

2012 New Mexico Statehood History Conference

Santa Fe, May 3 - May 5, 2012

Presented by the

Historical Society of New Mexico and the

New Mexico History Museum

in Collaboration with the New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance

2012 New Mexico Statehood History Conference

Thursday, May 3

- 10:30 – 4:30** **Statehood History Symposium, New Mexico History Museum (NMHM)
Auditorium (Museum will be free and open to the public, 10:00 to 5:00)**
- 12:00 – 7:00** **HSNM and New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance Conference
Registration, NMHM**
- 5:30 – 7:00** **Opening Reception, NMHM (HSNM in partnership with the New Mexico
Heritage Preservation Alliance and *Los Compadres del Palacio*)**

Friday, May 4

- 8:00 – 5:00** **HSNM Conference Registration, Santa Fe Community Convention Center
(SFCCC) Lobby**
- 8:00 – 5:00** **Exhibitors and Book Signings - SFCCC Lobby and Sweeney A**
- 8:30 – 10:00** **Conference Session 1 - SFCCC Sweeney B, C, D, O'Keeffe**
- 10:00 – 7:00** **Silent Auction Open for Bids, SFCCC Sweeney E**
- 10:30 – 12:00** **Conference Session 2 - SFCCC Sweeney B, C, D, O'Keeffe**
- 12:15 – 1:15** **Optional Box Lunch, SFCCC Sweeney E (preregistration required)**
- 12:30 – 1:15** **HSNM Membership Annual Meeting, SFCCC Sweeney E**
- 1:30 – 3:00** **Conference Session 3 - SFCCC Sweeney B, C, D, O'Keeffe**
- 3:30 – 5:00** **Conference Session 4 - SFCCC Sweeney B, C, D, O'Keeffe**
- 5:30 – 7:00** **HSNM Silent and Live Auctions -SFCCC E**
- 7:00 – 9:00** **2012 Statehood Centennial Banquet - SFCCC Sweeney F (preregistration
required)**

Saturday, May 5

- 8:00 – 12:00** **Exhibitors and Book Signings- SFCCC Lobby and Sweeney A**
- 8:30 – 10:00** **Conference Session 5 - SFCCC Sweeney B, C, D, O'Keeffe**
- 10:30 – 12:00** **Conference Session 6 - SFCCC Sweeney B, C, D, O'Keeffe**
- 1:30 – 4:30** **Tours and Special Events**
- 5:00 – 7:00** **Closing Reception and HSNM Awards Ceremony, Governor's Mansion
(preregistration required)**

**Thanks to the Conference Program
Committee, Bruce Gjeltema, Chair, and to
all the Moderators and Presenters!**

SAVE THE DATE!
**2013 Joint Arizona/New Mexico History
Conference**
April 18-20, Las Cruces

New Mexico Statehood History Symposium

Presented by the Historical Society of New Mexico and the New Mexico History Museum

Thursday, May 3, 10:30 AM - 4:30 PM

New Mexico History Museum Auditorium

Admission to the Museum is Free and Open to the Public, 10 AM - 5 PM

10:30 Welcome and Introductions

Dr. Fran Levine is the Director of the New Mexico History Museum and a renowned ethnohistorian.

Dr. Richard Melzer is a Professor of History at UNM-Valencia Campus and one of New Mexico's most noted historians and educators. He has published numerous articles and books, including, in 2011, New Mexico: Celebrating the Land of Enchantment and the ninth-grade textbook A History of New Mexico Since Statehood (with Robert Torrez and Sandra Matthews).

10:45 Keynote Address: "New Mexico Statehood, an Earlier Perception"

Dr. Robert Larson is Emeritus Professor of History, University of Northern Colorado, and author of the classic book New Mexico's Quest for Statehood, 1846-1912.

11:30 "The Rough Road to Statehood"

Dr. David Van Holtby is a Research Scholar at the Center for Regional Studies, UNM, and retired Associate Director and Editor-in-Chief, UNM Press. He is the author of the forthcoming book, Forty-seventh Star: New Mexico's Struggle for Statehood, 1894-1912.

12:15 Break

1:30 "The Quest for Law and Order and New Mexico's Struggle for Statehood"

Robert Torrez is an independent scholar and former New Mexico State Historian. He is the author of more than 100 articles and books on New Mexico history including the award-winning Rio Arriba, A New Mexico County, published in 2010.

2:15 "New Mexico Icons"

Henrietta Martinez Christmas is a noted historian and genealogist who has written more than 100 articles and books on New Mexico history, focusing on the history of New Mexico families.

3:00 Break

3:30 Open Discussion, Dr. Richard Melzer and other presenters

All sessions and events on Friday all day and Saturday morning will be held in the Santa Fe Community Convention Center.

Friday, May 4, 8:30 – 10:00

Sweeney B: Texas and New Mexico; West Texas Historical Association Session

Moderator: Marisue Potts; Presenters: Bruce Glasrud, Peggy Hardman, Jack Becker

Black Americans in West Texas. An African first arrived in West Texas in the early sixteenth century. Once freed from slavery after the Civil War, many blacks came to West Texas as cowboys. The number of blacks increased after the turn of the twentieth century and today make up a sizable portion of the population, holding a variety of occupations. *Bruce Glasrud is a retired Dean for Arts and Sciences at Sul Ross State University and is a board member and immediate Past-president of the West Texas Historical Association.*

Revisiting the Big Boom in Tolar, New Mexico. In 1944 an explosion occurred on the Santa Fe Railroad line in Tolar, New Mexico and brought about the destruction of the community. Speculation about lax safety standards underpin a re-examination of the event. *Peggy Hardman is an economics and government teacher at Socorro High School in Socorro, New Mexico.*

