

July 6, 1862: Three Navajo children, ranging in age from 4 months to 7 years, held in New Mexican households, were baptized by the Catholic Priest from Belen. During the same year Catholic Church records indicate that at least 95 Navajos, having been obtained by capture, purchase, or otherwise, were baptized in the Parishes: 12 others at Belen, 21 at Taos, 12 at Abiquiu, 10 at San Juan, 6 at Sapello, 5 each at Albuquerque and Mora, 5 each at Arroyo Hondo and Lagune, 3 at Picuris, 2 each at Bernalillo, Isleta, and San Ildefonso, and one each at Jemez, Santa Fe, Santa Cruz, and Santo Domingo. (Abiquiu Baptisms, 1861-1869; Belen Baptisms, 1851-1866; Bernalillo Baptisms, 1853-1875; Isleta Baptisms 1844-1878; Jemez Baptisms, 1852-1882; Laguna Baptisms, 1811-1901; Mora Baptisms, 1861-1876; Mora Burials, 1861-1876; Picuris Baptisms, 1859-1867; San Ildefonso Baptisms, 1855-1876; San Juan Baptisms, 1860-1872; Santa Fe Baptisms, 1861-1866; Sapello Baptisms, 1861-1882; Taos Baptisms, B-58, 1859-1869, 1857-1866; BUR-42, Taos Burials, 1850-1855). By 1862, it was estimated that the Mexican and other residents of New Mexico held more than 1500 Navajo captives in bondage. The Governor himself, Henry Connelly, owned Navajo slave at the time he issues his proclamation of September 14, 1862 to mobilize against the Navajos. (Lipps, pp 54-55)

March 26, 1864: Thirteen Navajo children and adults held in Mexican households were baptized by the Catholic Priest at Bernalillo. All 13 had been "adopted" by their masters. Church records indicate that during the same year at least 167 Navajos, obtained by capture, purchase, or otherwise, and held as servants or slaves, were baptized in the Catholic Parishes: 3 other at Bernalillo, 27 at Taos, 18 at Mora, 16 each at Albuquerque and San Juan, 14 at Arroyo Hondo, 11 at Santa Cruz, 10 at Abiquiu, 8 at Picuris, 7 at Isleta, 6 at Santa Fe, 4 each at Jemez and Laguna, 3 each at Belen, Las Vegas, and San Miguel del Vado and one at Anton Chico. (Abiquiu Baptisms, 1861-1869; Albuquerque Baptisms, 1862-1869, Anton Chico Baptisms, 1857-1871, Arroyo Hondo Baptisms, 1861-1869, Belen Baptisms, 1851-1866; Bernalillo Baptisms, 1853-1875; Isleta Baptisms 1844-1878; Jemez Baptisms, 1852-1882; Laguna Baptisms, 1811-1901; Las Vegas Baptisms, 1857-1883, Mora Baptisms, 1861-1876; Picuris Baptisms, 1859-1867; San Juan Baptisms, 1860-1872; San Miguel del Vado Baptisms, 1854-1864; Santa Cruz Baptisms, 1880, 1856-1869, Santa Fe Baptisms, 1861-1866; Sapello; Taos Baptisms, B-58, 1859-1869, 1857-1866).

August 2, 1864: On this date, Captain Roberts reported further: "Some times since I received from the Commanding Officer of Fort Craig 2 children said to be Indians to be forwarded to Fort Sumner. The boy I sent, but have retained the girl for the following reasons. I have that she is but half-breed, the father Mexican and the mother Indian. She speaks nothing but Spanish, and dreads very much being sent with the Navajos. When I was about sending her to the Indian camps, she came to me sobbing and clinging to me begged most piteously that I would not send her with the Navajos. The prospect of her being sent seemed to distress her so much. I concluded it would be uncharitable to send her. The child is here well cared for awaiting the disposition of the General Commanding." Carleton ordered by endorsement: "Send the girl to Santa Fe by the first opportunity. She will put to school if she does not wish to go with the Navajos." On August 18<sup>th</sup>, she was sent from Los Pinos to Santa Fe. Carleton later wrote: "This child Maria Antonia, as she calls herself, says her father is a Mexican, and that her mother is dead. Col. Brown will trace up and have substantiated whence came this child, and who are her parents. Meantime the child is permitted to live in the family of Mr. Staab." (Roberts to Cutler, August 2, 1864, with endorsements; See entry for July 3, 1864)

September 4, 1862: From Los Lunas, Col. Christopher Carson wrote Santa Fe Headquarters: "...on the 28th of last August, upon the representations and upon the request of Lieut. Col. J. Francisco Chávez, I caused to be apprehended a Captive Navajo woman, who was in the possession of Antonia Salazar of Tomé. She was brought in from her native country under a party at the head of whom was Mr. Creamer of Padillas, who was killed by the Indians during the Campaign. I sent her on the 2d inst. to Cubero, under the charge of Capt. Shaw and party to be there turned over to her family and friends. The child of hers, who was taken with her, is still in captivity somewhere in the vicinity, but as yet I have been unable to obtain it. This Navajo woman reports to me that there were 8 other captives besides herself, brought in at the same time, but she does not know where they were taken to, as she has never seen or heard of them since, with the exception of her child referred to above. There was another Navajo woman, who escaped from the Utahs, and joined a party of Mexicans under Mr.

