

# NEW MEXICO, THE SANTA FE PRESIDIO AND THE NMSSAR



**NMSSAR COLOR GUARD**

On Friday, July 6, 2012 George Garcia and Gene Tomlinson provided this presentation to over 75 attendees at the 122 SAR Congress at the Arizona Biltmore in Phoenix. During the morning of the July 6<sup>th</sup>. Rick Collins, his wife and Dr. Rudy Bird of the Arizona Society provided a presentation on the Tucson Presidio complete with a diorama of the original Presidio that has been restored to museum quality. Our Presentation was broader in scope and discussed the Spanish (Nueva Espana) in the 1590 to 1780 period including many of the Presidios and other Spanish interests in what is now all part of the United States. We began with this picture of the NMSSAR Color Guard in their 1780 Presidio Uniforms.



To give the attendees an overview of New Mexico we used this map of the state to show the location of Santa Fe the State's Capitol and how it is connected to Albuquerque and Las Cruces. The map also shows the major interstate routes through the State.

## Some Comparisons of Arizona and New Mexico

### **Arizona 6<sup>th</sup> largest State**

- 114,000 sq. miles
- 310 m wide X 400 m long
- % water 0.35
- 6,483,000 population and ranked 16<sup>th</sup> in the U.S.
- 57 people/sq. mi
- 33 in the U.S.
- Mean altitude 4,100 feet
- Statehood February 14, 1912

### **New Mexico 5<sup>th</sup> largest State**

- 122,000 sq. miles
- 342 m wide X 370 m long
- % water 0.2
- 2,083,000 population and ranked 36 in the U.S.
- 17.2 people/sq. mi
- 45 in the U.S.
- Mean altitude 2,844 feet
- Statehood: January 6, 1912

A comparison of the two sponsoring States for the 122 Congress each entering the union 100 years ago is interesting to review. New Mexico follows Alaska, Texas, California and Montana in size, but has less population than many smaller states and only one third the population of Arizona. Though the mean altitude of New Mexico is half that of Arizona, both Albuquerque at over 5000 feet and Santa Fe just over 7,000 feet above sea level are considerably above Phoenix and Tucson. We can say that in Santa Fe we sleep, eat, and walk at an altitude where many folks jump out of an airplane to skydive.

# Spain and France

## Spain

- 195,000 sq. miles
- App. 400 mi wide X 480mi long
- % water 1.04
- 46,000,000 population
- 27<sup>th</sup> largest nation
- 231 people/sq. mi.

## France

- 211,000 sq. miles
- App. 400 mi wide X 530 mi long
- % water variable
- 63,500,000 population
- 22<sup>th</sup> largest nation
- 301 people/sq. mi.

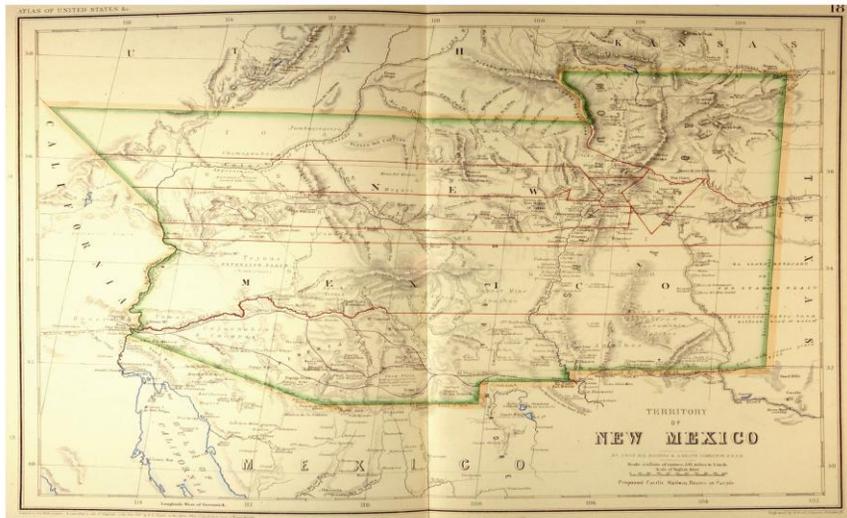
Important when we look into our southwestern US history is to relate the geographic size of Spain and France to that of the States of Arizona and New Mexico. With over 20 times the population, they are infact not quite twice the size of either New Mexico or Arizona.

## New Mexico Territory

- Arizona and New Mexico together (236,000 sq. miles) was a larger land mass than either Spain (195,000 sq. mi. OR France (211,000 sq. mi.).
- All of northern Nueva Espana included Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California was more than half again the land mass ( 669,000 sq. mi. to 406,000 sq. mi.) than both Spain and France put together.
- No one in 1779 could have imagined the scale of the territory that was being claimed by Spain.

If we were to add our two states area together we are occupying more land than either France or Spain. We want to note that if we look at just a portion of Nuevo Espania as a land mass we can see that the holdings of France and Spain in the “New World” were more than half again the size of their two countries. No European monarch or their leadership could comprehend the vastness of the Southwestern part of North America and hence had little idea of what they really had explored and were attempting to manage in the 1700’s.

# New Mexico Territory 1857



Though the map of New Mexico and for that matter most of the adjoining states changed continually in the mid to late 1800's with the westward expansion and the coming of the railroads and discovery of gold, this map depicted the Territory in 1857, 55 years before it was divided into the States of New Mexico and Arizona.

