



New Mexican Hispanic Culture Preservation League

LA VERDAD CON ORGULLO

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Towns of Spain by don Juan Lucero

Albuquerque, Barajoz,

Extremadura, España

Albuquerque is located in the southwestern part of Spain and is closer to Lisbon, Portugal than it is to Madrid. It is about 15 miles east of the Portuguese border, 30 miles north of Barajoz and 225 miles southeast of Madrid.

It is a member Sister City to Albuquerque, New Mexico, Ramón Gonzales is the chair, and there have been exchanges of delegations between both cities because of his efforts.

I am sure he would be glad to give additional information (505) 873-0840.

It is an agricultural area with about 6,000 inhabitants. Cork trees dominate the area making it a center for cork industries. Have you heard of cork shirts, skirts and flooring?

Albuquerque has one of the largest and best preserved castles in Spain. Castillo de la Luna is massive and still has its medieval walls surrounding the old city. It has the 15th Century Iglesia de Santa Maria del Mercado.

The plaza has a decommissioned church that is now a bar. It has a different atmosphere and décor and a friendly owner that is thrilled when tourists visit. When you

visit find the mayor's office and you will be rewarded with a personal tour. Ramon has built a special friendship with many in this town. There is a hotel and restaurant named Las Alcabalas and other accommodations are available nearby in Barajoz, Caseres and Mérida. *A beauty clip is shown on <http://www.youtube.com/watch>*
Pictured *Castillo de la Luna*



Visit La Jornada Monument at the Albuquerque Museum NM. It has metal plaques with the names of those who made the journey and this story by Joseph Sanchez Ph.D.

La Jornada

On January 26, 1598, amid hugs and farewells, a small group of Franciscan friars, and nearly 600 settlers with Tlaxcalan allies departed Santa Barbara bound for New Mexico (Nueva España). In a great cloud of dust, the slow-moving, oxen-pulled carreta caravan creaked out of the Valley of San Bartolomé in present Chihuahua. Driving thousands of sheep, pigs, goats, cattle, mules, and horses, men, women, and children began the trek to their new homeland far to the north. Scouts wandered far ahead of the wagon train to find a route with adequate water and pasturage. For months on end, the desert air resounded with the sharp cracks made by whips of drovers as they pushed the caravan farther into the *tierra adentro*. As they approached the Río Grande near a place they called El Paso in late April, light snow fell in the area as a cold wind swept the Chihuahuan desert. By mid-June they reached Socorro, where in need of food, the Spanish frontiersmen traded with the people of Teypana. Slowly, their carretas creaked northward through the valley of present Albuquerque along the route that became EL Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Royal Road of the Interior, that originated in Mexico City. Far ahead of the wagon train, on July 4, 1598 the advance guard of the expedition reached San Juan Pueblo. Near there, they established the first capital of New Mexico as San Juan de los Caballeros. By mid-August, the founding settlers of New Mexico and sixty-one carts arrived at San Juan. On the promontory overlooking the Río Grande, they built their homes and a small church. Below there, they planted their fields. The history of their heroic journey is an important part of our national story.

Historical Program by Dolores Valdez de Pong

Living history in song



Recently Dolores's second grade class performed at the Cathedral Basilica in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The historical program with original music about some historical figures who are buried

there, was written and directed by Dolores. She included historical figures such as: Juan Páez Hurtado, (former NM governor in 1704-1705 and close friend of don Diego de Vargas, who is buried under the altar in the La Conquistadora chapel), Archbishop Lamy in the crypt under the altar, and Doña Tules who is buried beneath the Southern Transcept. She also included Fray Angélico Chávez, who was ordained and said many masses there he is also the author of Origins of New Mexico's Families.



Historical figures were portrayed in costume by some of the children. Her students closed with a song she wrote about the Cathedral. "They were cute, and they very thrilled (as were their parents) to get to sing in the Cathedral Basilica, and the children could hear their voices echoing and sang their hearts out" Dolores commented. All songs were in Spanish. The program was very well received.

