

1: Music of New Mexico: Hispanic Traditions | Smithsonian Folkways Recordings

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He became the first governor of New Mexico. There were also major clashes between the Franciscan missionaries brought to New Mexico to convert the indigenous peoples to Christianity and Hispanicize them and secular and religious authorities. The colonists exploited Indian labor, as was typical in other areas of the Spanish colonies in the Americas. He opposed what he perceived to be the mistreatment of the Indians by the Franciscans and proposed to allow the Indians to preserve and to practice their culture, religion, and customs. The Franciscans protested the law and accused the governor before the Inquisition. Later he was tried in Mexico City. So, the Franciscans indirectly governed the New Mexico province. In , the Native American groups that lived along the Rio Grande successfully rose against the Spanish colonizers in what became known as the Pueblo Revolt. He entered the former capital bearing an image of La Conquistadora. The Native Americans were so intrigued by the statue of the Virgin Mary that they are reputed to have laid down their arms at the sight of it. This Reconquista of New Mexico is reputed to have been bloodless and every year since then this statue of the Virgin Mary has been carried in procession through the City of Santa Fe to commemorate the event. However, in with the creation of the Provincias Internas it was included only in the jurisdiction of the Commandant-General. After the revolt, the Spanish issued substantial land grants to each Pueblo Amerindian and appointed a public defender to protect the rights of the Indians and to argue their legal cases in the Spanish courts. Mexican governance[edit] The mainland part of New Spain won independence from Spain in , and New Mexico became part of the new nation of Mexico. The Spanish settlers of New Mexico, and their descendants, adapted somewhat to Mexican citizenship. The Hispanos choose to make New Mexico a territory of Mexico, rather than a state, in order to have more local control over its affairs. In , after the Republic of Texas gained independence, Texas claimed part of the Province of New Mexico which was disputed by Mexico. In , the Texians sent an expedition to occupy the area, but it was captured by Mexican troops. The impetus for this revolt was the class antagonism present in New Mexican society. When central rule was reestablished, Armijo ruled the province as governor, though with greater autonomy. New Mexico grew economically and the United States began to take notice of the strategic position New Mexico played in the western trade routes. In , during the Mexican-American War , the United States Army occupied the province, which caused the Taos Revolt a popular insurrection in January by Hispanos and Pueblo allies against the occupation. In two short campaigns, U. The rebels regrouped and fought three more engagements, but after being defeated, they abandoned open warfare. Mexico ceded the territories of the north to the United States with the so-called Mexican Cession. However, in the Compromise of Texas gave up its claim to the other areas of New Mexico. Both Confederate and Union governments claimed ownership and territorial rights over it. In the Confederacy claimed the southern tract as its own Arizona Territory and waged the ambitious New Mexico Campaign in an attempt to control the American Southwest and to open up access to Union California. The New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, with Hispanic officers, was the Union unit with the most officers of that ethnic background. Along with Colonel Miguel E. Anglos began taking lands from both Native Americans and Hispanos by different means, most notably by squatting. Squatters often sold these lands to land speculators for huge profits, especially after the passing of the Homestead Act. Hispanos demanded that their lands be returned but governments did not respond favorably. For example, the Surveyor of General Claims Office in New Mexico would at times take up to fifty years to process a claim, meanwhile, the lands were being grabbed up by the newcomers. One tactic used to defraud Hispanos from their lands was to demand that they present documentation proving ownership written in English. Because the territory had previously been part of Mexico, only Spanish language ownership documentation existed. While the Santa Fe , Atchison , and Topeka railroad was built in the s, speculators known as the Santa Fe Ring , orchestrated schemes to remove natives from their lands. In response, Hispanos gathered to reclaim lands taken by Anglos.

They sought to develop a class-based consciousness among local people through the everyday tactics of resistance to the economic and social order confronting common property land grant communities. They called themselves Las Gorras Blancas a term owing its origin to the white head coverings many wore. In January , New Mexico became an American state, and Anglophones eventually became the majority population. The Hispanos suffered discrimination from Anglophone Americans, who also questioned the loyalty of these new American citizens. The cultures of Hispanos and immigrant Anglophones eventually mixed to some degree, as was the case with immigrants in other parts of the United States. Examples of this include: Contributions from both sides helped to improve the conditions of citizenship in the community, but social inequality between the Anglos and Hispanos remained. Around , the term "Spanish-American" replaced "Mexican" in polite society and in political debate. The new term served the interests of both groups. For Spanish speakers, it evoked Spain, not Mexico, recalling images of a romantic colonial past and suggesting a future of equality in Anglo-dominated America. The new term gave the impression that Spanish-Americans belonged to a true American political culture, making the established order appear all the more democratic. Crypto-Judaism According to the Kupersmit Research, in there were about 24, Jews in New Mexico, 1, of which were born in the state. Some observers believe that this is evidence of the influence of Crypto-Jews in New Mexico, but others think there is not enough to support that interpretation. Some people interpret certain symbols on cemetery headstones in Northern New Mexico as Jewish, alongside Catholic crosses, but scholars argue there is not enough evidence for this. Genetic studies have been conducted on some Spanish New Mexicans. Some 30 of 78 Hispanos tested in New Mexico It is commonly thought that Spanish is an official language alongside English because of its wide usage and legal promotion of Spanish in New Mexico; however, the state has no official language. The original state constitution of , renewed in and , provided for a bilingual government with laws being published in both languages. Some scholars argue that, since not all legal matters are published in both languages, New Mexico cannot be considered a true bilingual state. Monolingual speakers of Spanish have the same right and obligation to be considered for jury duty as do speakers of English. In particular the Spanish of Hispanos in Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado has retained many elements of 16th- and 17th-century Spanish spoken by the colonists who settled the area. In addition, some unique vocabulary has developed here. New Mexican Spanish also contains loan words from the Puebloan languages of the upper Rio Grande Valley , Mexican-Spanish words mexicanismos , and borrowings from English.

2: Música Buena: Hispano Folk Music of New Mexico - MNMF

*Hispano folklife of New Mexico: The Lorin W. Brown Federal Writers' Project manuscripts [Lorin W Brown] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. For generations the remote villages of northern New Mexico lay virtually undisturbed, quietly passing through the predictable cycles of an agrarian society and preserving a colonial Hispanic culture unique to the United States Fortunately.*

3: Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage - Search

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For the researcher, there is a useful appendix which includes valuable information on the Federal Writers' Project, plus a bibliography of Brown's manuscripts and a supplemental compilation of Hispano folklife in New Mexico.

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Hispano Folklife of New Mexico by Lorin W. Brown (review) Lynn Moncus *Western American Literature*, Volume 14, Number 3, Fall , pp.

6: Music of New Mexico - Wikipedia

First published in and now available only from the University of New Mexico Press, this classic compilation of New Mexico folk music is based on thirty-five years of field research by a giant of modern music.

7: The Indo-Hispano Legacy of New Mexico | Smithsonian Folklife Festival

Hispano folklife of New Mexico: the Lorin W. Brown Federal Writers' Project manuscripts by Lorin W. Brown, Charles L. Briggs, Marta Weigle starting at \$ Hispano folklife of New Mexico: the Lorin W. Brown Federal Writers' Project manuscripts has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

8: Lorin W. Brown (Author of Hispano folklife of New Mexico)

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9: Lorin W. Brown | LibraryThing

Hispano Folk Theater in New Mexico More folk plays and ritual dramas have been found in New Mexico than in any other Spanish-speaking region of the New World. Over the past four centuries, a wide variety of historical and religious dramas have taken center stage in plazas and churches throughout the upper RÃ-o Grande.

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