



NEW MEXICAN HISPANIC CULTURE PRESERVATION
LEAGUE
LA VERDAD CON ORGULLO
September 2011



What in the World is SPANISH: By Pablo Ricardo Quintana

Don P. Ricardo Quintana has compiled a valuable list of information to be shared in newsletters over time.

Don Quixote de la Mancha – Around 2003, by a survey of the world's authors, this book by Miguel de Cervantes was voted the world's greatest novel of all time.

Dude – This word so popular today comes from the Spanish “*lo dudo*”, meaning “I doubt him” when referring to the dandies newly come to the southwest from the East coast and referring to their masculinity.

Encyclopedia – The first encyclopedia was written by Saint Isidore of Seville. This is why he is invoked as patron saint of the internet.

Estufas – The creation of these built-in fireplaces, called so to mean stoves, found in many adobe homes, was introduced by the Spanish colonists. They can now also be found in Native American buildings as well.

Farm animals - The first Spanish colonists brought the first farm animals to New Mexico and North America in 1598

Flamenco and Flamingos – This Spanish dance and these colorful birds were named by the Spanish for the Fleming people of Flanders in the Netherlands, who were once part of the Spanish Empire, which see. Why this is I do not know. Perhaps the Flemings are a colorful people.

Florida – This name means flowery in Spanish, so-named because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, *La Pascua Florida* (flowery paschal).

Flowers – The Spanish colonists of the Southwest brought their favorite flowers with them to plant in the new world, including the rose and the lilac. (Since the lilac is propagated by division, it is probably the oldest transplant in America).

Fruit trees – The first Spanish colonists brought the first fruit trees to New Mexico and North America in 1598. The citrus groves of oranges and lemons, along with figs and others of Florida were begun by Señora De Soto in 1540 while waiting for her husband to return from his trek across the South. The Spanish also planted them in California.

Garden vegetables and fruits – The book, *Gardens of New Spain* by William W. Dunmire, lists 158, or about one third, of the known plants brought from Europe to the new world by the Spanish and fifty-seven, or again about one third, of the plants introduced from the New World to Europe. Some of the better-known are listed here separately.

Grains – The Indians only had corn for a grain. The New Mexico colonists imported wheat, rice, rye, barley and other grains from Spain.

Grapes – (See fruit trees) The oldest wineries in North America are found in the Bernalillo area of New Mexico. ***Guitar*** – This primary musical instrument of choice in all Spanish-speaking lands was developed in the 16th century in Spain and carried forth by the Spanish to all of their lands.

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Hawai'i – Bishop David Arias in his book, *Spanish Roots of America*, states that Magallanes (Magellan) first discovered these islands. Later, in 1542, Ruy López Villalobos would also visit and name them *Islas del Rey*. Finally, a ship of Alvaro Saavedra would be shipwrecked off the coast of Kauai and its sailors would intermarry with the natives. All this happened long before England claimed this ‘discovery’ by Cook.

Hornos – The building of these outdoor ovens was brought by the Spanish colonists from their homes in Spain. Later, the Pueblo Indians adopted them as well.

Greetings to ALL!

Have a Restful Labor Day!!



Busy August always holds various Fiesta celebrations commemorating our History in communities around the states. Myself as well as other members of the NMHCPL participate in things that will preserve and promote our story. We hope our members will take every opportunity to highlight and promote our mission by their participation.

The Hispanic Heritage Month is upon us, an important time, September 15 thru October 15. At Las Ranchos de las Golondrinas, the annual Fall Harvest Festival, celebrated on October 1 and 2, from 10am –4pm, bringing in the harvest with villagers. They also crush grapes for wine by foot, dressed in historic costume, string chile ristras and much, much more, to highlight our Hispanic heritage, a well worth while experience and one that youth, of all ages can participate in so many learning activities.

On September 3rd & 4th, 2011 10 am - 4 pm is the **Fiesta de los Ninos: A Children's Celebration** *Ven a jugar con nosotros!* Come out and play with us! Games, crafts and entertainment for the whole family. All children 12 and under are admitted free. Sat. & Sun.

Don't of course forget the beautiful Santa Fe Fiestas celebration as another meaningful and important historical activity. Remember that on Sept. 7 the Historical Lecture at 6:30pm to be held at the NM History Museum Auditorium, with the topic: "*Death Along the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro 1670,*" by Dr. Joseph Sanchez, Historian, is scheduled.

There is much to do and learn, and our Board continues to work on issues important to us all.

Please take an active role in preserving our culture. Our children need to know who they are, we collectively must help them learn. Our institutions continue to fail us in so many ways.