Bataan Corregidor Commemoration



Annually, commemorative services are held at Bataan Park in Albuquerque to honor WWII, New Mexican servicemen. Congressman Tom Udall a keynote speaker acknowledged the efforts of New Mexican Hispanic Culture Preservation League and Generals: Edward Baca, Gene Chavez, Melvyn Montano, Leo Marquez, Kenny Montoya, and New Mexico Department of Veterans Services Secretary John Garcia for their continued insistence that we honor the Bataan veterans and their efforts to get the Congressional Gold Medal for the Bataan Veterans. Your support by contacting our Nations Congressional Representatives is needed! Ask them to co-sponsor Rep. Udall's bill H.R. #5315. The Congressional Gold Medal for these Bataan Veterans is long overdue. You can make a difference by contacting family and friends from other states and enlisting their help.

Pictured Rep. Tom Udall & Conchita Lucero



Bernardo Miera ~Article correction

Ron Miera writes, "In the HCPL newsletter Volume 14 No.14 the lead article is on Bernardo Miera.

Bernardo was not a Captain of the Cavalry. You probably obtained this information from Origins of New Mexico Families. Unfortunately Fray Angelico Chavez made a mistake or his editor did. Bernard de Miera y Pacheco was the "son" of the Captain of the Cavalry of Cantabria don Luis de Miera. This is stated in his Filiacion (personal description) dated 11 Jan 1779, which gives his parents and where he is from, and his rank in the military.

He is a plain soldier described as a Dragon Lijero or Light Dragoon. The entry reads:

"Filiacion del Dragon Lijero y distinguido

Dⁿ Bern^{do} de Miera y Pacheco

Dⁿ Bern^{do} de Miera y Pacheco hijo, del Capitan de Miliciar de Cav^v de Cantabria Dⁿ Luis de Miera y de D^{na} Ysavel Ana Pacheco n. del Valle de Carriedo Montañas de Santander de los Reyn^{os} de Cant^{ab} dependencia del Gob^{no} de la Villa de Laredo;"

It would appear that don Bernardo never obtained a military officer's rank. In the January 2006 issue of the Herencia pages 2, 3 and 15 is the correspondence from don Bernardo dated 1777 requesting certain favors and requests for himself and his sons. His son Anacleto my third great grandfather did obtain some rank in the Spanish military, more than don Bernardo ever achieved. Don Bernardo's request seems to have resulted in the title "Distinguido" Distinguished. He and his sons Anacleto and Manuel are listed as Distinguido in subsequent muster lists. The above filiacion goes on to give his physical description fair rosy complexion, gray hair and beard, 65 years old, and a farmer.

Thank you Ron, we appreciate the correction and additional information.

Tracing your roots? Hispanic Genealogical Research Center <http://www.hgrc-nm.org/> and New Mexico Genealogical Society <http://www.nmgs.org> publish research that could help with your genealogy and they are well worth the annual dues.

Hispanic accomplishments

The first smallpox vaccine brought to New Mexico came from Chihuahua, Mexico in 1804. Dr. Cristóval Larragañaga brought it by vaccinating children that he brought on the journey with him.

Ulibarri Campaign to Cuartelejo 1706 era

By Samuel Ulibarri

Samuel Ulibarri shares an interview he had with Calverna Letts who was writing a history curriculum for the Kansas State Historical Society. She was covering the era of 1706 and the Ulibarri Campaign to Cuartelejo, not yet in print.

1. Your historical account and Bernard DeVoto's account in his book, *The Course of Empire*, say that the Picuris requested that the Spanish rescue them from the Apache at El Cuartelejo. The Picuris historical account only says that they returned to the Pueblo from El Cuartelejo because they were unhappy with their treatment by the Apache. What is your take on this difference?

