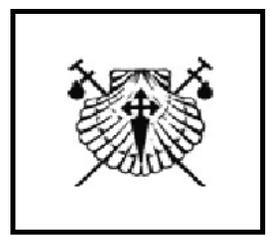




NEW MEXICAN HISPANIC CULTURE PRESERVATION LEAGUE
LA VERDAD CON ORGULLO



PROSPERO Año Nuevo 2010!!

January 1st. Solemnity of The Blessed Virgin Mary. Mother of God. This was the first feast dedicated to Mary to be inserted in the liturgical calendar of the Western Church. The divine maternity of Mary was proclaimed church dogma at the Council of Ephesus (431); in more recent times, the Second Vatican council (1962-65) made the meaning explicit: “that Christ should be recognized in the truest sense, as the Son of God and the Son of Man.” The first day of the year in the past had been dedicated to remembrance of the Circumcision of the Lord, which took place eight days after his birth, as prescribed by Jewish law.

January 3rd. Most Holy Name of Jesus. This liturgical feast was instituted as a result of the great diffusion of the cult of the Holy Name of Jesus, promoted by St. Bernardino of Siena, as well as by Albert Berdini of Sarteano and Bernardino of Feltre. Devotion to the Holy Name of Jesus can be traced back to the works of San Pablo, in particular the Epistle to the Philippians, but the Holy Name became the subject of liturgical worship only in the 14th century. *NOTE:* The Adoration of the Name of Jesus drawn at the **Monasterio de San Lorenzo, Escorial, by El Greco 1577-80** is an inspired tribute.

“The Hammer of the People,” Padre Antonio José Martínez, Born January 16, 1793 in Abuiqui, New Mexico to Severino Martínez and María del Carmel Santistevan, was the oldest of six children. His parents, as many persons of (New Mexico) Nuevo España, were religious people. Church on Sunday was not optional!

The Martínez’ often traveled on the Camino Real between Santa Fe and Taos, and made pilgrimages to “El Santuario de Nuestrro Señor de Esquipulas” Chimayo. Taos was at the northern frontier of the Camino Real that started from Mexico City.

Padre Martínez’ father moved his family from Abuiqui to Taos, during 1804, becoming a merchant who often dealt with Indians and Americans during the early 1800’s. Because of Indian raids on Taos citizens, Severino Martínez designed a traditional adobe type fortress as their home, which today is a historic mu-

seum, depicting living conditions of the times. The Taos Pueblo existed prior to Spanish Settlement, where housing was built with no windows or doors, as protection from raiding nomadic Indians. The entrance on the roof was by ladder, which was raised once within the stone, wood and mud structure.

Padre Martínez is one of the most beloved and still controversial figures of his time. Antonio José Martínez married María de la Luz Martín, but she died a few years later giving birth to a daughter, who a few years later died in 1825. Don Antonio attended a seminary in Durango during 1816 and became a priest.

While in Durango, he was influenced by leaders of the struggle for Mexican Independence from Spain. After ordination as a priest he returned to San Luis, which then a part of Taos and served too at Tomé and assigned in 1826 a parish priest in Taos. Padre Martínez served as priest, school teacher, continued farming and stock raising. He advocated education for all and started the first school, a seminary in Taos and a law school in Santa Fé. He later made the school co-educational, advocating that women also deserved an education.

Martínez bought the 1st printing press that had come from Mexico City and was the first West of the Mississippi. He started printing books, the first book printed in New Mexico, and also printed the first “newspaper” titled “*El Crepúsculo de la Libertad*”, *The Dawn of Liberty*, which is the precursor to *The Taos News*. Padre Martínez was chosen many times to represent the northern district in the Territorial Legislature, accused of non-support of changes brought on by newly arrived Bishop Lamy, the U.S. Occupation, and of his defense for the rights of common people, seen in defense of *Los Hermanos Penitentes*, advocated for bilingualism, etc. In 1867 upon his death, 300 *Hermanos* from throughout the region came to pay their respects and conduct his funeral. Taos’s hero and man ahead of his times, continues to be honored for his defense of Hispanic New Mexican Heritage and Culture.