Sincerely,

Mel Montano, President NMHCPL

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Prayer Requests

NMHCPL Members, our youth and military, and all most in need of healing

JOIN US in our mission



Natl Hispanic Cultural Ctr. Sunday, **Sept 18, 2011, 4:00 pm - 6:00 pm.**
Film Screening Bank of America Theatre
4:00 PM **THE IRISH HEROS of MEXICO: The San Patricios: The Tragic Story of the St Patrick's Battalion**
by Mark Day than at
5:00 PM **The St. Patrick's Battalion** by Jason Hool \$10.00 tickets available at the NHCC Box Office (kids, students, seniors \$5) last year this was presented, and it is a very well worth educational topic and cultural experience at the Center.

UPCOMING Publication: NEWS
The long delayed manuscript comprising the missing volumn of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Publications titled, *Juan Dominguez de Mendoza: Soldier and Frontiersman of the Spanish Southwest, 1627-1693*, by Frances V. Scholes, Eleanor B. Adams, Marc Simmons and Jose Antonio Esquibel is in preparation for publication by the UNM Press. The book is expected to be available in 2012.
On January 8, 1940, Frances V. Scholes of the UNM History Dept. signed a memorandum of agreement with George P. Hammond, editor of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Publications series, for a book that was slated to be Volume 7. The focus of the book was on the fifty-one documents uncovered by Scholes in the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid regarding the military service of *Maese de Campo* Juan Dominguez de Mendoza, spanning forty years in New Mexico. For a variety of reasons, the book was never completed, although Eleanor B. Adams was paid by Scholes to translate most of the documents.

Marc Simmons eventually acquired the Scholes-Adams material and when he and Jose A. Esquibel met in 2000, they began a collaboration of work to organize and augment the manuscript. Although it took ten years to complete, the manuscript is better for the extra time and attention.
The Dominguez de Mendoza portfolio represents a remarkable account of one man's military service to the crown in frontier New Mexico during the seventeenth century. The fifty-one documents are augmented by additional records related to

Dominguez de Mendoza and the events of his time. The forthcoming book provides the most comprehensive account of a single individual that lived in New Mexico in the 1600s and offers valuable insight into a variety of aspects of New Mexico history for an era that is lacking in documentation.

If interested you can read Jose A. Esquibel's blog for status updates on the book and other projects at www.goodreads.com/joseantonioesquibel, or on Facebook, author's page, Jose Antono Esquibel Author, where you'll also find a link to Jose's Goodreads Web page in the left column of the page.

Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico Annual Luncheon~ Location
Natl Hispanic Cultural Ctr. on 4th SW, ABQ.
Time: 11:30am, Sat. Sept 3, 2011. Featured Speaker: TIM KIMBALL—Topic: **"Kearny Code: Democracy, Freedom, Law and Justice in Occupation—Era New Mexico.** "Brigadier Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny imposed an "Organic code" on New Mexico by fiat on Sept. 22, 1846, during the first week sof the American Occupation. Typically the Code is described as the beginning of democracy in N.M., and a wise compilation of the best of American and Mexican law. Instead, it ended democratic government by military fiat, created harsh new regulations and punishments and codified a confused new system of unequal justice. Critical portions of the Code were unconstitutional and dismissed within months by President James Polk, though most portions continued I force. The creative responses of New Mexicans to the Occupation and the Code laid the foundation of a Hispanic society equipped to survive as part of an Anglo-American dominated nation." NOTE: Mr. Kimball is a long time New Mexico resident with a particular interest in the American Occupation of New Mexico.

New Mexico State Fair: Sept 9—25 10:00am 9:00pm
Many attractions and entertainment is scheduled throughout the Fair. Have you noticed the usual Hispanic Day at the Fair has now been left out.

NM RANCH & FARM MUSEUM, Las Cruces
Continues to market itself by stating " CHILE, a key ingredient in State's recipes, It may not be from New Mexico originally, but it has made quite an impression since it arrived." This is a curious way to inform about Chile, and support those who brought it.

Don Diego de Vargas the Reconquest

By: Orae Dominguez

When don Diego de Vargas was appointed Governor of New Mexico headquartered in El Paso he first helped to restore peace in Sonora. After this was done he was free to aid the crown in restoring New Mexico to the Catholic faith. He left for northern NM with 3 Franciscan Priests and 56 soldiers on August 21st knowing summer was quickly coming to an end.