Georgia O’Keeffe: Was She a Texan Before She Was a New Mexican? Georgia O’Keeffe’s stark “bone” portraits and bright southwestern colors have long been identified with New Mexico. But perhaps O’Keeffe’s earlier residence in the stark and beautiful landscape of the Texas Panhandle plains began the shift of her environmental sensibilities away from her Wisconsin prairie roots. *Jack Becker is a librarian at Texas Tech University and a board member of the West Texas Historical Association.*

This session sponsored by the West Texas Historical Association

Sweeney C: New Mexico Foodways in History: Native American Communities

Moderator: Lois Stanford; Presenters: Wenona Nutima, Kathryn Koerschner, Krysten Aguilar

This session is the first of two put together by the Department of Anthropology of New Mexico State University on the theme of the significance of food and foodways in the history of New Mexico. Dr. Lois Stanford, Associate Professor of Anthropology serves as moderator for both sessions and will also contribute her own paper in the second session. This session presents three cases that examine the important role of historic foodways in conserving and reviving identity in Native American communities.

Revising Ancestral Foodways: Paper Bread Making at Tesuque Pueblo. *Wenona Nutima is a student in the Department of Distance Education at New Mexico State University.*

Fry Bread History and Diné Identity in New Mexico. *Kathryn Koerschner is a student in the Department of Anthropology at New Mexico State University.*

Conserving Traditional Food Plants in Tesuque Pueblo. *Krysten Aguilar is a student in the Department of Anthropology at New Mexico State University.*

This session sponsored by Nancy Dimit

Friday, May 4, 8:30 – 10:00

Sweeney D: John Collier, the Indian New Deal, and New Mexico

Moderator: Bruce Gjeltema; Presenters: Jacobo D. Baca, Alessandra La Rocca Link, Bruce Gjeltema

Saving the Pueblos from their Neighbors: John Collier's Pueblo World, 1922-1948. John Collier was the prime mover in the national fight against the Bursum Bill, the creator and director of the Pueblos Lands Board, and as Indian Commissioner, the architect of the Indian New Deal. His actions and policies significantly affected the lives of both the Hispano and Pueblo communities of New Mexico. Collier's influence over the issues that separated the two communities, however, reflected the goals of the overall New Deal more than the situation on or around the Pueblos. *Jacobo D. Baca is a Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of History at the University of New Mexico and research assistant in the Southwest Hispanic Research Institute-Land Grant Studies Program.*

Anthropologists at Work: The Ethnographic Agenda Behind John Collier's *Indians at Work*. John Collier's heavy reliance on anthropologists within the Bureau of Indian Affairs is highlighted by the ethnographic articles presented in the Indian Service Magazine *Indians at Work*. Members of the Applied Anthropology Unit comprised John Collier's own "Indian Brain Trust." *Alessandra La Rocca Link is a student in the masters program of the Department of History at the University of New Mexico and an assistant editor of the New Mexico Historical Review.*

John Collier's New Mexico Boundary Bill and New Mexican Sabotage. The Congressional passage of the New Mexico Boundary bill was a pivotal element in John Collier's attempt to implement the Indian New Deal among the Navajos of western New Mexico and eastern Arizona. Navajo councilman Jacob C. Morgan and U.S. Senator Dennis Chavez joined forces to block the legislation and help undercut the success of Collier's entire Indian New Deal program. *Bruce Gjeltema is Associate Professor of History at the University of New Mexico, Gallup and the Second Vice-president of the Historical Society of New Mexico.*

This session sponsored by Daniel T. Kelley

O'Keeffe: New Mexico's Constitutional Convention

Moderator: Richard Melzer; Presenters: Frank Norris, Laura V. Krol, William Bayne Anderson

Delegates to the New Mexico State Convention. Delegates to the New Mexico Constitutional Convention were among those active in territorial politics and part of the on-going debate about statehood in New Mexico for years. New Mexico territorial political development is illustrated by the stories of a number of these delegates. *Frank Norris works for the National Parks Service in Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

Luna County and Its Role in the Fight for Statehood. In 1901 local businessmen Joseph A. Mahoney and Sigmund A. Linauer used a whistle stop in Deming by U.S. President William McKinley and New Mexico Territorial Governor Miguel A. Otero to dramatize support for statehood by local residents. *Laura V. Krol is an educator and local historian in her hometown of Deming.*

The Politics of the 1910 Convention. In 1987 former State Historian Myra Ellen Jenkins and former University of New Mexico Professor Dorothy I Cline were interviewed on the topic of the politics of the 1910 Constitutional Convention. A video of this interview recorded on the 75th anniversary of New Mexico Statehood will be shown reviewing their comments including predictions of where New Mexico will be at the time of its Centennial Statehood observance. *William Bayne Anderson is an adjunct instructor for Western New Mexico University at the Mimbres Campus in Deming and retired from the New Mexico public school system.*

This session sponsored by Dennis Trujillo and Beth Silbergleit

Friday, May 4, 10:30 – 12:00

Sweeney B: New Directions in Land Grant Studies

Moderator: Arturo Archuleta; Presenters: Megan McGill, Mike Scarborough, L. M. Garcia y Griego

Tameling v. U.S. Freehold, U.S. v. Sandoval, and American Jurisprudence. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the U.S. Government was obligated to respect private land ownership as it had previously existed in Mexico. But the right of individuals and communities to challenge Congressional land patents and villages the rights to common lands were denied by the *Tameling v. U.S. Freehold* and *U.S. v. Sandoval* Supreme Court cases. The consequences of these rulings have been far reaching. *Megan McGill* was a clerk for the Seventh Judicial District in Utah and recently has been a research assistant for the University of New Mexico Land Grant Studies Program.

