



# *El Cronicón*

Official Quarterly Publication of the  
SANDOVAL COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President: Lorraine Dominguez-Stubblefield

Editor: Roy C. Skeens

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JUNE 2015

## JUNE MEETING Sunday June 14th 2pm

### “When the stars trembled in Rio Puerco”



Shebana Coelho

Santa Fe playwright **Shebana Coelho** will show a documentary based on the play “*When the stars trembled in Rio Puerco*” by author, historian **Nasario Garcia** who will also debut his new book “*Hoe, Heaven & Hell - my boyhood in rural NM*” with a question and answer period and signing the book . He will present his guest, Mrs. Pina Lucero who has made major contributions to his books and plays



Nasario Garcia



**President's Letter**

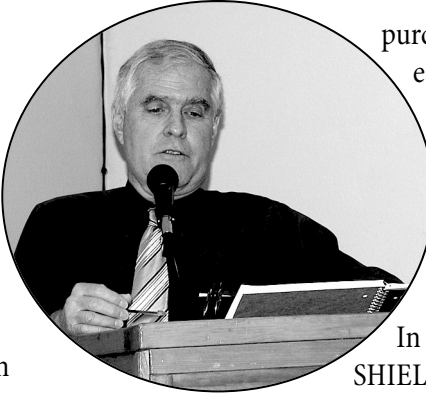
*The last six months have been filled with a variety of activity at the DeLavy House with such topics of stories of old Route 66, geneology, veterans dating back to the Spanish-American War, the Civil War, World War 1 and World 11 presentations, a tribute to Antonia Apodaca, La Reina de La Musica and a documentary based on the play "When the Stars Trembled in the Rio Puerco", with an author of books from the Rio Puerco and Pina Lucero was also honored who has made major contributions to Nasario Garcia's books. Each meeting has been a packed house and members and non-members have not been disappointed by the programs. Special thanks to Bob Smith, Henrietta Christmas, David C de Baca, Antonia Apodaca, Pina Lucero, Shebana Coelho, Nasario Garcia, David & Tina Pacheco & all the musicians who added to our programs. Kudo's to David C de Baca, Retired Colonel who has done an exceptional job with the on-going Veteran Project to get as many artifacts, stories, pictures and documentaries of veterans from each era. Cecilia Rinaldi is the new Librarian and Jenny Muro is her helper. Ben Blackwell in charge of the website has resigned and we are grateful for all his hard work. Best wishes to him. Thanks to the entire Board for all your continued efforts. Planning is in the works for our fall and winter programs. I look forward to seeing you all in September, after our July and August summer vacation.*

*Sincerely*

*Lorraine Dominguez Stubblefield*

## FEBRUARY MEETING

Our guest speaker today was **Bob Smith** who talked about **old Route 66 and** had many old photos to show us. Route 66 was established on 11-11-1926 and ultimately ran from Chicago to Santa Monica California.



purchased and drove them to the east coast. It was not an easy transport. There were no requirements that roads would connect at the State lines, and many roads simply stopped .

In 1925 the U.S. selected the SHIELD as the marker for U.S. highways, and would use a number as well. Highway 52 was adopted as well as using red/green/yellow for traffic signals. Edwin James developed the numbering system for the highways:

East to West would be 2 digits and even numbers

North to South would be 2 digits and odd numbers

A spur route would have the assigned number above the original number.

Some history pertinent to human interaction included the Good Roads Movement and Magazine, the invention of the safety bicycle, and in 1903 rural mail began. In 1912 the average distance by road to market was 9 miles, a significant distance at the time.

Carl Fisher beat Barney Oldfield in car racing and the Indy Motor Freeway was built, but it wasn't until 1915 that the highway known as the Lincoln Highway was built. In 1916 the Federal highway act was enacted, which called for the State to purchase land and pay ½ the cost of the highway they wanted. In the first year, \$5million was spent on highways. Then WWI began.

The military took engineers and materials along with the many vehicles they had

Cyrus Avery moved to Tulsa, OK in 1907 and got a commission to designate a highway "US 60" from Chicago to Santa Monica. But his competition, a Mr. Fields, wanted Kentucky to have Route 60. They would fight for many years and Avery finally said that Route 66 was good for him-so in 1926 the highway became Route 66. Route 66 would have a dogleg from Santa Rosa to Santa Fe and then south to Albuquerque, a fact I did not learn until just the last few years!

In 1927 2 men from Missouri wanted to have

*Continued*

## *El Cronicón*

the Bunion Derby that would run all the way to New York and Mr. Avery proposed to include Mainstreet America (Route 66) for the publicity. He suggested they have a foot race from L.A. to New York and 199 runners started out. but lo, 72 quit the first day! By the time they got to Oklahoma City they were ready for a big party. The runners fell to 70 and then to 55 by the time they reached New York, with the lead runner winning \$25,000. Albuquerque had elected not to participate in the run and would not put up the \$2000 to do so. Finally, by 1936 Route 66 ran across the states. In 1961, 21 million people traveled via Rte 66 into NM and there were more than 100 motels on Central Avenue. In 1976 the Interstate changed the route and went thru Tijeras Canyon rather than Santa Fe. I enjoyed seeing the many photos along Central Avenue and in Bernalillo also. Photos of the Azteca Dance Hall and Silva's Saloon in Bernalillo were shown in 1930's. At that time Bernalillo had 18 gas stations and 30 saloons and a stage coach stop among the many businesses on our Mainstreet- Route 66. I am happy to note that my grandfather Victor operated the Highway Garage among those businesses.