## A Modern Story to Illustrate a Point

- American Motors purchased by Renault in 1983
- French engineers and managers arrive in Detroit, MI to take over major operations
- Parisian families find “la mansions” in Michigan and quite a different life style
- French engineer want to see the United States over a four day Holiday weekend
- Culture and Environment shapes our thoughts

To illustrate the problem Europeans still have with the size of the U.S. a true story about a French engineer with Renault can give a good indication of the thought process. John Ives wanted to take his family on a four day trip around the US going from Detroit to Boston, New York City, Washington, Cape Canaveral, New Orleans, Hollywood, San Francisco, and St. Louis and back to Detroit bringing on Wed. evening and returning on the following Monday Evening. I told him-“not possible even if he had a potty in the car”. Oh, he said, “too far!” and I said, “yes, John way to far”. This was in 1983, can we even imagine what the King of France or Spain would be able to grasp in the 1700’s. They would think it was a long trip just to go from Paris to Madrid.

**New Mexico the 47<sup>th</sup> state in the Union  
and the 5<sup>th</sup> largest state area wise after Alaska,  
Texas, California and Montana**

**State population is near 2 million  
(of that 46% to 48 % are Hispanic)**

**Santa Fe is 80,000 total**

**Greater Albuquerque is about 550,000**

**Las Cruces Is about 100,000**

**82% speak English and many are bilingual**

**27% speak Spanish**

**4% to 5 % speak Navajo**

**Courts are required by Constitution to provide  
testimony in the language of the accused**

**New Mexico is not considered a bilingual State**

So to sum it up, New Mexico, the 47<sup>th</sup> State and 5<sup>th</sup> largest has a population of just over 2 million – about half Hispanic (many preferring to speak only Spanish) and half of everybody else. The state recognized from the beginning that Spanish was the second language and it provided for it in its constitution. Other than Hawaii, it is the only state that is constitutionally bi-lingual.

## **Nuevo Mexico**

**Mexico is the place of maxitli  
the Aztec god or leader**

**New Mexico is:**

**Land of Enchantment (1999)**

**State Question is: Red or Green?**

**The State Bird is the Road Runner**

**The State Train is the Rail Runner**

**The State Tree is the Pinon**

**State song is New Mexico - Mi Lindo Nuevo  
Mexico**

**Or My homeland - New Mexico**

New Mexico is the place of maxitli the Aztec God. Now the Land of Enchantment it has several interesting features that distinguish it from all others states.

## A One Page History Lesson

- Spanish came up from Mexico City in about 1540 by Coronado with soldiers and missionaries .
- Orate built the first settlement in 1598 and settlements and presidios followed in Texas, NM (Santa Fe), AR (Tucson) and over the next 150 years up the California Coast to San Francisco with outposts up the coast to Puget Sound.
- Peralta established Santa Fe in 1609 – 1610
- The Presidios were established to quarter troops and defend the Spanish settlers and the Pueblo People against roving bands of native people –Apache and others..
- The Casa Real and the Churches in Santa Fe were built beginning in 1610 with a Plaza (parade grounds). Settlers built homes inside and outside of the Presidio.
- In 1680 the Pueblo Revolt drove the Spanish back to El Paso. De Vargas returned in 1692 and drove the Native People out on the Casa Real and re-established Santa Fe as a northern outpost of Nuevo Espaina.
- Mexico ruled New Mexico for about 25 years from 1821 to the early 1840's.
- Texas interests and eastern traders began to move into New Mexico and by 1846 Gen. Kearny took over Santa Fe and most of New Mexico Territory for the United States.
- As Paul Harvey always said: The rest is History!!!

So for all of you history “buffs” here is a one page summary of the History of New Mexico. If you visit Santa Fe you will be walking on the same ground in downtown that was the Presidio of Santa Fe in 1780. The roads of old and the streets of today are essentially the same. Some of the buildings in the city date back to the early 1600's. Yes, even before Jamestown. Santa Fe is the oldest capitol in the United States and Spanish is heard as much as English when you visit Santa Fe.

## Spanish Presidios in Nuevo Mexico

- Population in Nuevo Mexico in 1780 was approximately 2,500 Spanish settlers and soldiers.
- There were troops garrisoned at five locations including Taos, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and El Paso (now Texas).
- Several other outposts also existed within the area now New Mexico

As the Spanish established outposts and settlements in the 1600's and 1700's in Nuevo Mexico they built presidios or forts. Except in Santa Fe where there was all the workings of a presidio, but it was not a walled enclave.

## The Presidio Story

- Spain built Presidios over two centuries from Saint Augustine in Florida to San Francisco
- Most of them were not occupied for more than several decades, but some, like Tucson are still active historic sites.
- The Santa Fe Presidio is still the center of the city of Santa Fe and buildings and streets of the original Presidio are still in use today

Spain built and occupied presidios from Florida to San Francisco. They even had outposts in the State of Washington to stop the Russians from occupying that area. (The Straits of Juan de Fuca are not named for the English or the French, but for a Spaniard). Several of the Presidios, like Tucson are still maintained and can be visited. If you are in Florida, go to the fort in Saint Augustine. When you visit Santa Fe, stand in the middle of the Plaza and you can imagine the troops working and parading on that very ground.