The Dawes Act, the Court of Private Land Claims and the “Restoration” of Indian and Spanish-American Lands. The United States Government used the Dawes and Court of Private Land Claims Acts and the Supreme Court case of *U.S. v. Sandoval* to unlawfully “recover” millions of acres from Indian reservations and Spanish and Mexican land grants subsequent to 1887. One prospective remedy to this loss is the use of Presidential Executive Orders. *Mike Scarborough* practiced civil and criminal law in the First Judicial District for twenty-five years.

The Challenges of Land Recovery for Spanish/Mexican Land Grant-Mercedes in the 21st Century. Since the 1980s in Tierra Amarilla, and in the 1990s with the Land Grant Forum, land grant activists have initiated efforts toward land recovery. These have yielded modest but important results since 2008, and current efforts engage federal agencies to gain access to historic common lands for traditional and non-traditional uses. *L. M. Garcia y Griego* is Associate Professor of History and Chicano studies at the University of New Mexico and Director of the UNM Land Grant Studies Program in the Southwest Hispanic Research Institute.

This session sponsored by Darlis A. Miller

Sweeney C: New Mexico Foodways in History: Hispanic Communities

Moderator: Lois Stanford; Presenters: Daniel Valverde, Sarah Clark, Lois Stanford

This session is the second of two put together by the Department of Anthropology of New Mexico State University on the theme of the significance of food and foodways in the history of New Mexico. Dr. Lois Stanford, Associate Professor of Anthropology, serves as moderator for both sessions and here will contribute her own paper. This session focuses on the important role of food in affirming family and community ties, binding Hispanic people together in the face of major cultural change.

La Matanza: Conserving Identity through Food in Los Lunas. *Daniel Valverde* is a student in the Department of Anthropology at New Mexico State University.

Food, Gender and Ethnic Identity: Chope’s Restaurant in La Mesa. *Sarah Clark* is a student in the Department of Anthropology at New Mexico State University.

Gender and Ethnic Identity in the Kitchen: Las Cocineras de Mesilla. *Lois Stanford* is associate professor of Anthropology at New Mexico State University.

This session sponsored by Los Compadres del Palacio

Friday, May 4, 10:30 – 12:00

Sweeney D: Famous Western Characters in New Mexico

Moderator: Reba Wells Grandrud; Presenters: David Remley, Chuck Hornung, Nancy Coggeshall

Kit Carson: The Life of an American Border Man. Kit Carson was victimized by the dime novelists who categorized him as the “great white hero leading Civilization across the West and slaughtering the savage Indian.” Historians and the general public have more recently viewed Carson as a very bad man and an outlaw. However, he was a man of his culture, his time, and his place. *David Remley taught at the University of New Mexico for twenty years in English and American Studies.*

Wyatt Earp and the “Otero Letter,” or Ten Days in Old Albuquerque. Territorial Governor Miguel A. Otero wrote an official letter in 1882 describing Deputy US Marshal Wyatt Earp and his federal posse’s bloody raid against outlaw gangs who had been raiding and thieving along the border region. Earp and his men spent ten days laying low in Old Albuquerque when Otero wrote his letter. *Chuck Hornung was a founding board member and Vice-president of the Wild West History Association and Past-president of the Western Outlaw-Lawman Historical Society.*

Butch Cassidy in New Mexico: His Winning Ways, Dancing Feet, and Postmortem Return. Butch Cassidy spent a brief time in Southwestern New Mexico where he made the acquaintance of Agnes Meader Snider. Cassidy returned to Silver City postmortem and has a spring in the Gila Wilderness named after him. *Nancy Coggeshall is a freelance writer from Reserve, New Mexico, who judges the short fiction contest for the Western Writers of America.*

This session sponsored by Reba Wells Grandrud

O’Keeffe: The Struggle for New Mexico Statehood

Moderator: Bruce Glasrud; Presenters: David H. Townsend, Raymond J. Rodrigues, Sherry Robinson

Eugene Manlove Rhodes and New Mexico’s Struggle for Statehood, The Barred Door. On May 6, 1911, the *Saturday Evening Post* published an article entitled “The Barred Door,” which was critical of the long conspiracy to deny New Mexico’s request for statehood. The author of this off-beat article, Eugene Manlove Rhodes, had been a long-time resident of territorial New Mexico and was a friend of Albert Bacon Fall. *David H. Townsend is emeritus professor of history at New Mexico State University/Alamogordo, served as Representative of District 53 in the New Mexico State House of Representatives from 1991 to 1995 and is the official historian of the city of Alamogordo.*

Politics and Prejudice: The 1902 Beveridge Sub-Committee Hearings and Report. In 1902 a sub-committee of the US Senate Committee on Territories led by Senator Albert Beveridge held hearings at Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Las Cruces. The concluding Senate Report No. 2206 presented to the 57th Congress emphasized problems with population, water limitations and educational deficiencies while expressing fears of Democratic Party influence, distrust of Catholics, and misapprehensions about Spanish-speaking natives. *Raymond J. Rodrigues was Vice-president for Academic Affairs and Provost at the University of Texas—Brownsville after teaching at the University of Utah, New Mexico State University, and Colorado State University.*

