

NEW MEXICO: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

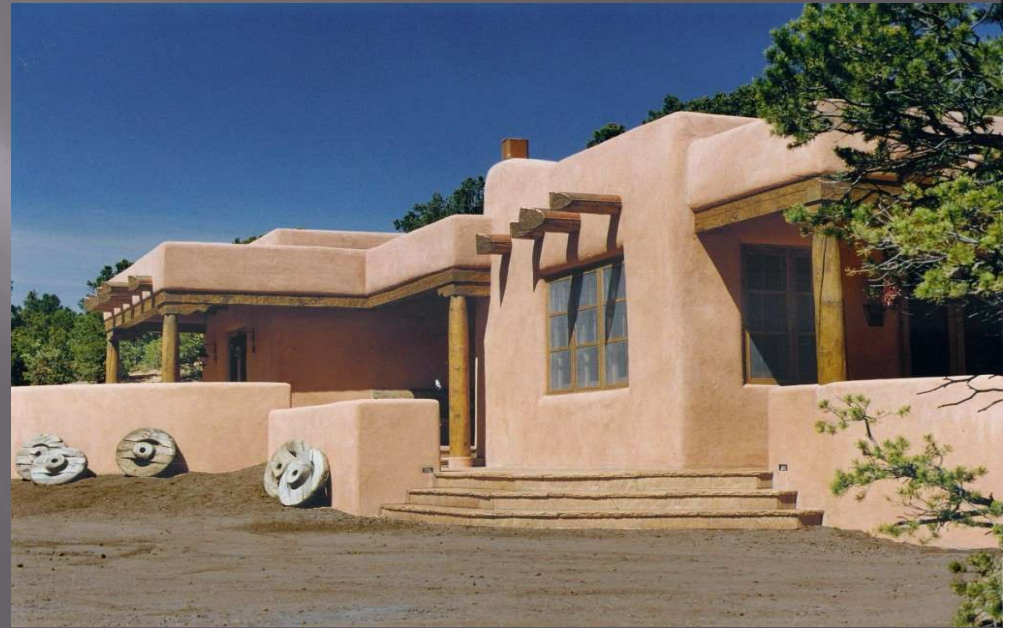
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New Mexico:
It ain't new and it ain't Mexico.
But it is the Land of Enchantment

