Mexico's boundaries and names have changed throughout time. The Aztecs first used the word "Mexico" in their nahuatl language when they established their empire in the 13th century. Spanish colonizers called their conquered territory "New Spain" and controlled the area between 1519 and 1821. To protect their territories in California, Spain sent members of the Catholic church to set up a system of missions, capitalizing on the slave labor of Native California communities. After winning sovereignty in 1821, Mexican officials secularize the missions, granting them as ranchos to Mexican individuals.

\*Some of the image links have restricted access to Autry staff; if you would like access, please email mselway@theautry.org.





http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M542287;type=103

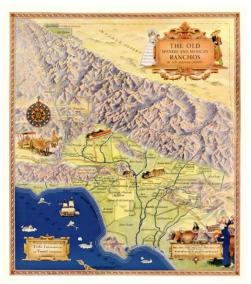
Object: Map

Maker: John Melish, J. Vallance, and H.S. Tanner

Title: *Map of the United States of America with the Contiguous British and Spanish Possessions* Date: 1820

Object ID: 90.253.282

Notes: John Melish drew the first coast-to-coast map made in America to show the competing territorial claims of different nations. The map also included information from Lewis and Clark's travels.



http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M620269;type=103 Object: Map Title: *The Old Spanish and Mexican Ranchos of Los Angeles County* Date: 1930–1937 Object ID: TSW-57 Notes: "The Old Spanish and Mexican Ranchos of Los Angeles County/ Prepared and copyrighted by Title Insurance Company/ Los Angeles. Hi Res: <u>https://www.loc.gov/resource/g43631.ct001439/?r=-0.354,-</u> 0.042,1.561,1.248,0





http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M39196;type=102

Object: Photograph Maker: C.J. Crandall Title: *The Family and Adobe of Antonio Maria Lugo* Date: Early to mid-1900s Object ID: P.17432 Note: The Spanish Army granted Antonio Maria Lugo 29,514 acres of land in the Spanish colony of Alta California which he named Rancho San Antonio. This photograph is of his descendants in front of a two-story adobe, a home typically built on Spanish ranchos.



http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M296259;type=102

Object: Lantern slide Title: *The Del Valle Family at Rancho Camulos* Object ID: LS.6355 Note: The Mexican government granted Antonio del Valle the 48,612-acre Rancho San Francisco near San Fernando, California in 1839. This photograph is of his descendants.





http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M33959;type=102

Object: Photograph

Maker: J. Walker and John Dewar

Title: Painting Portrait of Californio Land Owner

Object ID: P.41749A

Notes: A Californio was a Spanish-speaking wealthy landowner (of ranchos) who lived in California during Spanish rule (1750–1832) and Mexican rule (1832–1850).



http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M73254;type=101

Object: Guitar Date: Circa 1850 Object ID: 153.L.13 Notes: The 1849 California Gold Rush caused the demand for beef to increase, making many Mexican Californian, or Californio, rancheros wealthy. Rancher Miguel de la Guerra gave this fancy guitar to his fiancée, Trinidad Ortega y Pico, the niece of the last Mexican governor in California, Pío Pico.





http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M552762;type=101 Object: Branding iron

Date: 1840s–1850s Object ID: 89.136.280

Note: Branding iron for the TO brand from Santa Marguerita Rancho, near Oceanside, California. Santa Marguerita Rancho was the largest Spanish land grant in California with 130,000 acres of ranchland and was granted to Pío Pico and his brother Andrés in 1841. Branding irons burned a symbol onto cattle and horse hides to show ownership.



http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M567247;type=101

Object: Saddle Date: Circa 1855 Object ID: 99.6.1

Note: Saddles were used to ride horses throughout ranchos and round up cattle. This saddle has a flat Mexican-style horn (handle) and cantle (curved back of seat), with hand-carved stirrups made from one piece of maple wood.





http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M562497;type=101 Object: Painting Maker: Joe De Yong Title: *A California Cabellero–1820* Date: June 10, 1937 Object ID: 93.47.2 Note: This is a depiction of a cabellero, a skilled horseman. The rancho life was often romanticized (making something seem better than it is) in art and literature.



Object: Pants Date: 1834–1850 Object ID: 93.21.11

Notes: These pants were said to be owned and worn by Don Fernando Sepulveda, a member of the Sepulveda family who owned and ran ranchos under Spanish and Mexican rule in California.





http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M128636;type=102

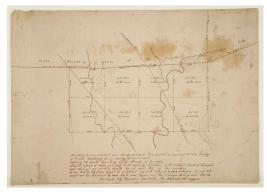
Object: Photograph Maker: Hazel Harvey and Henry Chapman Ford Title: *Southern California Ranch Scene, Circa 1880* Date: November 20, 1936 Object ID: P.39831 Notes: This is a photograph of an etching created as part of a federal art project.



http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M225720;type=101

Object: Drawing Maker: Henry Chapman Ford Title: *Guadalupe Rancho, Lower California* Object ID: 14.C.944





http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M549779;type=103

Object: Map Maker: George Mansen Title: Southern Boundary of Rancho de Los Feliz Date: December 22, 1856 Object ID: 98.91.2

Note: When the United States won the Mexican American War in 1848, Mexican ranchos had to prove ownership to the U.S. government to keep the land. Rancheros (rancho owners) had to petition to the U.S. government and submit a map survey of the land and documentation of ownership.



http://collections.theautry.org/mwebcgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=M667850;type=105

Object: Document

Title: Tejon Ranch Deed, Jose Antonio Aguirre and Ignacio del Valle, May 1863

Date: 1863

Object ID: 2018.34.1

Note: This is a document in which the United States government officially recognized the former Mexican Rancho owned by Jose Antonio Aguirre and Ignacio del Valle.

