

The Piro-Manso-Tiwa Tribe
Guadalupe Pueblo of Las Cruces, New Mexico

Our Lady of Guadalupe Feast Day Schedule

(All festivities at St. Genevieve's Catholic Church)

100 E. Espina, Las Cruces, New Mexico

December 10

Dansantes dancing in front of church
Velorio (Rosary) parish hall; Open to public;
Free menudo, coffee, hot chocolate at midnight

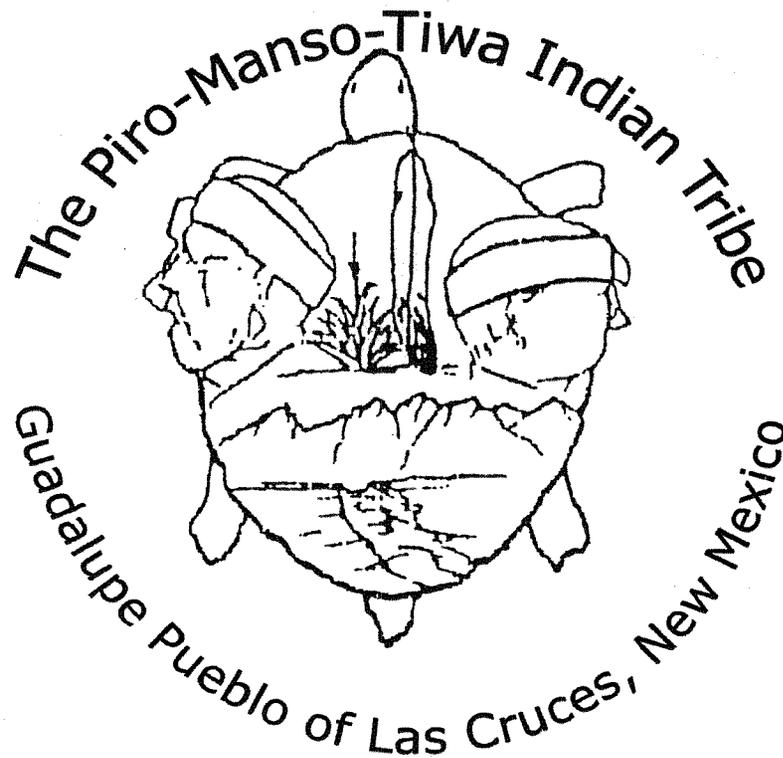
December 11

Optional: climb up (b) (6)

Ensaye Real (last dance practice with out-of-town tribal members)

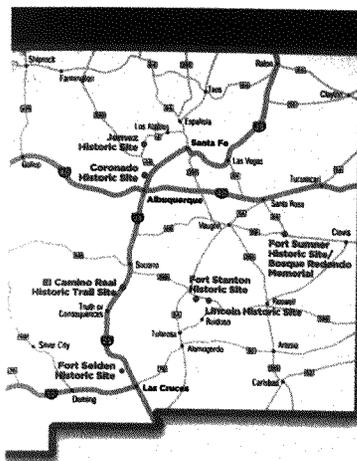
December 12

El Caminante (in front of church)
Attend Mass
Dancing in front of church until noon
Lunch at Parish hall; Everyone is welcome (free but donations welcome)
Continue dancing
Attend Mass



The Piro-Manso-Tiwa Tribe of Guadalupe Pueblo of Las Cruces, New Mexico originates from the Pueblo Indians of the Guadalupe Mission of Paso del Norte (present day Cd. Juarez). Descendants of the Guadalupe Mission Indians were among the first settlers who came to Las Cruces in 1849. During the subsequent decades, they were joined by other Pueblo Indian families from Paso del Norte. By the late 1880's, the tribal government had been moved from Paso del Norte to Las Cruces, New Mexico.

