north to south and 18 miles east to west, containing about 184,320 acres. Confirmation of this land grant would be delayed an additional two decades and would be adversely affected by the 1897 *U.S. v Sandoval* decision. When finally confirmed, it was renamed “Cañón de Chama,” reduced to about 1,422 acres, and would be patented not to land grant heirs but to T.D. Burns, a merchant who had acquired the rights to the entire land grant. This sketch map, and the accompanying report, was published in the 1873 U.S. Senate report transmitted by the U.S. Department of Interior that included a report of the Surveyor-General of New Mexico regarding private land claims 71 and 72.

An early example of a Committee print is the May 19 1860 report of the U.S. Senate Committee on Private Land Claims, which addressed a land grant conflict of overlapping claims in a generous manner—especially in light of later attitudes regarding the adjudication of land grants. The heirs of Luis Cabeza de Baca claimed certain lands had been granted to their ancestor and Mexican authorities subsequently granted overlapping lands to a number of families that constituted the Las Vegas land grant. The Surveyor-General of New Mexico recognized the validity of both grants and recommended the approval of overlapping claims with the suggestion that the heirs resolve their conflict in court. The Senate Committee noted that the heirs of Luis Cabeza de Baca were willing to move if Congress accorded them a comparable grant in the public



Sketch map of the San Joaquín del Río de Chama land grant, published in the 1873 Annual Report of the General Land Office.

domain elsewhere. The Committee report argued “Congress. . . is bound to legislate in such manner as to prevent, if possible, so disastrous a result as the plunging of an entire settlement of families into litigation, at the imminent hazard of being turned out of their homes, or made to purchase a second time, from a private owner, lands for which they paid their government a full equivalent, in the labor, risk, and exposure by which they have converted a wilderness, surrounded by hostile savages, into a civilized and thriving settlement; and this can be done with little loss or cost to the government” (p. 4).

All land settlements in New Mexico under Spanish and Mexican rule were expected to be authorized by the appropriate government official—usually the Governor or his designate—and hence all towns, villages, and even outpost settlements of individual families were to correspond to this practice. This began, of course, with the major Spanish towns, of which Santa Fe was the preeminent example. The four-square league land grant of Santa Fe was presented by the Surveyor-General via the **Department of the Interior** in **1874**. The Surveyor-General recognized that the settlement of Santa Fe had been so well documented that he considered it unnecessary to depose witnesses. The report was published as an executive document (no. **239**).

Other printed primary sources

The official correspondence of the first Indian Agent in New Mexico, **James S. Calhoun**, was edited by **Annie Heloise Abel** and published in **1915**. Calhoun was the initiator of the Pueblo land claims, pressed the first Surveyor General to approve four square league parcels and recommend their approval to Congress. Sixteen Pueblos were among the very first New Mexico Spanish land grants submitted to and approved by Congress in 1858. Calhoun also relayed Pueblo complaints about encroachment by non Pueblo residents within these four square leagues, an issue which was explored incompletely but eventually addressed by the Pueblo Lands Act of 1924 and the review of land titles and controversies by the Pueblo Lands Board in the late 1920s.

New Mexico archival collections

Note: consulting original textual records (whether at New Mexico archives or elsewhere) requires that the user follow special procedures dictated by the archive facility. Most institutional archives list these rules on their websites. Some require the user to receive a brief orientation or undergo online training on the handling of archive materials. Many facilities require pre-registration with a government-issued identification card and issue the user a card to be used for entry and exit. Most

facilities provide individual lockers to hold valuables, briefcases, and outer clothing. Most allow users to enter only with a laptop computer, camera, and phone (and sometimes, a digital scanner). The New Mexico State Archives, the Archivo General de la Nación (Mexico City), and the Archivo de la Real Audiencia de la Nueva Galicia (Guadalajara) house colonial-period documents and require the use of cotton gloves to handle textual materials. All archives that allow the use of a camera require that the flash be disabled; the Huntington Library further requires that the camera be absolutely silent. Some allow the use of camera tripods; others do not. No archive allows the use of sheet-feed scanners; those that do allow them require that they be overhead or flat-bed scanners.

To insure that all text materials reviewed are returned in the same folder and box in the order in which they were consulted, all archives limit the user to open one box and one folder and one document at a time. Some folded documents will not photograph or scan well without the use of a plexiglass transparent cover. Some archives allow them but those that do require that you use their transparent sheets. Not all archives have ready access to external power for chargers or laptops. Most facilities provide a copy service at widely varying costs. Some archives, even after you are a registered user, require that you notify them of a planned visit a few days in advance and to indicate what records are to be consulted, sometimes by filling out an online form. Most archives do not pull records from the stacks on demand and have a schedule of pull times that may not always be convenient for the researcher. Many archive facilities have digitized part of their collections (see the list of websites at the end of this working paper). Most such facilities require that you consult the digital materials—not all of which are online—rather than the original text documents. Communicating with the archive facility in advance to determine what equipment and procedures are permitted is advisable.

New Mexico State Records Center and Archives

*Note: collections identified in **bold** text in this subsection are further discussed in Appendix I.*

The manuscript and microfilm materials of the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives (NMSRCA) are researchable in part through the HERITAGE catalog via <http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/archives/nm-archives-heritage-search>. The NMSRCA itself is located at 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507. Collections from the colonial period include the Spanish Archives of New Mexico I and II, known by their acronym SANM I and II. Records from the territorial period range from original documents provided by land grant heirs, their attorneys, and others to substantiate their claims to personal collections of land speculating attorneys whose correspondence reveals the unethical practices that foretold the territorial era of dispossession. Twentieth century

collections include materials from land grant researchers, the official papers of New Mexico governors, and the papers of other bodies of government and state and local officials.

Any serious effort to conduct primary source research on the history of New Mexico land grants is likely to begin with SANM I and SANM II. These contain the case files of the Office of the Surveyor General of New Mexico as they relate to land grants (1854-1891) and of the U.S. Court of Private Land Claims (CPLC, 1891-1904). SANM I and II include petitions for land grants, land conveyances, wills, mine registers, record books, journals, dockets, reports, minutes, letters, and a variety of other legal documents. Both the Surveyor General and the CPLC examined these documents in their investigation of property ownership to arrive at findings and make recommendations for confirmation. (Some of these records and brief histories of individual land grants may be found online in the website of the Office of the State Historian <http://newmexicohistory.org/people/list/C263>.)

Two indexes of the collection exist. The earlier one is the *Vigil index*, which is an inventory of the land grant documents in the custody of Donaciano Vigil as Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, 1848-1851. Vigil, owner of the Los Trigos land grant was active in both land adjudication and speculation and advised the first Surveyor General of New Mexico, William Pelham (1854-1860) by attesting to the veracity of the many large grants issued during the Mexican period and presented for early confirmation. These included the Maxwell, Tierra Amarilla, and Sangre de Cristo land grants. Vigil continued to serve as an expert witness to the six surveyors general of New Mexico that followed Pelham, until just before his death in 1876. The other guide, known as the *Twitchell index* was created by land speculator, lawyer, and historian **Ralph Twitchell**, who re-organized the final collection of land grant documents and published his guide in **1914**. These two guides, along with the calendars published by the **New Mexico State Records Center and Archives** in **1968** when the collection was microfilmed, still serve as the principal aids for navigating the most important collection of Spanish manuscript sources pertaining to New Mexico land grants.