On September 10th Vargas reached the Pueblo area where almost all the Pueblos don Diego de Vargas visited were abandoned making it necessary to first talk the Indians out of their mountain strongholds. Using his strength of resolution, personal courage, and faith in Christ he was able to talk the Indians out of their apostasy. He would give them gifts of crosses and rosaries and ask them to return to their Pueblos putting a large cross in the center of the plazas, where they would wait for don Diego de Vargas the priests, and the royal alferes carrying the royal banner with the kings coat of arms on one side and an image of Our Lady of Remedies on the other proof to the Indians of the authority given to don Diego de Vargas by the King of Spain. When the Pueblo Indians were gathered together they would receive a formal pardon from don Diego de Vargas for killing so many Spanish Catholics in the San Lorenzo Day Massacre, the Franciscan priests gave absolution to the Pueblo Indians for their apostasy in rejecting the one true God and murdering His priests.

The Pardon of Acoma

Don Diego de Vargas left with only nine men, the captain, the officials, and the military leaders. He stopped within view of the peñol of Acoma where their governor, a Spanish-speaking Indian named Mateo relayed the message of Vargas, responding favorably to the words of Don Diego de Vargas, Mateo came down and shook the hands of the captains and kissed the hand of Vargas, saying "Praise be the most Holy Sacrament" and other things. Vargas embraced him affectionately. The rest were also coming down, as well as some women. When Don Diego de Vargas saw the successful outcome, he then called for the missionary fathers at the water hole to come. They had to ascend the peñol with him so that the conquest might be perfect in every way.

During the time they took to come, they talked with those Indians, who were lowering many watermelons, tortillas, and cooked pumpkins down, praising Our Lord for their great success.

Had it not been pleasing to Him and His most holy will, it would not have been easy to conquer them. They celebrated his majesty's new possession, and the fathers absolved them and baptized their children and the others not baptized. Don Diego de Vargas left crosses set up for them and took his leave after nightfall. They descended from the peñol with Everyone very content about what had been conquered for our holy faith and your royal crown. Don Diego de Vargas gave credit to Our Lady of Remedies for keeping him safe when he would enter the Pueblos on foot with his helmet in hand, and as in the Hopi Pueblos where she was able to make the more than four thousand Indians gathered to make war on his small band disperse or lay down their arms after being asked by Vargas to look at her image, allowing a peaceful re-conquest of New Mexico.

Hispanic Heritage Month 2011: Sept. 15 - Oct. 15

US Census Bureau (August 26, 2011) Natl Inst. Of Latino Policy Report.

In September 1968, Congress authorized President Lyndon B. Johnson to proclaim National Hispanic Heritage Week, which was observed during the week that included Sept. 15 and Sept. 16. The observance was expanded in 1988 by Congress to a month-long celebration (Sept. 15 - Oct. 15), effective the following year. America celebrates the culture and traditions of those who trace their roots to Spain, Mexico and the Spanish-speaking nations of Central America, South America and the Caribbean.

Sept. 15 was chosen as the starting point for the celebration because it is the anniversary of independence of five Latin American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on Sept. 16 and Sept. 18, respectively. **50.5 million population** The Hispanic population of the United States as of **April 1, 2010**, making people of Hispanic origin the nation's largest ethnic or race minority.

Santa Fe 401th Celebrates the 299 Santa Fe Fiesta's
September/Septiembre 6—11, 2011

- 06-Fiestecita Tues., 6:30pm
 Tickets: \$10/person Santa Fe Community Convention Center
- 07-Mariachi Extravaganza de Santa Fe 10am & 2pm at Lensic PAC
 Wed., 7:30pm The Santa Fe Opera
- 07-Historical Lecture Wed., 6:30pm St. Francis Auditorium
Death Along the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro 1670, by Dr. Joseph Sanchez
- 08-Burning of Zozobra Thur., 3:00pm-Dusk Fort Marcy Park
- 09-Pregon de la Fiesta Fri., 6:00am Rosario Chapel
- Arts and Crafts/Food Booths Fri., 9:00am-6:00pm Santa Fe Plaza
- Entertainment on the Plaza Fri., 10:00am-Midnight Santa Fe Plaza
- Official Opening of Fiesta Fri., 12:00 Noon Santa Fe Plaza
- Entrada de Don Diego De Vargas Fri., 2:00pm Santa Fe Plaza
- 10-Desfile de Los Ninos (Pet Parade) Sat., 9:00am Route Map
- Entertainment on the Plaza Sat., 10:00am-Midnight Santa Fe Plaza
- La Merienda (fashion show) 3:00pm, James A. Little Theater
- Gran Baile/ Music by: Cuarenta Y Cinco Sat. 7:30pm Tickets: \$15/person \$25/couple
 Santa Fe Community Convention Center
- 11-Solemn Procession Sun., 9:30am Palace of the Governors
- Pontifical Mass Sun., 10:00am Cathedral Basilica of Saint Francis of Assisi
- Desfile de la Gente - Historical/Hysterical Parade Sun., 1:00pm
- Closing Ceremonies Sun., 5:30pm Santa Fe Plaza
- Mass of Thanksgiving and Candlelight Procession 7:00pm *Viva La Fiesta!!!!*
 (Traditionally to Cross of Martyrs)
 Cathedral Basilica of Saint Francis of Assisi