*Reported by Karen Lermuseaux*

[www.sandovalhistory.org](http://www.sandovalhistory.org)

Check out our **web site** that Ben Blackwell has put together for all current information on the Society:

*We offer Ben our sincere condolences on the recent loss of his wife Betty*

## MARCH MEETING



### **The history of Sandoval County through Genealogy.**

#### **Henrietta Christmas**

has authored several books relating to NM and the colonial military and is the current President of the NM Genealogical Society and herself has roots in Sandoval county.

She gave a brief overview of how to search for your roots, including where and how to look in Sandoval county, your church, NM State Archives, and the Genealogy section of the downtown Albuquerque Library, located at Copper and 5<sup>th</sup> street.

Sandoval County was established in 1903 and includes in its history mining, lumber mills, pueblos, sheep and cattle. Also included are the main travel routes of I-25 and US 550 and Bernalillo might even be considered a hub in NM. When doing genealogy research, we often have to work backwards in time. Many start with their immediate family members and then search census records to find their ancestors and their families.

Henrietta advised when looking for territorial records, you will have to look in Bernalillo County for the information. The Mexican period has the largest archive history for its 25 years. 1598-1821 was the Sandia alcalde, in the Sandia Jurisdiction (colonial

period) Those archives are in Santa Fe, and include land deals, lawsuits, and will information. Place names for Bernalillo have included Algodones, Las Huertas, Placitas, Corrales, Cuba, Jemez, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Cochiti, Zia, Santa domingo, and Sandia, Jemez pueblo.

Native Americans were the first inhabitants, followed by Coronado and their first written histories. Settlements were started after 1598 when Juan de Oñate arrived. Post 1692 Don Diego de Vargas was in New Mexico and died in Bernalillo. Eventually, railroads, mines, newspapers all came into being, and their information can be helpful. In the 1600's there were noted to be 28 Incommanderos, or land grants. After the pueblo revolt, in the 1690's many of those land owners wanted their land back, and so filed maps and extensive testimonials with many witnesses. That paperwork can often be found as well.

There were also 2 friars and a priest in Sandia for their 30 households, Jemez had 2 friars and a priest and Santo Domingo had 3 priests. All of these religious groups left records of marriages, baptism, burials, etc.

There are a few maps at State Archives, and many are for towns themselves. Felipe Gutierrez and the town of Bernalillo land grant is from 1701. In 1874, Bernalillo was located on the east side of the Rio Grande, but had been on the west side of the land. Some maps are located at the archives in Santa Fe or at the library in Albuquerque. Jose Gallegos asked for the Angostura land grant in 1745 and was near San Felipe Pueblo. Most Gallegos come from this area, as do the Garcia and Gurule families.

Corrales is an example of how each child, male or female, would be given 1 equal parcel

of the family land, during colonial times. When you look at the neighbors and you often see that their children married when they became adults.

Census puts everyone in a time or place, and then research from there is much easier. In 1885 is an AG census for the State of NM. In the Mexican period there were census taken for tax purposes. In 1776 Bernalillo had 81 people and 27 families, and in 1803 there were 62 families. 1845 census includes the Jemez area. And every year after that were census for many years. The census books for the Mexican and colonial periods are available via the NM Gen society. Don't forget to look in Sandia, Alameda, Corrales, Bernalillo for any family members as they often stayed with each other, and may have been counted on that census. Sacramental Books were used by Priests to document information. Sandoval has good records for Sandia, Santa Ana and Santo Domingo. Bernalillo is missing about 150 years of records (1707 to 1850), which makes connecting people very difficult. UNM has put some of these records online as well.

You can use your camera to take pictures of most of these records. The WPA histories in Santa Fe, are some of the best. Henrietta stated that no coat of arms are recorded for NM families, with exception of Juan de Oñate and Diego de Vargas descendants. The Baca name can be traced back only to Mexico City and cannot find a link to Bernalillo.

Conejos valley Colorado was a part of NM at one time as was El Paso until 1821.

Henrietta encouraged everyone to visit the Albuquerque Library, 5<sup>th</sup> and Copper for help and information. You can put your info on thumb drive, take pictures, and access

*Continued*

*Page 5*

## *El Cronicón*

many other web sites. There are help days, research days, and thousands of files available. Also, consider visiting cemeteries. There is often an office which has records of the burials in their cemeteries. Don't forget to look at the obituaries also which can include relatives, maiden names of women, children's names, and most recently may include pictures. I was thrilled to hear Ms.Christmas say this, as I have been a cemetery searcher for several decades, and my family is often dragged along with me. I have walked many rural, forgotten cemeteries in Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and others looking for elusive family members. Occasionally, I have had the luck of finding pamphlets with old abandoned cemeteries listed with directions to find them. Don't forget your camera and some paper and chalk to make a rubbing of the headstone which makes it easier to read. I have even placed a couple of headstones on my great grandfathers graves-after finding their burial sites. One was for my Grandmother Mildred's father Oscar who was accidently shot and killed before she was born. She never knew him and I traveled to Arkansas to find information about him and was able to pass it on to her. It made her so happy to know a little about him, and to see his headstone placed next to his brother's in Mena, Arkansas.

Please spend a little time at our Historical Society and make a family genealogy board and a simple family file to be left behind for your descendants- even better, share family histories, stories, and pictures now.