The original records of SANM I and II are owned by the appropriate federal agencies and in the custody of the NMSCRA. Only microfilm copies are available for consultation. Microfilm copies are available at NMSCRA in Santa Fe, at the Center for Southwest Research at the Zimmerman Library, UNM (Albuquerque), at the Branson Library at New Mexico State University (Las Cruces), and the Thomas C. Donnelly Library at New Mexico Highlands University (Las Vegas). The **Spanish Archives of New Mexico I** (Collection 1972-002, years 1685-1912) comprise 65 linear feet and 63 microfilm rolls. The **Spanish Archives of New Mexico II** (Collection 1959-200, years 1621-1821) comprise 21 linear feet and 22 microfilm

rolls. The former constitute the land records of New Mexico for the colonial period; the latter include administrative, civil, military, and ecclesiastical records of the Spanish colonial government of New Mexico.



Images of Santo Tomás Apóstol del Río de las Trampas land grant correspondence. Left to right: The first two documents are a 1 July 1751 letter by Santa Cruz de la Cañada alcalde Juan José Lobato that describe the possession of the Trampas land grant by petitioners led by Juan de Argüello, Melchior Rodríguez, and others. The third document is a portion of a letter by New Mexico governor Tomás Vélez de Cachupín, recognizing their possession and assigning suertes or private lots. Source: SANM I.

The NMSRCA contains a number of other collections useful for land grant research. These include the papers of **Ralph Emerson Twitchell** (Collection 1959-209). Twitchell's collection includes original papers of two community land grants active today: La Petaca and Nuestra Señora del Rosario, San Fernando y Santiago (Truchas). He served as an attorney to various land grant claimants, including the heirs of the Santo Domingo de Cundiyo grant. It appears that he also was involved in one of the many fraudulent claims to the Pueblo Quemado grant, ultimately rejected in part because of the involvement of speculators Robert Gortner, George Howard Hill, and Thomas B. Catron.

The professional papers of Alois B. Renehan (**Renehan-Gilbert Papers**, Collection 1960-032) document Renehan's activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially regarding land speculation. Unlike many of his contemporary land speculators, Renehan did not ever hold public office. He maintained an active career as a trial attorney, and was paid with various tracts and sections of various land grants as payment for his legal services, including representing clients disputing tax debts. Renehan famously used the partition suit as a vehicle to dispossess the heirs of the common lands of the Juan José Lobato and Santo Tomás Apóstol del Río de las Trampas land grants. He speculated in the lands of Anton Chico, Abiquiú, Tierra Amarilla, Cristóbal de la Serna, Sevilleta de la Joya, Polvadera, Piedra Lumbre, Caja del Río, and Galisteo land grants. He served as attorney for the non-Indian claimants of parcels within the Tesuque, Nambé, Santa Clara, and San Ildefonso Pueblo grants during the adjudication of claims before the Pueblo Lands Board in the 1920s.

Twentieth century taxation and legal fees represented a major source of land loss for community land grants. Tax payment disputes presented a market for practicing attorneys. **Edward L. Bartlett** speculated in the San Miguel del Bado, La Petaca and Santo Tomás Apóstol del Río de las Trampas land grants, the last of which sat in southern Taos County and was vulnerable to Taos County's aggressive pursuit of property taxes. His contemporary, **Napoleon B. Laughlin** (Collection 1959-134) represented former Territorial delegate to Congress Antonio Joseph in his claim to the Ojo Caliente land grant and speculated in numerous Taos County grants, including the Santo Tomás Apóstol del Río de las Trampas, Cieneguilla, Antonio Martínez, Arroyo Hondo, Rancho del Río Grande, Cristóbal de la Serna, and Santa Bárbara land grants. For representing the Santa Bárbara land grant before the Court of Private Land Claims Laughlin charged one-third interest in its land and in 1901 sued his former client for partition of the grant.

The papers of **Eugene A. Fiske** (Collection 1960-017) provide information on his speculation in the lands of numerous grants, including the Santa Gertrudis de lo de Mora, Piedra Lumbre, San Joaquín del Río de Chama, Town of Tecolote, Tierra Amarilla, and Santo Tomás Apóstol del Río de las Trampas grants. Contemporaries **Elisha V. Long** (Collection 1972-003), **A. A. Jones** (Collection 1960-025), and **Merrill E. and James V. Noble** (Collection 1973-044) all practiced law in the Las Vegas area and speculated in area grants. The collection of Santa Fe attorney **Francis C. Wilson** (Collection 1981-017) documents the career of one of New Mexico's most active trial attorneys who served in the official capacity of the U.S. Attorney General's special attorney for Pueblo Indians while speculating in small tracts in land grants.

Other noteworthy collections include the **Land Grant Collection** (Collection 1959-133) and the papers of **Clark Knowlton** (Collection 1980-027), and the papers of **Suzanne Forrest** (1987-026). The first of these, created by the NMSRCA, includes documents for about twenty *nuevomexicano* and seven Pueblo grants. Sociologist Clark Knowlton studied the land grant movement of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes as a contemporary and examined the history of the Las Vegas and Santa Gertrudis de lo de Mora land grants. Suzanne Forrest examined the impact of New Deal era federal program that acquired former common lands of many land grants previously lost to speculators.

University of New Mexico Center for Southwest Research (CSWR)

Note: a brief guide to the Thomas B. Catron collection appears in Appendix II.

The researcher located in New Mexico will also want to consult the Center for Southwest Research (CSWR) at the Zimmerman Library of the University of New Mexico. Its vast holdings are a testament to a long-standing interest of UNM's faculty in the history of New Mexico, the American West, and Latin America. Several of its collections are relevant to land grant research. Finding aids with inventories of collections may be found online via the Rocky Mountain Online Archive (see list of websites at the end of this working paper). Digital copies of documents and images are also available in that online archive as well as the New Mexico Digital Collections at <http://econtent.unm.edu>. A microfilm copy of SANM I may be consulted there.

The principal collection for land grant research remains the **Thomas B. Catron Collection** (MSS 19), forty-five cubic feet of land grant records from his legal practice. (Catron at one point had full or partial ownership of over 30 community land grants in New Mexico and identified himself as the largest private landowner in the United States. His ownership interest in these grants was usually the result of being paid for legal services in land.) All Catron land grant files are available online or on microfilm.