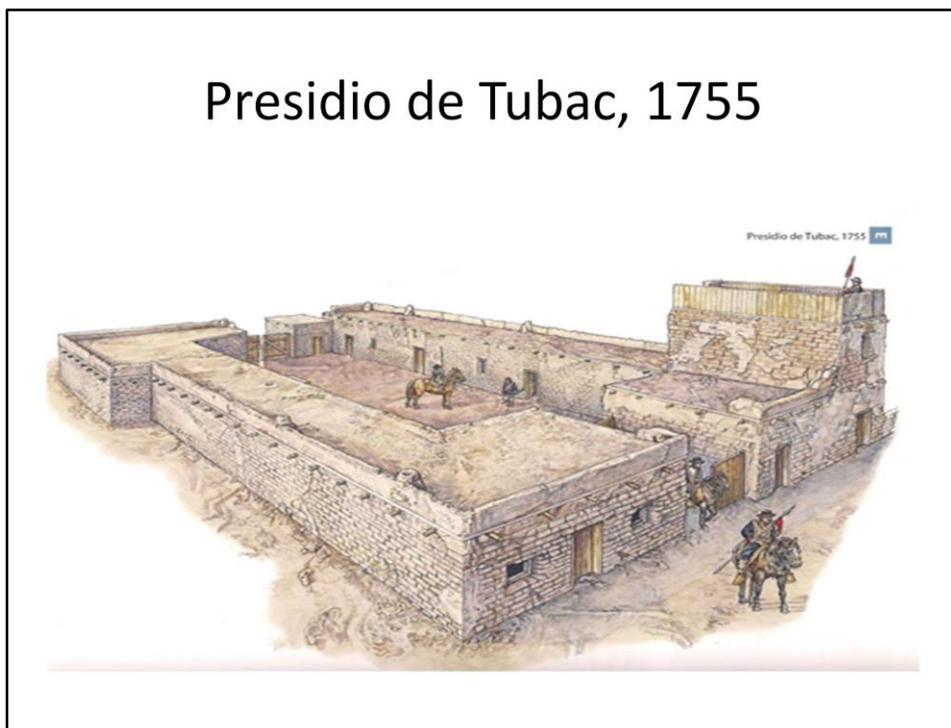


# Presidio La Bahia, Texas 1767



Presidio La Bahia in Texas was a typical presidio. So was the Alamo in San Antonio.

## Presidio de Tubac, 1755



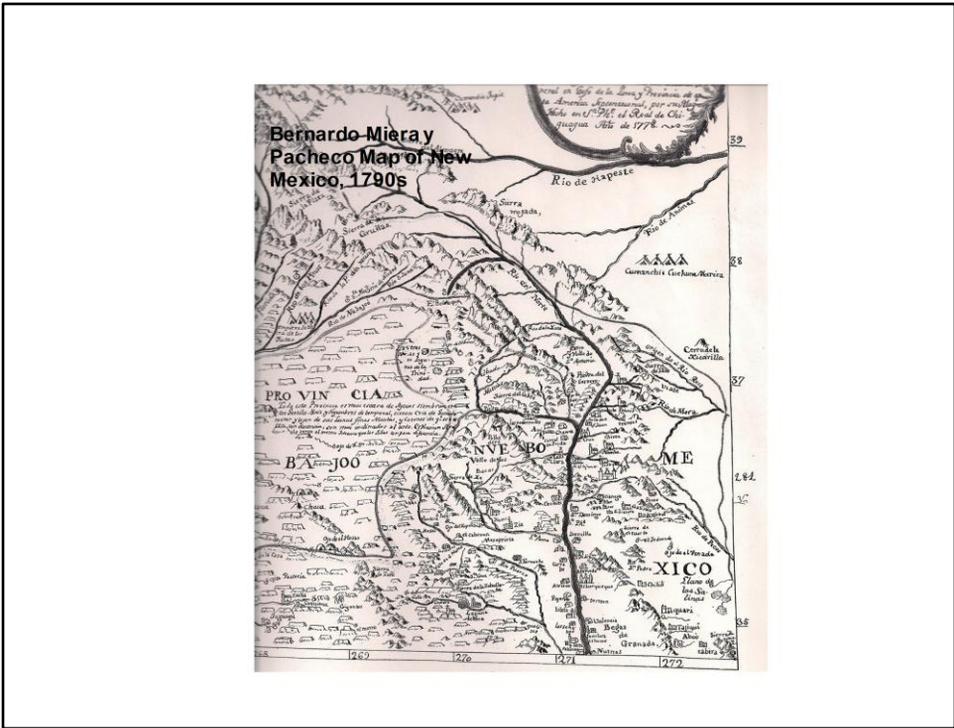
Typical of the presidios is Presidio de Tubac shown here in a 1755 drawing.

# Presidio Santa Barbara 1785

Presidio Santa Barbara, 1785



The Presidio Santa Barbara (shown in 1785) was a major stopping point along the west coast and provided shelter and protection to the Spanish and their native allies who converted to Christianity and worked the fields around the presidio.



Perhaps difficult to read, this 1780 map of New Mexico shows the El Camino Real coming up from Mexico City and going all the way up to Santa Fe and beyond. The Spanish had good map makers who documented much of the southwest as well as Florida across to and including Texas.

