Hillerman to Open Historical Society of New Mexico 2016 Conference in Farmington

The book followed the further adventures of the characters Tony Hillerman made famous. Jim Chee, Jim Leaphorn and Bernadette Manuelito. The novel, released by HarperCollins, received the Spur Award from Western Writers of America for the Best First Novel of 2015.

Her second book in the series, Rock with Wings, was released in May 2015, and quickly became a New York Times bestseller. Set in the beautiful country near Shiprock, New Mexico, and in Monument Valley, the book involves two separate mysteries. The detectives work on puzzling cases that involve a missing woman, a mysterious car fire, and a movie crew. Lt. Joe Leaphorn’s memory gets a workout.

Anne Hillerman is also the author of the award-winning Tony Hillerman’s Landscape: On the Road with Chee and Leaphorn and eight other books.

Together with husband/photographer Don Strel, she worked on project with the University of New Mexico Press—an introduction and new photographs for a re-issue of Tony Hillerman’s book of non-fiction essays, The Great Taos Bank Robbery. In her introduction, she talks about growing up as one of Hillerman’s six children. She and Don also collaborated on Gardens of Santa Fe, which was a finalist for the prestigious Eric Hoffer Award, as well as earning a New Mexico Book Award and first place honors from the National Federation of Press Women and New Mexico Press Women. Tony Hillerman’s Landscape had received many awards and was honored as the best photo book of 2010 by the Mountains and Plains Booksellers.

Anne Hillerman’s other books also include Santa Fe Flavors: Best Restaurants and Recipes (winner of the 2009 New Mexico Book Award), The Insider’s Guide to Santa Fe: Children’s Guide to Santa Fe: Dance in the Sun and Ride the Wind: USA to Africa.

In more than twenty years as a journalist, she has worked as editorial page editor for the Albuquerque Journal North and the Santa Fe New Mexican, and as an arts editor for both papers. Since 2001, Anne has been a northern New Mexico food critic for the Albuquerque Journal. That job takes her to Four Star food palaces and tasty little joints from Española and Taos and from Cerrillos and Madrid. Her review of the first place honors from the National Federation of Press Women. Her book Santa Fe Flavors grew from this experience. She is often asked to volunteer to judge food-related events including the Girl Scout Cookie Caper, which featuring desserts created from Girl Scout cookies.

In addition to working on the next novel, Anne is a director of Wordharvest Writers Workshops. She also was founder of the Tony Hillerman Writers Conference which was held in Albuquerque and Santa Fe for ten years until the final gathering was held in November 2015. Historical Society of New Mexico president Janis Saifers said that she is delighted to have a speaker as renowned as Anne Hillerman to open the 2016 conference.

Conference Planning Well Underway

Initial planning and leg-work for the 2016 New Mexico History Conference on April 14-16 in Farmington is underway. San Juan County Historical Society volunteers Shanna Baird and Mike Maddox are helping HSNM by doing a stellar job of arranging for tours during the conference and also lining up speakers.

The HSNM Board of Directors met in Farmington on October 51 and reviewed the arrangements made to date. Robert Torrez, former HSNM president and current chair of the program committee, has been hard at work in evaluating papers submitted for presentation during the conference. At the board meeting he had received more proposals than he has spaces available. He was able to provide only a partial list of finalists at La Crónica press time. They are as follows:

- "Lawlessness in the Four-Corners: The Mounted Police in Northwestern New Mexico."
- "High-Flying Texans in the Animas River Valley."
- "The Historic Ranches of Northwestern New Mexico."
- "A 20th Century History of Lincoln, New Mexico."
- "Lola Martinez: History of a Community displaced with the building of the Navajo Dam."
- "Trails, Tribulations, and Triumph: History of San Juan County Historical Society."
- "Tracking Nana."
- "Logging Railroads of the Zuni Mountains in West Central New Mexico."
- "Workers in the Master’s Vineyard: Single Women as Protestant Missionaries in Territorial Las Vegas."
- "Concejo Indian Agent Lafayette Head: Friend or Foe?"
- "Women Versus Husbands: Spanish Colonial Women and Spanish Law in New Mexico."
- "Chaco and After: The Middle San Juan Region in Historical Context."
- "Navajo Defensive Sites: Puebloits and Preservation in Dinéh."
- "Emmet Wirt & His Relations with the Jicarilla Apaches & the Leadership of James Garfield Nichols."
- "Cowles, New Mexico and the History of a Dude Ranch: Mountain View Ranch."
- "Work is continuing to arrange tours of historic sites in northeastern New Mexico, including:"
- "The Aztec Ruins near the town of the same name."
- "The Historical Museum In Aztec."
- "The Salmon Ruins near Bloomfield."
- "The Farmington Museum."
- "The Bosque Ranch between Farmington and Bloomfield."