James S. Calhoun: Not Exactly Agent 007. James S. Calhoun served in the dual position of New Mexico Territory’s first Indian Agent and first Territorial Governor in 1850. There is some speculation that Calhoun was under secret orders from US President Zachary Taylor to advance the government of New Mexico and help prepare the territory for statehood. *Sherry Robinson is a journalist and author from Albuquerque and is a frequent speaker for the New Mexico Humanities Council.*

This session sponsored by Spencer Wilson

Friday, May 4, 12:15 - 1:15

**Santa Fe Community Convention Center, Sweeney E
Catered box lunch (optional, \$15, preregistration required) and
HSNM Annual Membership Meeting (open to all attendees)**

Friday, May 4, 1:30 –3:00

Sweeney B: Historic Fort Bayard

Moderator: Richard Melzer; Presenters: Cecilia Jensen Bell, Elizabeth Mikols, John Bell

U.S. Army Nurses at Fort Bayard. The story of the nurses at the Fort Bayard US Army Hospital and the medical care and social support given to active duty soldiers and veterans is often forgotten. Efforts in the treatment of tuberculosis in the Fort Bayard Hospital contributed to medical knowledge and one nurse on the staff went on to become the first superintendent of the Army Nurses Corps. *Cecilia Jensen Bell is a researcher with the Fort Bayard Historical Preservation Society working under a grant from the New Mexico Historical Society.*

Lt. Col. Allen Allensworth, African American Chaplain at Ft. Bayard, NM. Before serving throughout the American West and in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, Colonel Allen Allensworth was stationed at Fort Bayard, NM where he developed educational and religious ministry programs for Buffalo Soldiers which the US Army later implemented throughout the service. When Colonel Allensworth retired in 1906, he was the highest ranking African American commissioned officer in the United States military. *Elizabeth H. Mikols is a volunteer researcher for the Silver City Museum and is President of the Silver City Museum Society.*

Col. George Bushnell, Commander of Fort Bayard U.S. Army Hospital. Dr. Bushnell was Commander of Fort Bayard U.S. Army Hospital from 1903 to 1917. Besides leading in the international treatment of tuberculosis, he applied his love for botany in the transformation of the hospital grounds into an arboretum. *John Bell was a physician in private practice in Silver City and served on the Foundation and Board of Directors for the Gila Regional Medical Center.*

This session sponsored by Patricia and Walter Farr

Sweeney C: Finding New Mexico

Moderator: Sandra K. Mathews; Presenters: Dennis Reinhartz, John Ramsay, Mike Stevenson, and Fred Friedman

European and American Cartographic Imperialism in Northern New Spain and New Mexico, 1600-1846. Spanish geographical knowledge of the Americas, including the northern borderlands was unsurpassed throughout the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The *Padron Real*, or central pattern map, was kept in the *Casa de Contratacion* (House of Trade) in Sevilla and Cadiz under lock and key for fear of it falling into the hands of rival nations. The most up-to-date geographical information was kept secret even through New Spain's 18th century's expansion and further exploration of its northern lands. *Dennis Reinhartz is Emeritus Professor of History at the University of Texas at Arlington and has served as President of the Society for the History of Discoveries, the Arid Lands Studies Association, and the Western Social Sciences Association.*

Mapping New Mexico in a Time of Turmoil, 1821-1850. The Compromise of 1850 settled the boundary between New Mexico and Texas that had been in dispute since the 1828 Andrien Brue map and its Rio Grande boundary claim contradicted the earlier Spanish and Mexican administrative maps that had outlined a more eastern boundary. *John Ramsey is retired from the Los Alamos National Laboratory, is a Research Associate at the Museum of New Mexico and Treasurer of the Historical Society of New Mexico. Mike Stevenson is also retired from the Los Alamos National Laboratory and serves as the President of the Historical Society of New Mexico.*

Forgotten Railroad Locations in Santa Fe County. Since the first line was laid in 1880, more than a dozen railroad companies were active in Santa Fe County. Fascinating remnants of many of these railroad systems are still visible and accessible today. *Fred Friedman was the Railroad Bureau Chief at the New Mexico State Transportation Department.*

This session sponsored by the Camino Real Trail Association (CARTA)

Friday, May 4, 1:30 –3:00

Sweeney D: Culture in New Mexico

Moderator: Janet Saiers; Presenters: Edwina Portelle Romero, Andrea Severson, Andrew Lovato

Footlights in the Foothills: Amateur Theatre of Las Vegas and Fort Union. Between 1871 and 1899, Las Vegas, New Mexico and nearby Fort Union played hosts to numerous traveling amateur acting troupes, opera companies and oratorical societies. Homegrown thespians performed musicals, variety acts, light operas, and secular and religious plays in Spanish and English. These shows helped secure social ties among the local population. *Edwina Portelle Romero is affiliated with the City of Las Vegas Museum, Las Vegas, New Mexico.*

Clothing Choices of Northeastern Women Living in the American Southwest in the late Territorial Period. White frontierswomen in the unpredictable and unsettling New Mexico and Arizona Territories in the late 1800s preserved their link to Northeastern civilization by their clothing choices. *Andrea Severson is a masters degree student in the Department of History at New Mexico State University, is an education assistant at the Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum, and has received a grant from the New Mexico Humanities Council to organize a Centennial living history event celebrating the centenary of New Mexico's statehood.*

The Changing Character of New Mexico Statehood as Reflected by the Santa Fe Fiesta celebration. The Santa Fe Fiesta has been a barometer of political and social change in New Mexico for the 298 years of its celebration. The evolutionary cultural dynamics of the people of New Mexico have been especially on display. *Andrew Lovato is Assistant Professor of Speech Communications at Santa Fe Community College.*