Don Diego de Vargas Zapata y Lujan Ponce de Leon y Contreras (1643-1704)
 Detail of Painting residing in the
 Palace of the Governors - Santa Fe, NM



Santa Fe Fiesta Song - Spanish

*Music by Billy Palau, Spanish Lyrics
 by Johnny Valdes, Jr.*

Santa Fe, tus fiestas de Septiembre 🎵
 Se celebran en la capital
 Con Zozobra quemando las penas
 Ya las fiestas van a comenzar
 Tus mujeres llenas de alegría 🎵 🎵
 Pregonando van su nuevo amor
 A a luz de grandes luminarias
 Van cantando con placer esta cancion 🎵
 Si Señor, como no, vamos al vacilon
 A bailar y gozar de esta linda poblacion 🎵



Nuestra Sr. de Las Remedias image brought
 By Don Juan de Onate Colonists
 1598 & by Don Diego de Vargas
 for the re-conquest in 1692.



Events at the New Mexico History Museu Auditorium, 113 Lincoln Ave. September 7, Sep 7, 2011 6:00PM

“Death Along the Camino Real:

The Bernardo Gruber Story” by Dr. J. Sanchez New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors Santa Fe Fiesta Lecture.

Late in the summer of 1670, five traders crossed the *Jornada del Muerto* on their way to Parral, in present-day Chihuahua. One of them strayed from the group and called out to his companions that he had found human remains. One of the men declared they were the remains of Bernardo Gruber, a German merchant who was wanted by the Holy Office of the Inquisition for witchcraft.

With the discovery of Gruber’s body, his contemporaries considered the story closed. But it quietly resurrected itself in New Mexico lore and, since then, the name *Jornada del Muerto* has haunted every colonial and modern map of New Mexico. It became one of hundreds of stories that emerged from the development of the Camino Real between Santa Fe and Mexico City.

Dr. Joseph P. Sánchez explores the case against Gruber and his daring attempt to escape New Mexico. Attendance is free to members of the Palace Guard; \$5 others. Come early: There are no reservations, and seating is limited.

HISPANICS are **2nd** Ranking of the size of the U.S. Hispanic population worldwide, as of 2010. Only Mexico (112 million) had a larger Hispanic population than the United States (50.5 million).

Source: *International Data Base*

<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbsum.html>

Also, 82 number of the nation's **3,143 counties** that were majority-Hispanic. Source: The Hispanic Population:

2010 <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br0indf>

NM Genological Society ongoing projects:

1. The **New Mexico Ancestors Project** is an effort to identify those families who lived in New Mexico prior to statehood (1912). Information submitted on the **New Mexico Ancestors form**, was processed and scanned, and made available on the LAN data base for Library patrons at the Special Collections Library. This information is offered by our members on, has not been verified but often contains clues of where to look next in someone's search. Volunteer help is needed at the library to do the scanning and entering of this information. Ernie Jaskolski, project coordinator

2. **Primeras Familias de Nuevo Mexico** consists of verifying the documentation received from researchers whose ancestors lived in New Mexico during any of these historical periods:

- Native American Indian
- Oñate Period 1598-1680
- Reconquest Period 1692-1821
- Mexican Period 1821-1846
- Territorial Period 1846-1912

Volunteers are needed to verify documentation from the researcher and then furnish a certificate listing the name of the early New Mexico ancestry. Volunteers are needed for fact checking, research and proofreading. Nancy Anderson, project coordinator.

3. **Dressen Books** involves retyping some old journals, etc. proofreading, and indexing them. Part of the project can be done at home, other parts requires being at the Library. Nancy Anderson, project coordinator.

(16) Sixteen is, the number of states with at least a half-million Hispanic residents - Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia and Washington.

Source: American FactFinder: United States DP-1 <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

4.7 million

The Hispanic population of Los Angeles County, Calif., in 2010. This is the highest of any county.