*Reported by Karen Lermuseaux*

## APRIL MEETING



### **Retired Colonel**

**David C de Baca** gave a presentation on the veterans from Sandoval County, which included

Civil War, Spanish American War, and WWI. WWII Veterans as well as Korean War and Vietnam are pending. David has spent endless hours tracking down veterans thru the State Archives, computer access, and photos via SCHS and innumerable visits with county residents. The most impressive presentation includes board displays of the WWI Vets. During the slide presentation, David talks about life during the wars and has incorporated bugle calls as well. WOW. That brings it all to life and makes it so real for everyone. Learning about the indoctrination and daily life of a soldier was very important as we try to understand what our ancestors went thru and how their experiences forever changed them as they tried to re-integrate into their civilian lives after the war ended.

David has been able to find 357 veterans(148 pictures) of WWI from Sandoval County, more than 404 pictures of veterans of WWII, more than 60 pictures of veterans from the Korean War, 3 veterans of the Civil War, 5 veterans of the Spanish-American war, 1 veteran of the Mexican Punitive Expedition, and he is working on the Vietnam war. Veterans from WWI include immigrants from Germany, Italy, France, African Americans, Hispanics, Anglos,

and even Native Americans. Native Americans were initially denied enlistment since they were not recognized as “citizens” of the United States. Approximately 199 registered for the draft anyway. That restriction on enlistment was eventually changed.

Lt Colonel Nasario Gonzales, Lt Colonel Francisco Perea, and Sgt Librando Martinez were veterans of the Civil War who lived in Sandoval County. Perea would be seated next to Lincoln’s box on the night the President was assassinated. Tom Phipps, William Wood, and William Wagner rode with Teddy Roosevelt at San Juan Hill and Robert Thomason and Sam Houston also fought in the Spanish-American War. Elijah M. Fenton and Frank Padilla would serve during the Mexican Punitive Expedition when action was taken against Pancho Villa.

We also learned that dog tags were round in WWI and oblong in WWII, that a Sgt made \$22.00 a month. That

*Remijio Lovato of Santa Domingo Pueblo, veteran who fought in WWII and Vietnam gave the invocation for the meeting*

Katherine Stinson and Marjorie Stinson were



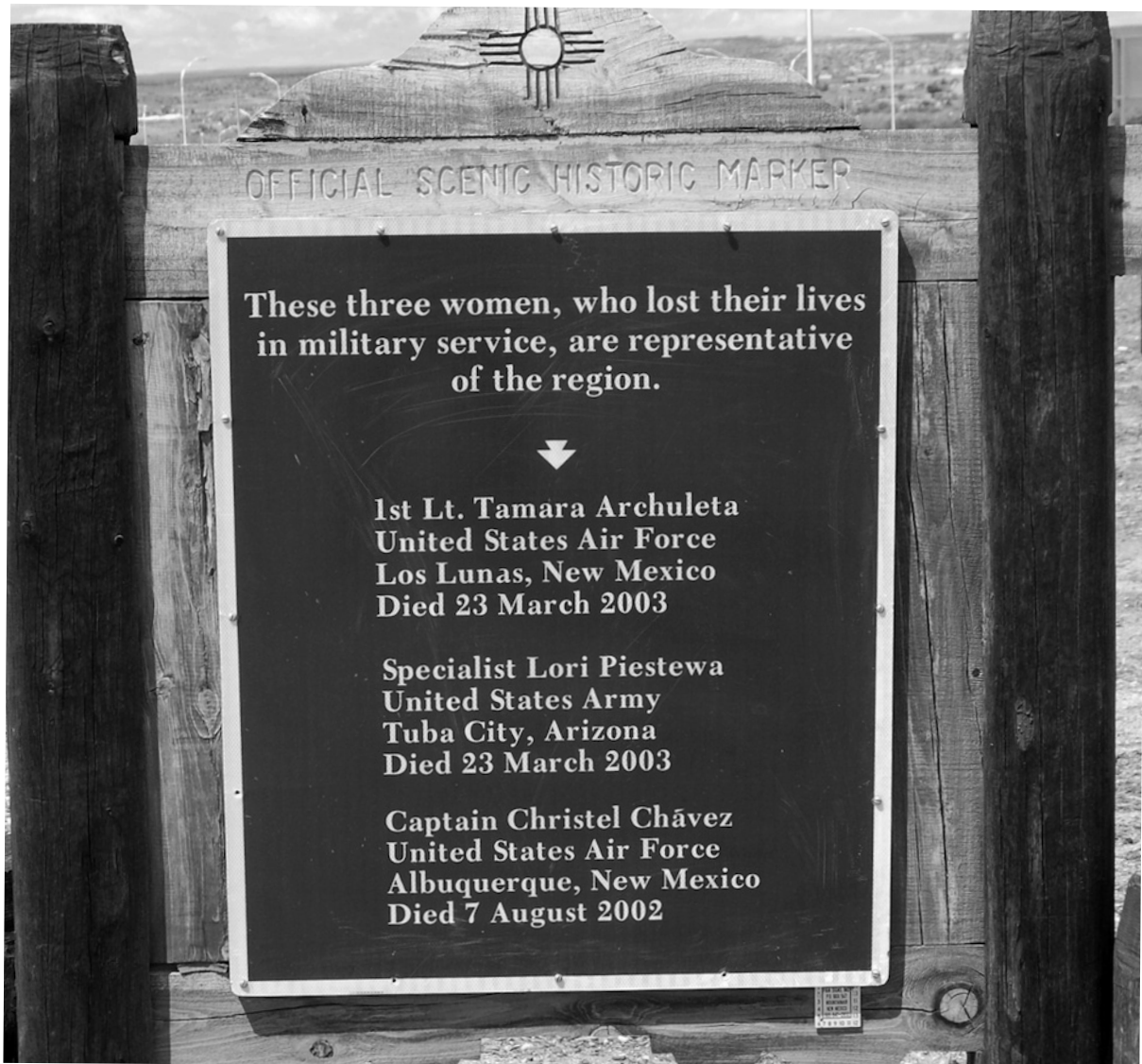
aviators and veterans from Sandoval county. Jose Guadalupe Riviera was a sharpshooter, a sniper. Several thousand died during the outbreak of Spanish flu in 1918, as Camp Funston in Kansas was considered ground zero.