New Mexico has mesas and adobe architecture



But there's much more to it than that

Rivers, Mountains and Deserts

New Mexico has them all



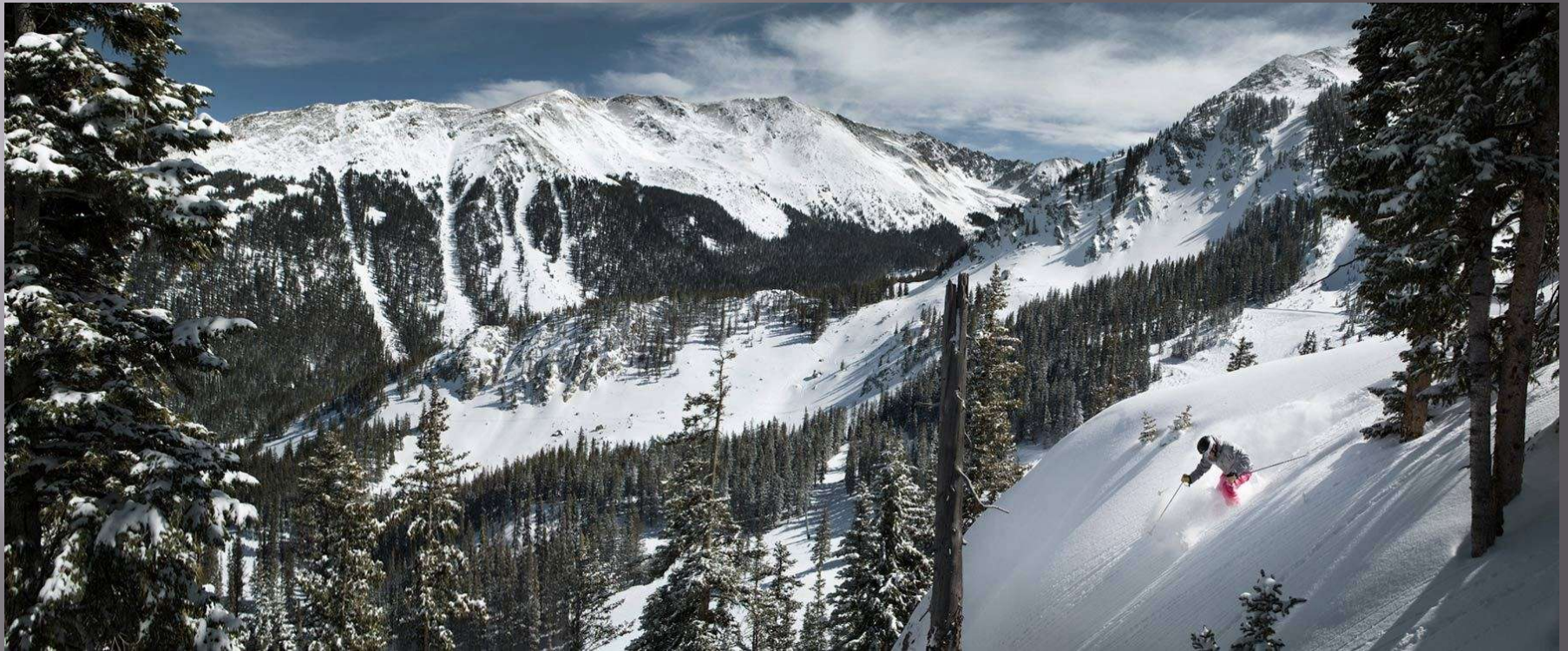


Let's start in the north—the southern Rockies

Sangre de Cristo mountains



Skiing in New Mexico? **You bet—around Taos**



But there are also deserts in Northern New Mexico

Shiprock, the northwest corner



Ghost Ranch



**In the middle, we have Albuquerque
Hey, where's the adobe architecture?**



It's in Santa Fe—The State Capitol

downtown, leading to the cathedral



the capitol building



Down the Rio Grande Valley

near Albuquerque



Elephant Butte Reservoir



In dry seasons it can look like this



In the south, it's mountains and deserts

Sacramento Mountains



White Sands and Black Mountains



The primary periods of New Mexico history

- ▣ The earliest peoples: 13,000 BC to 1598
- ▣ The Spanish period: 1598 to 1821
- ▣ The Mexican period: 1821 to 1848
- ▣ The territorial period: 1848 to 1912
- ▣ The state of New Mexico: 1912 to present.

First were the Clovis people



They evolved into the Mogollon Culture



Mogollons spread South while early Pueblo cultures moved North



**About 1000 AD Anasazi speaking groups moved north
and developed into the famous Chaco culture**

Chaco canyon



Mesa Verde cliff houses



**Around 1300 AD, they abandoned their elaborate cities and migrated south to the Rio Grande and Pecos river valleys.
These are the ancestors of the modern Pueblos**