## Presidio at Santa Fé

March 30, 1609

- Viceroy instructions were given to Don Pedro de Peralta to build a presidio and six districts around a plaza. The new settlement was named La Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Asis. (Recently discovered documents, however, suggest that Santa Fe actually might have been founded two years earlier.).
- Abandoned by the Spanish in 1680 and occupied by Pueblo Indians during the Pueblo Revolt. Recaptured by Spain in 1692. The presidio was rebuilt and named Presidio de Exaltación de la Cruz del Nuevo México. Also known as El Real Presidio de Nuestra Señora de los Remedios y la Exaltación de la Santa Cruz.
- The Palace of Governors is at the heart of this presidio. Fortified barracks were north of the Palace. The Plaza de Armas outside the Palace later became part of Fort Marcy. Santa Fé was the capital of the Spanish province of Nuevo México beginning in 1610.

The first paragraph of this slide is the translated instructions to Don Pedro de Peralta to build a presidio and six districts (living and farming areas) around Santa Fe. The settlement of Santa Fe probably began at least two years earlier, but is not well documented. Since there were no walls or fortifications around the Presidio in Santa Fe, the Pueblo Indian uprising in 1680, drove most of the Spanish back to the Rio Grande at Juarez (El Paso). They returned in force and in mass in 1690 to retake Santa Fe. You can walk through the Museum at the Palace of the Governors on the Plaza and see the building the way it was then and is now. Territorial Governor, Lew Wallace, completed the last two chapters of his book Ben Hur while sitting in the corner office of the Palace. That space is now the Palace office and you can look up your Spanish Soldier ancestor who served and supported our Revolution with his two peso's. We have the listing of all those who gave at the request of King Carlos III to add to his war chest and support with goods and arms for our Revolution.

# THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

BUILT IN 1610 AS PART OF THE PRESIDIO

A MUSEUM TODAY

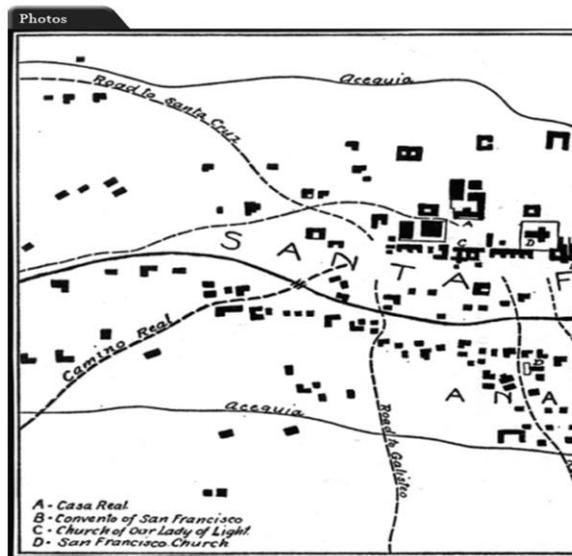
A HOME OF U.S. TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

FROM 1846 TO 1912



This is the Palace of the Governors and a fine Museum. Our native American friends come daily and sell their goods under the portal. They can be seen sitting their in this picture. Up to 103 spots are available for them and lots are draws each morning to see who can have a place to present their work. Good jewelry and other items made by the person you will meet or by one of their family are available.

## The Valuable Umutia Map of Santa Fe about 1768 -1771



This is a good map of Santa Fe drawn around 1770 by Umutia. If you look closely you will see the location of the Palace of the Governors (Casa Real), the church of St Francis ( now the Cathedral), the Saint Miguel Chapel (still the Saint Miguel Chapel— oldest church in North America and still in operation), the living quarters for the troops, the Plaza and the soldier’s chapel (now a store – note the plaques on the entrance to the store when you visit and shop). The Santa Fe river is shown and still exists in the same location as on the map as well as the main roads – Camino Real (now Cerrillos), the road south, (St. Francis ) and the road southeast (now the Santa Fe Trail). The acequia is the Acequia Madre or Mother ditch, still brings water down from the mountains and runs year round next to the street of the same name.

**San Miguel Chapel**  
**Oldest church structure in the U.S., built in 1610.**



Recently recoated to protect it, the San Miguel Chapel sets just a block and a half from the end of the Santa Fe Trail exactly where it was built in 1610. The Santa Fe Trail ends at the Plaza .

## Spanish involvement in the American Revolution

When the American colonies waged a war for independence against England, King Carlos III of Spain sought opportunity to regain land Spain lost to England in 1773. Spain agreed to join France as an ally and covertly shipped arms, munitions, cattle, uniforms, medicine, blankets, and money to the American Colonies using France as the go between. Viceroy-General Jose de Galvez, Spanish secretary of the Indies and his nephew, Count Bernardo de Galvez, provided secret aid to the American cause by allowing guns, ammunition, and tons of supplies to be shipped up the Mississippi to patriot forces in the north.

The Spanish declared war on England in early 1779. It did ,however, supply General Washington from early into the Revolution through its French connection and with the support of its forces under General Galvez on the Gulf coast of the United States. The purpose of the Spanish support was to retake land and islands in the Caribbean lost to the English in the was of 1773. The Spanish did retake most of all the land lost to the English and also explored up the Mississippi and even over Lake Michigan to the Benton Harbor, Michigan area. They moved cattle from Mexico to supply Galvez's army and sent some of the cattle up the Mississippi to Vincennes, Indiana and overland to Valley Forge for Washington's troops.

## Spanish Support to the American Revolution

By 1777, Spain had sent a large shipment of the following from a French port by way of Bermuda to Boston: 215 bronze canons, 4,000 field tents, 12,826 grenades, 30,000 muskets, 30,000 bayonets, 30,000 uniforms, 51,314 musket balls, and 300,000 pounds of gunpowder. Money and supplies were funneled through the French and handled by a third party--appearing as open business transactions.