Buglers Guadalupe Fragua, Pablo Anaya, Miguel Jaramillo, Guadalupe Armijo and Ysidro Crespin were recognized during this presentation, and the bugle calls were dedicated to them. There is so much history to learn about our ancestors, and the veterans in our family are one part of that history. We should be proud of them and thank them at every opportunity. David encouraged each of us to support the efforts of the Historical Society to seek a permanent exhibition site at our county courthouse, and to let him know if we have missed someone or if you have located a picture of one of your veterans. He would be proud to include them in this display.

*Reported by Karen Lermusaux*



*The Enchanted Hills Young Marines Color Guard presented the colors*



***This HISTORIC MARKER***, located on Hwy 165 just east of I- 25 features 3 women veterans who gave their lives in service to our nation. They are First Lieutenant Tamara Archuleta of the United States Air Force. Specialist Lori Piestewa of the United States Army and Captain Christel Chávez of the United States Air force



## RIO RANCHO EMERGES FROM SHADOW OF DUKE CITY

by Sam McIlhane

I thought Rio Rancho was all Easterners.”  
“I thought Rio Rancho was just another part of Albuquerque.”  
Folks around the state say such things from time to time. They usually make the comments when they bump into a Rio Rancho resident who isn't from New York or when they learn that one of the state's fastest growing towns is not even in the same county as Albuquerque. That rapid growth has upset some people in surrounding areas. Growth has also made the town look for new ways to cut the increasing cost of city services.  
In 1962, Rio Rancho was created in Sandoval County overlooking the Rio Grande Valley and the Sandia Mountains. Today, that settlement is an incorporated and thriving town in excess of 35,000 people with projections of double that population by the year 2000.

Since 1988 four major industrial companies have moved to town, a second facility for another company was completed, the golf course expanded and more new homes were built. Lukens Medical Corp., Xynatech Inc., Lectrosonics Inc. and Olympus Corp. moved in. Intel Corp. began production of computer components in a second building that covers seven acres. The Rio Rancho Country Club now has a 27-hole course. And AMREP Southwest, the town's major builder, reported close to 800 new homes were sold. Already at home in the town is a convent, a national retirement center for secretaries, the J. c. Penney Telephone Center, which handles catalog customers in eight states, and a 702-member National Guard missile battalion. A few miles up the road along N.M. 528 is Bernalillo. When Rio Rancho city planners thought it would be a good idea to extend the

town limits to the junction of 528 and N.M. 44, Bernalillo got nervous and quickly annexed the area.

At about the same time, a developer met with Santa Ana Pueblo officials and announced plans to build a speedway at the junction. The track will feature NASCAR, CART and 1M SA races with parking for 17,000 cars.

What about people wanting to go across the Rio Grande to and from Albuquerque? Build a bridge, of course.

The proposal to build the Paseo del Norte Bridge across the Rio Grande caused some residents in Albuquerque's North Valley to raise the proverbial fist in the air aimed at Rio Rancho folks. North Valley people said the bridge would upset the pastoral solitude of the area.

“Let them use the one at Corrales or at Bernalillo,” was a common answer to requests for the new bridge.

While all that was going on, vehicles were seen all over Rio Rancho with bumper stickers asking, “Where's the bridge?”