Other tours are in the planning stages. A complete list of programs and tours will be provided the conference program which will be in the mail to members in January, and in the Spring edition of La Crónica. Any suggestions about the planning for the conference? Members are encouraged to contact Conference Chair Don Bullys at 505-692-9117.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO 2016 HISTORY CONFERENCE
FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO
APRIL 14 TO APRIL 16, 2016
CONFERENCE HOTEL: THE COURTYARD MARRIOTT
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW: SARINA SANCHEZ
505-535-5111, EXTENSION 2005
(This is a fantastic property with great rooms and a conference rate of $89.00/night)
ALL CONFERENCE SESSIONS WILL BE HELD AT THE FARMINGTON CIVIC CENTER
CROQUET IN NEW MEXICO

By Baldwin C. Burc

The game of croquet was popular throughout New Mexico in the late 1860s. This game took place on the lawn of an elegant two-story house in the coal mining town of Carthage in Lincoln County. In 1860, a rail spur connected Carthage to San Antonio, ten miles to the west, and a stage line ran from Carthage east to White Oaks in Lincoln County, where John Tunstall's ranch was located. William Bonney is not present in this photograph. (Courtesy of Socorro County Historical Society)

One of the key elements in the attempted authentication of the recently discovered "second" tintype portrait of William Bonney, also known as Billy the Kid, was the presence in the photograph of a croquet set. The English game was introduced in 1852, and Bonney's employer in Lincoln County, Englishman John Tunstall, was assumed to have brought a set to his ranch near Lincoln. This photograph, taken at the Chese Ranch in Colfax County, New Mexico, in 1881, shows a croquet game in progress on the lawn. General Lew Wallace, Territorial Governor of New Mexico, was said to have written parts of his epic novel 'Ben Hur' under an apple tree here at Chese Ranch headquarters. (Courtesy of the Audrey Alpers Collection)

Another element that figured in the authentication of the so-called second Bonney photograph was the fact that the person purported to be Bonney was wearing a distinctly striped sweater. One of the people consulted by the tintype's current owner said that the only person he could recall from that period wearing a sweater was William Bonney, and he pointed out that Bonney was also wearing a sweater in the only authenticated photograph of him. That photograph was sold by Brian Lebel's Old West Auction for $8.2 million dollars. In this photograph of Chase Ranch owner Mason Chase, and his wife Henrietta Curtis Chase, Mason is wearing a sweater that is so worn it could well have been knitted in 1878, when the second Bonney photograph was supposedly taken. (Courtesy of Audrey Alpers Collection)

BOOK REVIEW:

A Civil War History of the New Mexico Volunteers and Militia
By Jerry D. Thompson
Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2015

Review by John Taylor

Weighing in at 6 pounds and 952 double-column pages, Jerry D. Thompson's 'A Civil War History of the New Mexico Volunteers and Militia' is truly a pièce de résistance about New Mexico's role in our nation's most disturbing conflict. Dr. Thompson, a professor of history at Texas A&M International University and probably the leading scholar of the Civil War in the American West, has produced an extraordinarily detailed examination of the role played by New Mexicans throughout the Civil War period. He not only details individual actions during the actual Confederate invasion from the summer of 1861 through their ignominious retreat in the summer of 1862, but also describes the critical post-invasion activities, including the internment of the Navajos and Apaches at Bosque Redondo following the Long Walk and the attempts to control Native Americans and recruit additional volunteers in northeastern New Mexico and southern Colorado.

The book is divided into two main sections. The first section is a self-illustrated narrative that begins with pre-invasion activities including the capture of Fort Fillmore and traces the activities of the major players through the post-war period. The second half of the book is a series of ten appendices that documents the incredibly detailed research done by Thompson and some of his graduate students. The appendices include an annotated listing of nearly 10,000 individuals who served in the volunteers or militia during this period.

