

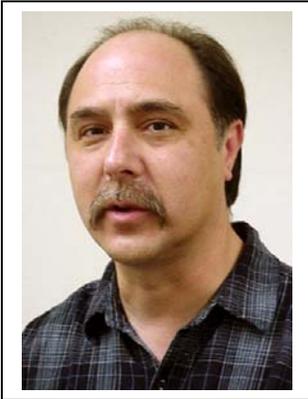
Marc Simmons, 1999 El Adelantado



New Mexico's best known historian and independent scholar who has published at least forty-three books as well as over 1,400 magazine, newspaper articles, over fifty scholarly articles and seventy-four chapters or introductions in books by other authors. He is internationally recognized as an authority on Spanish Colonial New Mexico, the Santa Fe Trail, the life and times of Kit Carson and the Spanish documentary records that are the source for so many of his writings.

He is also known for his determination to write narrative history for general readers rather than speaking strictly to a scholarly audience. A colleague said, "His writing always transforms what normally would be a stuffy historical account into a lively story written like an exiting novel. Through his words, you can almost hear the hoof beats of the horses of the conquistadores, wagon wheels creaking across rugged trails and cowboy boots treading across wooden floors. Good historians who are likewise good storytellers are rare, to say the least." Another said, "Marc's contributions to Southwestern history have been little short of monumental. He has turned out one significant history after another, for an accumulation that has added enormously to our understanding of the Spanish Borderlands past." We are fortunate to have had a respected historian that was willing to write about our ancestors and their accomplishments in a factual and unbiased manner. He has guided other writers to do the same by reviewing their manuscripts.

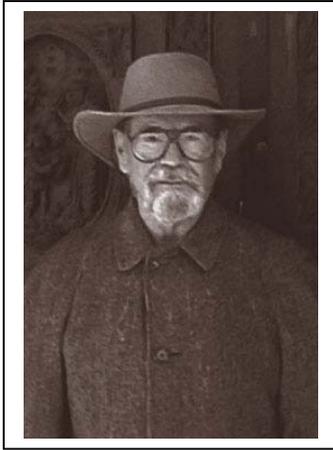
Don José Antonio Esquibel, 2000 El Adelantado



José is well known in New Mexico as a lecturer, genealogist and historian. He was born in Santa Fe and has family members from Las Vegas to Santa Cruz. His research and writing have focused on the history and genealogy of New Mexico families. By 2000 he had written over forty articles in various genealogical and historical journals such as, *The New Mexico Genealogist*, *Nuestras Raices* and *Herencia*. José frequently lectures to genealogy groups and presents charts of existing and new information from many sources. He readily shares the information with anyone who asks. In addition, his research into the maternal ancestry of Don Juan de Oñate was published in the *Colonial Latin American Historical Review*. He contributed to the *Seeds of Struggle/ Harvest of faith: the Catholic Church in New Mexico and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro*. With Christine and Douglas Preston, he is co-author of *The Royal Road: El Camino Real from Mexico City to Santa Fe* and with John B. Colligan has co-authored *The Spanish Recolonization of New Mexico*. The bible of New Mexico genealogy is Fray Angelico Chavez's book, *Origins of New Mexico Families* and José has created a website to publish new information. His writings and continuing research will allow Hispanics to more readily research their family roots. José has produced a reference source of great value. Through his writing he has promoted the Hispanic culture, he has set a positive example and he serves as a role model.

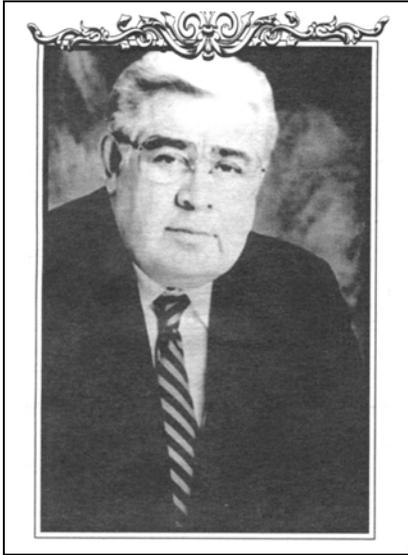
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Don Pedro Ribera Ortega, 2001 El Adelantado



Pedro of Santa Fe first received his education in his culture, history and languages from his family, as his grandparents were famous *decidores* (story tellers). He was schooled further by the Sisters of Loretto and later received a Masters Degree in the Spanish language. He taught Spanish, Latin, and history in Santa Fe for 30 years. He was able to bring his own pride and enthusiasm to Spanish culture and history. His pride and joy was the Truchas Teachers Research Center which he founded and has thousands of books and related materials. He was a lifetime member of both the Caballeros De Vargas and La Cofradía de La Conquistadora. Due to his devotion to Our Lady, he worked to extend Fray Angelico Chaves' research on her origin and has written many books on New Mexican culture and history. As a member of Sister Cities he acted as Ambassador to Santa Fe de La Vieja and Granada, Spain. Pedro was a member of the Fiesta Council, played a major role in the Cuartocentenario activities in Santa Fe. He was named by the State of New Mexico as a Living Treasure and received an award for literary excellence from the Governor. Ambassador Edward Romero bestowed the Life Achievement Award on Don Pedro from the Español Cultural Association. Don Pedro passed away in 2004.