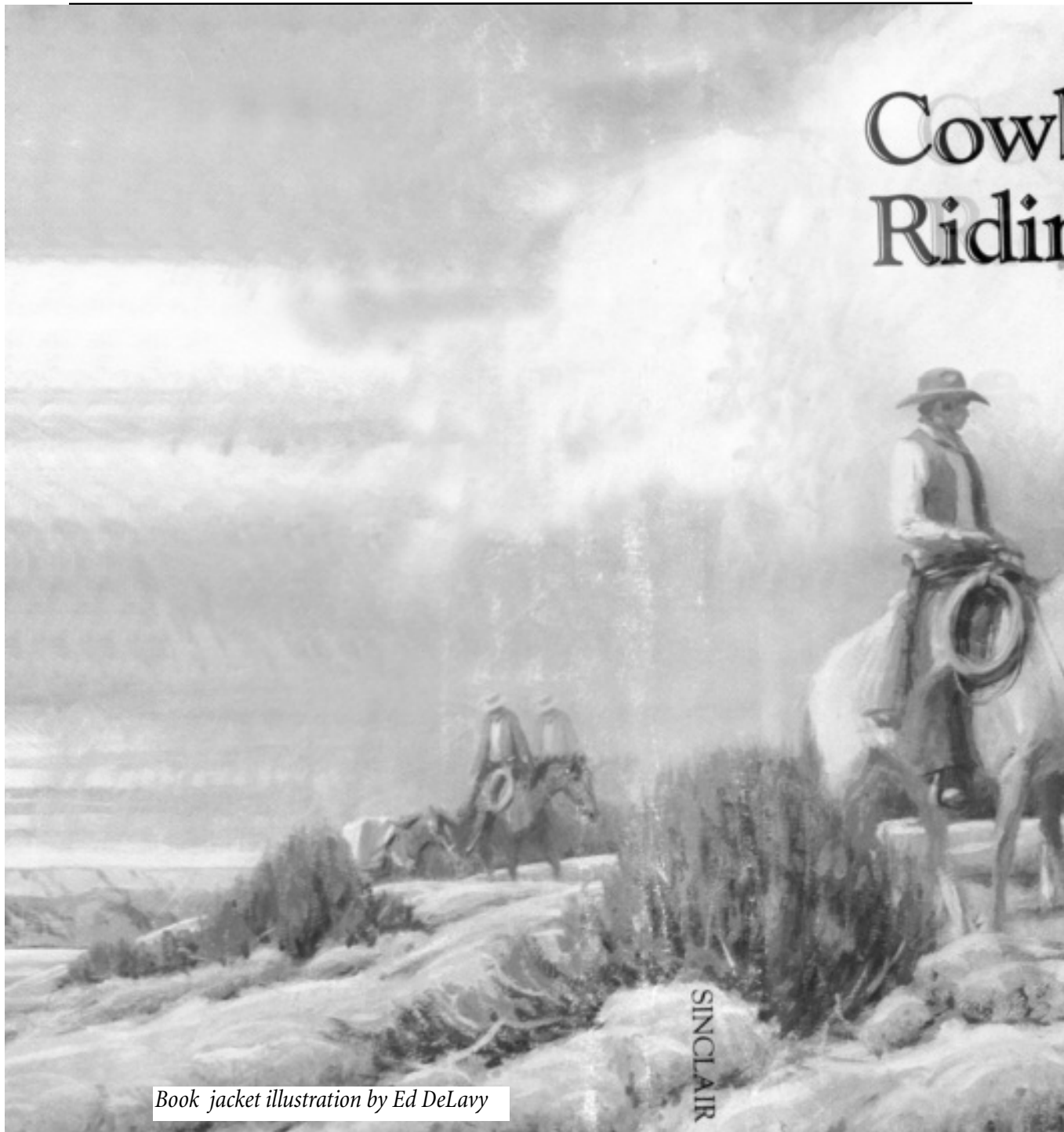
The bridge was built.

A fast-growing town puts a strain on the budget and city services. City officials asked for fresh ways to cut costs. Rio Rancho became the only town in to place most city services under the administration of a single entity: Law enforcement, the fire department, rescue and ambulance services, and animal control under what is called the Department of Public Safety. The system is so innovative that DPS Director Dencil Haycox says he has received telephone calls from other states requesting information

Lt. Karl Wiese, a native New Mexican, is an officer with DPS gave up his rank in another New Mexico city to join the department It

*Continued on page 12*

*El Cronicón*



Cowboy  
Riding

SINCLAIR

*Book jacket illustration by Ed DeLavy*

June 2015

# Boy ing Country

John L. Sinclair



## *El Cronicón*

### *Rio Rancho Continued*

took two years to regain his former rank of sergeant. Why did he do it?

This is a growing community with a long-range chance for advancement. It is a vibrant place he says. Wiese and his colleagues do the everyday police work with a flair. Sometimes they must trade their spit-and-polish uniforms for rubber firefighting outfits. And sometimes, as one officer found they just might be called on to deliver a newborn baby-on the go The baby was born in ambulance before reaching the hospital.

Ronnie and Janet Mares are not from New York. A young couple with a 3 year old, both born and raised within 20 miles of Rio Rancho Rancho.

“Our hopes are for a good life here and we don’t plan on ever moving again,” Ronnie says. “But I hate the sandstorms.”

When you top the hill on NM 528 and enter the city limits a big sign lets you know you’re not in Albuquerque anymore. But when you’re out and about in the state and say that you live in Rio Rancho, the comment is still usually the same: “Oh, you mean Albuquerque.”  
Not quite.

*Sam McIlhaney is a free-lance writer and New Mexico native who has lived in Rio Rancho for the past six years.*

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*Editor’s Note: This article first appeared in the 1990 April issue of New Mexico Magazine. It is interesting to see how much has changed in 15 years. For example the population has grown to 91,956 according to the 2013 Census. And bridges were finally built, but the speedway wasn’t.*

### **Agricultural Ingenuity & Expertise among the Jemez People**

*By Matthew J. Barbour, Manager, Jemez Historic Site*

The Jemez Mountains with its forested slopes, narrow valleys, and rocky crags appears at first glance unsuitable for agriculture. Certainly, no large-scale agricultural production exists there today. Yet, some of the earliest evidence of maize (corn) in the New Mexico is found there and an early Spanish account from 1583 estimates that this rugged terrain may have produced an agricultural yield large enough to support a population of as many as 30,000 people. How is this possible? Archaeologists have always maintained that Pueblo Peoples were masterful farmers. This is obvious, even to the lay person, when looking at the monumental architecture of places like Chaco Canyon or Canyon de Chelly. The high desert landscape of the Colorado Plateau is a harsh and unforgiving place, particularly for agrarian pursuits.

Yet even among other Pueblo Groups, the agricultural adaptations of the Jemez People are nothing short of extraordinary and to some extent unique. The Jemez People focused their agriculture away streams and washes. They chose to farm the uplands instead of the lowlands. Even while the Jemez built large villages like other Pueblo Peoples, much of their emphasis was on disperse settlement and the utilization of the field house. All of these attributes make sense when viewed in relation to the distinct environment in which the Jemez People lived.

The Jemez Mountains has a number of small creeks and streams including the Guadalupe, Jemez, and Vallecitos Rivers. There are also many natural springs and almost an uncountable number of arroyos and washes. However, all of these water sources are located in rather narrow valleys that restrict the amount of arable land. Moreover, monsoon rains at the height of growing season often cause catastrophic flooding in these drainages, even now. These areas while targeted for some agriculture were risky ventures.