This session sponsored by Anita Stevenson

O'Keeffe: Leadership in Territorial New Mexico

Moderator: David Caffey; Presenters: Richard A. Ruddy, Chuck Hornung, Bryan Turo

How Edmund G. Ross Became a Territorial Governor. Better known as the US Senator from Kansas who cast the deciding vote to acquit President Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial in 1868, Edmond G. Ross traded his job as Albuquerque journalist for The New Mexican Territorial governorship in 1885. Representative of a new class of New Mexican businessmen, the Democrat was promoted as a counter to the power of the Republican "Santa Fe Ring." *Richard A. Ruddy, a commercial still photographer in Albuquerque, volunteers in the photo archive at the Albuquerque Museum and is a board member of Historic Albuquerque Inc.*

Fred Fernoff: From Territorial Ranger Captain to State Police Chief. In late 1880s Albuquerque, Fred Fernoff served variously as city policeman, Bernalillo County deputy sheriff and deputy US Marshall until being named Albuquerque's city marshal in 1896. After an interlude as a member of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War, Fernoff returned to service as a deputy US Marshal and Secret Service Agent on an anti-counterfeiting detail. In 1906, he was selected to lead the newly formed New Mexico Territorial Mounted Police. *Chuck Hornung was a founding board member and Vice-president of the Wild West History Association and Past-president of the Western Outlaw-Lawman Historical Society.*

Thomas Benton Catron: Engineer of Enterprise. Thomas Benton Catron is often said to have been the "boss" of the alleged "Santa Fe Ring" that controlled New Mexico politics and commerce during a key period in Territorial New Mexico. During Catron's tenure, New Mexico transformed from a provincial US territory to being a part of a regional economic system tied to markets and politics of the US, Mexico, and Western Europe. *Bryan Turo is a Ph. D. Candidate in the Department of History at the University of New Mexico and a research assistant at the Southwest Hispanic Research Institute.*

This session sponsored by Cameron and Margaret MacTavish

Friday, May 4, 3:30 – 5:00

Sweeney B: New Mexican History and Culture

Moderator: Kate Nelson; Presenters: Nancy R. Bartlit, David Michael Plaza, Tracy Spikes

Sculptures That Link Community Histories: Los Alamos, Santa Fe. The Los Alamos County Art in Public Places program has developed a Historic Sculptures Master Plan to depict representative historic figures for the Pajarito Plateau's five historic eras: Ancestral Puebloan, Homestead, Ranch School, Manhattan Project, and Cold War. *Nancy R. Bartlit is an appointed member of the Los Alamos board preserving historic districts, a member and Past-president of the Los Alamos Historical Society, and is active in the Museum of New Mexico Foundation and the Southwest Oral History Association.*

Casa Del Sol: The Santa Fe Architectural Style in Eastern New Mexico. In the mid 1940s Bartlett and Evelyn Dewey of Portales built the "Casa Del Sol," a home designed by John Gaw Meem in the Santa Fe Style. The building's unique architectural attributes and its prominence as a community gathering place make it a fitting site for historic preservation. *David Michael Plaza is a Masters degree student in anthropology and applied anthropology at Eastern New Mexico University and is an archivist in the Special Collections Library at ENMU and an artifacts curator in the Miles Anthropological Museum.*

Silver City Museum Mounts its Statehood Centennial Exhibit: Lessons Learned. When the staff of the Silver City Museum was preparing for its exhibit to celebrate New Mexico's statehood centennial, they found the "Road to the Exhibit" almost as challenging as the "Road to Statehood." The museum's experience in translating historical facts, research, artifacts and photographs to reach the general public proved to be an opportunity for team-building, collaboration with external institutions, exploration and creativity. *Tracy Spikes is the Director of the Silver City Museum.*

This session sponsored by Michael Stevenson

Sweeney C: Archives and Territorial Tales

Moderator: Robert J. Torrez; Presenters: Baldwin G. Burr, Felicia Lujan, Heather K. Calloway

Huning Family: New Mexico Merchants. The Huning brothers (Franz, Louis, Karl, and Henry) came to the New Mexico territory from Osnabruk, Germany in the early 1860s. They went on to establish six branch stores of the Huning Mercantile in communities in New Mexico and Arizona, and their economic activities expanded through government contracts and extensive livestock holdings. Louis and Henry's Huning Mercantile Store in Los Lunas was continuously operated by members of the family from 1860 until 1994. *Baldwin G. Burr is under contract with the Los Lunas Museum of Heritage and Arts of the Village of Los Lunas and is President of the Valencia County Historical Society.*

Tales of the Dark Archivist. Unbeknownst to most citizens of New Mexico, the climate controlled crypt of the Archives and Historical Services Division holds evidence of the darker tales of state history, and its tantalizing secrets are just waiting for discovery. *Felicia Lujan is a Senior Archivist with the Archives and Historical Services Division of the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives.*

Fraternal Pioneers: Early Freemasonry in New Mexico. Freemasons have been convening in New Mexico since 1851 when Montezuma Lodge No.1 was set up in territorial Santa Fe. The membership records of the period are a "who's who" list of men from military, government, commercial and public life, but many average New Mexicans also have belonged to the fraternity in one of its eventual fifty-six lodges throughout the state. *Heather K. Calloway is a librarian, archivist and curator at the Scottish Rite Masons in Washington, D.C. and a native of Albuquerque.*

This session sponsored by John B. Ramsay

Friday, May 4, 3:30 – 5:00

Sweeney D: Pueblo Pottery and Environmental History

Moderator: Nancy Owen Lewis; **Presenters:** Holle Humphreys, John Bartlit, Dean Wilson