Don Eduardo Romero, 2002 El Adelantado



Ambassador Edward L. Romero was appointed by President Clinton on June 1, 1998 to serve both Spain and Andorra. After confirmation by the United States Senate, he presented his credentials to King Juan Carlos. His ancestors arrived in North America in 1598 and he has traced his family to Corral de Almaguer, Spain, where the plaza is named after him. In addition to his business success, he is a well-known leader in the hispanic community. He is a co-founder of the National Hispanic Cultural Center, served on the President's Hispanic Advisory Committee, was a founding member of the Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of

Commerce and served on the board of directors of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute. King Juan Carlos bestowed the Gran Cruz de Isabel la Catolica on Ambassador Romero in 2001. Other Spanish honors include Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, Honorary Brother of the International Brotherhood of Researchers, Noble Honorary Brother of the Illustrious and Most Ancient Brotherhood of Mozarabic Knights and many more. New Mexicans had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to visit the Embassy in Madrid during his term and he graciously hosted all who came.

**Jose Cisneros 2003 El Adelantado Award
Speech given by David Schneider**



It is an honor to be able to say a few words about Jose Cisneros: artist, historian, and role model.

Jose has been honored by: Popes, Princes, and Presidents. Over the last sixty plus years his work has appeared in hundreds of periodicals and books. He hit the ground running with his early books such as Cleve Hallenbeck's "Journey of Fray Marcos" in 1949, which won numerous awards.

Since then his art graced the pages of authors very familiar to us: Angelico Chavez' "Origin of New Mexican Families", Paul Horgan's "Conquistadors in North American History", Felix Almaraz' "Tragic Cavalier", & Marc Simmons' "Last Conquistador". Just Last year, his work appeared in John Kessell's best selling book "Spain in the Southwest". Felix is of course, with us here tonight as is Marc Simmons, & John Kessell.

Certainly these works are a testament to Jose Cisneros and his preservation of Hispanic culture. But, ladies and gentlemen, Jose is so much more than pen, ink and paper. He is a role model for all of us to follow.

In spite of all his awards and honors, he remains a very quiet, soft spoken, humble, and God fearing man. When others praise him he is quick to credit those who helped him along the way. He is trusting, and loyal, I have never heard him say anything negative about anyone

Along the way there have been many stumbling blocks, and many sorrows. Jose's steadfast faith in God has never wavered. Whether we are in MSGR. Luceros office in Old Town or whether we are at Hooky's restaurant having carnitas and tequila in El Paso, Jose is never too proud to clasp hand and give thanks to God.

If I could choose one word to describe Jose, it would be love. Love for his work, love for his fellow man, love for his Family, and love for God.

Jose will be ninety-three this Good Friday. When it comes to providing a model as to how we should live our lives as well as maintaining and preserving Hispanic culture and pride – no one has ever done it better.



Don José Cisneros, 2003 El Adelantado

"An Artist's Journey", written by John O. West best describes the life of don José Cisneros and his talent. He is truly a giant of our times.

Don José Cisneros was born at Villa Ocampo, a village in northern Mexico, on April 18, 1910. His father was a descendant of the original Spanish settlers in that area. He was the owner of a ranchito but also earned a living as a carpenter and blacksmith. During the Mexican Revolution the Cisneros family was driven from their home losing everything.

Don José did not let circumstances defeat him instead he rose to meet the challenges. One example of his accomplishment was as a boy he taught himself to read. Formal schooling was arranged by one of José's relatives from Allende when he heard about this young man's drive. Allende is near the point of origin for expeditions led by Spanish Conquistador don Juan de Onate and don Antonio de Espejo. This set the stage for José's destiny for he would certainly become an Adelantado of our time by keeping the historic lore alive through the images he would research and the beautiful art work he would create for future generations. His illustration would fill the void and lack of art depicting our Spanish ancestors who settled this

land, in a way he recorded their history as if he had been there. Don Jose's early art was done in pen and ink. As always he challenged himself as he developed his skills which would blossom as he mastered the art of water color over coming his colorblind handicap. How appropriate that his interest as those of our forefathers be of the beauty and grace of the noble horse which transported the Conquistadores and pobladores across this New World.