Other collections of interest include the papers of attorneys Edward L. Bartlett (MSS 153) which includes information on the San Miguel del Bado land grant and Richard H. Hanna (MSS 762), the former Pueblo attorney who speculated in the lands of the Cañón de Carnué, Sevilleta de la Joya, Piedra Lumbre, and Cubero land grants. The papers of U.S. Senator Holm O. Bursum (MSS-92) are useful as they relate to Pueblo grants. As Senator he proposed legislation that would have legitimated all non-Indian claims to parcels within the patented boundaries of Pueblo land grants. This generated a national controversy that led to the rejection of his proposals and their substitution with the statute that created the Pueblo Lands Board in 1924.

Other collections in the CSWR are useful for twentieth century issues relating to New Mexico land grants. These include the records of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service Region Eight (MSS 289). This regional office oversaw the implementation of New Deal federal projects on former common lands. The CSWR also holds the papers of United Pueblo Agency Superintendent Sophie D. Aberle (MSS 509), who attempted to secure these federal project lands for nearby Indian Pueblos. The papers of U.S. Senator Dennis Chávez (MSS 394) and U.S. Senator Joseph M. Montoya (MSS 396) record the federal relationship with many former

common lands between the 1920s and the 1970s, a period when the federal government restricted access to former common lands.

The most famous and heavily used collection of materials that touch upon New Mexico land grants is the papers of Reies López Tijerina (MSS 654). This collection is less useful for the history, adjudication, boundaries, and related topics associated with community land grants than one might expect. The papers document the personal history of Reies López Tijerina, his transformation from Pentecostal minister to radical Chicano Movement leader and civil rights activist in the 1950s and 1960s. Nearly sixteen cubic feet of the collection are occupied by the membership files of the organization he led—the Alianza Federal de Mercedes, later Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres. These files contain little information other than the contact and contribution history listed on the membership form. The collection is eminently useful to document the history of the Alianza and its role in the civil rights movement, but holds little research potential for a study of the history of land grants, even of the heirs that participated in the Alianza.

Other New Mexico archival sources

A final important source is the microfiche collection of survey plats and survey field notes for New Mexico land grants available at the Public Lands Office of the Bureau of Land Management, located at 301 Dinosaur Trail, Santa Fe, 87508.

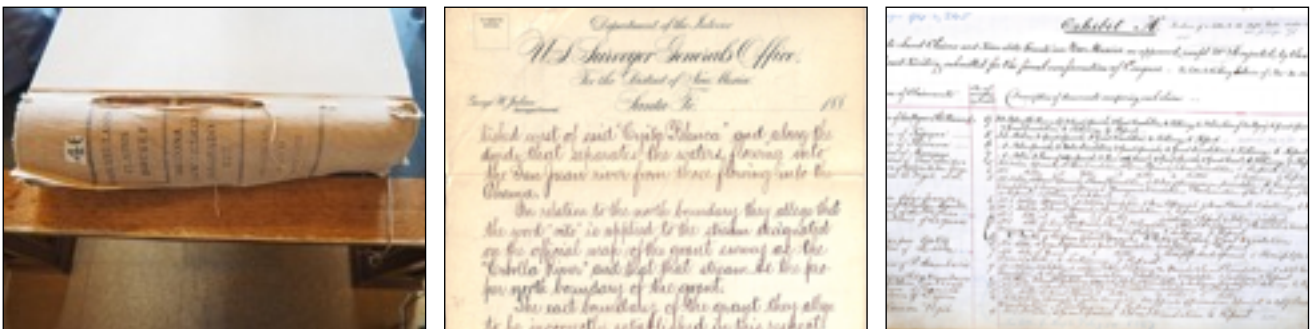
Archival and manuscript collections outside of New Mexico

National Archives I

National Archives I is located in downtown Washington, D.C., halfway between the U.S. Capitol and the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue. The vast expansion of the federal government and its records after World War II necessitated the construction of a new facility, National Archives II, located off the campus of the University of Maryland in College Park. This necessitated a division of labor between the two facilities. Records pertaining to post 1900 agencies and policies mostly are in National Archives II. Pre-1900 records are mostly in National Archives I. Most of those directly relating to New Mexico land grants are contained in Record Group 49. (This record group contains the textual materials of the General Land Office in the 19th and early 20th centuries and of the Bureau of Land Management since 1946, the latter of which are in Archives II. We have identified one exception, noted below, which is

an *index* [not the actual documents] of letters received by the Bureau of Land Management between 1944 and 1961). The materials in this record group pertaining to New Mexico are scattered across a variety of subgroups, a selected few of which are mentioned here.

Of special interest is the docket and case files for land grant litigation, including protests to the General Land Office and appeals to the Department of Interior regarding Surveyor General decisions contained in 42 archive boxes and listed in Private Land Claims Docket Book (New Mexico). The archive boxes include 215 case files (some listed as missing), beginning with Preston Beck (docket 1) and concluding with a parcel with overlapping claims by the Pueblos of Zía, Santa Ana, and Jémez (docket 213). They vary considerably in length. Typical among the materials for community land grants are the Cebolleta (docket 46) trifold bundle, about 1/4 inch thick, and Cubero (docket 174) trifold bundle, about 3 1/4 inch thick. Because almost all of these materials have remained in a folded state for over a century, they are delicate and difficult to scan and copy. They make a useful complement, however, to the Court of Private Land Claims and Surveyor General's records in SANM I, since they include maps, correspondence and pleadings relating to litigation, boundaries, and witness testimony. In some cases, the trifold bundled materials include printed copies of arguments presented before the federal courts (e.g., the Las Vegas grant, docket 20, comprised of three trifold bundles totaling about 7 inches in thickness).



Images of National Archives I materials relating to land grants, all from Record Group 49. Left to right: Private Land Claims docket book (Arizona and New Mexico); page 2 of original letter, Surveyor General George Julian to Commissioner, GLO William Sparks, 20 April 1886 commenting on the boundaries of the San Joaquín del Río de Chama as established in a land survey; list of private land claims and town site grants in New Mexico approved by the Surveyor General of New Mexico, listed in correspondence GLO to Secretary of the Interior, 30 November 1859.

Also of interest is the correspondence file between the Surveyor General of New Mexico and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. One of these is a collection of four boxes of correspondence to the General Land Office starting with the first Surveyor General, William Pelham. The letters to the GLO provide updates on the work of surveyors, whose principal

task was not surveying land grants on behalf of persons already living in New Mexico, but surveying the boundaries of the state, establishing a principal meridian, and dividing the state into range and township sections. If one is to believe the content of these letters, the funding provided by the GLO for the office was insufficient; there also are repeated complaints regarding refusals by the GLO to reimburse various office expenses. On multiple occasions the Surveyor General had to provide salary advances to staff out of his own pocket before the appropriations were received. It is also noteworthy that most of the attachments to correspondence regarding land grants is not to be found in this collection; it appears that maps and survey field notes were moved by archivists out of this collection to the Court of Private Land Claims files in SANM I, to the map collection in the National Archives II, or elsewhere.