Spain's support for the American colonists remained secret until June 21, 1779, when Spain officially entered into war with England. Thomas Jefferson wrote to Bernardo de Galvez on November 8, 1779 and expressed his thanks for Spain's assistance to the revolutionary cause.

This chart lists the material sent to General Washington and his troops by the Spanish as early as 1777. After Spain declared war on England, Thomas Jefferson thanked General Galvez for that support. This letter documented the support provided by the Spanish to our Revolutionary army.

## Support by Spanish Settlers in Nuevo Espana to the American Revolution

- As stated by Dr. Thomas E. Chavez, author of Spain and the Independence of the United States,
- "United States history is a story of a country born out of English Colonies, the role of Spain has not been genuinely recognized. Nor...have the sacrifices of Spain's colonies been acknowledged.
- Eighteenth-century Spanish subjects, who lived in areas that make up the present states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, answered Carlos III's call for a special [donation] to help with the war and, in the end, help secure American Independence."

There is a little known fact in the United States: "Spain was a great supporter of the 13 colonies as they fought England to become a free nation rather than be burdened by taxes as colonies of another country." Spain wanted its territories back from England in North America. The Spanish settlers supported their King in his efforts to reclaim the lands that were lost and thus supported the American Revolution.

## King Carlos III decree of 1780

" In March of 1780, Carlos III decreed that to sustain the war "his vassals in America" were to contribute a one-time donativo (donation) of one peso (approximately \$30 by today's standard) per Indian and other castes and two pesos per Spaniard and noble."

Collectors went to towns and pueblos in the New World and collected one peso per Indian over 18 years old and other castes, and two pesos from each Spaniard. Donativos were collected from soldiers and citizens throughout Cuba and Spain's hard-pressed North American colonies, including the provinces of California, New Mexico, and Texas.

In March of 1780 King Carlos III requested the support of the Spanish settlers. This was just months after Spain had declared war on England and several years after Spain began support of the American Revolution by funneling supplies through France to the colonies.

# The Two Peso's Coin



Two Reales coin, 1774

The Two Peso Coin shown here was collected from the soldiers and other Spanish settlers for the King's war chest. Spanish coin was minted in the New World and was accepted by all nations including the colonies and United States as money that could be exchanged for goods. The United States accepted the peso as coinage until 1857.



## Arizona Presidial Soldier by Sisneros



An early drawing of the Spanish Presidial soldier shows the basic uniform and equipment used by them.



This colored drawing shows the Uniform more clearly with the leather vest, leggings and the lance. The information in Spanish itemizes all the items noted. These prints are available for viewing in the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe.

Ei 2. <sup>o</sup> <i>Alférez D. Joseph Capa</i> , su edad <i>44</i> años		su País <i>De Buenaventura</i> , su calidad <i>Alférez</i> , su salud <i>robusta</i> , sus servicios y circunstancias los que expresa.					
Tiempo en que empezó à servir los Empleos.				Tiempo q há que sirve y quanto en cada Empleo.			
Empleos.	Dias.	Meses.	Años.	Empleos.	Años.	Meses.	Dias.
<i>Soldado...</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>1778</i>	<i>de Soldado...</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>8.</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Cauo...</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Junio</i>	<i>1779</i>	<i>de Cauo...</i>	<i>16.</i>	<i>9.</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Sargento...</i>	<i>7.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>1781.</i>	<i>de Sargento...</i>	<i>8.</i>	<i>10.</i>	<i>00</i>
<i>Alférez 2.<sup>o</sup>...</i>	<i>9<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>1800.</i>	<i>de Alférez...</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>21</i>
Total hasta fin de <i>Diciembre de 1804...</i>				<i>26 8 3</i>			
Regimientos y Compañías donde há servido							
<i>En la 3.<sup>a</sup> Solana, en el Reg.<sup>o</sup> de Sanos y actualm. en Santa Fe</i>							
Campañas y acciones de Guerra en que se há hallado							
<i>Se ha hallado en 22. Campañas, habiéndole logrado en ellas muchas Venajas. En el año de 1780, tubo una función con los Guemigos en crecido numero en el valle de Casas Grandes.</i>							
<i>Jos. Tapia</i>				<i>Mano de Capitan</i>			

There are many documents in Spain that show the enlistments of the Presidio Soldier and the year that they entered service .

Muster Listing for the  
Santa Fe Presidio for  
1779

S.A. N.º II (1775) # 7 Foa OCT. D. C. 1779 MUSTROS, CAJA. 77

Presidio de la P. de S. Fe del Nuevo Mexico. **Cavalleria** P. de S. Fe.

Comando de Recinto de S. Fe, por el Sr. Coronel D. Juan Sotomayor y Anaya, se hizo el presente Pliego de Conto, que se sigue, y esta con cargo de Don Juan de Torres, el día 1779.