The narrative is a chronologically-linked compilation of anecdotes and descriptions that emphasize details about individual New Mexicans—some heroes, some not so much. There are tales of battlefield heroism as well as examples of bravery efforts to save comrades and recover stolen property. There are also tales of drunkenness, murder, and desertion. Each of these is told in Thompson's engaging writing style with attention to personal details about each of the individuals. These details are fully documented with 950 explanatory end notes and an extensive bibliography.

Although some historians may quibble about details in the narrative (after all, that is one of the aspects of history that keeps it interesting and fun!) and there are a few minor typos, this monumental work will remain one of the go-to references for scholars of nineteenth century New Mexico. It is a must-read for anyone who wants to understand the fabric of life in territorial New Mexico during this formative period of our history.

BOOKS.....BOOKS.....BOOKS

When it comes to seasonal gift purchases, there are no better presents than books. Here are more than a hint of some of the best gifts you can choose from on the history and culture of New Mexico and the Southwest borderlands. In size they range from the relatively slim volumes offered by Arcadia Press to the massive six-pound tome written by Jerry Thompson and published by the University of New Mexico Press. In subject matter, they cover a plethora of events and people in New Mexico's truly exciting history.

Most of the books have been published in 2015, but a few were published the year before, and a couple of them will be published early in 2016. There is no assertion made that this is a complete list of books published in 2015 on the subject of New Mexico history and culture. This list was compiled by New Mexico's widely published historian (and Regents' Professor at the University of New Mexico) Richard Melzer and La Crónica editor Don Bulls.


continued on page 3
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO SPEAKERS BUREAU A BENEFIT OF MEMBERSHIP FOR ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

Beginning with this edition of La Cronica, we will feature one of the members of the Historical Society of New Mexico Speakers Bureau. Not only do we wish to recognize those of our members who are willing to provide speaker services to our organizational members, but we also want to remind our organizational members that the service is available to them as a benefit of membership in the Society. The Speakers Bureau is designed to request the services of one of our speakers twice each year, at no cost to the organization (beyond membership dues).

Freelance writer Loretta Hall has written five books and hundreds of magazine articles. Her most recent book, Out of This World (Rio Grande Books, 2011), explores the history of New Mexico's space-related research from the early twentieth century to the present. She is a member of the Historical Society of New Mexico, the National Space Society, the New Mexico Book Co-op, and Southwest Writers. She served on the Southwest Writers' board of directors from 2004 to 2007 and received the Parris Award for outstanding service to the organization and the development of fellow writers. 

"Space Pioneers: New Mexico's Role in Sending Man to the Moon" "Rockets Over Roswell: Robert Goddard and His Vision of Space Travel" "In Spaceflight Humanly Possible?: Historic Answers from Holloman"

Loretta Hall can be reached at 505-764-9906 or loretta@hall@nmispacelhistory.com.

JOSÉ YNEZ PEREA: WORLD TRAVELER, LAS VEGAS RELIGIOUS LEADER

By Doyle Davis

José Ynez Perea was an unusual nineteenth-century New Mexican who became a young man and played a pivotal role in the development and spread of Presbyterian missions and churches in northern New Mexico.

The Perea family was among the most prominent of the Rio Abajo district of New Mexico from the pre-Columbian century. They had extensive land holdings just south of the Sandia Indian Grant. José Ynez was born there at the family hacienda, La Diconciona, on April 23, 1837 to Don Juan Dolores Perea and Doña Josefa Mercedes Chaves. Don Juan and Doña Josefa were determined that José Ynez receive a good education and hoped that he would become a priest. At the age of five, José Ynez was enrolled in a school in Peralta, when he was seven, he was taken to the college of Chihuahua.

It was in the cathedral at Chihuahua that he took his first holy communion at nine. When he was twelve, he was sent by his father to the Mexican port of Vera Cruz to New York City where he entered another school taught by a Frenchman.

It was here that José Ynez was first introduced to the holy Bible and encouraged to read it in so. Soon after, he refused to follow the expected rituals of the Catholic Church. Back in New Mexico, Don Juan was alarmed at this news and quickly arranged for José Ynez to be enrolled at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

After a year, José Ynez withdrew after similar failures at other schools and in a job that Don Juan had arranged for him in St. Louis. José Ynez went to New Orleans where he signed on as a merchant seaman for a period of five years. During this time he sailed around the world visiting many ports including Bombay, some Chinese ports and also San Francisco before returning to New Orleans. There he received a letter from his father that said, in effect, all is forgiven and please come home.