My take on this difference in story telling: The only primary written accounts that exist regarding Cuartelejo are Spanish documents. The Pueblo Indians practice the tradition of oral histories. Depending on who is telling the story there is always the possibility of censorship. In his journal, Capt. Juan de Ulibarri describes the atmosphere in Picurís Pueblo: "The few Indians who lived there came to me, the Sergeant Major, and told me that they were exceedingly gratified and hoped, with the assistance of God and the Spaniards, to see in their pueblos, restored to their kinsmen, those who were now in captivity and oppressed by the barbarous heathen Apache tribes of the plains and Cuartelejo." Also, when he arrived at Cuartelejo: "From out of the huts or little houses came don Lorenzo and the rest of the Picurís Indians, men and women who were with him. There we alighted a second time and embraced him and gave them to understand why we were coming, having been sent by our governor and captain-general. After they understood everything, they cried for joy."

In today's New Mexico, the political climate between Pueblo Indians and the descendants of the Spanish settlers is rife with tension, but in 1706 both the Pueblo Indians and Spaniards recognized each other as allies. Both were sedentary people, sharing their knowledge of various technologies and constantly under attack by the non-sedentary tribes of Comanches, Apaches, and Navajos. It is possible then, that modern Pueblo story tellers carry this tension in their accounts of history, and thus they chose to not recognize the close relationship and ties that they did have with the Spaniards.

2. DeVoto's account of the Spanish is one of domination and suppression of the Pueblo people. In return the Pueblo people fought back, with their own form of destruction. What lessons are we to learn today from this history?

When New Mexico was founded as a royal province of Spain in 1598, the Spaniards, under Hapsburg Spanish law, were prohibited from “suppressing” the natives that they found there. However, being so far from the Spanish officials in Mexico City, many Spaniards did abuse the native Pueblo Indians. Also, there were constant struggles between the Spanish and Church officials in New Mexico. Caught in the middle were the Pueblo Indians, who in 1680 were so fed up with all the drama and abuse that they revolted and successfully drove the Spaniards out of New Mexico.

When they returned in 1693, the Spaniards had a greater respect for the Pueblo Indians as well as new policies regarding how they dealt with them. Likewise, the Pueblo Indians had realized that without the Spaniards and their military superiority, they were easy prey for the non-sedentary raiders, and overall, they did accept the Spaniards when they returned. Of course there were a few fanatics who resisted, and a few who were scared of Spanish retaliation who fled to Cuartelejo. But overall the Pueblos wanted the Spaniards to return. So, the Spaniards did learn from history, which “domination and suppression” did not work, and was not the correct means of executing their authority. The years following the Pueblo revolt reveal that the two cultures lived happily side-by-side, intermarried, fought their enemies together, and in some ways started over again. The key was, and is, the need for acceptance. When you look past your own selfish ambitions, and accept other cultures and how you can learn from them and share with them, then you will have learned from the mistakes of history.

3. What is most important to you in presenting Spanish history, in relationship to El Cuartelejo, so that seventh grade students gain important insight into history, and apply what they learn to their lives today?

When presenting Spanish history, it is important to recognize the bigger picture. Yes they arrived as conquerors with the hopes of becoming wealthy, but they were also human. Some humans are motivated by greed; some are motivated by faith, while others are motivated by their conscience and good-will.

Stereotyping a particular culture is extremely detrimental and is a result of ignorance, which in turn breeds racism and hate.

El Cuartelejo serves as a reminder of a time when two cultures did not appreciate one another, but it also serves as a reminder of sacrifice. The Picurís who fled, sacrificed their families and comforts when they left New Mexico. The Spaniards in turn sacrificed their pride and time when they journeyed there to rescue them. Cuartelejo is a reminder of forgiveness and compromise. The Spaniards were willing to forgive the Pueblo Indians for revolting, otherwise they could have just left them there and ignored their plea for help. Likewise, the Picurís were willing to compromise and accept the Spaniards as friends.

In remembering El Cuartelejo and the events pertaining to it, we should all realize that sometimes in our lives we need to forgive wrongs that have been done to us, and we need to compromise and find ways to accept one another, in order to move on and make progress. Otherwise we will simply regress back to the times of hate, abuse, and violence, and we will not have learned anything from history at all.