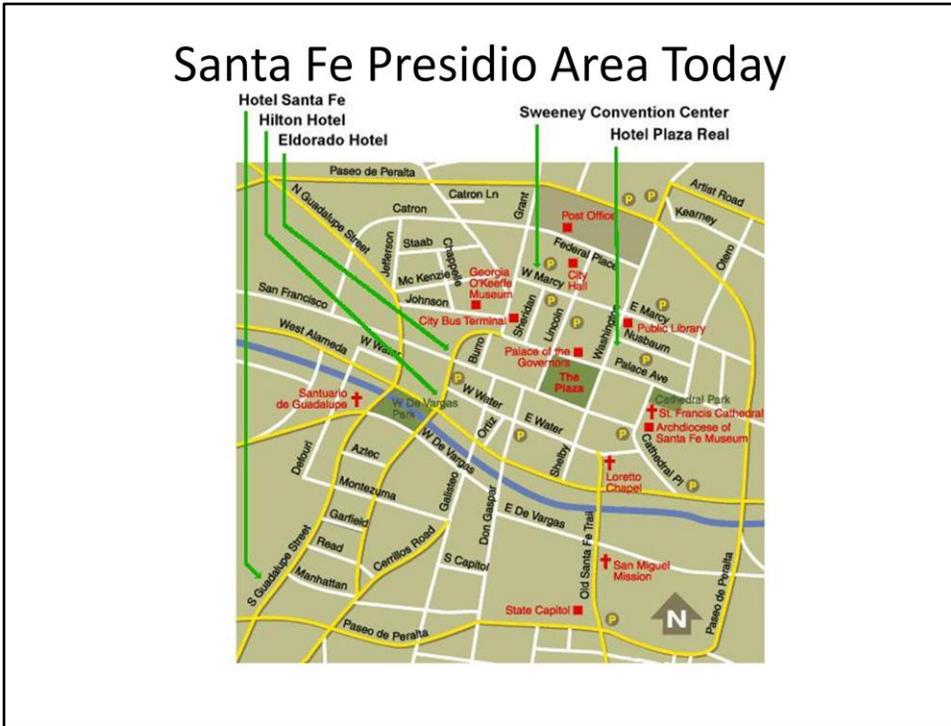
Clases.	Nombres.	Destinos.
1.º Cap. y Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	En Chihuahua.
2.º Cap.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
3.º Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
4.º Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
5.º Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
6.º Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
7.º Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
8.º Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
9.º Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
10.º Sotm.	D. Juan Sotomayor	
<b>Tropa de Guerra.</b>		
1.º Sotm.	Antonio Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
2.º Sotm.	Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
3.º Sotm.	Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
4.º Sotm.	Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
5.º Sotm.	Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
<b>Soldados.</b>		
1.º	Salvador Ant. Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
2.º	Don Pedro Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
3.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
4.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
5.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
6.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
7.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
8.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
9.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
10.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
11.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
12.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
13.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
14.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
15.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
16.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.
17.º	Don Juan Sotomayor	En S. Fe.

The Museum office of the New Mexico Historic Museum in Santa Fe has a listing of all the Presidio soldiers that served there and of their contribution to the Kings war chest. This is page one of two pages of the listing that Spanish descendants can use to trace their ancestors back to the Presidio.

16	Antonio Gonzalez	Confirma
17	José José López	En Chihuahua
18	Juan Santos del	800
19	Diego Salgado	800
20	Juan de la Cruz	800
21	Juan Ortega	800
22	Thomas Miller	800
23	José José González	800
24	Juan Gonzalez	800
25	Juan de la Cruz	800
26	Salvador Mones Vesp	800
27	Domingo Sandoval	800
28	Juan Matias	800
29	Juan Santos Gonzalez	Confirma
30	José Juan Maza	de Casillas
31	Francisco Hernandez	en Chihuahua
32	José Campo Rodonis	800
33	Alonso Rivera	800
34	José Salto Real	800
35	Antonio Carran	En 800
36	Vicente Monquache	800
37	Ante Ramo	800
38	Domingo Bustamante	800
39	Sargento Maldonado	800
40	Salvador Rivera	800
41	Ante Gomez Sanchez	de Casillas
42	Chaves del Vesp	800
43	Armelino Salgado	en Chihuahua
44	Diego Salgado	Confirma
45	Antonio Reyes Vesp	en Chihuahua
46	Antonio Reyes	800
47	Thomas de la Cruz	Confirma
48	José de la Cruz	800
49	José de la Cruz	800
50	José de la Cruz	800
<b>PROP. LIGERA.</b>		
51	Juan de la Cruz	800
52	Antonio Reyes	En Chihuahua
53	José de la Cruz	800

Of the many outposts and presidios manned by the Spanish in the new world, Santa Fe may have the best recorded documentation of their soldiers who gave the peso's. For this reason, Santa Fe has one of the best kept records of the period.

# Santa Fe Presidio Area Today



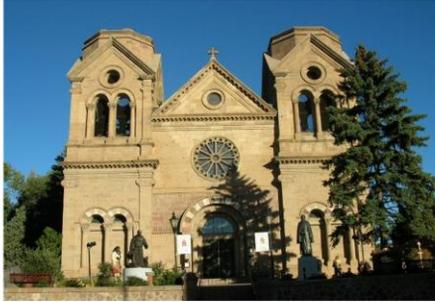
If one looks at a map of the downtown of Santa Fe as it appears today and compares it to the Umutia map or 1770 period the results are that little has changed in the layout or of the location of some of the most important historic sites. The Casa Real (Palace of the Governors), the church of St. Francis (now the Cathedral), the San Miguel Mission, the Plaza and the Soldiers Chapel (now a store) are in the exact locations that they were in 1780. The Santa Fe river and the Acequia Madre (Mother ditch) still runs with water from the Santa Cristo Mountains. If short if you stand in the Plaza and look around you are on the same ground that the soldiers and people of Santa Fe stood 400 years ago. If you visit the Mission of San Miguel you go into the same building that was erected in 1610. In that sense you are visiting the Santa Fe Presidio today that has existed for over four centuries.