After his father's death, José Ynez moved to the Las Vegas area in hopes that the changes occurring there as a result of Santa Fe Trail travel and commerce would be more compatible with his beliefs. When in 1869, Presbyterian missionaries, John Alexander Annin, and his family arrived, José Ynez was ecstatic and immediately pledged his help and support. When a formal congregation was formed, José Ynez became the first Ruling Elder. He invested much of his personal resources and directed the construction of the first church, which is still in use today on Chavez Street west of the Plaza. Eventually, José Ynez Perea became an ordained Presbyterian minister.

Ironically, José Ynez Perea's parents wanted him to become a Catholic priest and started early to provide him the necessary education, only to see him respond in an unexpected way. That he did become a cleric, albeit a Protestant one, is an additional irony.

BOOKS... BOOKS...


Minnis, Michele, Al Uttun, Aztec, Eagle. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico School of Law, 2015.


Although the Spanish impact on New Mexico followed in the wake of the 1540-42 entrada of Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, but it was not until the entry of Juan de Oñate in 1598 that the Spanish new settlers firmly established themselves in settlements anchored along the corridor of the Rio Grande. In 1680 the Puebloan peoples successfully, if only temporarily, ousted the Spanish invaders. Thirteen years later under Diego de Vargas, the Spaniards launched their reconquest of New Mexico and by 1692 had reconquered the territory and restored the now defunct missions. But power remained mostly confined to the corridor of the Rio Grande.

During this period, a second major event of American settlement began to emerge farther down the river near what is today Ciudad Juárez. A few small missions had been founded there in 1659, but after 1669 the San Elizario mission, and later its expansion, grew as a result of a series of events. In 1732, a group of eight Franciscan fathers and eight laymen entered the mission, and in 1740 the first presidio was established, the first of five presidios that would be established in the area. The missions were staffed by a small number of priests and laymen, and the presidios were garrisoned by a small number of soldiers.

The Spanish expeditions were primarily the result of the desire to expand Spanish influence and control in the region. The expeditions were led by experienced military leaders, such as Juan de Oñate and Pedro de Peralta, who were well-versed in the art of military strategy and tactics. The expeditions were often accompanied by large groups of settlers, who were encouraged to migrate to the new territories in order to help establish Spanish control.

The expeditions were often met with resistance from the indigenous peoples of the region. The indigenous peoples were often wary of the Spanish, who were seen as a threat to their way of life. The expeditions were often accompanied by violence, and the indigenous peoples were often forced to submit to the will of the Spanish.

Despite the resistance, the expeditions were successful in expanding Spanish control in the region. The expeditions established Spanish settlements and missions, and they also helped to establish Spanish control over the indigenous peoples of the region. The expeditions were an important part of the expansion of Spanish influence in the New World, and they helped to shape the history of the region for generations to come.

In summary, the Spanish expeditions were an important part of the expansion of Spanish influence in the New World. They were successful in establishing Spanish settlements and missions in the region, and they helped to establish Spanish control over the indigenous peoples of the region. The expeditions were an important part of the history of the region, and they continue to be studied and remembered to this day.
SACRAMENTO MOUNTAINS... (continued from page 3)

...continued from page 3

their area area probably near modern Tulare to which they gave the name San Barrolo. At this location, it was renowned for the rich alluvial plains, the green springs and a large field of wild tobacco, of the kind used by those Indians, along with recent traces that they were either mining or trapping. They had taken refuge in the mountain range, which is very rugged and covered with the thick woods of pithon, pine, juniper, and other trees, making the area a haven for them.

When he received Lizardo's report, Alférez Lucero again noted the fertility of the area in some detail.

"On this sortie he reconnoitered a spring, marshy like the previous place, and the name of Nuestra Señora del Agua, which led to another place, on the road to the river Lomitas. At the foot of the mountain, the river was bordered by a small village, which he named Los Tres Alamos, as he found very heavy cottonwoods there. At this point the Apache where they had camped was moved west to Nuestra Señora del Agua, [at that place] there were found clear traces that this was a frequent campsite from the frequent fights against the pueblos of the region. It was a place well suited for the construction of a fortified camp, or for a rest from the raids and depredations of the enemy Indians. This place was pleasant and, like the first place which was described here (distant from it about four leagues), is very suitable for garrisoning. The plains are very suitable for cultivation, and is covered, as are the others, with many cottonwood and mesquite trees for constructing houses and fences.