The Spanish Colonial period with it's the historical figures have come alive through his art and research. According to Sheldon Hall "He's the bestknown illustrator of the Spanish Colonial times."

The University of Texas at El Paso has in it permanent collection exhibition over 100 equestrian drawings depicting history of the southwest during the past 400 years. Don José prides himself in good research so that his art is accurate. He used books about horses and costuming, historical reports, talked to historians and researched in libraries to learn more about the people he draws. Historians and book publishers recognized his expertise; his illustrations are in more than sixty books. During his career he created thousands of pen and ink drawings.

Don José is considered a master of pen & ink. During the Cuatrocentenario, Cisneros created a series of 10 colored pen & ink entitled "Entrada, from the Robledos to the Bosque" which was displayed in El Paso.

Don José has had his work commissioned by countless art collectors and world leaders in the United States, Europe and Mexico. His illustrations are in: Spanish embassies, the White House, the Capital of Texas where he was also given the key to the city of Austin and he has also been awarded the Cisneros medal from the University of Alcala, Spain (only four individuals outside of Spain have been awarded this honor). The beautiful tiles in Santa Fe's Photo Archives near the Palace of the Governors are don José creations. Don José Cisneros day was declared in New Mexico January 29, 2002 as we celebrated the El Camino Real and he was also been given the key to Santa Fe.

José's awards include:

National Humanities Medal 2002, the award was presented by President George W. Bush April 22, 2002 in Washington DC

Knighted by Pope Paul II

Don José has been Knighthooded by the King of Spain, Juan Carlos for his contribution to understanding history through his art.

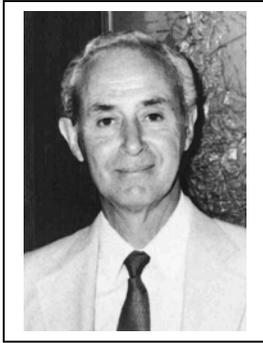
Honored in Texas for his contribution to historical art in the Southwest by He has been named a Living legend by Westerners-International

Winner of the Historical Society of New Mexico's Ralph Emerson Twitchell Award for significant contribution to history in the area of fine arts Border Regional Library Association Southwest Book award J.Frank Dobie fellowship 1969

Books written about don José Cisneros

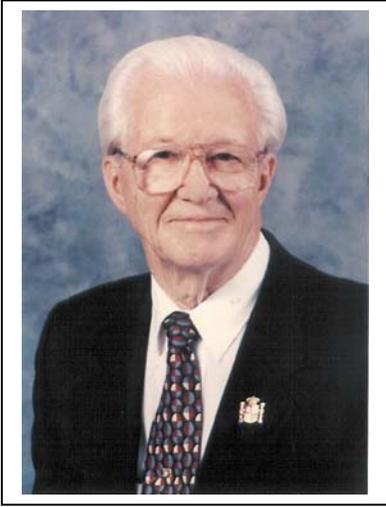
"Riders Across the Centuries" Texas Western Press book 1984 "Jose Cisneros An Artists Journey" by John O. West

Ambassador Frank V. Ortiz, 2004 El Adelantado



Ambassador and crusader, Ambassador Ortiz is a native of Santa Fé and is a member of prominent families that for generations have been involved in many fields of public service. During his diplomatic career, Ambassador Ortiz served as US Ambassador to Barbados-Grenada, Guatemala, Perú and Argentina. In 1990, after forty years in the American Diplomatic Service, he and his wife Dolores Duke Avila-Landa returned to Santa Fé. He has led the battles for cultural respect. He was adamant about the respect for Our Lady of Guadalupe and warned the museum board that the community would not tolerate their insensitivity to her. He led the charge to get state funds for the Governors' Palace Annex in an effort to protect our patrimony. When there was opposition to La Conquistadora at the top of the Cathedral Park Monument, he told them that she is an historic figure and refused to omit her. He served on many high profile boards and commissions including the Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, El Rancho de Las Golondrinas and more, in order to promote and protect our New Mexico Spanish colonial history. He passed away in 2005. Read his autobiography, Ambassador Ortiz, Lessons from a life of Service.

Sheldon Hall 2005 El Adelantado



Why we have chosen this man from El Paso Texas for the honor of Adelantado. Sheldon arranged a meeting with NMHCPL officers during the controversy in El Paso's to rename artist John Houser's, worlds largest equestrian statue of don Juan de Oñate. Sheldon made it a research project to disprove comments made at city council against don Juan de Oñate. He hoped to enlist our help contacting the media in response to anti- Oñate rhetoric. He traveled to part of Mexico taking pictures of existing don Juan de Oñate statues, where none exist he talked to mayors planting the seed.

It was at this meeting that the famous Jose Cisneros with tears in his eyes said "Sheldon Hall has done more for Hispanics and he has done it with his own money, he is the best friend Hispanics have".