## Building the Cathedral in 1885



Walking down the dirt street between the Plaza and the La Fonda Hotel in 1885, we see the construction of the Cathedral. Built by Italian stone mason's for Bishop Lamy it replaced the old church of Saint Francis. That building was used inside the walls of the Cathedral until the roof was complete and then removed so the inside of the Cathedral could be finished.

## Cathedral and St. Francis Ave.



This is the Cathedral today with the statue of Bishop Lamy visible between the two pine trees. The La Fonda hotel is seen in the picture to the right, taken from the sidewalk of the Plaza. The end of the Santa Fe Trail is at this intersection of the Santa Fe Trail and St. Francis Ave.

## CAPITOL OF NEW MEXICO



- THE ONLY “ROUNDHOUSE”  
CAPITOL IN THE USA
- DEDICATED IN 1966

South down the Santa Fe Trail about three walking blocks is the “Round House” . The Capitol of New Mexico that was dedicated in 1966.

## Santa Fe Plaza all in lights



Standing on the east side of the Plaza, in front of the Palace of the Governors, and looking into the center of the Plaza we can see the lighted trees for the Holiday season and the stores open for business that surround three sides of the Plaza. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of July the Plaza is the site of our countries Independence Day celebration. It begins early in the morning with a pancake breakfast from about 6:30AM to 1:00PM. Over 12,000 people have breakfast and after the posting of the Colors (often by the NMSSAR Color Guard) listen to the Santa Fe Concert Band and other groups entertain them from the bandstand. Santa Fe has had its own Concert Band since just after the Civil war.

## Faralito's Glow in Expectation



Santa Fe has always been a very religious community with all forms of worship. During the holiday season many of the homes and most of the businesses place the faralitos (luminaries) on the walls and roofs and the city glows in anticipation of Christmas. The burning of the Pinon wood in fireplaces across the city give the air a sweet pungent smell that befits the season. Santa Fe is a wonderful place during the holidays and Christmas eve on Canyon Road with the faralitos every 6 feet along the sidewalk, burning pinon fires for warmth, carolers and musicians, hot cider and cookies make the walk a wonderful way to welcome in Christmas with friends, neighbors, and visitors all enjoying the evening together.

## Origin of the NMSSAR

On December 11 1908, Sons of the Colorado SAR, Doctor John Wilson Bider, George Alexander Campbell, Frank W. Clancy, and George S. Klock met in Dr. Elder's office and discussed the formation of a New Mexico Society. Eligibles were invited to a banquet on December 26, 1908. Twenty members of the National Society attended and agreed to form a New Mexico Society of the Sons of the American Revolution under the direction of vice-president Guyer and Joseph F. Tuttle Jr. Of Colorado. At this time New Mexico was still a territory. There was 22 charter members and 6 transfers from other states.

The following were the first officers of the newly formed society and elected for two years.

President: Dr. John Wilson Elder Abq

VP Harold H. Hurd Roswell

VP Arthur M. Edwards Farmington

VP Pitt Ross Abq

Secretary George A. Campfield Abq.

Registrar Frank W. Clancey Abq.

Historian George S. Klock Abq

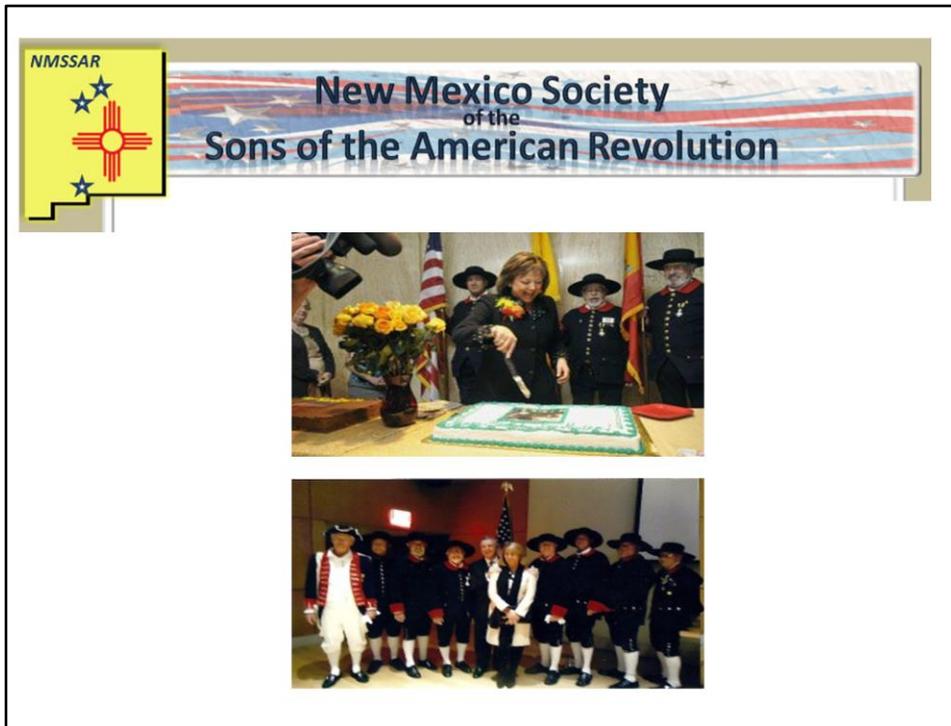
Treasurer Orville Arthur Matson Abq.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman Fort Bayard

Thus was the origin of the New Mexico Society. At this time there were no chapters . In 1948, interest in forming an Albuquerque chapter was hampered by the loss of the State's Constitution and Bylaws and the inability to obtain one. The Albuquerque Chapter was finally established on 12 January 1951. On 19 February 1952 a charter for a Santa Fe Chapter was approved. The Las Cruces Chapter (now the Gadsden Chapter) was established on 15 February 1986.