Despite his good opinion of the area, Alférez Lucero realized that his supplies were beginning to run low so on the following day, September 27, 1775, he continued west to head back to El Paso. Somewhere along the march, the Mescaleros came out to taunt the Spaniards who had caused them so much trouble. The Mescaleros, under the leadership of a man named Don Luis Cervantes, were not men to take lightly by saying many contumelious words. These were scorched by our men, for the Indians were few and they were in a secure fortress of the mountains. The expedition arrived back in El Paso on September 27, 1775, where the Apache captives were dispensed with. If previous norms were followed, they were forced to labor at the public works, while the women and children most likely became freedos, domestic servants for families that promised to educate them in the ways of Christianity. But for the Spaniards, the main objective of the expedition was to show that they could strike the Mescaleros anywhere without fear of their dangers, deep in their own lands, as deep as their own homeland.

Yet, if the Spaniards at El Paso were heartened by their own abilities to strike at the Mescaleros, they were even more heartened by the des-
SACRAMENTO MOUNTAINS... (continued from page 5)

thru"); it was later noted, "for the brokenness of the terrain and the manner of the formation in which they arranged their rancherias, they were quite impenetrable from one side or the other, this being so much an advantage for the Enemies, who could only see when they came out to shoot from within the same, and then our men chased them from one side they fled out the other." Despite the Mescaleros skillful forest fighting techniques, the Spaniards continued in their forty-wounding many others, and taking all the spoils... among which were eight pieces [a euphemism for prisoners] of horses and mules." The Spaniards did not suffer a single casualty.

Soon after receiving these reports, Hugo O'Conor returned to his base city and issued a circular to the Presidio of Carbolle de El Paso. By December 1, 1775, he compiled a report summarizing the entire campaign which showed that during the campaign, the Spanish had killed 139 Apache warriors, captured 104 men, women, and children; and seized almost 2,000 horses and mules. The single greatest loss had been that inflicted on the Mescaleros within the Sacramento.

Although most of his officers hailed these results, O'Conor was disturbed by the fact that Spain had failed to eliminate Apache raiding, and indeed had escalated the conflict throughout the frontier. Despite deteriorating health, he organized a second general campaign for the fall of 1776. Once again, three converging Spanish columns sought to envelope and destroy the Apache. Two groups, one of which included the headwaters of the Gila River and the Big Bend and once again a major blow was delivered into the Sierra del Sacramento and the Apaches were said to have been killed sixty-seven and captured sixty-four Apaches of all ages and both sexes. But the greatest loss of life for the Apaches came at the hands of the Spanish. The Mimbres and Mimbreños fled northeast before the Spanish columns. Somewhere near the upper reaches of the Pecos River, they came upon the Spanish, adding to the déjà-vu of the Comanches. Exulting in this unexpected prey, the Comanches fell upon the Apaches with a vengeance, slaughtering 300 followers of the large group and capturing several thousand individuals. Even the Spaniards were appalled by the carnage.

In the conclusion of O'Connor's second general campaign, the governor of the Interior Provinces undertook another series of changes that saw the Spanish concentrate their forces along the northern frontier. Late in 1776, Teodoro de Croix, known as the Cavallerio Croix, was selected as the new Commandant General of the Interior Provinces. This appointment gave Croix almost complete independence from the vicerey in Mexico City, and therefore his authority not only over his own presidio of Janos, but also of several other posts as well. As such Cordero had organized and led many incursions into the Apaches' territory, some very far beyond Spanish control. Thus it was that in September 1779, he received orders from Commandant General Jacobo Ugalde, the Loyalist, to undertake an expedition to penetrate the Sacramento Mountains and explore the homelands of the Mescalero Apaches. In the spring of that month Cordero had led a force of some 100 men into the Mimbres Mountains where his forces killed two men and captured twenty other Apaches of all ages and both sexes. Among them was a "muchacho about fourteen years old whose parents were Christian and who was born in the Apachitería," in the words of O'Connor, "to act as a guide for the Spaniards. On September 13, they set out from the Campamento de San Diego del Rio Grande del Norte which is the likely and same as the modern San Diego Crossing between Rincon and (Radium Springs) heading for the Sacramento via the Sierra de las Bugambilias," to the latter range,"half-way along our route," that same night Cordero reported that his men "found a great number of fresh tracks, which I pursued with my followers, and who captured an Apache rancheria in the same mountains." Cordero divided his men into three groups and attacked the three Apache camps simultaneously. They were shrewd and experienced; they killed three Apache men and one woman and captured another twenty-nine persons, while they suffered only one man killed. However, that the inkling of the horse herd to continue as many had died along the march of forty fire leagues in thirty hours," Cordero decided to return back to his initial encampment.