The other correspondence file is the transcription of outgoing correspondence of the General Land Office regarding New Mexico recorded in ledger-sized books. There are four such volumes that transcribe correspondence to the Surveyor General, to the Secretary of the Interior and other departments, to members of Congress, and others, covering the period 1854-1890. (A segment of a page of one of those transcripts, dated 30 November 1859 appears in the third panel of the images above.)

Most land surveys were checked and verified by the Surveyor General or ordered to be re-surveyed by the General Land Office. Also in Record Group 49 are the field notes of the examiner of surveys. These records are similar in scope and content to the field notes and plats available in microfiche at the BLM Public Land Office in Santa Fe, except that they are re-surveys not of an entire grant, but of a selected boundary in question, either because the location of the boundary seemed incorrect or because the field notes of the original survey presented inconsistencies. Over 30 land grant field notes of survey examiners are available as textual records at National Archives I, including many that are no longer active, and others such as several Pueblos, Cañón de Carnué (contract 348), La Petaca (contract 340), San Antonio de las Huertas (contract 348), Santa Cruz de la Cañada (contract 553), and Santo Domingo de Cundiyó (contract 353). Some contract numbers included more than one land grant.

Finally, National Archives I contains an index of correspondence received by the Bureau of Land Management that should be located in National Archives II. This is a collection of small index cards identifying the file number, the origin of the correspondence, the date, and a one or two phrase summary of its contents. Correspondence related to New Mexico land grants was received from the War Department, the Secretary and assistant secretaries of the

Department of the Interior, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the White House, and members of Congress.

National Archives II

As noted above, the National Archives II, located in College Park, Maryland, contains records as of the beginning of the twentieth century, with at least one exception (the map collection, noted below). The records of the General Land Office / Bureau of Land Management (Record Group 49) and of the Department of Interior (Record Group 48) provide material on federal land management that touch upon land grant issues after the adjudication of land grants had been concluded. These include entries for homesteads and the disposal of federal lands.

National Archives II also houses a map collection. Original canvas copies of the plats of patented land grants are available for photographing by the researcher and digitizing by National Archives personnel. Few of these maps present information not available elsewhere, including the digital and microfiche copies available through the Bureau of Land Management in Santa Fe.

Other archival and manuscript collections

The Regional Office of the National Archives located in Broomfield, just north of Denver, Colorado contains extensive records of the General Land Office (Record Group 49) relating to New Mexico in the 1900s and 1910s and can make available helpful finding aids. The principal collection is the records of the Land Office Register and Receiver, and provide individual parcel data on homesteaders. Some of the correspondence that one might expect to find at National Archives I has been transferred to this regional facility, including 11 boxes of correspondence from the General Land Office to the New Mexico Surveyor General and 117 volumes of press copies of outgoing letters from that office. Twenty-eight volumes of post 1891 correspondence regarding grants and small holdings may also be found here and eight boxes of group survey files from 1916 to 1944.

The U.S. Forest Service (Record Group 95) materials include a collection of correspondence received by the USFS Southwest Regional Office and a large collection of maps and tables regarding the classification and use of the Carson, Cibola, Datil, Gila, and Santa Fe National Forests for agricultural, grazing, and other purposes.

Arizona and Colorado land grants have attracted the least scholarly study, in part because they were few and because the southern portion of one and all of the other were part of New

Mexico until separated by Congress in the 1860s. The Tierra Amarilla, Sangre de Cristo, and Maxwell grants were authorized by Mexican authorities in Santa Fe and their boundaries extended into Colorado. The Colorado-New Mexico boundary separated the northern and southern portions of those land grants, though their adjudication followed the same route as New Mexico's land grants. Arizona's land grants were concentrated in the southern portion of the state and were adjudicated under the Surveyor General of Arizona and later by the same Court of Private Land Claims that handled the outstanding New Mexican cases. The starting point for Arizona land grants would be the land records in the library of the University of Arizona and the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley.

The researcher who chooses to investigate Spanish colonial and Mexican records may find some materials in the United States. The Bancroft Library is a major source; so is the Nettie Lee Benson Library. Finding aids for much of this material are available online. Scattered materials including manuscripts and rare books relevant to land grant research may be found at the Huntington Library (San Marino), the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey), and the California State Library (Sacramento, California).

Little research on New Mexico land grants has been done at institutional facilities outside of the United States. The principal depositories are in Mexico and Spain; both contain extensive records on colonial New Spain and Mexico's archives include materials from the early national period before the northern half of its territory was taken by the United States. Some of these records are online, but very few of those records pertain to New Mexico or its land grants.

On-site research has been conducted by the Land Grant Studies Program at two locations in Mexico: the Archivo General de la Nación (Mexico City), and the Archivo de la Real Audiencia de la Nueva Galicia (Guadalajara, Jalisco). The latter archive is important because New Mexico was considered part of the Audiencia of Nueva Galicia during the colonial period. Decisions by New Mexico governors and other authorities were referred first to Guadalajara. The few days' research at this archive conducted in 2016 revealed some textual materials relating to New Mexico history, but nothing directly relating to its land grants, land grant boundaries, or land controversies. The Archivo General de la Nación was marginally better. Litigation between parties in the Atrisco land grant was appealed to Mexico City, and there is an extensive record of that 42-year dispute of the first half of the eighteenth century. (An image of the cover page of this litigation appears earlier in this working paper.) A

preliminary review of the collections titled “*mercedes*” and “*tierras*” yielded no material on New Mexico land grants other than the Atrisco litigation, but not all of that material has been cataloged and some materials are not available for public consultation because of their deteriorated state. A preliminary review of the collections titled “*indios*” and “*ayuntamientos*” yielded interesting insights into the social history of New Mexico communities. Overall, it would appear that Mexico City and Guadalajara research on New Mexico land grants involves searching for unusual material buried in a mountain of information.

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- California State Library (Sacramento, California):
California State Library Catalog: http://catalog.library.ca.gov/F/R21IKES5RB454K2TGFJHAF1LLLYQJAFU9SE3QQNSSJMTI7LUX-02400?func=file&file%5Fname=quick-searches&pds_handle=GUEST
Digitized texts: <https://archive.org/details/californiastatelibrary>
- Center for Land Grant Studies (Guadalupita, New Mexico): <http://www.southwestbooks.org/>
- Huntington Library (San Marino, California): <http://www.huntington.org/webassets/templates/general.aspx?id=17334>
- New Mexico Genealogical Society (Albuquerque, New Mexico): <http://www.nmgs.org/>
- New Mexico State Records Center and Archives (Santa Fe, New Mexico):
Archives: <http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/archives/about-the-archives>
Online catalog: <http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/archives/nm-archives-heritage-search/>

Land grants page in the website of the State Historian: <http://newmexicohistory.org/people/list/C263>

Excerpts from the 1969 J. J. Bowden thesis: <http://www.newmexicohistory.org/bowden/>