From::Commander Russell L. Camp USN (Ret.)

The New Mexico Society was established in 1908 as described in the slide. The Society now has four Chapters, the fourth is the Three Rivers Chapter in Farmington in the northwestern corner of the state.



This year is the 100 anniversary of Statehood and Governor Suzanna Martinez cuts our birthday cake in the rotunda of the Capitol with our Color Guard, Jimmie Fennell, George Garcia, and Lionel Real standing by after posting the Colors. On November 13, 2011 a plaque was presented and placed on the wall of the Palace of the Governors indicating the support of the Spanish Presidio soldiers to our Revolution. The Color Guard, include from left to right are President Elect George Biles, Jim Thornton, Lionel Real, George Garcia, Vernon Casias, Jimmie Fennell, Charles Martinez, and Jim Hesse. They surround the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, George Dezcaller and his wife Treasa who came from Washington DC for this special occasion.

## On Parade & On Guard



The Color Guard has participated in many parades including this one to honor the Spanish Cultural Center in Albuquerque and at the Wreaths Across America presentation of the State Wealth in the State Capitol shown at the right.

Charles Martinez and Gene Tomlinson  
with New Mexico's  
Wreaths Across America



The Wreath as placed in the Capitol rotunda is flanked by Color Guardsmen, Charles Martinez and Gene Tomlinson during the presentation. Our uniforms are the same as those worn by the Presidio Soldiers of 1780 and the nine foot lance in similar to that used by the soldiers as part of their equipment.

## Wreaths Across America in Santa Fe over 55,000 are interned here



The NMSSAR contributes to the Wreaths Across America and takes part in the laying of wreaths at the National Cemetery in Santa Fe. (We also are present at other cemeteries in the southern part of the State.). In Santa Fe there are over 55,000 resting places filled with another 20,000 sites available.

## Presenting the Colors on July 4th



As mentioned earlier, the Color Guard presents the Colors at the Santa Fe 4<sup>th</sup> of July celebration. We are shown preparing to present and saluting the flag after posting the Colors in front of the band stand. We then are treated to our pancake breakfast and can meet friends and visitors interested in who we are and the uniforms that we wear.

## 4<sup>th</sup> of July in Santa Fe – Colors Posted



The Color Guard for last years 4<sup>th</sup> of July was Gene Tomlinson, Jim Thornton, George Garcia, and Jimmie Fennell with our Piper.

## Art to action in NMSSAR



The picture of the Presidio Soldier was painted from a photo of Rick Collins of the Tucson AZ Presidio. This was used to encourage our members to support the purchase of the Uniforms. The work coat and breeches are the property of the NMSSAR and each guardsmen buys his own hat, shirt, gloves, socks and garters. There are presently nine uniforms available and they are passed on to new members of the Color Guard as original members move on.

## Guiding Documents for the NMSSAR

- State and Chapter Constitutions and Bylaws
- Handbook for Officers and Committees
- National Constitution and Bylaws
- National Organization Handbook - all Volumes
- History of the State Society and prior practices
- Spanish History of New Mexico as it impacted the American Revolution (1775 to 1783)
- Spain's involvement in the war with England

The NMSSAR is guided by the listed documents. Two stand out as important to the NMSSAR. One is the Handbook for Officers and Committees that guide each years leaders as to their basic duties. The other is the Spanish History in New Mexico and how it impacted the American Revolution. These two documents give our Society guidance and a foundation to work from that is somewhat unique to New Mexico.

## Present NMSSAR Info

- There are 108 members with upwards of 3 applications in process for membership.
- We have a fourth Chapter – Three Rivers chartered this year in the Farmington area.
- The Color Guard has room for more members and uniforms for up to 9 with material and funds for two more work coats and breeches.
- We are co-sponsors for this 122 SAR Congress in Phoenix with Arizona celebrating the two states Centennial year of statehood.

As we close out the Centennial Year for the State and look forward we are ever mindful that new members are always sought out and encouraged to get involved in their chapter and in the State Society. We encourage members to participate in various committees and to serve as part of our State Color Guard. We have been pleased and proud to be co-sponsors of the 122 SAR Congress in Phoenix along with the Arizona Society.

We welcome all to the Biltmore



As we conclude this presentation on New Mexico, Santa Fe and the Santa Fe Presidio we wish to welcome all attendees and guests to the Arizona Biltmore and to wish you all a good afternoon and a good Congress.

## Contributors to this Presentation

- Wikipedia and [newmexicohistory.org](http://newmexicohistory.org)
- New Mexico History Museum
- NMSSAR History Files and NMSSAR website
- Virginia Sanchez
- Robert J. Torres
- Dr. Thomas Chavez
- George Garcia
- Gene Tomlinson