Hidden Meanings: The Significance of Environment in Influencing the History of Pueblo Pottery. The environment of New Mexico had a significant impact on not only the evolution of function and forms associated with Pueblo pottery, but played a key role in the origin of much of its early symbolic decoration. The most significant theme inherent to the majority of symbols seen in early Pueblo pottery is the presence or absence of water. *Holle Humphreys is a former Professor of visual art studies at the University of Texas at Austin and serves on the board for the Texas Historical Commission's "Texas Plains Trail" cultural and historical trails program.*

Preserving New Mexico's Environmental History. Built on the foundation of the Sierra Club, the decades of the 1960s and 1970s saw the creation of formative laws regarding air, water and wastes nation-wide and the emergence of environmental activism, laws and agencies in New Mexico. The state's first environmental department, its first air pollution hearings and its struggle to control air emissions from coal-fired power plants and copper smelters are part of the story. *John Bartlit is retired from the Los Alamos National Laboratory, has served on the New Mexico Mining Commission and writes a regular column on environmental topics for the Los Alamos Monitor.*

Implications of Tewa Ceramics from Nineteenth Century Hispanic and Anglo Archeological Sites. Examinations of native ceramics from recently excavated nineteenth century Hispanic and Anglo archeological sites in and near Santa Fe have led to a shift in the way archaeologists describe the evolution of Northern Tewa pottery throughout this era. The emergence of mass collection of Pueblo pottery in the New Mexico territory produced during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century has given researchers an opportunity to better document the range of forms produced by Tewa potters that were commonly acquired and utilized by non-Indian households. *Dean Wilson is a staff archaeologist at the Office of Archaeological Studies of the Museum of New Mexico.*

This session sponsored by Dr. Sherill Spaar

O'Keeffe: Evolving New Mexico Politics

Moderator: Don Bullis; **Presenters:** Sabrina Sanchez, Gus Seligman, Noel Pugach

Statehood and "Men of Energy and Enterprise": The Bureau of Immigration's Recruitment of Workers in Territorial New Mexico, 1880-1912. In the last thirty years of New Mexico's Federal territorial administration, the Bureau of Immigration recruited immigrants into the region to promote investment, labor and settlement. The Bureau's discriminatory efforts to recruit a population of able-bodied, white, male working-class laborers did not always reflect its propaganda. *Sabrina Sanchez is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of History at the University of California, Santa Cruz and an instructor of history at South Texas College.*

Bronson Cutting and the Blue Ballot Controversy. Bronson M. Cutting was deeply involved in the Blue Ballot controversy in late territorial New Mexico. He also vied for an elected position in the 1912 New Mexico constitutional convention, and had an important impact on early state politics. *Gus Seligman is a Professor in the Department of History at the University of North Texas.*

A Coup in the House: The Election of Walter Martinez as Speaker in 1971. In 1971, Walter Martinez, the Democratic representative from McKinley and Valencia counties, surprised the presumptive favorite George Fetting, Democrat from Otero county, by engineering election to the post of Speaker of the House. This represented a shift in power in state government from conservative Democrats from eastern and southern New Mexico toward liberal and moderate Democrats from north of I-40. *Noel Pugach is Emeritus Professor of History at the University of New Mexico.*

This session sponsored by New Mexico Centennial Author Don Bullis and the Central New Mexico Corral of Westerners International

Friday, May 4, 5:30 - 9:00

**Live Book Auction, Sweeney E, 5:30 - 7:00 (Cash bar opens at 5:00; Silent Auction closes at 7:00)
Statehood Centennial Banquet, Sweeney F, 7:00 - 9:00**

Saturday, May 5, 8:30 – 10:00

Sweeney B: New Voices in the Story of New Mexico

Moderator: Kermit Hill; Presenters: Monika Ghattas, Katherine Pomonis, Francois-Marie Patorni

Walking Bazaars: Arab Peddlers in New Mexico. Arab peddlers moved their open-air bazaars from place to place in New Mexico, furnishing customers with all manner of goods. The contributions of Arab-Americans to the culture and community of New Mexico is recounted in individual stories of struggle and success. *Monika Ghattas is an instructor of history at Central New Mexico University.*

Uncovering the History of the Albuquerque Greek Community, 1898-1952. In the mid-1910s, many Greek-Americans came to Albuquerque for their health and opened businesses in the heart of New Town. Although many of the newcomers experienced hardship, the Greeks contributed significantly to the economy and the community of the growing city through businesses, sanatoriums, churches, newspapers and neighborhoods. *Katherine Pomonis is a staff member and curator at the University of New Mexico's Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and has served as President of the New Mexico Association of Museums and on the Board of the Maxwell Museum Association.*

New Mexico: The French Presence since the 1500s. From the Coronado expedition member friar Marcos de Niza, to trappers and traders on the Santa Fe Trail, to a sizable number of Catholic priests including Bishop Jean-Baptiste Lamy, people of French background have been involved in New Mexico history for nearly 500 years. Francophone men utilized marriage and kin networks in their economic and political activities and colonization efforts. French-speaking female religious orders played central roles in the development of New Mexico by running hospitals and schools. *Francois-Marie Patorni worked in the areas of economic development and financial policy reforms for the World Bank, is the President of the Santa Fe Watershed Association and is writing a book on the history of the French in New Mexico.*

This session sponsored by Walter & Henrietta M. Christmas

Sweeney C: New Mexico in the 18th Century

Moderator: Ronaldo Miera; Presenters: Francisco Sisneros, Greg MacGregor, Siegfried Halus, and Vincente Z. C. de Baca