After dispatching his prisoners south to El Paso and allowing his horse herd to recuperate, Cordero again set out from Sacramento in September 1779. However, he noted that "as a result of the blow I gave the Apachitería of the Sierra del Sacramento, in the Petacas, where I have already gone after the current crops, I alarmed the rest of the Indians of that Sierra, and those nearby, who sought security in flight, and which precipitated into the mountains..." determined to pursue the fleeing Apaches, Cordero "returned there and penetrated the upper river there with a considerable number were caught and surprised by the Sierra del Muerto where I entered by the Oscurlo and Blanca to the Sacramento."

However, having finally reached his destination, Cordero was forced to turn away at the last minute, on September 19 he came across signs of a large number of Apaches that had eluded him and doubled back towards the Rio Grande. "I followed these," Cordero wrote, "and they crossed to the other bank which fronted on the south side of the New Mexico; and I took a party in pursuit of these until I should succeed and overtake them." Despite his tenacity, Captain Cordero soon began to feel somewhat out of his depth as he attempted "into lands little known to our troops and our allies, such as in the valley there is a river they named the Rio Salado, and a mountain to which they pronouncing with respect to the other band of Sal, as far as the center of another Sierra Madre that they knew as La Delfín." Despite being unfamiliar with this area, the Spaniards did not let up and on the twenty-first of the current month at four thirty in the afternoon they attached many Apaches who were on a meadow. Many of their horses were rung and entangled areas. Although surprised, the Apaches "sustained the first impacts of our troops as was seen coming in from the left of their right families," Cordero reported that the Apaches fought effectively but were eventually overcome, noting, they succeeded in wounded three of our men and many of them were wounded and our troops coming up to finish them, they fled precipitously, leaving dead a man, a woman, and a boy. Fortunately, their escape, with vigor but as the terrain was rough and as the night began to close in we only succeeded in taking twenty-three prisoners and sending back the rest of the goods of the Rancheria.

Four days later, Cordero was back along the Rio Grande somewhere adjacent to the Jornada del Muerto and had accomplished all they could and running short of supplies, he elected to return to El Paso without completing his exploration of the Sierra del Sacramento.

Although Commandant General Ugalde was quite pleased with the results that Cordero and his men had achieved against the enemy; nevertheless, in a letter of October 5, he reminded the captain that "the principle object of these maneuvers was to enter and bring back to the Spaniards the Sacramento Mountains. Ugalde stressed that the exploration of the mountains was vital in order to discover all the hiding places of the Apaches "as the best way to conquer the tribes and there are many more that live in that site confident in the advantages of its dense forests, canyons and rugged terrain in order to avoid being caught by the troops." Clearly determined to shake the morale of his enemies, the commandant general was determined to show the Apaches that his forces could successfully enter into the sierra without their knowing it. Therefore, Ugalde ordered Cordero to rest and then return north to complete his reconnaissance, taking enough supplies to last him for up to twenty-five days while in the mountains.

Finally, Ugalde told Cordero that he would receive support from an unlikely source, namely the Apaches themselves. A principle leader of the Chiricahuas, in named El Compa, instead of the south side of New Mexico, and I
with the Spaniards had declared that he would war against the Mescaleros. Уаре urgently approved of this division and con-
quered. To this Cordero ordered Cordero, "your honor will animate the Apache auxiliaries, making known that Compa has pledged to me to explore the Sierra de los Angeles and if there are Enemies to punish them, and if not to gain knowl-
edge for himself of their refuges, waterholes, canyons and resting places, that he is accu-
ted to situate their rancherías.

Having been given his order in no uncertain terms, by October 31, Cordero was ready to set out again from his base of op-
tions in El Paso to begin the recon-
naissance into Sierra del Sacramento. This time his force consisted of 1,725 men. In Laguna regu-
lar, presidial soldiers, citizen militia, Indian auxiliaries from El Paso, and the Chiricahua allies under El Compa. Unfortunately, Cordero's advance was delayed due to a lack of supplies. He has not come to light only a brief summary exists. Nevertheless, a rough outline of the actions can be discerned.