**Pictographs around
Albuquerque**



Pueblo houses in modern Taos



**Around 1200, migrations from the north:
Athabascan speakers, the ancestors of:**

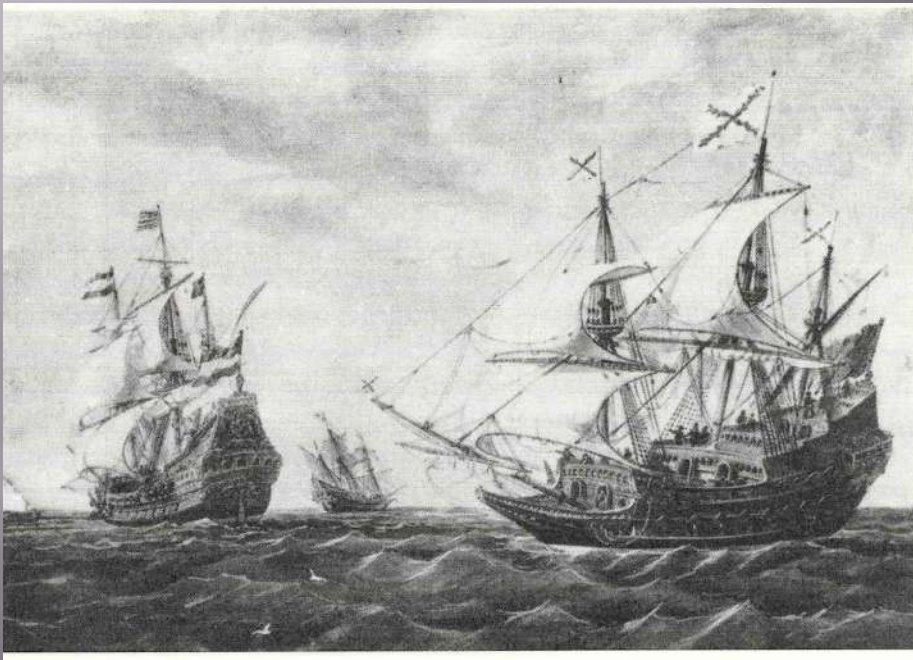
Navajos



Apaches



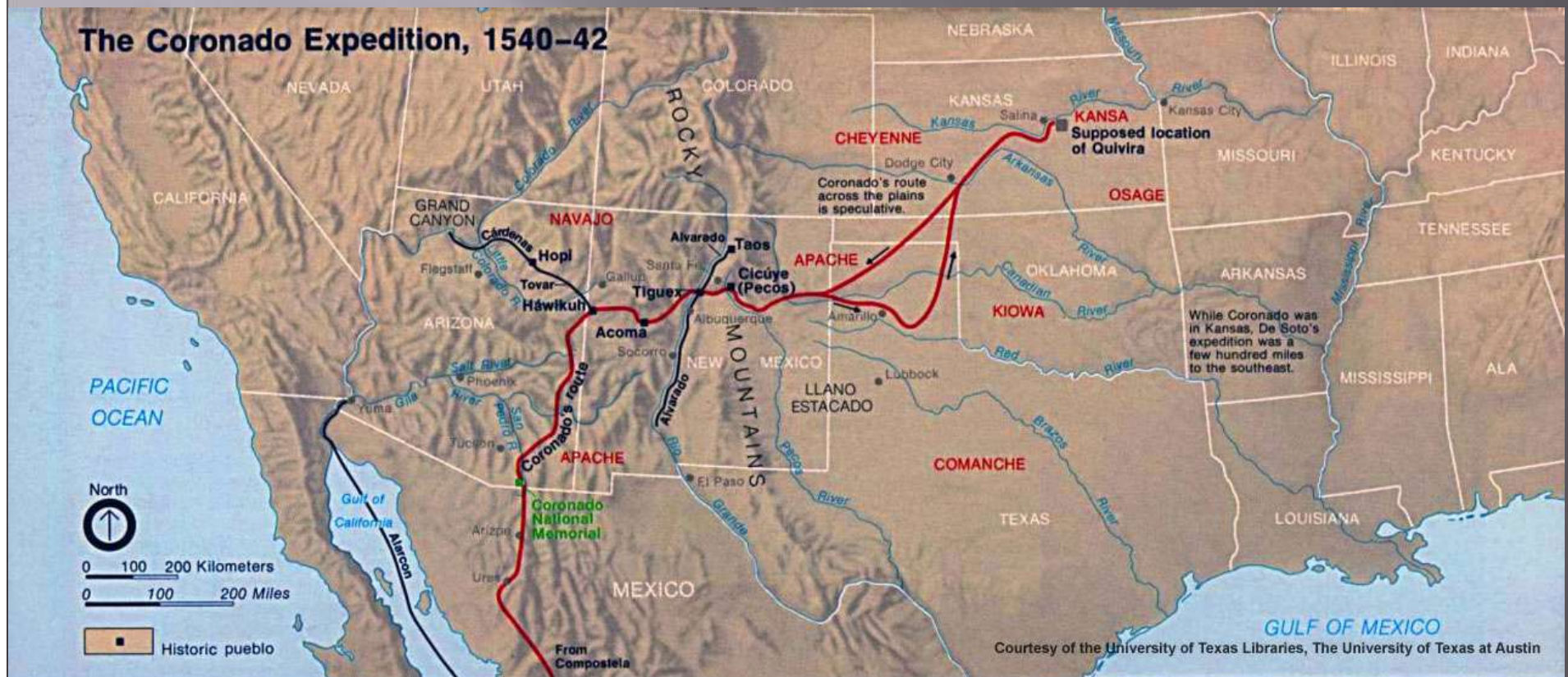
Then, in the 16th century, came something completely different



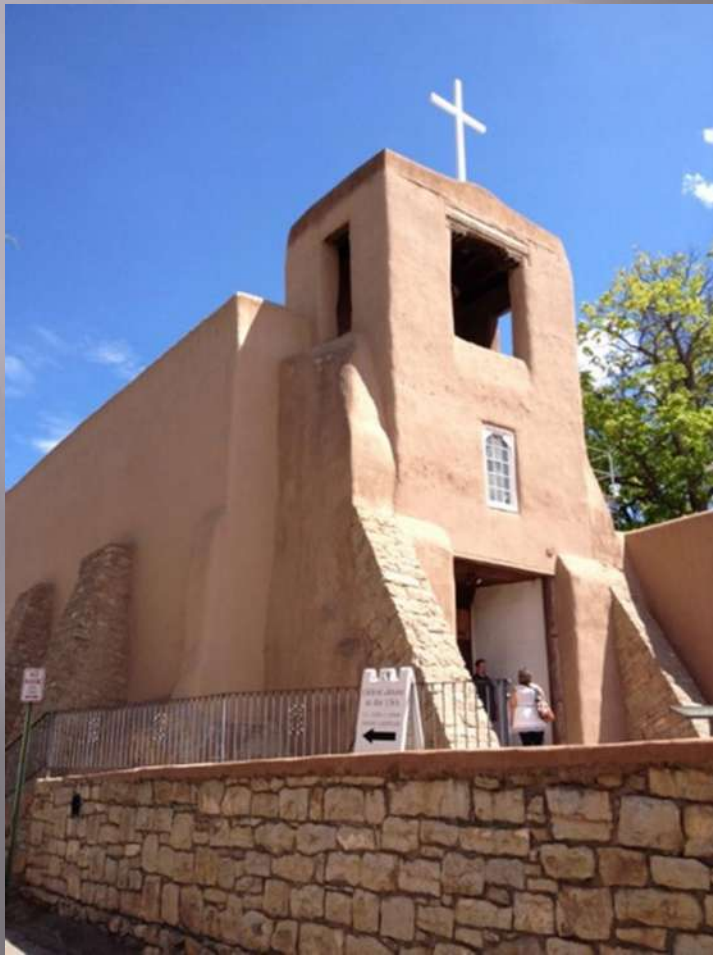
Hernando de Soto and Luis Moscoso expedition, 1539-1543



Francisco Coronado expedition



The Spanish tried again in 1580s, with Franciscans leading the way.