He Desperately Wanted to be Alcalde Mayor: Eusebio Duran y Cháves in the Court of King Charles III. In order to bypass the unfavorable judgment of the governor, in 1774 Eusebio Duran y Cháves travelled from his ranch in Alameda near Albuquerque all the way to Madrid, Spain. He hoped to secure an audience with King Charles III to request an *alcalde mayor* position in New Mexico. *Francisco Sisneros is Senior Research Associate and co-founder of the Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico.*

In Search of Dominguez & Escalante: Photographing the 1776 Spanish Expedition through the Southwest. Greg MacGregor and Siegfried Halus have created a remarkable photographic record of the 1776 expedition of Franciscan friars Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante which sought an overland route from Santa Fe, New Mexico to Monterey, California. *Greg MacGregor is Emeritus Professor of Photography at California State University and Siegfried Halus is the former Director of the Art Department of Santa Fe Community College.*

Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, 1754-1827: Ambivalent Loyalty on the New Mexico Frontier. Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca served with the Santa Fe Presidio regulars during Spanish assistance to the English rebels during the American Revolution, and helped supervise Pueblo villages and fight Native marauders. Yet both Spanish and Mexican regimes repaid his loyalty with repeated persecution. He was shot to death in 1827 while defending American contraband ordered seized by Governor Manuel Armijo. *Vincente Z. C. de Baca is Professor of History at Metro State College of Denver and has taught at Regis University, Arizona State University, the University of Denver, and at the University of Colorado, both Denver and Boulder campuses. He has deep roots in New Mexico.*

This session sponsored by the Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico

Saturday, May 5, 8:30 – 10:00

Sweeney D: New Mexico's Trails

Moderator: John B. Ramsay; Presenters: Andrew S. Hernandez III, Ruaidhri Crofton, Frank B. Norris

The Devil is in the Ellipse: Rescuing the Old Spanish Trail from Manifest Destiny. A more careful reading of the sources used by LeRoy R. Hafen in his well established account *The Old Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to Los Angeles* uncovers deliberate distortions that legitimated a more northerly route through Utah instead of the varied trade trails from Santa Fe through central New Mexico and Chihuahua. **Andrew S. Hernandez III** is Assistant Professor of Latin American Studies at Western New Mexico University and historian and project assistant for the Spanish Colonial Research Center and the National Park Service.

Fort Union, Guardian of the Santa Fe Trail. Fort Union not only protected travelers and goods on the western portion of the Santa Fe Trail, but also served as the lifeline to dozens of lesser forts, supplying them with food, clothing and other necessities. **Ruaidhri Crofton** is a student at Dwight International School in Shawnigan Lake, British Columbia and is founder and curator of the Canada Museum in Montezuma, New Mexico.

A Geographical History of the Santa Fe Trail. The last fifteen years of trail activity on the Santa Fe Trail witnessed continually changing eastern termini (due to western railroad construction) and heated competition between three western rail carriers. This late dynamic geographical variance in the route of the trail compounds the more widely recognized earlier shifts in the general route during its fifty-nine year history. **Frank B. Norris** is historian in the National Trails System Office of the National Park Service in Santa Fe.

This session sponsored by Willard and Kay Lewis.

O'Keeffe: Rights and Wrongs in New Mexico

Moderator: Gerald Richardson; Presenters: Mike Stevenson, Nancy Owen Lewis, Neta Pope

New Mexico's Bill of Rights: From Saddlebags on the Santa Fe Trail to Today's Constitution. New Mexico may be the only state to have a Bill of Rights imposed by an occupying foreign military force—that of General Stephen Kearny and his American Army of the West. The Kearny Bill of Rights for New Mexico was taken in large part from the 1820 constitution of the State of Missouri and was incorporated in large part in later New Mexico constitutions. **Mike Stevenson** is retired from the Los Alamos National Laboratory and serves as President of the Historical Society of New Mexico.

Selling Health, Seeking Statehood: Bringing the Sick to the Land of the Well. During New Mexico's struggle for statehood, territorial officials promoted its salubrious climate to attract more Anglos. Efforts increased in 1880 with the founding of the Territorial Bureau of Immigration, which cited the absence of disease among its native people as proof. This illustrated presentation examines the factors that shaped the development of the health seeker movement from 1880-1898—and the unintended consequences. **Nancy Owen Lewis**, a member of the Historical Society of New Mexico Board, is a Research Associate at the School for Advanced Research, the Secretary of the board of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, and a Fellow of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

December 24, 1868: Fort Bayard's Most Infamous Day. A conflict between black troops loyal to Col. Henry C. Merriam and white troops following Capt. John V. DuBois on December 24, 1868 at Fort Bayard, New Mexico was due in part to a series of events that had occurred over a year earlier. Col. Merriam had assaulted the mother of a black private serving as his private servant so severely that she died. Claiming that as a murderer, Col. Merriam no longer commanded moral authority, Capt. DuBois began a year of flirting with the line of insubordination that was crossed on that fateful day. **Neta Pope** is a retired educator from Missouri who has taken a special interest in the History of the Santa Fe Trail and the forts of New Mexico, especially Fort Bayard.