Cordero followed the same route he had taken during his September foray or not, at some point Cordero and his men entered into the "malpais" denominated de la Sierra del Sacramento making its way to the area around the present day Valley of Fires. This would indicate an approach into the Sacramento Mountains. Pressing south, the Spaniards engaged the Apaches at several points including one large fight at an undetermined location to which the accounts differ. The Rio Bonito or the Rio Ruido is most likely.

Regardless of the exact route, the Spaniards attacked the Apaches on four different occa-
sions throughout the mountain range and delivered a brutal blow against them. Altogether twenty-
two Apache men and seven women and children were killed and two men and sixty-seven women and children captured. Captain Cordero himself gave a brief summary of the expedition in a report to Commandant General Уаре dat-
ed November 18, 1879.

We had on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of the current month five engagements with the Apaches; the last of which was at the Faraona that inhabit them, leaving in all of them these enemies totally destroyed, with the success that none of those living in the range were not in their favor or not in their favor or not so big, so that all that did not surrender were put under the brute, notwithstanding the vig-
or with which they defended them-
105 selves. At El Paso del Norte they solicited to have their liberty. They left dead on the field twenty-
two gandules and seven women, whose ears I send to Your Lordship.

and of prisoners, sixty nine persons including in this number two Gandes, and for us their horse,
dog and all they possessed. you soberly,Cordero would not have come out unscathed: "In the function of the eleventh last, there were wounded Captain Dr. Pedro Mata and three vecinos of El Paso, on the other hand a soldier of army soldier of San Buenaventura, and on the thirteenth a soldier of Betspe and a Chiricahua [sic] aux-
iliary, but all have gained relief at this time than to God." Still, Cordero could not help but exult in his victory and he concluded his report by praising the valor of all the troops, in particular the two wagonmen assigned to these barbarians.

When Commandant General Уаре received news of the action he hailed it as a "glorious action," and promptly recommended Cordero and his men to the viceroy and ask him in turn to report this to the King. However, for the Mescaleros the attack was not so welcome, as it opened a seemingly endless and ruthless war.

Yet however brutal that war, the 1879 expedition proved to be one of the last major forays of the Spaniards into this region of the Sacramento Mountains. It would not be until 1979 that a major military force would again enter the fastness of the moun-
tains. This time, Spanish possession of the eastern province of Cochiti, after pursuing a large body of Mescalero and Lipan Apaches across much of west Texas for forty-nine days, finally caught up with them as they entered the Sierra Blanca. The soldiers killed eleven Apaches and captured fifty-
seven, then were sent back to their eastern garrisons.

By the early decades of the nineteenth century, the Spanish empire fell before the advent of the newly independent Mexico and the approach of forces from the United States. During this period, the Mescalero Apaches of the Sierra del Sacramento remained relative-
ly undisturbed in their mountain homelands. It would not be until the 1860s that they would be con-
fronted by new and powerful forces that came, not just to raid and harass as the Spaniards had, but to subjugate and conquer, and to place them under an entirely new order.

ENDNOTES:
4. Daniel, "Diary of Pedro José de la Fuente, August December 1765." 274-76.
5. Ibid., 276-78; Daniel, "Diary of Pedro José de la Fuente, January-July" 278-79.
8. Hugo O'Connor to Viceroy Antonio María de Bucareli, attached with "Plan of Operation," Presidio de Carrolto, March 24, 1775, Archivo General de la Nación, Provincias Internas, volum-
9. Miguelito, Archivo General de la Nación, Provincias Internas, vol-
10. Santiago, The Red Captain, 70-78; Moorhead, The Presidio, 75-114.
11. Don Antonio Cordero y Bustamante, Tenencias Comerciales, las Deales Ejercitos y Capitan del Presidio de Janos-Certifico que las servicios contenidos en esta libro este arreglado a los despacho certificaciones que me han presentado las interesadas a las hojas de servicios anteriores y publica noto-
13. Command General Pedro de Nava to Juan Manuel Alvarez, Chihuahua, June 5, 1798, AGS, GIM 2707.8.

BOOKS... BOOKS... (continued from page 3)

2015


Wang. Dora L. The Daily Practice of Compassion: A History of the University of New Mexico School of Medicine. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico School of Medicine, 2015.

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