University of Arizona, Records of Court of Private Land Claims relating to Arizona District: <http://speccoll.library.arizona.edu/collections/records-relating-cases-decided-court-private-land-claims-arizona-district>

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Digital Collections: <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/libraries/bancroft-library/digital-collections>

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Finding aid Pacific and western manuscripts except California: <http://oac.cdlib.org/ark:/28722/bk0005s657s/?brand=oac4&layout=metadata>

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Maps of private land grant cases in California: <https://calisphere.org/collections/12347/>

Mexican archives on microfilm at the Bancroft Library: http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/files/LatinAmericanaManuscripts_on_Microfilm%281%29.pdf

University of New Mexico (Albuquerque, New Mexico):

Center for Southwest Research: <http://elibrary.unm.edu/cswr/>

New Mexico Digital Collections: <http://econtent.unm.edu>

Rocky Mountain Online Archive: <https://rmoa.unm.edu>

University of Texas at Austin (Austin, Texas):

Dolph Briscoe Center for American History: <http://www.cah.utexas.edu/collections/>

Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection, Manuscripts and Rare Books Division: <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/benson/collections/rare-books-and-manuscripts>

U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Santa Fe): <https://www.blm.gov/new-mexico>

U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station: <http://www.fs.fed.us/rmrs/>

U.S. Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.): <https://www.loc.gov/>

U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (Washington, D.C. and College Park Maryland) digital sources:

National Archives Catalog: <https://www.archives.gov/research/catalog>

Online Research Tools and Aids: <https://www.archives.gov/research/start/online-tools.html>

Record Group 49 (Bureau of Land Management and General Land Office): <https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/049.html>

Guide to U.S. House of Representatives legislative records on private land claims: <https://www.archives.gov/legislative/guide/house/chapter-06-private-land-claims.html>

Appendix I:

Guide to selected collections at the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives

Spanish Archives of New Mexico I

Citation Number: Collection 1972-002

Dates of creation: 1685-1912

Collection is also known as the Land Grant Records of New Mexico, National Archives Record Group 49, Bureau of Land Management. Collection consists of civil land records of the Spanish and Mexican period governments of New Mexico, and materials created by the Surveyor General and Court of Private Land Claims during the process of adjudication. Includes petitions for land grants, land conveyances, wills, mine registers, records books, journals, dockets, reports, minutes, letters, and a variety of legal documents. Also within the collection is the Vigil Index, an inventory of the documents in the custody of Donaciano Vigil, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico. Most materials are in Spanish. *Note:* Documents are described in: Twitchell, Ralph Emerson. *The Spanish Archives of New Mexico Volume I.* The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1914 (republished, Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 2008).

Active Land Grants: (SG = Surveyor General; PLC = Private Land Claims) Town of Tomé (SG 2, Reel 12, Frames 486-563); Tierra Amarilla (SG 3, Reel 12, Frames 564-682); Town of Tecolote (SG 7, Reel 13, Frames 006-309); Town of Chililí (SG 11, Reel 13, Frames 826-1063); Town of Las Vegas Grant (SG 20, Reel 15, Frames 006-575); Town of Tajique (SG 21, Reel 15, Frames 576-607); Town of Torreón (SG 22, Reel 15, Frames 608-648); Town of Manzano (SG 23, Reel 15, Frames 649-end of reel); Town of Las Trampas (SG 27, Reel 16, Frames 254-442); Town of Anton Chico (SG 29, Reel 16, Frames 490-664); Town of Mora (SG 32, Reel 16, Frame 852-1062); Town of Cebolleta (SG 46, Reel 17, Frames 935-1011); Ojo Caliente (SG 77, Reel 21, Frames 006-138); Sevilleta (SG 95, Reel 22, Frames 934-1092 and PLC 55, Reel 38, Frames 1216-end of roll); Petaca Grant (SG 105, Reel 23, Frames 222-357 and PLC 99, Reel 44, 006-298 and PLC 153, Reel 49, Frames 245-417); Santa Bárbara (SG 114, Reel 23, Frames 1234- end of reel and PLC 96, Reel 43, Frames 729-761); San Miguel del Bado (SG 119, Reel 24, Frames 595-740 and PLC 25, Reel 35, Frames 654-1021 and PLC 60, Reel 40, Frames 006-112 and PLC 198, Reel 51, Frames 518-544); Don Fernando de Taos (SG 125, Reel 24, Frames 1123-1274 and PLC 149, Reel 48, Frames 993-1117)); Town of Abiquiú (SG 140, Reel 26, Frames 279-479 and PLC 52, Reel 38, Frames 884-986); San Antonio de Las Huertas (SG 144, Reel 26, Frame 908-1034 and PLC 90, Reel 43, Frames 027-194 and PLC 269, Reel 53, Frames 940-1015); Town of Atrisco (SG 145, Reel 26, Frame 1035 – end of roll and PLC 45, Reel 27, Frames 690-850); Cañón de Carnué (SG 150, Reel 27, Frames 666-1314 and PLC 74, Reel 41, Frames 863-930); Cubero Grant (SG 151, Reel 27, Frame 1454-1572 and PLC 1, Reel 33, Frames 180-227); Truchas (Nuestra Señora del Rosario, San Fernando (SG 227, Reel 29, Frames 906-934 and PLC 28, Reel 35, Frames

1259-1301); Santo Domingo de Cundiyó (SG 246, Reel 30, Frames 006-059); Santa Cruz (SG 245, Reel 30, Frames 060-090 and PLC 181, Reel 50, Frames 574-590 and PLC 194, Reel 50, Frames 818-end of roll), Arroyo Hondo (PLC 5, Reel 33, Frames 652-744); Cristóbal de la Serna (PLC 21, Reel 35, Frames 006-053); Cañón de Chama (PLC 107, Reel 45, Frames 006-261); Juan Bautista Valdez (PLC 179, Reel 50, Frames 369-485).

Ralph Emerson Twitchell Collection

Collection: 1959-209

Date(s) of creation: 1512-1924

The collection consists of materials collected by Ralph Emerson Twitchell and includes primarily original documents from the 18th and 19th centuries with a broad range of original documents dealing with official edicts, land titles and conveyances, estate matters, wills, military expeditions, criminal depositions, and correspondence. There are also supportive documents such as translations and photocopies on the history of New Mexico. Many of the documents are from the Spanish, Mexican and Territorial periods with the majority being from the Mexican period. Twitchell's original folders (included with documents in new folders) give descriptive information most of which is maintained in this container list. There are also many documents that are very similar to documents found in the collections mentioned and perhaps should have been included in the microfilming and housed along with them. Also within this collection are papers from several New Mexico families which concern, correspondence, land transferences, New Mexico militia, and family genealogy.

Significant Areas / Active Land Grants: Series 5: Land Grants, includes copies of the original papers of the Las Truchas (Nuestra Señora del Rosario, San Fernando y Santiago) Grant (Folder 97), as well as a copy of the original petition for the Petaca Grant (Folder 101).