This session sponsored by Gerald Richardson

Saturday, May 5, 10:30 – 12:00

Sweeney B: Colonial New Mexicans

Moderator: Henrietta Christmas; Presenters: Robert J. Torrez, Marc Simmons, Jose Antonio Esquibel and Robert J. C. Baca

A Long and Treacherous Path: The Survival of New Mexico's Spanish and Mexican Archives. The harrowing path that New Mexico's Spanish and Mexican archival collections has taken in the past four centuries has made their survival nothing less than a miracle. They now stand as an indispensable source of information for historians, anthropologists, sociologists, genealogists, and anyone interested in developing an understanding of New Mexico and its people. *Robert J. Torrez is a former New Mexico State Historian and writes a monthly column for Round the Roundhouse entitled "Voices from the Past."*

The Torres, Garcia and Baca families and the Defense of the Socorro Land Grant. Although many individuals and families were involved in the development of the community of Socorro, New Mexico, the Torres, Garcia, and Baca families played a central role in the 1815 founding of the land grant and the establishment of the town. By wielding significant political power, these families defended and perpetuated the integrity of the land grant through statehood and on into the twentieth-century. *Robert J.C. Baca is a social studies teacher at Foothill High School in Albuquerque, New Mexico and is the President of the New Mexico Genealogical Society.*

Juan Dominguez de Mendoza: Soldier and Frontiersman of Seventeenth-century New Mexico. Studies of seventeenth-century New Mexico have largely overlooked the soldiers and frontier settlers who formed the backbone of the colony and laid the foundations of European society in a distant outpost of Spain's North American empire. The extensive military service records of Juan Dominguez de Mendoza reveal the history of a soldier-colonist who was as instrumental as any governor or friar in shaping Hispano-Indian society in New Mexico. *Marc Simmons is an award winning author of the history of New Mexico and the Southwest who was admitted by King Juan Carlos II of Spain to the knightly Order of Isabella la Catolica for his contribution to the history of the Spanish borderlands; Jose Antonio Esquibel was a research consultant for the Vargas Project and the El Camino Real Project and was also admitted by King Juan Carlos II of Spain to the knightly Order of Isabel la Catolica for his contribution to the history of Spain in the Americas.*

This session sponsored by Anna Martinez

Sweeney C: Places of Settlement in New Mexico

Moderator: Andrew Hernandez; Presenters: Michael Moquin, Paul Kraemer, Amado Reyes Guzman

Santa Fe's Original Settlement by 1607: Its Forgotten History featuring the Martinez de Montoya Papers. The Juan Martinez de Montoya papers provide evidence that former citizens of the *Ohkay Owingeh* (San Juan Pueblo) area responded to the hardship put upon the Native inhabitants and sought a new location possibly as early as 1602. The first site for the settlement of Santa Fe was likely a separate *paraje* (stopping or watering place) abandoned in 1607 for the present location which had been a Native American and Hispanic farmer settlement. *Michael Moquin was Preservation Director for San Miguel Chapel and the Oldest House, organizing President of the New Mexico Preservation Coalition, and founding editor and publisher of The Adobe Journal.*

Early Hispanic Settlers of the Taos Valley in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. In 1795, the Hispanic village of Don Fernando de Taos was established near the ancient Taos Pueblo. The pueblo was missionized by the Franciscans beginning in 1622, and for over a hundred and seventy years, dispersed *ranchos* were the only Hispanic settlements in the vicinity. *Paul Kraemer is retired from Los Alamos National Laboratory, was an adjunct Associate Professor in cell biology at the University of New Mexico, a Trustee for the Museum of New Mexico, and is a member of the Friends of the Palace (Los Compadres).*

Obstacles to the Spanish Settlement of the Mesilla Valley. The settlement of Doña Ana in the Mesilla valley did not occur until 1828, many generations after the establishment of the Spanish settlements of El Paso del Norte, San Elizario, and Ysleta del Sur farther to the south. Significant environmental factors as well as the dynamics of large populations of semi-sedentary Native Americans are likely barriers to earlier settlement. *Amado Reyes Guzman is a Masters degree student at New Mexico State University and a native of northern New Mexico.*

This session sponsored by the Genealogical Society of Hispanic America

Saturday, May 5, 10:30 – 12:00

Sweeney D: Time Traveling to Statehood

Moderator: Jon Hunner

This full session is directed primarily towards teachers of New Mexico history in middle and high schools but will be of interest to all conference attendees. Using living history and oral history as innovative methods to connect students with New Mexico's past, this workshop will provide new tools to teach the state's history. *Jon Hunner is academic head of the History Department at New Mexico State University where he teaches both United States history and the concepts and skills of Public History. He assists communities in documenting, interpreting and publishing their history and culture, and as Vice-president of Bridging Ages he helps disseminate the concepts of Historic Environmental Education to many countries.*

This session sponsored by New Mexico State University

O'Keeffe: Unheralded Contributors to New Mexico History

Moderator: Baldwin G. Burr; Presenters: Francelle Alexander, Shirley Ayn Linder

Rio Abajo Ricos and New Mexico Territorial Politics. Peralta and Los Pinos (now Bosque Farms) were settled by the Otero and Chavez families, who exemplify the role of Rio Abajo *ricos* during the territorial period of New Mexico. As the American system came to New Mexico, they resisted change in local practices that had been advantageous to their position and status including Indian slavery, peonage, land claims, lack of public education, and local tax levies. *Francelle Alexander taught in the Albuquerque public schools and has researched the villages of Rio Abajo.*

Scots in the Founding of New Mexico. Perhaps as early as the Coronado expedition in 1540, Scots have had a presence in New Mexico history. Highlander Scots found a home in northern New Mexico and became trappers, guides, and entrepreneurs in trading and other business enterprises and played a vital role in New Mexico politics and military operations. *Shirley Ayn Linder spent most of her adult life in New Mexico and has research connections with the Center for Southwest Research and the University of New Mexico.*

This session sponsored by Dr. Sherill Spaar