San Antonio Mission at the Isleta Pueblo on the Río Grande,

**The Spanish spread in New Mexico but slowly,
most around missions**



In 1680 the Pueblos had had enough

1680: Pueblo revolt

- The Pueblos combined with the Apaches;
- Santa Fe sacked, some 120 Spaniards killed, the rest fled south;
- Indians raided down the Rio Grande, driving Spaniards south—ultimately over 500 killed;
- The rest stopped at El Paso and made a successful stand. El Paso became the new capitol.
- The Pueblo and Apache lands were cleared of the Spanish.

In 1690, the reconquista and the beginning of the Spanish period

By 1698 The Spanish were in control

Diego de Vargas

The French began to move in



Horses on the great plains changed everything for the Apaches, Navajos and Comanches.

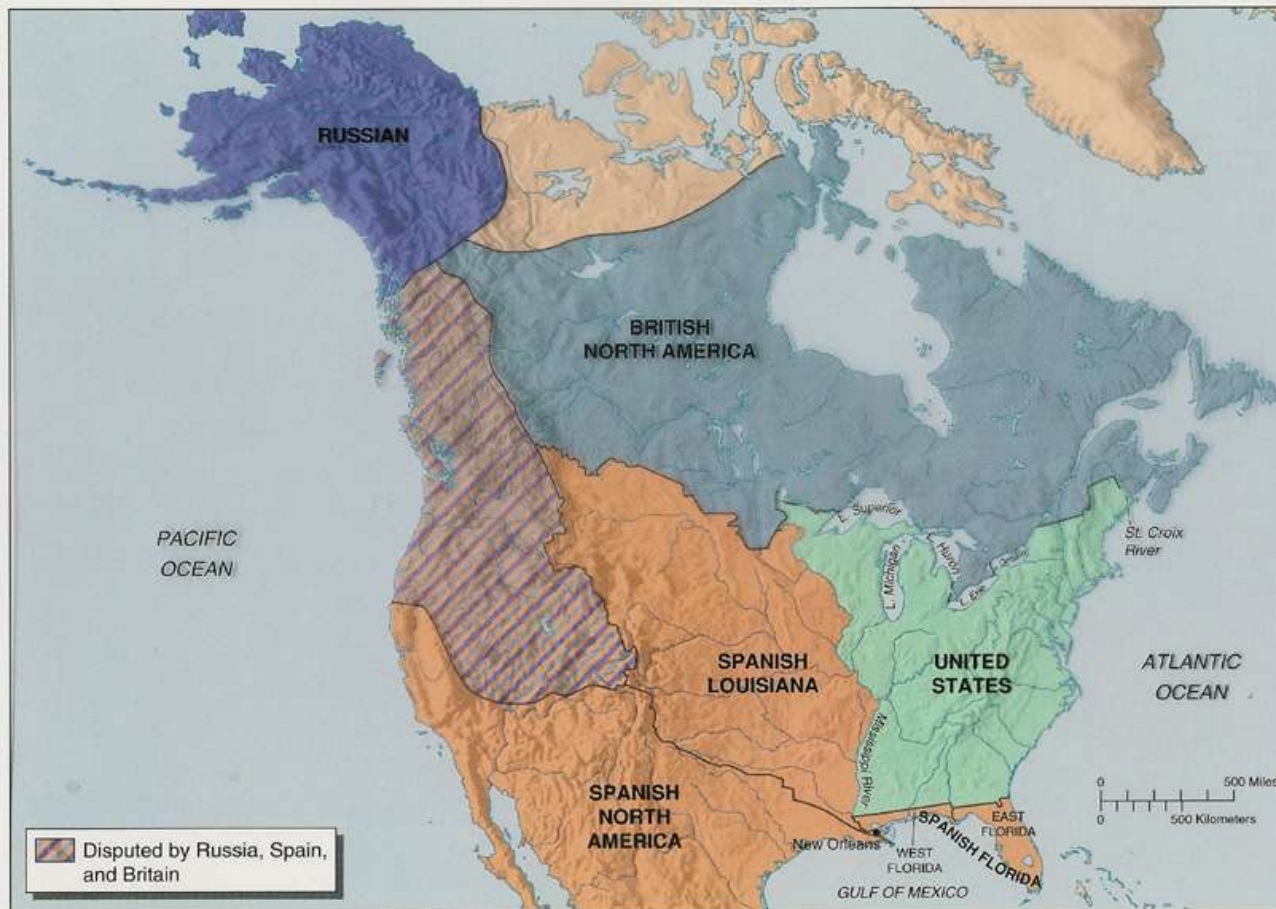


Spanish civil governors and military took control from the Church. Built fortified towns with adobe bricks.