We set out to find out just who this friend of Hispanics is and it did not take very long to realize that Sheldon Hall truly deserves the honor.

Although he is not Hispanic he has a deep appreciation for our history and culture. This was made evident when he convinced the Texas Legislature to add the study of Galvez to the history textbooks and studies of the Spanish colonial southwest. The changes he brought about actually had an effect on California too because they buy their books from the same distributor.

He is involved in the Twelve Travelers an organization in El Paso, Texas. They focus on the preservation of the historical past blending art, education and tourism. The organization works to depict historical figures including the 35foot high statue of Oñate that will be installed at the airport and will be a tremendous educational tool for the nation and the southwest.

Sheldon went to Spain to get authentic Spanish colonial uniforms for the annual Thanksgiving celebration depicting 1598 arrival of the settlers and don Juan de Oñate.

When Sheldon was visiting the Texas state museum he noticed derogatory comment about don Juan de Oñate. He visited with the director and was told if he could get a noted historian to write and back up facts they would change the text. Sheldon reached out to John Kessell who supplied the museum with factual text.

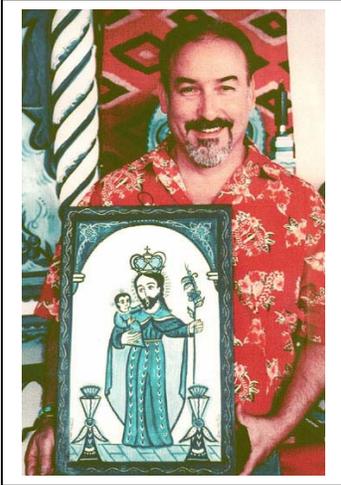
The Mission Trail Association, was founded by the association's president Sheldon Hall. This was not just a matter of restoring crumbling buildings in Socorro, San Elizario, and Ysleta -- which lie south of El Paso along the Texas/Mexico border but also educating the public. The San Elizario Presidio Chapel is considered to be the largest of the three churches on the El Paso Mission Trail, and was the site of the first military post in the United States. The Association in addition to claiming the first settlements in the United States, El Paso County boasts the first Thanksgiving. Don Juan de Oñate, the son of a noble Spanish family, lead an expedition of colonists from Santa Barbara, Mexico, through the desert to El Paso in 1598 (First Thanksgiving). The settlers paused from their long journey along the Rio Grande River at San Elizario. Though today, the site is believed to be near the present-day Socorro. There, Oñate ordered a feast of Thanksgiving, declaring La Toma, or the claiming of the land for the King of Spain. A large feast was prepared in celebration of this event, which occurred 23 years prior to the feast at Plymouth Rock. To commemorate this event, the Mission Trail Association established an annual First Thanksgiving Festival, which includes a re-enactment of the arrival of Oñate on the banks of the Rio Grande. The first commemorative festival took place in 1989, involving over seventy volunteers dressed as conquistadors, soldiers and colonists, hauling wooden carts, horses, and other livestock. The association also promoted children's books about the First Thanksgiving both in Spanish and English. Ambitious don't you think?

He has received many honors including Honorary Consul of Spain and the Cruz de la Orden de Isabel la Catolica, presented by the King of Spain in 1989.

He was President of Caballeros de Oñate and Granaderos de Galvez. Both groups worked to promote Hispanic culture and contributions. Hall used his own resources to provide horses and authentic costumes and travel funds to promote Hispanic history.

Aldelantado Sheldon Hall has lead the way on many projects and does not take no for an answer, he asks why not. I know you will agree this soft-spoken gentleman is a man of honor and conviction he is truly a friend to Hispanos.

Charlie Carillo 2006 Adelantado



Charlie is well known to most of us as an accomplished santero. His art is displayed in many major museums including the Smithsonian in Washington DC.

He is a New Mexico native and has mentored other artists and given free classes at places such as Rancho de las Golondrinas and has reintroduced traditional methods by sharing his wisdom, faith and techniques. This new generation of Santeros and other Hispanic artisans has led to a renaissance of Hispanic Art in recent years.

He has a Masters degree and a PHD in Anthropology from UNM. He discovered his destiny during an architectural dig he was directing at La Capilla de Santa Rosa de Lima in Abiquiú in 1977. It was here where he rediscovered much of his cultural heritage.

As an apprentice with the Morada at Abiquiú, he became infatuated with the Spanish Colonial religious artifacts, their symbolism and the cultural heritage of Northern New Mexico and is now a leading member of the Brotherhood of La Morada de Nuestra Señora de Dolores del Alto de Abiquiú.

What began as historical research into the area and the retablos and bultos, became his destiny as a world famous Santero. Charlie is the consummate Santero in that he not only creates the actual artwork and practices the faith behind each piece. He is also passing on the tradition for future generations.