Eugene A. Fiske Papers

Collection 1960-017

Date(s) of creation: 1840-1968 (bulk 1840-1909)

Collection consists primarily of Fiske's professional papers. Series I consists of various legal documents, including a contract retaining Fiske as defense attorney in the trial of James G. Whitney for the murder of Manuel B. Otero, and 67 pages of testimony from the case of Edward Miller v. Alphonso Dockweiler over water rights involving the Rio Tesuque, Acequia Madre, and Acequia del Medio in northern New Mexico. Series II consists of legal documents, deeds, land conveyances, and other materials relating to litigation over many New Mexico land grants. Includes a survey, plat, partition, and list of heirs for the Plaza Colorado Land Grant, and testimony of New Mexico territorial governor Donaciano Vigil concerning the Sierra Mosca and Preston Beck, Jr. Land Grants. Some materials are in Spanish.

Active Land Grants: Mora (Box 2, Folder 18); Piedra Lumbre (Box 2, Folder 19); San Joaquín del Río de Chama (Box 2, Folder 22); Tecolote (Box 3, Folder 27); Tierra Amarilla (Box 3, Folder 28); Las Trampas (Box 3, Folder 29).

Land Grant Collection

Collection 1959-133

Date of Creation: 1700-1993

Collection consists of a broad range of documents (originals and copies) pertaining to land grants in New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, and Texas. The bulk of the documents pertain to Pueblo Indian and individual land grants in New Mexico (1700-1933). Collection was created by the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives. Some materials are in Spanish.

Active Land Grants: Town of Anton Chico (Box 3, Folder 24); Cañón de Chama (Box 3, Folder 34); Cebolleta (Box 3, Folder 37-38); Cubero (Box 3, Folder 43); Santo Domingo de Cundiyo (Box 3, Folder 44); San Antonio de Las Huertas (Box 3, Folders 52-53); Las Vegas (Box 3, Folders 54-61); Manzano (Box 3, Folder 62); Lo de Mora (Box 3, Folder 77); Ojo Caliente (Box 3, Folder 80); Petaca (Box 3, Folder 84); Piedra Lumbre (Box 3, Folders 85-85); Sangre de Cristo (Box 4, Folders 93-95); San Miguel del Bado (Box 4, Folder 97); Sevilleta de la Joya (Box 4, Folders 100-102); Tecolote (Box 4, Folder 104); Tierra Amarilla (Box 4, Folders 106-107); Tomé (Box 4, Folder 108); Las Truchas (Box 4, Folders 108-111); Las Trampas (Box 4, Folders 110, 112). *Also includes information on the following Pueblo land grants:* Acoma (Box 2, Folder 11); Laguna (Box 2, Folders 12-13); Jemez (Box 2, Folder 14); Pecos (Box 2, Folder 15); Sandia and Isleta (Box 2, Folders 16-18, 21); Zuni (Box 2, Folder 19).

Edward L. Bartlett

Collection: 1960-003

Dates of Creation: 1863-1904

Edward L. Bartlett (1847-1904) served as Adjutant General of the Territory of New Mexico from 1882 to 1889, and Solicitor General of the Territory of New Mexico from 1889-1895 and 1897-1904. Bartlett was also an active land speculator. Collection consists of Bartlett's official correspondence as Solicitor General of the Territory of New Mexico (1890-1902); and professional papers from his legal practice (1880-1904). Solicitor General correspondence includes letters received from Frank Springer, Elfego Baca, Frederick Muller, and Pinkerton's National Detective Agency concerning Charles Siringo. Topics covered in the correspondence include the Rough Riders, Jicarilla Apaches, territorial penitentiary, Fort Marcy, and the execution of Blackjack Ketchum. Professional papers include correspondence, case files, and legal documents. Includes materials on Bartlett's wife Cora, water rights, homesteading, mining corporations, railroad companies (especially the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Co.), New Mexico Bar Association, the Freemason's Montezuma Lodge, Santa Fe Water Co.,

many New Mexico land grants, and various political and legal issues in San Juan County and Santa Fe.

Active Land Grants: San Miguel del Bado (Box 2, Folder 26); Petaca (Box 2, Folder 28); Las Trampas (Box 2, Folder 34).

Bergere Family Collection

Collection: 1975-024

Dates of Creation: 1829-1974

The A.M. Bergere family was a socially and politically prominent family during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Collection consists of land records (1829-1929) and personal, financial, and professional papers of the A.M. Bergere family and its extended families, the Oteros and the Lunas of Los Lunas, New Mexico (1855-1967). Land records include conveyances and information regarding the Bartolome Baca Land Grant, the Antonio Sandoval Land Grant, the Perea Land Grant, the Tome Land Grant, and the Chilili Land Grant. Financial records contain deeds, correspondence regarding the estate of Eloisa Luna de Bergere, and the records of various family members. Family professional papers include the papers of Adelina Otero-Warren during her tenure as a New Mexico Indian Inspector (1923-1924), Santa Fe Superintendent of Schools (1929-1941), New Mexico State Supervisor of Literacy, W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration), and Director of the W.P.A. Adult Education Program in Puerto Rico (1941). Also included are Otero-Warren's New Mexico folklore and social customs research files for her publication on the Spanish heritage of New Mexico. Bergere family papers, scrapbooks, and bible contain family correspondence, and biographical and genealogical notes. A scrapbook of New Mexico and national political news is also included (1930). Some materials in Spanish with English translations.

Active Land Grants: Chililí (Box 1, Folder 7); Tomé (Box 1, Folder 9).

A.A. Jones Papers

Collection: 1960-025

Date of Creation: 1862-1927

A. A. Jones was a prominent lawyer and politician from Las Vegas, New Mexico, who served as U.S. Senator from 1917-1927. With Albert T. Rogers, he represented clients in land grant litigation. Collection consists of the legal, personal, and political papers of A.A. Jones. The bulk of the collection consists of legal papers which include several land grant, business, and probate case records. Land grant case records pertain to the Maxwell, Preston Beck, Mora, Las Vegas, and Eaton land grants. Included in the land grant case records are the papers of James and Helen Beck and New Mexico Chief Justice Elisha V. Long's opinion on the Las Vegas Land Grant. Companies involved in the business case records are the French

Land & Irrigation Co., Raton Water Works Co., Abreu Investment Co., Browne & Manzanares Co., Bank of Springer, the First National Bank of Las Vegas, and Gross, Kelly & Co. Some business case records pertain to bankruptcy and incorporation. Probate case records involve various persons and include wills. Personal and political papers contain correspondence, speeches, business letterpress books, miscellaneous ledgers, and a receipt book. Also included is a letterpress book from the Democratic Territorial Committee.