President Melvyn Montano's Message

Remembering why our forefathers came so far to a new land and the mission they undertook reminds me this time of the year of the loneliness they must have experienced away from their homes and families. It was a mission to bring Christ into the lives of those who had no idea who He was. It is in this spirit that I wish all members and associates of the New Mexican Hispanic Culture Preservation League a very "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year".



It has been an eventful year with the NMHCPL electing a new Board, reviewing all records and files to be in concert with our By-Laws, refining our website, meeting with the Director of the New Mexico History Museum and the New Mexico Secretary of Cultural Affairs to express our concerns of the lack of Spanish history and exhibits in the NM History Museum, the agreement with El Rancho de Las Golondrinas to store in permanent display the banner that Onate brought with him to New Mexico. These are just a few issues we have handled.

Currently the NMHCPL advised a group in Taos, on how to organize themselves as a 501 c(3) entity to preserve their Spanish heritage in the old Taos courthouse. Pauline wrote their mission statement and gave them a planning syllabus to follow in establishing their organization. This collaboration is a good opportunity in working with other towns and groups as a unified constituency in educating New Mexicans about the contributions of Spain but more importantly, the truth!

The NMHCPL is presently looking into grants that will provide us with needed revenue to accomplish our stated goals. We are also investigating methods to work with young Hispanic students in an oral history project at a Charter School in the Albuquerque South Valley. It is incumbent on the NMHCPL to include young adults and students in our programs. They are the beneficiaries of our cause.

As we enter the New Year we need your help, please join us in 2010 by working on committees or joining the Board!



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Prayer Requests

Our Troops, our youth and answers to our personal petitions. Roberto Martinez, Dolores Marquez, Gerri Griego, Bernice Gutierrez, Maria Rutkowsky, NMHCPL Members in most need of healing

Prospero Anó Nuevo 2010

HCPL resolution is to continue to seek support for our Mission and partner with those who also see the need for our heritage advocacy. PLEASE JOIN US!

LOS HIDALGOS DE NUEVO MEXICO

Orange County, CA Doña Eufemia Pauline Chavez-Bent

On December 5th. Los Hidalgos de Nuevo Mexico met in my home for the first-annual "Race for the Empanada" event. Not all of the regulars could attend; John Gallegos had an emergency, Richard Griswold del Castillo and Rita Sanchez were assisting a family member, Lillian Padilla had other commitments as did Connie & Raul Rodriguez. The rest of us put together a batch of empanadas. Cassie brought her own filling (I made mine) so we rolled merrily along ! What a fun way to keep a

New Mexico Christmas tradition alive.

► "AL PIE DE LA SIERRA" Libro por Javier E. Sanchez (texto pp 1-592/ fotos pp. 1-152)

Javier E. Sánchez, procedente de una familia Nuevo Mexicana se interesó desde muy pequeño en el pasado de esa misma familia, en el area de Manzano. For those interested in obtaining a copy of the book on the Manzano Area , about the Spanish Heritage Families, and where in addition to the Spanish narrative, 152 pages of pictures also tell a great story, contact Javier by email: jsanch22@unm.edu or call Javier at (505)489-0044. Cost approx. \$45.00, additional for shipping/mailling.

"The Beginning of The Casa San Ysidro in Corrales, New Mexico and The Provenance of its Spanish Colonial Artifacts" by: Tony Garcia

Editor: S. Pauline Anaya

Sr. Garcia has produced a short story about the new famous Casa San Ysidro in Corrales. It is a story of how he went into New Mexican villages and towns looking for historical Spanish Provincial artifacts, in order to provide for Casa San Ysidro. Few people knew there was a Casa San Ysidro until Dr. Alan Minge sold it to the Albuquerque Museum. It was like a well kept secret!