After the American revolution the competition for North America was fierce

6-6 North America after the Peace of Paris, 1783



Revolution, 1821



Early Mexican rulers

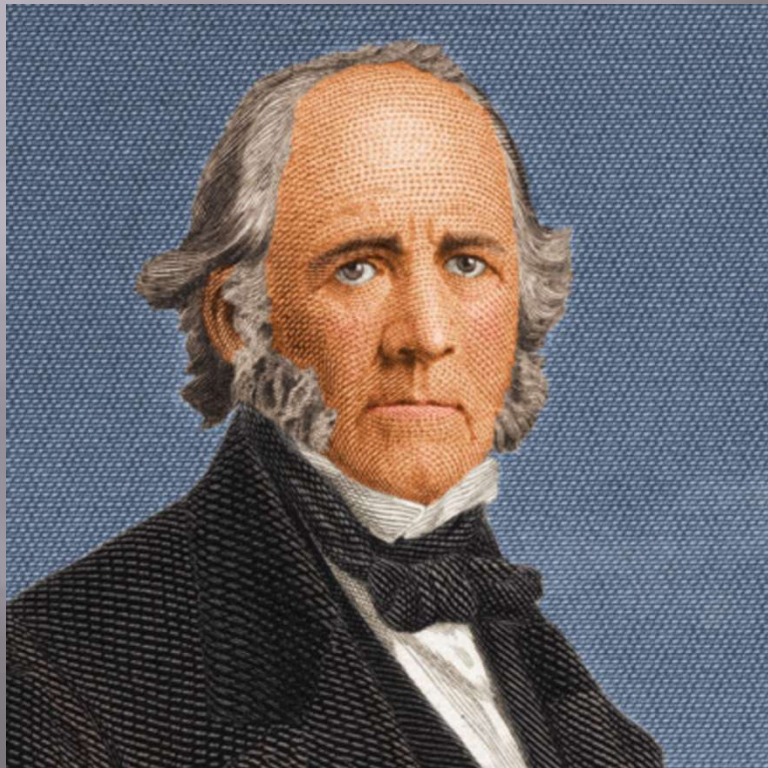
Augustin Iturbide



Santa Anna



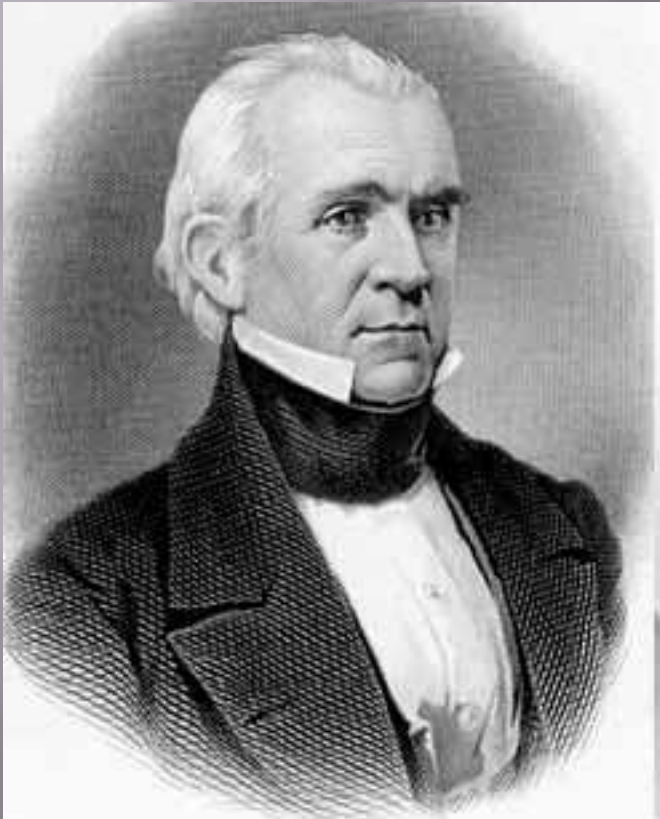
Another revolution, Texas, 1836



Meanwhile in New Mexico

- ▣ Authorities in Mexico City had little control while the government changed hands many times;
- ▣ New Mexico, including what is now Arizona, Utah and parts of Colorado were distant and inaccessible.
- ▣ The local governor and prefects ruled, in 1843 legislative assemblies were created;
- ▣ Trade with the U.S. was encouraged and the Santa Fe trail over the Raton Pass became a major trading route.
- ▣ During the Mexican period population grew by 55 percent, from 42,000 in 1821 to 65,000 in 1845.

And then...



The United States conquered Mexico and took over all of northern Mexico. The largest land grab in the country's history