Active Land Grants: Mora (Box 24, Folders 74-85); Las Vegas (Box 25, Folders 86-92)

Elisha V. and Boaz Long Papers

Collection: 1972-003

1857-1970

Elisha V. Long served as Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court of New Mexico (1885-1890) and as the district attorney for the counties of Guadalupe, Mora, and San Miguel (1896-1899). Collection consists of Elisha V. and Boaz W. Long's personal, legal, and diplomatic correspondence; legal and business records; manuscripts and reports; clippings; and family papers. A large portion of the collection consists of: the legal papers of Elisha V. Long during his tenure as district attorney for several New Mexico counties (1896-1899), as the Chief Justice of the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court (1885- 1890), and as a private attorney; and the official papers of Boaz W. Long during his tenure as U.S. Ambassador to various Central American and Caribbean countries (1920s-1940s). Extensive correspondence between Elisha and Boaz span the years 1881 to 1925. Business records include account books and family papers include Boaz's diaries (1894-1968). Noted subjects are: the Anton Chico, Las Vegas, Maxwell, Mora, Los Trigos, Pablo Montoya, and Pablo Melendres land grants; the New Mexico Constitution; the Mexican Revolution; Mexican Telephone and Telegraph (1910-1931); the National Recovery Administration (1933-1936); and World War II.

Active Land Grants: Las Vegas (Box 15-17, Folders 310-332c); Mora (Box 17, Folder 337); Anton Chico (Box 17, Folder 338)

L. Bradford Prince Papers

Collection: 1959-074

1744-1922

Collection consists of the personal papers and research materials of L. Bradford Prince. The political issues and elections series includes political cartoons and clippings, documentation on the governorship of Miguel A. Otero including the Otero-Burke-Sherman alleged public land fraud (1908), documentation on the removal of Governor Herbert Hagerman from office (1907), legislative bills (1892-1921), and clippings and notes pertaining to several New Mexico political elections. The contemporary New Mexicans series consists of correspondence, clippings, and documents on various New Mexicans. Persons included are

cowboy poet Jack Crawford and Albert B. Fall, a politician involved in the Teapot Dome Scandal. The contemporary issues series discusses the Santa Fe Ring, the Penitente Brotherhood, Pueblo Indians, Hispano-Anglo interactions, taxation, and education. The historical notes and events series pertains to archaeological ruins, Santa Fe social life, the Palace of the Governors, the Maxwell Land Grant, and various other subjects. The historical documents series includes several devotionals (1744-1892), government documents from the Spanish and Mexican periods including royal decrees, and miscellaneous personal documents from various New Mexicans. Also included are papers pertaining to Prince's tenure on the Board of Regents for the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Active Land Grants: Cebolleta.

Renahan-Gilbert Papers

Collection: 1960-023

Date of Creation: 1723-1948 (bulk 1830-1930)

Collection consists of case files and a variety of documents such as correspondence, deeds, wills, estate records, land conveyances, contracts, and maps from legal cases involving the law firm of Alois B. Renahan and Carl H. Gilbert. Alois B. Renahan was an attorney and law partner of Carl H. Gilbert in Santa Fe, New Mexico during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Series I includes records of the Oro Quay Mining and Milling Co. and documents concerning the Juan Jose Lovato Land Grant. Series II includes documents from the trial of Andy Montgomery and Fidel Archuleta for the murder of J.M. Archuleta. Series III includes documents concerning the estate of Thomas B. Catron. Series IV includes the will of Alphonse Dockweiler and documents concerning the Santa Fe Bank, Don Fernando Hotel in Taos, and several land grants, including the Polvadera and Piedra Lumbre land grants. Series V includes documents from cases involving various mining companies such as the Santa Fe Dredging Co., and a map of the Canon del Agua Land Grant. Series VI and VII consist of documents from cases involving Taos, San Ildefonso, Tesuque, and Nambe Pueblos. Series VIII consists of documents concerning many New Mexico land grants, including the Juan Jose Lovato, Polvadera, Piedra Lumbre, Las Trampas, Caja del Rio, and Galisteo land grants. Series IX includes several land conveyances and wills, documents from a case on the boundaries of Laguna Pueblo, and several cases involving the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Co.

Active Land Grants: Anton Chico (Box 3, Folder 19); Las Trampas (Box 5, Folder 43; Box 16, Folder 98) Abiquiú (Box 13, Folders 80-82); Tierra Amarilla (Box 13, Folders 83-85); Cristobal de la Serna (Box 15, Folder 94); Sevilleta de la Joya (Box 18, Folders 110-111). *Also includes information on the following Pueblo land grants:* Nambe (Box 10, Folder 70-72); San Ildefonso (Box 9, Folders 63-66).

Manuel A. Sánchez, Papers

Collection: 1971-013

Date of Creation: 1802-1969 (bulk 1920-1950)

Manuel Antonio Sanchez, a civil engineer and lawyer, served as U.S. Surveyor General for New Mexico, and as U.S. Minerals Surveyor for the District of New Mexico. He also had a private law practice in Santa Fe from approximately 1920 to 1970. Collection consists of records and correspondence from Manuel Sanchez's law practice. Includes case files, carbon copies of letters sent and legal documents, clients' letters received, briefs, and law reports and related material on a wide range of subjects.

Active Land Grants: Tecolote (Box 5, Cases 9821, 10289; Box 12, Case 3438); Cebolleta (Box 24, Folder 46); Tierra Amarilla (Box 24, Folder 42); Sevilleta de la Joya (Box 24, Folder 45).

Francis C. Wilson Papers

Collection: 1981-017

Date of Creation: 1876-1954

Collection consists of a broad range of materials from the legal and business practices of Francis C. Wilson. Most of the collection is made up of case files, but also includes correspondence, ledgers, contracts, newspaper clippings, publications, land conveyances, and speeches. Case files are from both civil and criminal proceedings and involve issues such as insurance, bonding, taxes, divorces, bankruptcy, mortgages, debts, estates, and suits. Most of the cases concern business in the areas of oil, mining, utilities, banking, and real estate. There is also correspondence, legislation and litigation regarding Pueblo Indian lands in New Mexico. Collection also includes ledgers and annual reports from the law firm Wilson and Watson from 1935 to 1941, and business correspondence and records of Wilson Oil Co. from 1935 to 1952.

Active Land Grants: Mostly relating Pueblo lands, though Wilson was involved in other land grant speculation as well.

Napoleon B. Laughlin Papers

Collection: 1959-134

Dates of Creation: 1740-1933

Napoleon B. Laughlin was an attorney and judge in Santa Fe, New Mexico in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Collection consists of case files and a variety of documents such as wills, deeds, and estate records from legal cases handled by Laughlin. Series I includes materials on homestead claims and businesses such as the Globe Land Co. and the La Fonda Hotel. Series II includes materials on acequias and water rights, banks (including the First National Bank of Santa Fe and the Santa Fe Bank), mining companies

(including the Rio Arriba Coal Co.), and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Co. Series III includes documents from the trial of Elfego Baca for the murder of William B. Hearne. Series IV includes Laughlin's correspondence (1882-1915) and testimony from witnesses of the 1892 fire at the New Mexico Capitol Building. Series V consists of documents from four cases involving Thomas B. Catron (1895-1901). Series VI consists of documents from cases involving A.R. Manby as an attorney (1897-1911). Series VII, VIII, IX, and X consist of documents concerning many New Mexico land grants, including the Las Trampas, Caja del Rio, Piedra Lumbre, Cieneguilla, Truchas, Antonio Martinez, Arroyo Hondo, Rancho del Rio Grande, La Joya de Cevilleta, and Tome land grants. Series XI includes Laughlin's notarial record book (1902-1920) and several ledger books recording client fees (1884-1908).