Source: American FactFinder: California DP-1 <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

SEPTEMBER - Saint.Days/ (Parish Feasts)

- 4/5 Santo Niño (Tierra Amarilla)
- 4/5 San Juan Nepomuceno (El Rito)
- 4 San Augustine (Isleta Pueblo)
- 8 Immaculate Conception (Tomé)
- 8 Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Alameda)
- 8 St. Mary's (Vaughn)
- 15 Nuestra Senora de Dolores (La Santisima Trinidad)
Arroyo Seco & (Our Lady of Sorrows) Bernalillo,
La Joya & Las Vegas
- 29 San Miguel de Vado (Ribera) & (Socorro)

SEPTEMBER- Events

- 1 1794 La Villa de San Miguel del Bado founded**
- 3 1779 Don Juan Bautista de Anza defeats Cuerno Verde at Greenhorn, CO.**
- 5 Labor Day (Ask for blessings on our sacred labor)
- 7-11 Santa Fe Fiesta's 299 Celebration**
- 7 NMHCPL Board/member meeting 6:30pm
- 9-25 NM State Fair
- 10 1693 Velasco/Farfán (de Vargas) Colonists leave Cuidad Mexico**
- 15 National Hispanic Month Begins**
- 16 1826 Mexican Independence—NM under Mexican Gov., next 25 years**

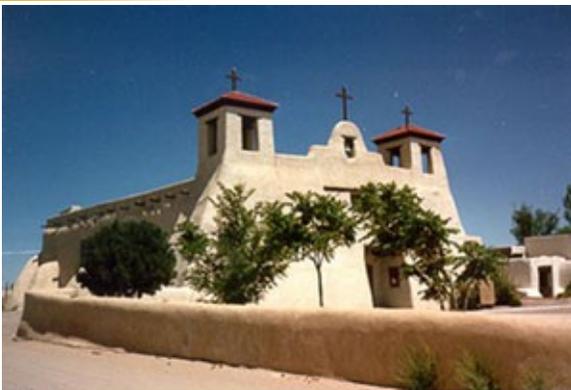
OCTOBER

- 3 Rosary Rally Albuquerque
- 4 San Francisco Feast (St. Francis Basilica), Santa Fe & Ranchos de Taos

YOU ARE INVITED TO Join Us
 Hispanic Culture Preservation League,
 Wednesday, September 7, 6:30pm
 monthly meetings, for info and directions call:
 239-4335, Pauline. **JOIN US IN 2010!!**

National Hispanic Heritage Month
Sept 15- October 15
OCTOBER 1 & 2 at Ranchos de Las Golondrinas the
Fall Harvest Festival: 10am—4pm.

Renovated
St.
Augustine
Church
Isleta
Pueblo, NM
August 2011



The New Mexico Genealogical Society and the
New Mexico DNA Project presents on Saturday,
October 15, 2011, 10:30 AM

Albuquerque Main Library Auditorium
501 Copper NW, Albuquerque NM

Mr. Angel R. Cervantes. He will discuss the Anthropological Genetic Genealogy: The Basque connection to New Mexican Families Haplogroup R1b1 Part I

In Part I of an ongoing series, Mr. Cervantes will explore the connection between certain New Mexican families and the Basque. Mr. Cervantes will show a short film that will trace the history of these people. He will discuss which families show the markers that are most identified with this ancient civilization.

Angel Cervantes is a History Instructor and the Project Administrator of the New Mexico DNA Project. For more information about the New Mexico DNA Project, visit their website online at:

<http://www.familyreedna.com/public/NewMexicoDNA/default.aspx>

This program is free and open to the public. For more information about our program, please contact the New Mexico DNA Project at angelrcervantes@yahoo.com. For more information about NMGS programs, visit our website at <http://www.nmgs.org/workshop.htm>.

Built in 1612, St. Augustine one of the oldest churches in the present USA, is a large adobe church, with the original clerestory window still intact, situated in the historic Pueblo of Isleta south of Albuquerque has undergone a one and a half year restoration project. Work finally completed, there was much ceremony in celebration of the projects completion, last month. This project will assure continued use and preservations of this beautiful Spanish Provincial Period adobe churches, for years to come. Make a visit soon, you will certainly enjoy and appreciate this cultural treasure!



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: Membership Chairman
New Mexican Hispanic Culture Preservation League

Name: (please print) _____

Address _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

Phone: Home: _____ Work _____ Fax _____

Email _____

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

Banquet _____ Silent auction _____ Lobbying _____ Submit articles _____

Other Areas of interest _____

Place of Employment _____

www.nmcpl.org



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 Culture 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.