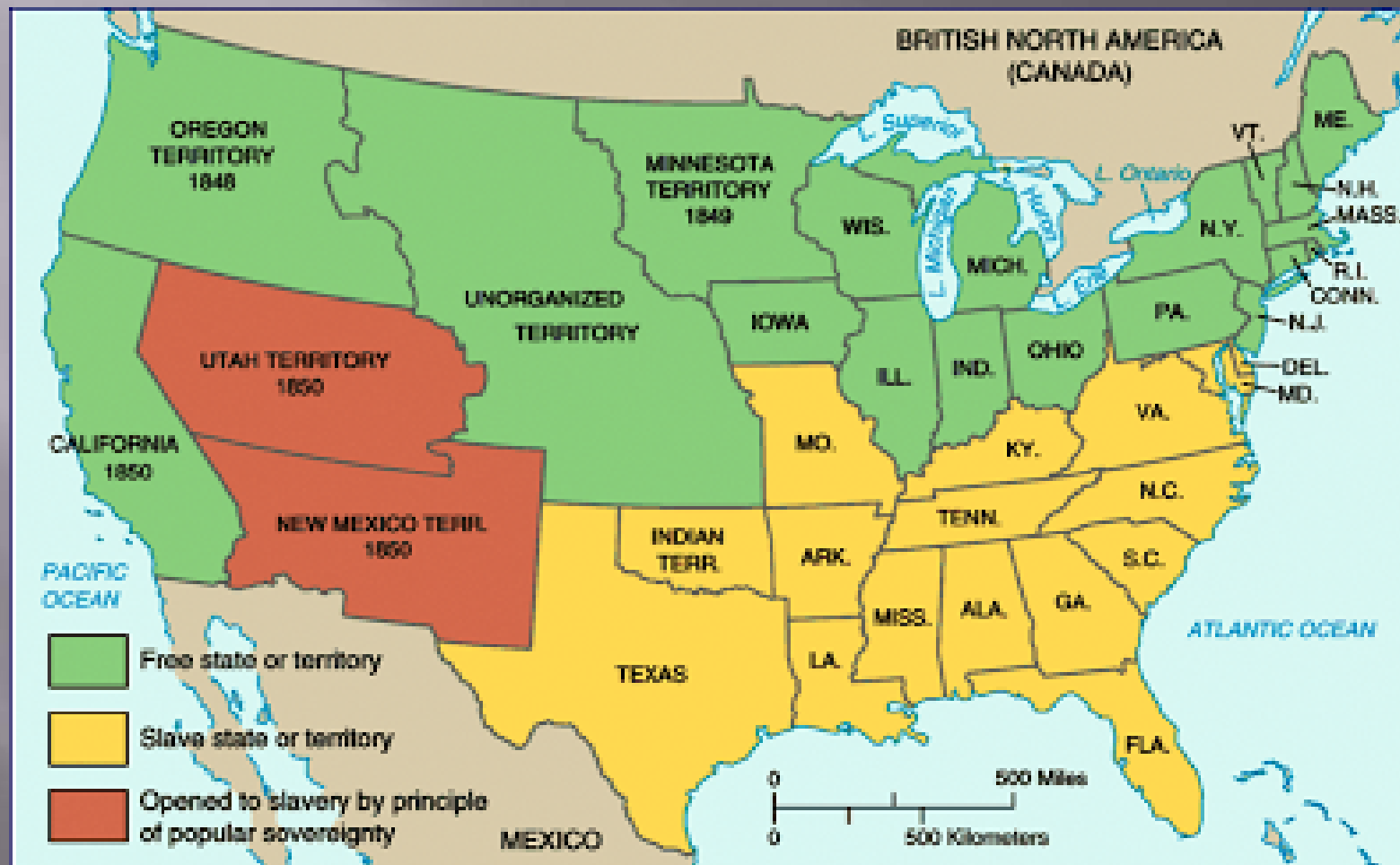
With the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo, most of the Southwest of the U.S and California became the property of the federal government.



New Mexico, a territory in the U.S.

- Mexican citizens were allowed to keep Mexican citizenship if they so declared within one year. But then they could not vote or hold office. Many did not become full citizens until statehood in 1912.
- Mexican land grants were to be honored but complex legal requirements left many off their land.
- A constitutional convention was called in 1850 and a slave free constitution was drawn up. But statehood was stalled by the Compromise of 1850

The West under the Compromise of 1850



The Early Territorial Governments

- ▣ Top officials appointed in Washington—the first non-military governor was a former mayor of St. Louis.
- ▣ Many conflicts with local Hispanic elites, Indian tribes and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. This was a new and unique situation.
- ▣ There was an elected legislature who were all Hispanic and Church elites. They re-established a court system, postal routes, wagon roads and local jurisdictions.
- ▣ There was an elected territorial delegate to Congress. He had no influence with Congress focused on slavery and the coming Civil War.