Instead, Jemez People chose to focus on the upland mesas. Compared to other portions of the American Southwest, rainfall is relatively abundant in the Jemez Mountains. While by no means plentiful, rain water alone was adequate to grow locally adapted versions of maize, beans, squash, and cotton, among other agricultural products. The technique is known as dry farming and the Jemez Mountain mesas provided the greatest amount of flat, arable land.

There were other advantages conveyed by the mesa tops, as well. In the mountains, growing seasons can be short with cold weather coming earlier in the fall and lasting later into the spring. The mesa tops were at a higher elevation than the surrounding landscape. Instinctually, this would seem to suggest a cooler climate. However, cold air falls and hot air rises. The mesa tops provide a more moderate climate without the extreme highs and lows of the val-

leys below.

Furthermore, the Jemez did not just farm any mesa. They specifically chose those mesas with a south facing exposure to maximize solar gain. These mesas were environmentally optimized to provide the longest growing season possible within the mountain range.

There were setbacks to mesa top farming. Most of the mesas selected were forested and the soil was relatively poor. Yet, the Jemez met these challenges through a disperse settlement pattern. Extensively clear cutting the foliage and intensively planting a particular plot of land would have required not only a large amount of labor, but would have depleted the nutritional value of the soil relatively quickly. Instead, they farmed among the trees. Their field houses, small single room structures, dotted the landscape with each



Photo Mathew Barbour

*Flat top highlands like Virgin Mesa were ideal for farming.*

family working a separate section of the woodland. Admittedly, this is not the dogwood forest of mixed conifer we see today. Much of the current ecological state in the Jemez

*Continued*

## *El Cronicón*

Mountains is a result of logging industries and fire suppression in the early to mid-twentieth century. Past forests of the Jemez Mountains would have consisted primarily of mature ponderosa pine. One environmental reconstructionist estimated a count of only 20 trees per acre during the prehistoric era.

The Jemez agricultural system was so successful that technological innovations brought in with the Spanish, such as the plow, did little to disrupt the traditional cultural practices. New crops were incorporated into the fields as were livestock, particularly sheep. Archaeologically, the greatest shift appears to have been in the layout of the field house which shifted towards a two-room structure: one for living quarters and the other for domesticated animals. Yet, these changes were relatively minor. Unlike their fellow Pueblos, there appears to have been little desire among the Jemez for acequia based irrigation or crop intensification.

Yet, change did come. Disease and warfare swept through the Jemez Mountains during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, culminating with the Pueblo Revolts of 1680 and 1696. Jemez resistance to change ultimately led to the systematic destruction of their way of life under colonial rule. By the turn-of-the-eighteenth-century, the Jemez People were forced under penalty of death from their mountain fields and homes to settle at the current day Jemez Pueblo of Walatowa. Since then, the mesa tops have laid fallow.

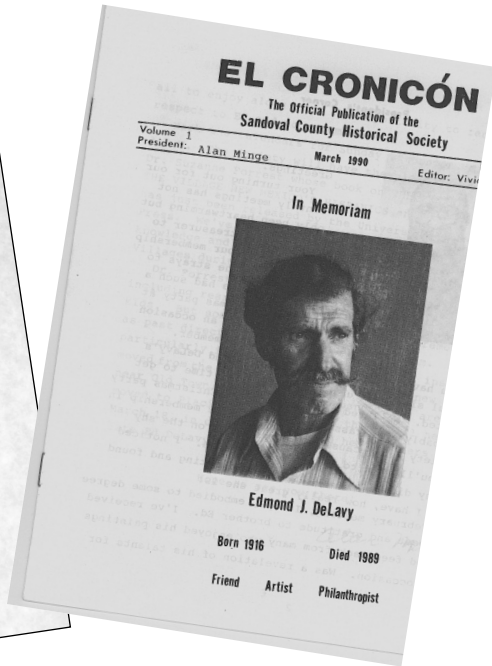
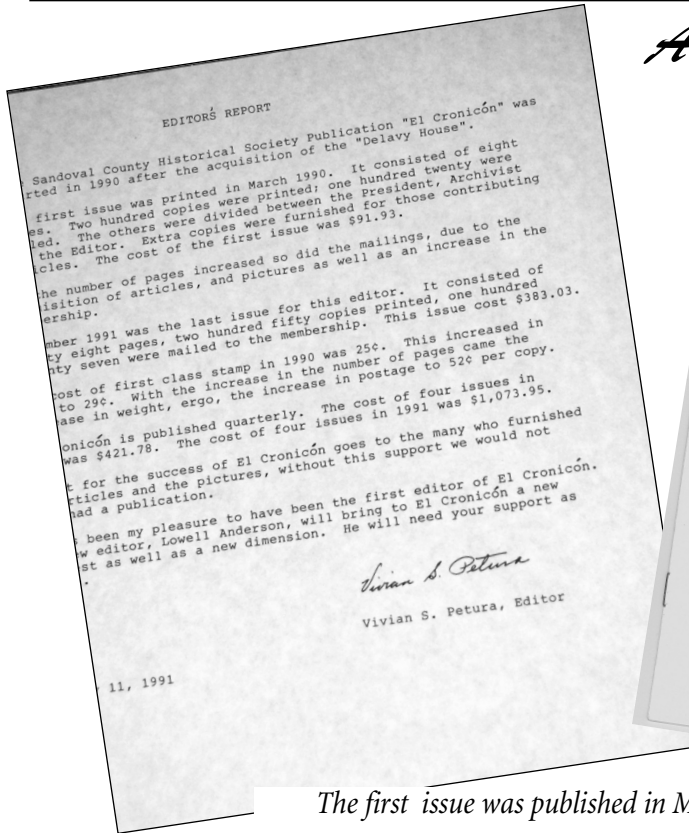
The expertise and ingenuity the Jemez People demonstrated in their traditional agricultural practices stands as a great example of what can be accomplished when the proper technique is applied to the appropriate environment. In an age where sustainability is in question, climate change inevitable, and our population continuing to increase at an alarming rate, the Jemez example can teach us a valuable lesson. Agricultural success begins with us knowing and understanding the environment which surrounds us.