Luna, returning from California. She was brought into this place and was furnished a horse and provisions by Antonio Jose Luna, and sent back to her people.” (Carson to Chapin, Sept. 4, 1862)

August 21, 1864: At Fort Sumner Lieutenant G.W. Arnold reported to Captain Bristol: “...I started on the morning of the 21st August for the vicinity of Fort Union for the purpose of recovering some Navajoe children held in bondage contrary to law. On the 30th of August Lt. Short of Fort Union delivered to me one Navajoe boy about 12 years old. On the 31st inst. I took possession of 2 women at [smudged] De Alamos. On the 1st of September a woman ran away from Las Vegas and came to my camp. She says she has 2 children in Las Vegas and is very anxious to have them. On the 4th I took from one Taylor at ‘Whitmore’s Ranch’ a Navajoe Girl making 5 in all. I have by your orders turned them over to Col. Carson...” (Arnold to Bristol, Sept. 6, 1864)

September 9, 1864: José Maria Coudert, Priest of the Parish of Our Lady de Guadalupe de Taos, recorded: “I solemnly baptized Maria Dolores of about 20 years of age, native Navajo, and held for the last 6 years in the house of Kit Carson and Josefa Jaramillo of San Fernandez.” (Taos Baptismal Records, June 21, 1857 - April 29, 1866; see entry for December 23, 1860)

September 10, 1864: In Santa Fe, Captain Henry Becker reported to headquarters that he left Fort Canby “...on the 15th of August with 92 Navajoe Indians and about 800 head of sheep, belonging to them...” En route to Wingate the Indians made an attempt to escape which he foiled. “...At Fort Wingate I received of Major Eaton 53 more Indians with about 70 horses and 600 head of sheep. At Cuvero, N. M. I found a Navajo Boy who had been kept a slave by José Baca of that place. The Boy says, that he had several times been put in a box, to prevent him to join the Indians that passed through Cuvero en route to the Bosque Redondo. Some of the Indians also informed me that several of the citizens of Cuvero, had tried to persuade them, to go back to the mountains, as all their stock would be taken from them at the river. I went in search of these individuals, but was unable to find them. While in camp near Laguna N. M., and about 11 o’clock of a very dark night, an attempt was made to steal a part of the Indians sheep herd. I sent out parties in different directions, but they returned about 2 o’clock in the morning, stating that they had neither seen nor heard anything of the sheep...” The sheep were covered by troops from Fort Wingate and the thieves arrested. “...On the 26th Aug. I received 28 Indians which had been sent by the Commdg. Officer of Fort Canby, N. M. and on the 5th September 60 more, which had been sent by the Commdg. Officer of Fort Wingate, these making the whole number to be accounted for 237 Indians, 70 horses and 1400 sheep...” When the Indians and stock were turned over to another officer at Los Pinos, however, Captain Becker received a receipt for 243 Indians, 85 horses, and 1500 sheep. The captain added: “The Indians are all very content and anxious to get to the Bosque Redondo.” (Becker to Cutler, Sept. 10, 1864)

July 16, 1865: Regarding the subject of slavery in New Mexico, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Felipe Delgado, wrote the Commissioner: “...the representations made to the government upon this subject have been greatly exaggerated. It is true there are among the citizens of the country a large number of Indian captives belonging to various tribes, that have been acquired by purchase from the Utah, Navajo, and other tribes; but the object in purchasing them has not been to reduce them to slavery, but rather from a Christian piety on the part of the whites to obtain them in order to instruct and educate them in civilization, and at the same time to leave them at full liberty whenever the Indians desired it; in some cases to remain until they were 21 years of age. This has been the practice in the country for the last century and a half, and the result arising from it has been to the captive favorable, humane, and satisfactory. When those Indians wish to marry, their guardians do not object, but rather treat them as their adopted children, and give them pecuniary aid at the time of their marriage. When the guardian dies they usually leave something to the captives. But in my official capacity I am always ready to obey the laws and comply with the orders of my superiors. With this motive in view I hope you will give me further instructions as may seem proper on the subject. I have already given orders to the several agents under my charge that under no pretext whatever will Indians be permitted hereafter to be bought and sold, or held as slaves. I will use all my vigilance to the end that this practice may be forever discontinued.” (Delgado to Dole, July 16, 1865)

April 14, 1867: Three adult Navajos, all servants in Mexican households, were baptized by the Catholic Priest at El Rancho de Taos. On April 9, 13 Navajos, held by Mexican families from Corrales near Albuquerque, had been baptized at Bernalillo. Church records from the Archdiocese of Santa Fe indicate that during 1867 at least 52 Navajos, obtained by capture, purchase, or otherwise, were baptized in the Catholic Parishes: 7 others at Taos, 6 at Picurís, 5 at Arroyo Hondo, 4 each at Mora and Albuquerque, 2 each at Albiqui, Santa Fe, and San Miguel del Vado, and one each at Belen, Santa Cruz, Socorro, and Trinidad, Colorado. (B-53, Picurís Baptisms, 1861-1869; B-58, Taos Baptisms, 1859-1869; Mora Baptisms, 1861-1876; Arroyo Hondo Baptisms, 1861-1869; San Miguel de Vado Baptisms, 1864-1877; Santa Fe Baptisms, 1861-1871; Abiquiu Baptisms, 1861-1869; Bernalillo Baptisms, 1853-1875; Albuquerque Baptisms, 1862-1869; Belen Baptisms, 1844-1892; Socorro Baptisms, 1865-1889; Santa Cruz Baptisms, 1856-1869; Trinidad, Colorado Baptisms, 1866-1875)