From the time Sr. Garcia met Dr. Minge in 1952, and for a span of 40 years, Sr. Garcia, assembled probably the largest collection of New Mexico Spanish Proven-

cial artifacts made in the 18th and 19th centuries. Dr. Minge worked with the curator of the Folk Art Museum in Santa Fe, Robin Gavin to develop a videotape of all the artifacts collected and sold to the museum in Santa Fe.

Sr. Garcia's artifacts hunting travels, took him around the State. Some of what he sold to the Museums included an 18th century altar from Truchas, a buffalo hide painting made in the 1500's and an 18th century handmade loom, a 17th century Spanish lance, several rare bultos and iron tools and a church viga that survived the 1680 St Lawrence Day Massacre.

Other valuable finds of interest included the bedstead where Bishop Zubiria slept when he visited Chimayo in 1845, and notes and papers, signed by DeAnza. But because the museum in Albuquerque had little interest in Spanish Provincial artifacts from New Mexico, most everything was landing up in Santa Fe, until the day he met Alan Minge and his wife. Sr. Garcia was known by a few who saw had often had a pickup truck loaded with New Mexico trasteros, grain boxes, old doors, and other artifacts he took to Santa Fe.

Because Dr. Minge had purchased the Casa San Ysidro, and wanted to replace the doors and windows with older, handmade doors, the early New Mexico kind, he wanted to add rooms and needed old vigas, doors and so forth. Sr. Garcia mentioned a few things that had gone through his hands, and they knew they would be working closely with one another.

Some of the impressive finds, included 18th century corbels which became the first of the historical artifacts provided for Casa San Ysidro. These corbels were found in Tomé, by stopping at a grocery and bar and was informed to see the priest, who took him into the barn, where stacked in a neat pile were the 18th century corbels, which came from the original Valencia Church, not far from Tomé. Sr. Garcia, on his way home said to himself, "The person that thought of preserving these corbels should be in heaven." These beautiful 18th century corbels can be seen in the addition of the Casa San Ysidro in Corrales.

Casa San Ysidro (cont)

Sr. Garcia remembered seeing an old abandoned houses in Contreras, and visited the owner, finding three nice old doors handmade around 1870 or 1880 period, and bought them. Also at Ranchitos, found a granero, or grain bin made about 1830. Then there was the old rifle at Manzano that he purchased after looking an old abandoned house the owner had no intentions of fixing. It had old vigas, and a double front door all hand made with round glass. These vigas and door were taken to Dr. Minge.

Because many houses were in ruins, falling down all over New Mexico. A lot of people had left to work on defense jobs during the war and did not come back to take care of their houses. As Minge added to he house, he was in need of Spanish Provincial Furniture, which in the 40's and 50's was very difficult to come by. While working the area around Alcalde, found was the buffalo hide and one of the rarest 18th century trasteros. It had double sambuyo doors with spindles, and the sides ere paneled and hand hewn. It had legs and a round header painted blue. Also obtained later was a blue coal and wood stove at Chimayo, and found a Sacred Heart retablo, and a document box from Truchas. Than from Villanueva was a chicolatera (a wooden tool for making hot chocolate).

The first addition to the old house was the room connected to the kitchen and dining room. The house was now squared off to the south and east. From Chimayo came came a small table with a deep drawer, which when bought was told it came from the historical Santuario. These types of tables were used to keep the altar vessels. Found in an early 19th centuray document box was a Sacred Heart retablo by Rafael Aragon. Also found were several iron kitchen pieces, one from Padre Martinez' household, a Picuris pot, a tarima, or bench; several early 19th century as adores, and more. In Los Chavez was a beautiful corner tin nicho. It is a Valencia-type tin and the only nicho yet seen to fit in a corner. From Truchas was a nice handmade desk and an 18th century box on a stand. In Monticello a trastero was found made of heavy construction, hand-made and grooved panels and eye hinges, typical of 18th century items. By this time, Sr. Garcia was very pleased that much of his collection was going to stay in Rio Abajo.