*Guadalupe Canyon is too narrow for farming*

Photo Mathew Barbour

## A short history of El Cronicón



The first issue was published in March 1990 with Vivian Petura, as editor



In 1992 Lowell Anderson became editor

In 1995 the present editor took over and the Cronicón moved into the digital age being produced on the computer in a page layout program called Quark X Press and using Photoshop to modify the photographs.

Over 200 copies are mailed out each quarter at a cost of just under \$2.00 each.

## El Cronicón



*This sculpture (in the meeting room) was awarded to John Sinclair by the NATIONAL COWBOY HALL OF FAME AND WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER for an outstanding western magazine article - "Where Cowboys hunkered down" which was published in New Mexico Magazine in 1978*



John Sinclair, historian, cowboy, and award winning western author, was a life long friend of Ed DeLavy, who illustrated many of Sinclair's stories and articles.

This is one of John Sinclair's many awards.

"Where the Cowboys Hunkered Down" was the inspiration for Ed DeLavy's painting "On the Diamond A In 28". As Ed DeLavy himself tells us, "When John Sinclair was writing his award-winning story *Where the Cowboys Hunkered Down*, we looked at his old photographs. They were taken in the 20's when he had worked as a cowboy in Roswell. After much amusement, we found a photo of Lee Crane standing beside the old model "T" Ford truck used on the Diamond A Ranch."

"Where the Cowboys Hunkered Down" was first published in 1978 in *New Mexico Magazine*, and is available in the Sandoval County Historical Society Library archives





**We welcome our new Librarians -  
Jennie Muro and Cecilia Rinaldi**

The reference section is to be used only at the Society. Make a reservation with Martha to work with these books. All other books are available for check out. Subjects covered include local pueblos, geology of the area, ghost towns etc. When you check out a book, write your name, phone number and date on the card provided and place it in the basket. When you return the book place it in the return basket, do not attempt to re- file it on the shelf. Books can be checked out for a month. We are missing some, so please check at home to see if you have any books belonging to the Society.

**Elected officers - 2015  
Committee chairs**

- Lorraine Dominguez Stubblefield... President..... 294-2358
- Tom Wilson..... Vice-President.....867-5575
- Cynthia Spence..... Secretary.....867-911
- Ernie Jaskolski..... Treasurer.....828-2514
- Dirk Van Hart..... Archives.....293-2073
- Martha Lieber..Telephone committee, Archives 867-2755
- Joy Barclay, Francel Alezander, Patricia Weegar -Archives
  
- Roy Skeens..... Editor El Cronicón.....867-6310
- Karen Lermuseaux..... Reporter ..... 867-5163
- Connie Aguilar..... programs....7697-1393
- Cecilia Rinaldi..... Librarian.....867-2622
- Jennie Muro ..... Librarian.....867-6239
- Tom Wilson..... Grounds.....8.67-5575
- Open ..... Photo Albums
- Priscilla Taylor)
- Joy Barclay )..... Refreshments.... 867-9769
- Open ..... Website
- Max Cde Baca ..... Id, Supervisor..... 867-4994
- Open ..... Art Exhibits
- Rusty Van Hart ..... Membership.....293-2073
- David C de Baca..... Geneology.....238-3582
- J.-

*El Cronicón**The Lighter Side***Gotta be from Boston to appreciate this one!**

Researchers for the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority found over 200 dead crows near greater Boston recently, and there was concern that they may have died from Avian Flu. A Bird Pathologist examined the remains of all the crows, and, to everyone's relief, confirmed the problem was definitely NOT Avian Flu. The cause of death appeared to be vehicular impacts. However, during the detailed analysis it was noted that varying colors of paints appeared on the bird's beaks and claws. By analyzing these paint residues it was determined that 98% of the crows had been killed by impact with trucks, while only 2% were killed by an impact with a car. MTA then hired an Ornithological Behaviorist to determine if there was a cause for the disproportionate percentages of truck kills versus car kills. He very quickly concluded the cause: When crows eat road kill, they always have a look-out crow in a nearby tree to warn of impending danger. They discovered that while all the lookout crows could shout "Cah", not a single one could shout "Truck."

**CLASSIC PHYLLIS DILLERISMS!**

Whatever you may look like, marry a man your own age. As your beauty fades, so will his eyesight.

Housework can't kill you, but why take a chance?

Cleaning your house while your kids are still growing up is like shoveling the sidewalk before it stops snowing.

The reason women don't play football is because 11 of them would never wear the same outfit in public.

Best way to get rid of kitchen odors??  
Eat out!!

I want my children to have all the things I couldn't afford. Then I want to move in with them.

Most children threaten at times to run away from home.

This is the only thing that keeps some parents going.

We spend the first twelve months of our children's lives teaching them to walk and talk and the next twelve telling them to sit down and shut up.

Burt Reynolds once asked me out. I was in his room.

What I don't like about office Christmas parties is looking for a job the next day.