The history of the ancestors of the present Piro-Manso-Tiwa Tribe begins with the indigenous inhabitants of the Mesilla Valley, the Manso Indians. These were the people that the first Spanish explorers found living in the Las Cruces area. Their principal village, Rancheria Grande, was situated near present day Las Cruces. The Pueblo Indians of Las Cruces continued to hold dances in front of St. Genevieve's Catholic Church to celebrate their saint's day until 1910. In 1971, the Piro-Manso-Tiwa Tribe formed a formal organization and began seeking federal recognition. The Piro-Manso-Tiwa Indian Tribe was recognized by the Las Cruces City Council on Monday, April 26, 2010.



EL CAMINO REAL HISTORIC TRAIL SITE

Socorro area
 10:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. - Wednesday-Sunday
 15, Exit 115 - 35 miles south of Socorro
 575) 854-3600 - NMFHistoricSites.org

New Mexico Historic Sites are storied places where the past is palpable. They invite you to hit the road, explore, and get out in the golden New Mexico sun. It's your chance to follow in the footsteps of indigenous people, Spanish conquistadors, Civil War soldiers, outlaws, and lawmen. Visiting a New Mexico Historic Site promises to grant you a deeper understanding of those who have gone before us and helped make us who we are today.

View: The view from the museum's entrance, partially unobscured from the one seen by the trail's original travelers. Photo by Nina Sundman.



Explore history where it happened

KEEP LEARNING

Visit Nearby and Related Sites

Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge
 About 20 miles north of El Camino Real Historic Site, this 57,331-acre refuge harbors a wild stretch of the Rio Grande and attracts visitors who love birds and wildlife. Held each November, its Festival of the Cranes draws birding enthusiasts from across the nation to witness the migration of the sandhill cranes.
 Hours: Daily, 8 A.M. - 4 P.M. For info: fws.gov/refuge/Bosque_del_Apache/ or (575) 835-1828.

El Camino Real National Scenic Byway
 While the old El Camino Real is 1,600 miles long, the scenic byway bearing its name is a mere 300. I-25 parallels the ancient road across the entire state of New Mexico. Drive this historic route and see for yourself the places mentioned in the museum's exhibits.

Fort Craig National Historic Site
 About 12 miles north of El Camino Real Historic Trail Site, Fort Craig (1854-1885) is a US military fort established along the Rio Grande and El Camino Real. It is now operated by the Bureau of Land Management. Travel north on I-25 and take Exit 115. Hours: Year round, during daylight hours. For info: (575) 835-0412.

Fort Selden Historic Site
 Found 102 miles south of El Camino Real Historic Trail Site, Fort Selden was established in 1865 in part to protect travelers along the Camino Real from desperadoes and Apache raiders. Housing units of infantry and cavalry, it included several units of freed slaves who became known as Buffalo Soldiers. In the late 1860s, a young Douglas MacArthur called the fort home while his father was post commander. Hours: Wednesday-Sunday, 8:30 A.M. - 5 P.M. For info: nps.gov/hist-selden or (575) 753-8641.

BRING YOUR EXPERIENCE HOME

Further Reading

- Moorhead, Max L. *New Mexico's Royal Road: Trade and Travel on the Chihuahua Trail*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958.
- Preston, Doug, and José Antonio Esquivel. *The Royal Road: El Camino Real from Mexico City to Santa Fe*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1998.
- Sando, Joe S. *Pueblo Nations: Eight Centuries of Pueblo Indian History*. Santa Fe: Clear Light Publishers, 1992.
- Simmons, Marc. *The Last Conquistador: Juan de Oñate and the Settling of the Far Southwest*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.

EL CAMINO REAL
 HISTORIC TRAIL SITE



NEW MEXICO
 HISTORIC SITES



SIGNIFICANCE

Why Visit El Camino Real Historic Trail Site?

For 300 years, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road to the Interior) was the main north-south artery for commerce with Mexico and was used until the railroad arrived in 1878. It has been described as the longest and most extensive archaeological site complex in New Mexico and is the earliest Euroamerican trade route in the United States. Established by Don Juan de Oñate in 1598, El Camino Real utilized numerous earlier trade routes used by Mesoamerican and North American tribes. The northern tribes traded salt, hides, slaves, peyote, minerals, pigments, and turquoise. The southern tribes came northward with exotic feathers, live macaws, copper bells, and shells. The road stretched 1,600 miles from Veracruz, inland through Mexico City, north to Chihuahua, through El Paso, to Socorro, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and on to the pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh. Historically, this road led to the exchange of culture, foods, ideas, languages, materials, and faiths.