The Civil War in New Mexico

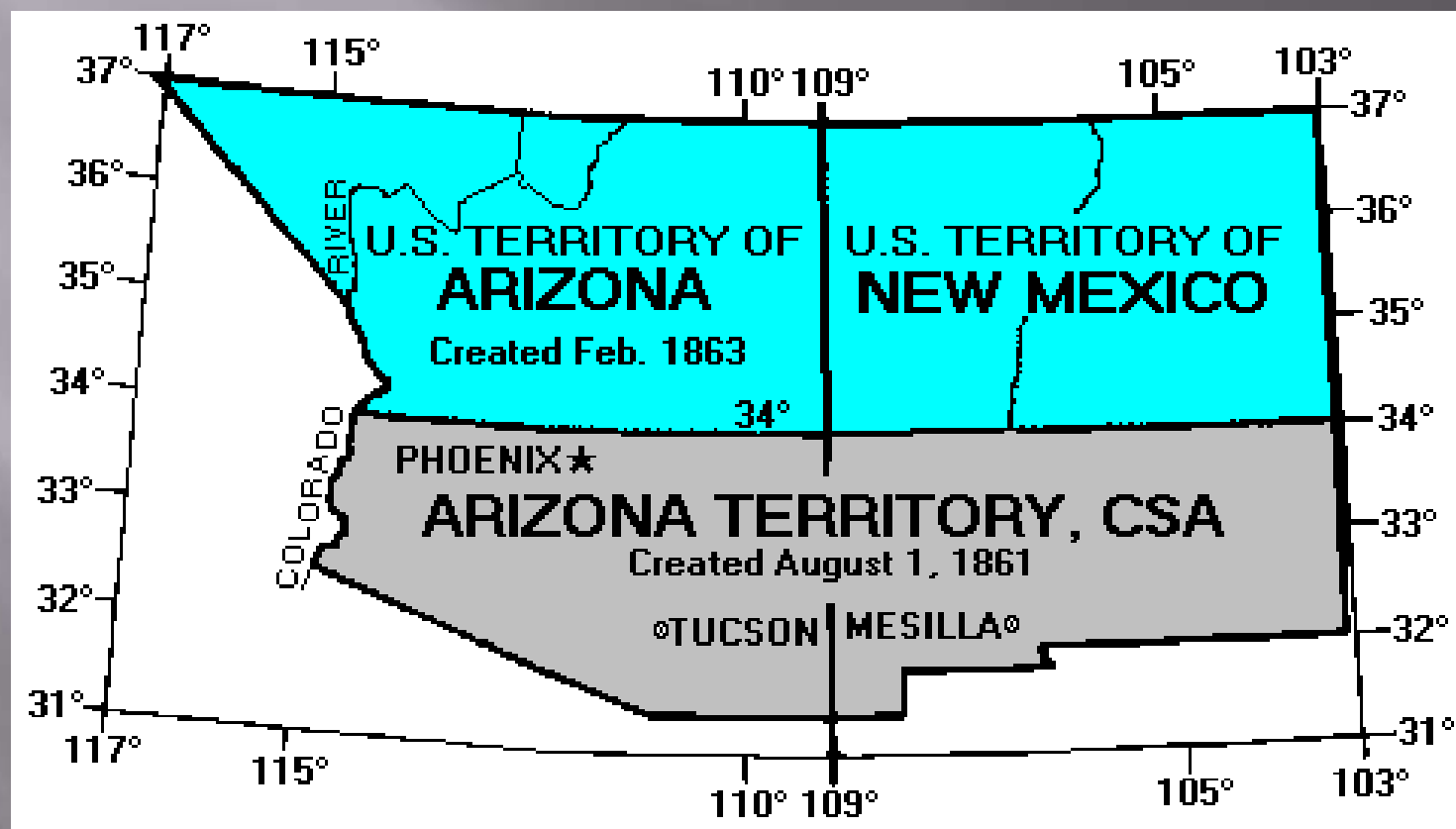
Henry Sibley, confederate general



Cochise, Apache chief



The sides in New Mexico, 1862-63



Union Victory Confederate and Navajo defeat

James Henry Carleton
Union General



*General James Henry Carleton, circa 1861-1862
Courtesy Library of Congress*

Kit Carson, Scout, Guide And
Union Colonel



Post War New Mexico

- ▣ Gold, silver and copper rushes in the south of the territory and in the San Juan basin created wild west conditions.
- ▣ Larger numbers of Anglos attracted to New Mexico, for mining, lumber and cattle ranching.
- ▣ Let to huge fights over land with Texas cattlemen occupying ranches in the Pecos valley and the Sacramento mountains.
- ▣ The Lincoln County war between Texans, carpetbagger newcomers and local elites. And the Santa Fe ring.

The Lincoln County War

Billy The Kid

WANTED
DEAD OR ALIVE

REWARD for the capture,
DEAD or ALIVE. of one Wm.
Wright, Better known as

'BILLY THE KID'

Age, 18. Height, 5 feet,
3 inches. Weight, 125 lbs.
Light hair, Blue eyes
and even features. He is
the leader of the worst
band of desperdoes the
Territory has ever had
to deal with. The below
REWARD will be paid
for his CAPTURE or
positive proof of his
DEATH.

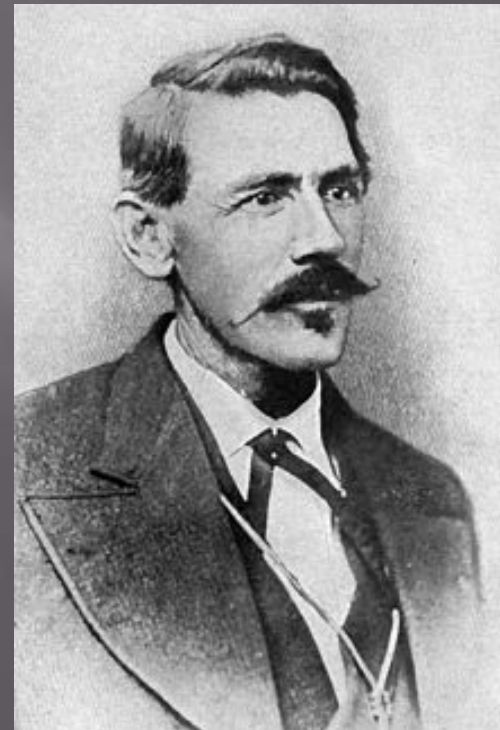
Alex Davies, Sheriff.