His finest hour lasted a minute and a half.

My photographs don't do me justice  
- they just look like me!!

## *The Lighter Side*

*A tip of the editor's hat to our contributors*

### PHENOMENAL 2 LETTER

#### WORD ..... UP

This two-letter word in English has more meanings than any other two-letter word, and that word is UP.

It is listed in the dictionary as an [adv], [prep], [adj], [n] or [v].

It's easy to understand UP, meaning toward the sky or at the top of the list, but when we awaken in the morning, why do we wake UP?

At a meeting, why does a topic come UP? Why do we speak UP, and why are the officers UP for election (if there is a tie, it is a toss UP) and why is it UP to the secretary to write UP a report? We call UP our friends, brighten UP a room, polish UP the silver, warm UP the leftovers and clean UP the kitchen. We lock UP the house and fix UP the old car.

At other times, this little word has real special meaning.

People stir UP trouble, line UP for tickets, work UP an appetite, and think UP excuses.

To be dressed is one thing but to be dressed UP is special.

And this UP is confusing: A drain must be opened UP because it is blocked UP.

We open UP a store in the morning but we close it UP at night. We seem to be pretty mixed UP about UP!

I just took a leaflet out of my mailbox, informing me that I can have sex at 73.  
I'm so happy, because I live at number 71.  
So it's not too far to walk home afterwards.  
And it's the same side of the street.  
I don't even have to cross the road!

~~~~~

Answering machine message:  
"I am not available right now, but thank you for caring enough to call. I am making some changes in my life. Please leave a message after the beep.  
If I do not return your call, you are one of the changes."

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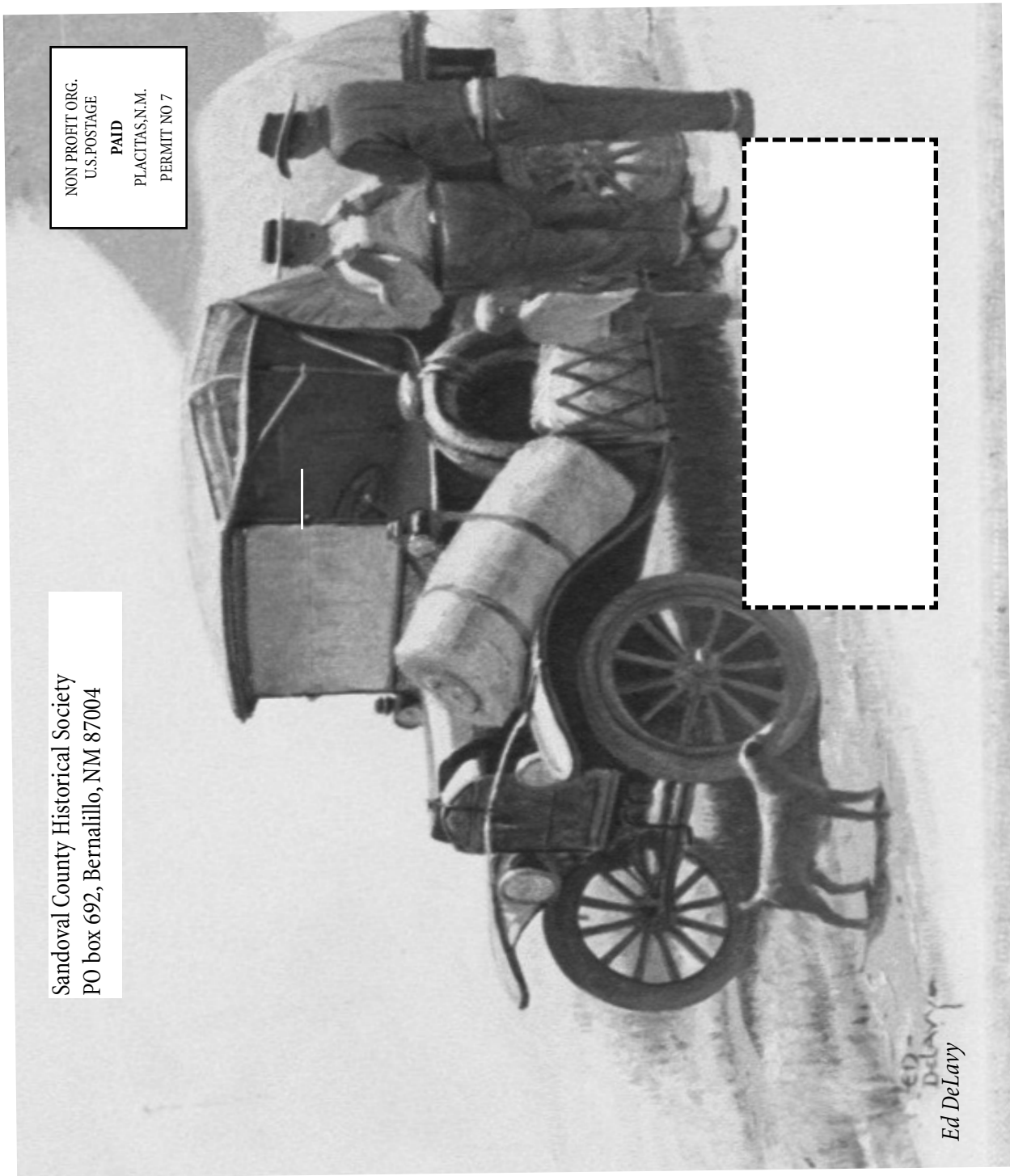
Frustration is trying to find your glasses without your glasses.

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Blessed are those who can give without remembering and take without forgetting .

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