Welcome New Members (Continued)

Doña Maria Dorotea Maestas aka “Dorothy” was born in Mora and raised in Las Vegas, but spent most of her adult life in countries in Europe and the state of California. She is a retired college professor. She taught Language Arts and Literature courses in college in southern California for close to 30 years. She has a B.A. and M. A. degrees in Spanish from California State University and a Ph.D. candidacy degree in Comparative Literature from the University of California. Currently she is the President of the Las Vegas Women’s Club-GFWC (General Federation of Women’s Clubs). Membership chair of American Association of University Women and is Secretary of New Mexico Association of Educational Retirees. Her interests are travel, art, music and computer word games.

David Martinez recruited Ronaldo Leo Baca, the son of Lincoln and Celina Baca, who was born in Alburquerque. He is a 1969 graduate of Sandia High and studied Pre Optometry at University of Albuquerque. He then served a four year apprenticeship in Topeka KS for the ATSF railroad, where he was employed for 10 years. Ronaldo decided to follow his father’s footsteps and became a Bench Jeweler.

Graphic Art contest is a history teaching tool by S. Pauline Anaya

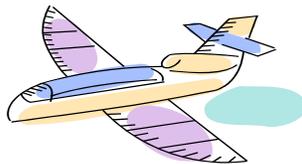


Albuquerque High Schools Art students in Ms. Lisa Gillett's graphic arts class participated in the HCPL student Poster Contest to celebrate the 10th Anniversary and commemoration of the First Thanksgiving. From the many excellent submissions, three top posters were selected by the HCPL Board, for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place prizes. The classes of graphic art students were also provided with a pizza party for their efforts. Art Teacher, Ms. Gillett said, "The students loved it, and thanks for your generosity."

It is the hope of HCLP, that in the coming years the Annual First Thanksgiving Student Poster Contest will expand in participation, to include all grade levels and throughout school districts Statewide.

DOLORES' TRAVEL TIPS

With the nightmare of the airlines!
Let's start with a short trivia question.



Which country has the biggest airport in the world? Answer below

Now, best advise with the airlines going under and under bankruptcy (Frontier) and cancelled flights due to equipment problems (American) what's a person go do.

Be careful of your supplier, i.e. internet websites, some stand by their bookings and some just say sorry. A suggestion is to always contact your credit card company and dispute the charges. A good consolidator (such as myself) can save you money in most instances and stand by their products. Consolidators are travel partners for all the airlines working with the travel agency community only.

Again, use a qualified travel agent and consider travel insurance

King Khalid Intl. in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia over 81 square miles, Denver is 2nd with 53 square miles. See Dolores add on the back page.

New Member Ronaldo Baca (Continued)

"Now I have two locations called ZEE ZEE Designs. It is my passion to work with precious metals and precious gemstones. I hope to have a influence on the people I serve in our community. I am looking forward to working with the NMHCP and proud to be of Spanish Decent."

Attendees comment on the Thanksgiving banquet

"Like everyone else there, I had a super time and shared some beautiful pictures with a whole lot of people in the internet world (including the website to NMHCPL). Angela Lewis

"It was a very memorable experience for me to be recognized by NMHCPL. Thank you all so much. Something about the evening that was ever so special was your presentation to me of the retablo of San Antonio. When I realized that you had chosen this particular saint for me I was astounded and quite touched. You see, San Antonio was always very special to my mother, as he is the patron saint of her village of Los Sauces, Colorado. I saw the date of his feast day, June 13, (a day that had been very significant to her) written on the retablo's backside, and felt as though it were a sign that my departed mother was there with me in spirit. I shall never forget the emotion that I felt at that moment.

Again mil gracias to you and the rest of the board for having extended this honor to me.
Sincerely Dolores Valdez de Pong

Thank you to the sponsors for the NMHCPL 10th Anniversary Banquet

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The Spanish Table 3

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