Active Land Grants: Cañón de Chama (Box 10, Folder 142); Las Trampas (Box 10, Folder 144); Truchas (Box 10, Folder 154); Arroyo Hondo (Box 11, Folder 159); Santa Bárbara (Box 1, Folder 162); San Antonio del Río Colorado (Box 11, Folder 164); Cristobal de la Serna (Box 11, Folder 165); Manzano (Box 13, Folder 172); Sevilleta de la Joya (Box 13, Folder 173-174); Town of Tomé (Box 13, Folder 175).

M.E. and James V. Noble Papers

Collection: 1973-044

Dates of Creation: 1912-1960

Merrill E. Noble and his son James V. Noble practiced law in Las Vegas, New Mexico. Merrill formed a partnership with Waldo Speiss and established the firm of Noble and Speiss. When James joined the firm it was renamed Noble, Speiss, & Noble. Merrill served as the District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District of New Mexico and as a State Supreme Court Justice. James serves as the First Assistant Attorney General for New Mexico. Collection consists of the legal papers of Merrill E. Noble and the legal and personal papers of James V. Noble. The bulk of the collection consists of the legal files of Merrill's and James' private practice in Las Vegas. Legal files include correspondence, pleadings, and other materials that pertain to various civil, criminal, and probate cases in New Mexico. Included are papers pertaining to the following land grants: Las Vegas, Anton Chico, Preston Beck, Ortiz, and Tecolote; land titles in Mora, Lea, Union, Harding, and San Miguel Counties, and the city of Las Vegas. Personal papers include correspondence, financial records, and legal records of the Noble family.

Active Land Grants: Anton Chico (Box 2-4, Folders 157 E, 157AA; Box 22, Folders 2003, 2028); Tecolote (Box 7, Folder 248, 268; Box 12, Folder 1449; Box 38, Folders 3044, 3047; Box 45, Folder 3425); Las Vegas (Box 7, Folder 260-261, 268; Box 8, Folder 293; Box 12, Folder 1432; Box 14, Folder 1611; Box 20, Folder 1866; Box 20, Folder 1881; Box 35, Folder 2844; Box 49-51a, Folder 3754); Mora (Box 11, Folder 1367).

Clark S. Knowlton Collection

Collection: 1980-027

Dates of Creation: 1912-1989

Dr. Clark Knowlton is known for his research on the Spanish-Americans and Mexican-Americans of the Southwest. Professor Knowlton wrote numerous articles on Spanish/Mexican Americans, especially on the cultural impact caused by the loss of ancestral lands and access to natural resources. His work was published in numerous professional journals. As a result of his studies Professor Knowlton became immersed in the activities of Reies López Tijerina and the land rights organization Alianza Federal de las Mercedes. Collection contains the 18 linear feet of correspondence between Dr. Knowlton, colleagues, students, and publishers. Dr. Knowlton's manuscripts relating to his field of research are included, some of which have been published in professional journals. Professor Knowlton also collected manuscripts written by colleagues and students on subjects relating to Mexican-Americans, Bilingual Education and Native American issues. Also within the collection are 23 linear feet of reports, committee hearings, publications and newspapers relating to the same subjects.

Significant areas: Boxes 33-35 contain manuscript relating to the civil rights era land grant movement.

Suzanne de Borhegyi Forrest research papers : photocopies

Collection: 1987-026

Dates of Creation: 1934-1942

Suzanne de Borhegyi Forrest received her Ph.D in history from the University of Wyoming and lived and worked in Placitas, New Mexico and Big Horn, Wyoming. She is the author of "The Preservation of the Village: New Mexico's Hispanics and the New Deal" (1989). Collection consists of photocopies of documents relating to federal and state depression era programs in New Mexico. Many have Forrest's handwritten notes on them. Some W.P.A. materials included concern women's work, education, family, citizenship, and health. Also included are photocopies of papers from other federal agencies, the Lorena Hickok-Harry Hopkins papers, New Mexico project documents (land use and purchase), and water utilization documents.

Significant areas: Collection contains copies of records regarding land acquisition including purchase of land grant common lands, by New Deal federal agencies. Lands were purchased mostly by the Resettlement Administration (later Farm Security Administration), for land utilization projects administered by the Soil Conservation Service and evaluated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Appendix II: Guide to the Catron Collection at the UNM Center for Southwest Research

Thomas B. Catron

Collection: MSS 29 BC

Dates of Creation: 1692-1934

The collection consists of the papers of Thomas B. Catron, New Mexico's most active and successful land speculating attorney, whose career spanned five decades and amassed interest in more than twenty-five land grants and more than one million acres. The Catron Collection includes correspondence, deeds, wills, estate records, land conveyances, contracts, and maps from legal cases.

Active Land Grants: Abiquiu (Case No. 52, Reels 6 & 7); Anton Chico (Reels 11 & 12); Arroyo Hondo (Case No. 5, Reels 1 & 13); Atrisco (Case No. 45, Reels 5 & 6); Cañón de Carnué (Case No. 74, Reel 10); Cebolleta (Reel 13); Cristobal de la Serna (Case No. 21, Reel 3); Cubero (Case No. 1, Reel 1); Don Fernando de Taos (Case No. 149, Reel 18); Juan Bautista Valdez (Case No. 179, Reel 20); Las Vegas (Case no. 14), Los Trigos; Manzano; Petaca (Case Nos. 99, 153, 233, Reel Nos. 13, 18, 19, 24); Nuestra Señora del Rosario, San Fernando y Santiago (Truchas) (Case No. 28, Reel 3); San Antonio de La Huertas (Case No. 269, Reels 12, 25) San Antonio del Rio Colorado (Case No. 4, Reel 1); San Joaquin del Rio de Chama (Case Nos. 107, 218, Reels 14, 23); San Miguel del Vado (Case Nos. 25, 69, 198, Reels 3, 8, 12, 21); Sangre de Cristo; Santa Cruz de La Cañada (Case Nos. 181, 194, Reels 14, 20, 21); Santa Gertrudis Lo de Mora (Case No. 5); Santo Domingo de Cundiyo (Case No. 211, Reel 22); Santo Tomás Apostol del Río de Trampas; Sevilleta de La Joya (Case No. 55, Reel 7); Tajique; Tecolote; Tierra Amarilla (Reel 7-11), Tomé, Torreon (Case No. 58, Reels 7, 8) Jacona (Case No. 35, Reel 5).