When Dr. Minge and Sr. Garcia had a conversation and agreed that these artifacts would never leave New Mexico, once promised, Sr. Garica got energized deciding to go in all directions to find the best that could be found.

When the new room west of the old house was being built for a Chapel, than religious items would be needed. Very few private individuals had bultos, and the moradas were almost the only ones that had santos, but being heirlooms handed down from generation to generation those rarely could be bought.

The very first thing provided for the chapel was a very old kneeler that came from Lemitar, and from San Miguel, a large Jose Benito Ortega Cristo, a double tin candleholder stand, a tin cross from La Joya, used at the head of processions.

One day Sr. Garcia drove to the mountain country, and while in Trampas, in back of the church was a morada. The moradas west wall had collapsed due to rain the previous night. Exposed were Santos, Cristos and more, but the 18th century benches, all handmade, wooden-pegged and ornate were a wonderful surprise. He asked if they would be willing to sell the benches for good money, and once the hermano mayor heard the amount, since they needed money to do repairs, they agreed. They were not willing to sell anything else. Thrilled, Sr. Garcia loaded the benches and headed home to Rio Abajo! Dr. Minge too saw how these one of a kind benches, were a great find for the chapel.

While going to Talpa, through tall grass, an abandoned building could be seen. Once there Sr. Garcia went to the house next door, finding owners of this morada. There was a pair of 18th century, sambuyo doors , ceiling was made with short pieces of split lumber and in the corner was an inscription reading "This chapel is dedicated to Padre Jose Antonio Martinez" and dated, who held service there. The ceiling and doors are in Chapel Casa San Ysidro for all to see!

Sr. Garcia today in his 90's, living in Ranchitos.

VATICAN LETTER Dec-4-2009 (860 words) With photos. xxxi

Not so secret: New book features 105 documents from Vatican archives

By Cindy Wooden

[Catholic News Service](#)

VATICAN CITY (CNS) -- With millions of documents filling almost 53 miles of shelf space, the Vatican Secret Archives obviously still hold some secrets.

Despite the aura of mystery surrounding the archives, the Vatican actually encourages academics to research its holdings and has worked with a Belgian publishing house to bring 105 of the most important, or curious, documents to the public.

The coffee-table book, "The Vatican Secret Archives," was published by VdH Books in Dutch, English, French and Italian.

Cardinal Raffaele Farina, the Vatican archivist, wrote in the introduction that he knows popular books and movies love to imply there are deep dark secrets intentionally hidden from public view.

But, as Bishop Sergio Pagano, prefect of the archives, explained, the "secret" in the archives' title comes from the Latin "secretum," meaning "personal" or "private."

In fact, Pope Leo XIII ordered the archives opened to researchers in 1881, and currently 60 to 80 scholars work there each day, poring over the parchments, ledgers, letters and texts.

The new book lets readers see some of the things the academics have seen, including handwritten letters to Pope Pius IX from Abraham Lincoln and from Jefferson Davis.

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NMHCPL Board supports Grant for Historical Expressions Project.

By: S. Pauline Anaya

The intent of NMHCPL's "Historical Expressions" project is to collaboratively interpret the historical significance of the Taos' Old County Courthouse. This collaborative interpretation will consist of securing and documenting oral histories that are genuinely accurate and objective recollections of stories provided during interviews of native Taoseños. During the interview process requests will be made to secure memorabilia related to the Taos Old County Courthouse to be included as part of the digitizing process for historical preservation and inclusion on the NMHCPL's website for easy access to all ages in addition to the development of DVD's for supplemental distribution.

SPAIN'S Gifts Include the Dollar Sign (\$)

By: S. Pauline Anaya

With the start of a New Year, we pray for many blessing, to include prosperity, in all its manifestations to all our membership and America! It is noted that in the account books kept by Oliver Pollack (the patriot who secured critical aid and befriended Bernardo de Galvez, the Louisiana governor who aided the American Revolutionaries by allowing tons of badly needed supplies to be shipped up the Mississippi to Patriot forces in the north) that the Spanish symbol of currency was the Pillars of Hercules, which resemble two Greek columns loosely wrapped with a ribbon. Pollock and others used the two ribboned columns as the symbol for Spanish currency, which came out as an "s" with two lines running through it! So much aid was given from the Spanish subjects that the symbol was eventually recognized as what we know today as our dollar sign (\$) !