\$5000

'BILLY THE KID'
DEAD OR ALIVE



John Chisum

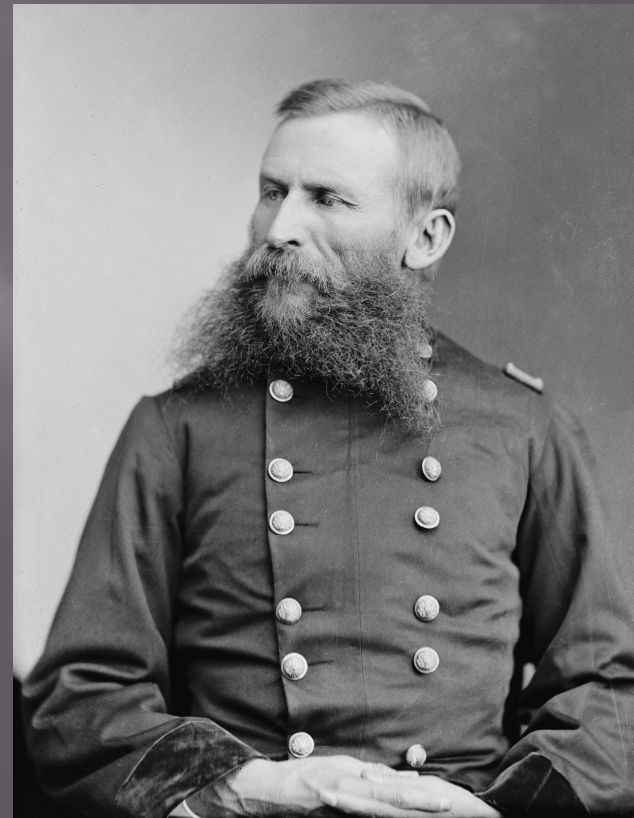


Apaches kept fighting

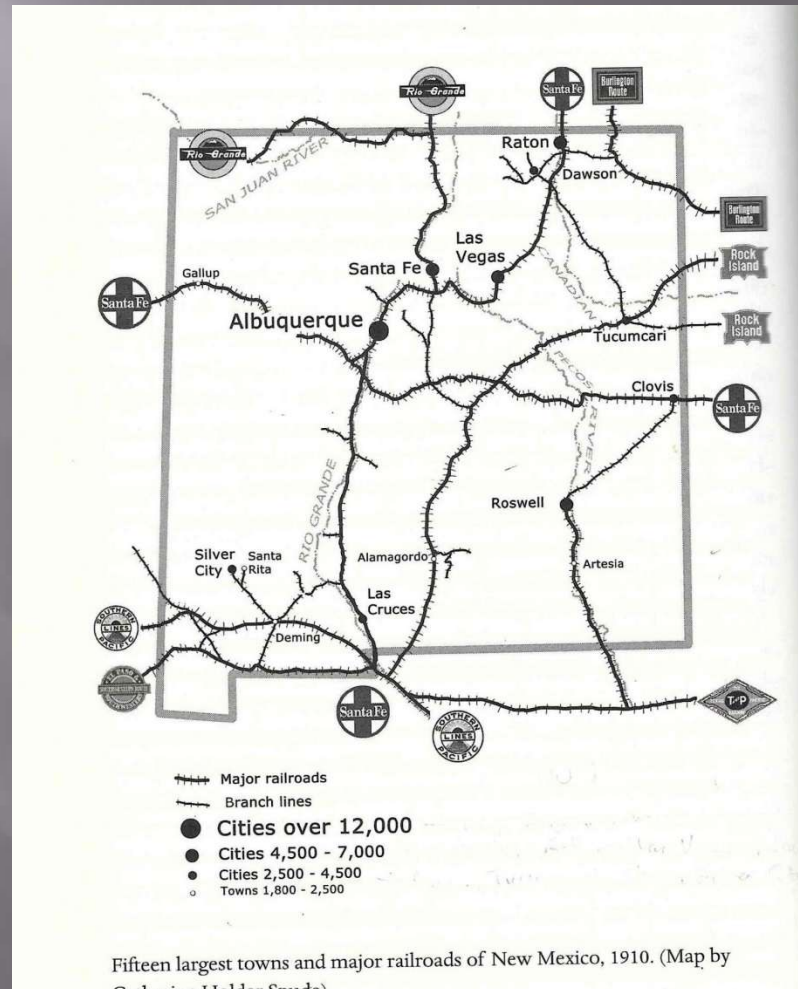
Geronimo, with warriors, 1886



General George Cook



Railroads—they changed everything



The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe it's not just a song by Judy Garland

The AT And SF
In the beginning



The AT And SF
In The 1950s



Statehood came slowly, but in 1912

