Abstract

The main focus of this paper is the process of the formation of communal lands in a selected area as part of the formation and construction of the post-revolutionary state. In this sense, it seeks to retrieve a significant part of the local history, the speeches and examples of peasant leadership of the municipality of Tanlajás, encompassing them in a major historical context. Furthermore, the present contribution aims at combining oral history and the documented history available in the Historic Archives of the National Agrarian Office of San Luis Potosí with field evidence, especially by elaborating original cartography on forms of land ownership until 1920 in a GIS format, in order to study the processes of the agrarian reform. The use of the GIS tools has allowed a novel insight into the interpretation of the maps available in the agrarian records, and it has led to a better present-day geographic localization of the historical forms of land ownership.

Keywords

Post-revolutionary state, communal lands (ejidos), huasteca, Ténec, geography