For further study on New Mexico's Contributions to the American Revolutionary Cause, see "Spain and the Independence of the United States, An Intrinsic Gift" by Dr. Tomas Chavez.

Review of the 2010 NM Vacation Guide

By: S. P. Anaya

The guide is now available, and I encourage everyone to take a look. Once again it clearly minimizes the significance of our Hispanics Historic presence and contributions, while mainly highlighting on every page, the Native Indians. The 2010 New Mexico Vacation Guide is available in either print or digital form. The 192-page guide offers a bounty of useful tips for travelers, ranging from suggested itineraries to breakouts of the state's top attractions and events. There are maps and charts galore, detailed regional and city-by-city listings, and special sections covering outdoor adventures, arts & culture, and native New Mexico.

New Mexico Magazine publishes the annual guide for the New Mexico Tourism Department. More than a half million printed copies of the 2010 guide will be distributed through New Mexico's visitor information centers, local welcome centers, museums and other popular tourist destinations. The online guide also is used as an essential tool for travelers, with more than 100,000 visitors viewing the 2009 edition. The theme remains consistent over the years on what is important to New Mexico.

“TIERRA ENCANTADO” By: J & S Productions (Submitted by Don Chavez)

The Spanish introduced the horse to America and four hundred years ago to the American West. El caballo, as the Spanish called the horse had a profound effect on America and the new world. The horse provided transportation for the padres, gave Native Indians mobility never before enjoyed. And for the Vaqueros, providing the underpinning for the ranching culture and the foundation for the American Cowboy.

The descendents of these early settlers still live in New Mexico and speak the dialect of the their ancestors known as the Conquistadores. Descendants of those early caballos are still there too. The foundations the Spaniards laid for ranching is still practiced on the big spreads of the Bell Ranch, Pecos Ranch and San Cristobal Ranch. It is all part of this great Southwestern melting pot where Spanish, Indian and Anglo all came together, as demonstrated by their cultures and today

each preserving their own traditions, but forging a colorful culture unique to *Tierra Encantando*, The Land of Enchantment. Underscored by New Mexico's unique and finest singers and musicians, some marking a uniquely New Mexican sound.

There are several productions that can be purchased on DVD: Titles include

**Tierra Encantada*

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Enjoy these DVDs about the History of the Vaqueros and the people who live the life today.

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NEW MEXICO TOWN NAMES

MAGDALENA: Settled in 1884 was an important cattle shipping point in the SW. Named for a fanciful rock formation in the shape of the head of Mary Magdalene, legend has it that Magdalena was immune from Apache attacks because of the protective influence of the religious image on the mountain. Piñon nuts are usually plentiful in nearby mountains.

SILVER CITY: Located in Grant County in the SW region the discovery of silver on this site in 1870 by the Bullard Mining Company is the reason for the name. By 1875 it was producing \$16,000 worth of silver a week and by 1880's became the center of a silver trade industry. By 1893 the silver ore was exhausted, but lumber, copper and cattle industry flourished.

*BLESSED New Year
Feliz Año NUEVO 2010*

JANUARY - Feast Days

- 1 Solemnity of Mary (Año Nuevo)
- 3 Memorial of The Most Holy Name of Jesus
- 6 Solemnity of Our Lord
- 6 Dia de Los Reyes Mogos
- 10 Feast of the Baptism of our Lord
- 23 San Lldelfonso, Española, Franciscan
Tewa Mission
- 28 St. Thomas Aquinas, Rio Rancho