Today, El Camino Real is only intermittently visible as ruts in the desert lying parallel to I-25.

El Camino Real Historic Trail Site is not only a museum, but also a conduit for deeper understanding of the peoples of Europe, Mexico, and what is now the United States. After exploring the museum, venture outdoors to see sights along the half-mile interpretive trail as well as our Native Plant Walk, showcasing

TIME & PLACE

Imagine Traveling along the Camino Real

Most traveled on foot or horseback, carrying their goods in carts and wagons drawn by oxen or mules, and could average 6-10 miles per day. At that rate, it would take at least five months to make it from Veracruz to Ohkay Owingeh, and that's assuming there were no delays due to illness, weather, equipment, raiders, or other challenges. Parajes, or campsites, dotted the trail every 10-15 miles, and generally offered a water source, fodder for animals, and a place to build a campfire. However, some stretches of the road were less hospitable. A jornada was an arduous trail between two parajes that had to be traversed swiftly because of lack of water. The most infamous was the Jornada del Muerto (Journey of the Dead Man), a waterless, desolate 90-mile bypass, prone to Apache attacks. "Scores of people died along this route," writes Robert Julyan in *The First Names of New Mexico* (University of New Mexico Press, 1998), "and their graves and bones would have been grim reminders of its terrors."

Above: Cante de Guadalupe, Chihuahua City, Mexico, ca. 1880. Photo by W.H. Jackson. Courtesy Palace of the Governors Photo Archives (NMMN/DCA). Negative #054088.

Right: Drummers from the Piro-Manso-Tiwa tribe perform at Welcome Home ceremony, 2012. Photo by Eric Maldonado.

The Piro-Manso-Tiwa Tribe Guadalupe Pueblo of Las Cruces, New Mexico

Henry O. Torres
Governor



PO Box 16181
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001
Phone 575-680-6616

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT

Conversation Starters

- Imagine you are about to embark on a 1,600-mile journey along the Camino Real. What would you bring with you?
- Your journey will be long and dangerous. What is a good reason to undertake it?
- What would it take to make you turn back?

HANDS-ON FUN

Come Back for Events

May

Fiber Fair, Third Saturday in May Discover the rich fiber arts heritage of New Mexico. Join us as artists from across the state demonstrate time-honored techniques passed down from generations as well as contemporary methods of creating textile and basketry.

September

Native New Mexico, Third Saturday in September
A celebration of the Native Peoples along the Camino Real Trail. Long before Don Juan de Oñate made his famous trek in 1598, Native Americans traveled El Camino Real exchanging items with the people living along the Rio Grande and further south. Celebrate the rich history and culture of New Mexico's Native people along the trail with lectures, artwork, demonstrations, dance, and food.

November

Festival of the Trail, Saturday before Thanksgiving
Revel in more than 400 years of history. Experience the food, music, dance, and lifeways demonstrations of the culturally diverse people who traveled the trail and settled New Mexico.

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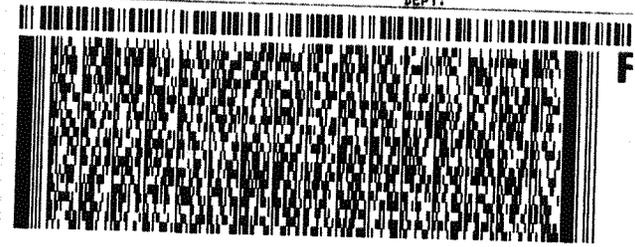
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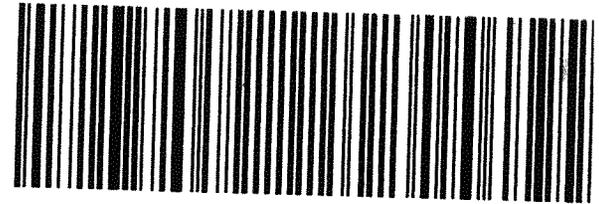


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