

# THREE NEW MEXICO CHRONICLES

The *Exposición* of Don Pedro Bautista Pino  
1812; the *Ojeada* of Lic. Antonio Barreiro  
1832; and the additions by Don José  
Agustín de Escudero, 1849

*Translated, with Introduction  
and Notes, by*

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Horn, refused quarter and died in this memorable campaign, in which our troops performed marvelous feats of valor.<sup>346</sup>

From the above date forward, they have been at peace and on good terms with us; they fulfill with the greatest care all the conditions of treaties; we also try to observe all stipulations therein in order not to offend them.\*

*Section III. Of the Navajoes.*—The Navajo tribe, similar to the previous one, has taken up farming and manufacturing. If portions of land were assigned to them, the establishment of towns would follow because of the reciprocal needs of the individual Indians and their consequent need of peace in order to enjoy the fruit of their labor, their stock, and their trade. They do not use plows to cultivate the land; they use hoes made of oak or iron, which they acquire from the Spaniards in exchange for their woven goods. The war which they fought against us for a period of three years with great tenacity and ferocity, but without advantageous results, left them a peaceful tribe. This war started about the year 1803 or 1804, while Don Fernando Chacón<sup>347</sup> was governor. He went on the campaign in person and took with him Captain Don José Francisco Pino, Don Antonio Vargas, and Don Nicolás Tarín. They were successful from the first engagements. The Navajoes, however, would not give up. Señor Chacón served his term of office, and Lieutenant Narvona<sup>348</sup> continued the campaign. He had come at the instruction of Señor Salcedo,<sup>349</sup> commandant general, to aid the province by joining Don Lorenzo Gutiérrez and Don Bartolomé Baca,<sup>350</sup> militia captains, who were fighting at that time. At last, after many bloody encounters and after the Navajoes had lost even Chell, their capital

\*We are so confident of their good faith that the twenty soldiers and my two servants who escorted me to the villa of Altamira decided to return to New Mexico with a Comanche party, if they could find one in Coahuila, in order to go over a shorter route and with greater safety.—P. B. P.

(which was well fortified and admirably provided with men and arms), they sued for peace, in 1805, while Don Joaquín del Real Lancaster<sup>351</sup> was governor. They renewed the alliance which they had with us many years before.\* This tribe lives twenty-five leagues from our frontiers in the Moqui and Zuñi pueblos, and in the capital. According to experts, they enjoy extremely fertile lands, in which many rich minerals are to be found. This tribe is so highly civilized that it should be united with the Spanish government when the province is more prosperous, but at the present time even these Indians can see our troubles and poverty.

The language of these Indians is very easy to pronounce: *tindé* means man; *chilmata*, woman; *mortin*, father; *thastia*, mother; *masqueñe*, son; *queñe*, daughter; *jajaico*, come here; *jadillá*, where are you going?; *cuscaset*, cold; *¿ya de yusne?* what are you trying to sell me? etc. Many of them speak Spanish, and entire families often come and live among us, embracing the Catholic religion. Their settlements have well-developed police and governmental regulations. Their wool manufactures are the most valuable in our province and in Sonora and Chihuahua.

*Section IV. Of the Yuta.*<sup>352</sup>—The Yuta tribe inhabits a vast territory. Although in some respects it resembles the two previously described tribes, it possesses a stronger tendency toward brigandage than toward acquiring recog-

\*Lieutenant Don Vicente López should also be mentioned. He is a native of that province and has served there from an early age with his arms and staff. At the time of the Navajo campaign mentioned above, while in command of a party of armed settlers, he defeated the enemy on the Chacá mesas. For this and other services rendered, he was poorly paid. In the year 1808, while he was away on another campaign, he was suspended from command because of an intrigue, according to reports circulated through the province, without the knowledge of the governor. After having heard him, the commandant general promised him to see that justice was done. I do not know whether or not, after my departure, he ever received justice.—P. B. P.