JANUARY - Events

- 1 New Years Day (Feliz Año Nuevo)
- 6 Dia de Los Reyes Mogos
- 6 1822 NM Celebrates Mexican Independence
- 12 1912 New Mexico Statehood
- 14 NMHCPL Board Meeting
- 14 1847 Taos insurrection begins—Gov Bent killed

- 16 1793 Padre Antonio Martinez' Birthday
- 26 Martin Luther King's Birthday
- 22 1599 Battle of Ácoma with Spanish settlers 1599
- 25 Enthronement of La Conquistadora 1625

FEBRUARY

- 2 Día de la Candelaria (do not wash clothes lest
your house burns
- 3 1847 Battle of Taos with U.S. Troops

**Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of
New Mexico (HGRC of NM~**

President Ronaldo Miera

Saturday, January 9, 2010 at 10:30am

Featured Speaker: Robert Torrez

Presentation—*"The Organization and Management of
Caravans on the Camino Rael"*

Botts Hall - Special Collections Library located at
Edith and Central, Albuquerque.

Noche Vieja (New Year's Eve) Throughout Spain on
December 31, people stuff grapes into their mouths,
one at the sound of each of 12 chimes at midnight, to
ring in the new year. In Madrid, people crowd into the
Puerta del Sol Plaza and cheer on the clock tower!

"Feliz y Prospero Año"

YOU ARE INVITED TO Join Us
Hispanic Cultural Preservation League
monthly meetings, for info and directions
call: 239-4335

**Starting in JANUARY 2010, the meet-
ings will be held on the second THURS-
DAY, of each month.**

JOIN US in 2010!

By Mel Montaña

As we enter the New Year, I encourage you and
your friends to get involved. We are beginning to
plan our Thanksgiving and Awards Banquet and
could use help on various committees. Join us at
our meetings, share some ideas, meet new
friends, and enjoy a common goal of informing
us of our unique New Mexican history
with stories of our families. NMHCPL needs
your help!

**NM Historic Preservation Association~
Announcing NMHPA Conference in 2010**

**March 31-April 3 in Albuquerque. Call for
presentations & sessions THEME: *The Value
of Preservation: Sustaining Evidence of Cultural
Inclusivity.* Go to website for details at:**

www.nmheritage.org

**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LEGACY
SUPPORTED? We need your help!**

Please support the efforts put forth by Ricardo
Quintana in establishing a petition supporting the
positive contributions of Cristobal Colón. This
is a response to the negative and untruthful ef-
forts put forth to do away with the honoring of
his legacy. Please take time to go to the follow-
ing website and sign the supportive petition and
PLEASE ask your friends and others to
sign/support as well at:

[www.thepetitionsite.com/1/Retain-Columbus-
Day](http://www.thepetitionsite.com/1/Retain-Columbus-Day)

***Our beloved La Conquistadora ~ Happy
Birthday~ Feliz Compleaños! 385 years
old on Jan. 25, 2010, oldest in the USA.***



Have you renewed your Membership? Will you consider giving a Student Membership gift?

Dues are \$35 (per family): \$ _____

Students \$20: \$ _____ Student Membership Gift \$ _____

Donation: \$ _____

Total Amount enclosed \$ _____

Make checks payable (NMHCPL) PO Box 7956 (87194)

Attention: Irene Schneider, Membership Chairman

New Mexican Hispanic Culture Preservation League

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I will help on the: Board _____ Newsletter _____ Website _____

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NOTE: Newsletter printed by Exclamation Printing, Inc. (505) 299-1189
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New Mexican Hispanic Culture
Preservation League
Old Town Station, P. O. Box 7956
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87194
Non Profit 501 (c) (3) organization

Mission Statement :

The mission of the New Mexican Hispanic Cultural Preservation League it to Preserve the heritage, Spanish language and the history of Hispanic New Mexico, to promote the education and understanding of the contributions of Hispanics to the development of New Mexico and the nation, to protect the history of the New Mexican Hispanic heritage and culture. To achieve this mission, we will seek the TRUTH of our heritage and history, and re-store the TRUTH and PRIDE of our New Mexican Hispanic Culture.