

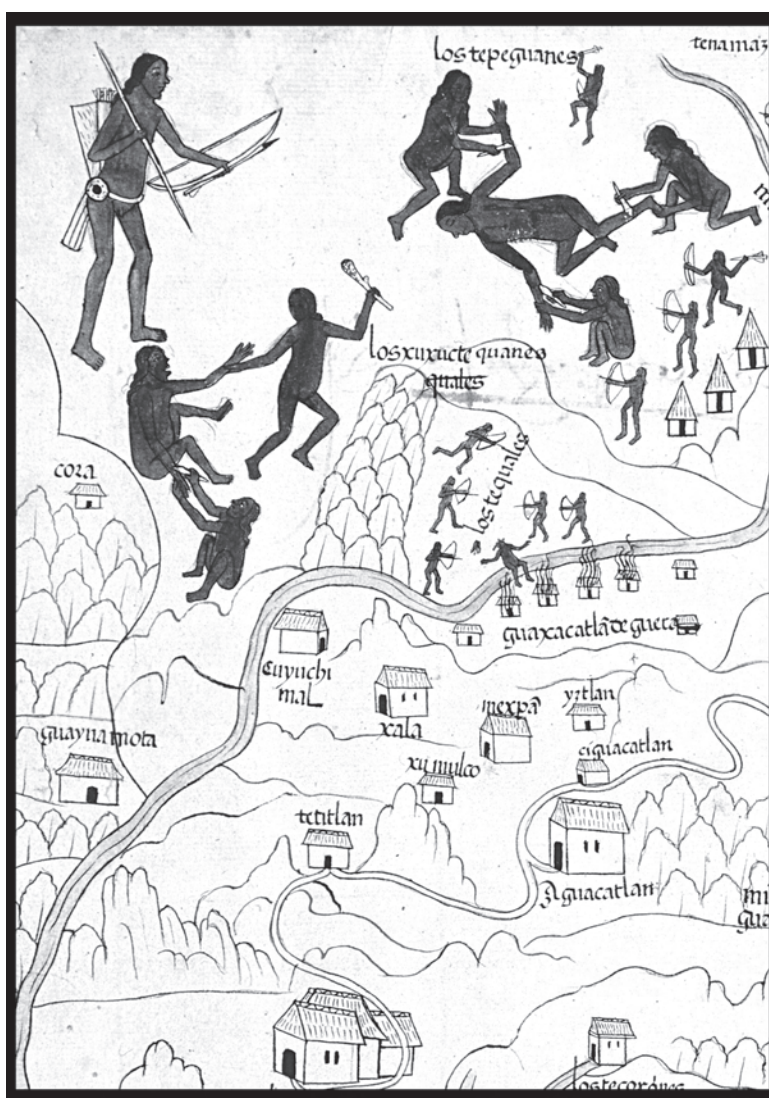
Chronicles of the Trail



Quarterly Journal of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Trail Association

Vol. 6, No. 3

Summer 2010



Map of Nuevo Galicia, Mexico, 1550



LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

17 September 2010

Dear Members —

Board President **Patrice 'Tisa' Gabriel** asked me to inform our readers that she looks forward to sharing her thoughts with you in person during our upcoming Annual Board and Membership Meeting at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, 16 October at Epazote restaurant in Santa Fe. It promises to be a very special weekend, scheduled to coincide with an extraordinary exhibit opening at the NM Museum of History.

It is with sadness and respect for a life well lived that we dedicate this issue of the Chronicles to Board member **Harry Myers**. Harry's heart failed suddenly on 31 August. By all accounts he was living full tilt to the end. Please see our tribute on the inside back cover acknowledging a lifetime of worthy contributions and good cheer. Harry is missed.

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to Tisa for carrying CARTA through a bit of a rough patch. Tisa continues to perform a superb job as Interim President, despite the turbulence rendered by the sudden resignations of both our President and Vice-President last January. **Will Ticknor** attended to family matters during his father's last remaining months. We wish **Larry Broxton** all the best in his new position as Chief of Public Relations & Marketing for the Prince George's County library system in Maryland. **Helen Geer**, **VanAnn Moore**, and **Ben Brown** also persevered behind the scenes to keep CARTA's momentum going.

Joy Poole and **Claire Odenheim** have assembled an impressive slate of candidates for our upcoming elections. I am grateful for the service of all of our Board members, and the willingness of several Board members to continue in their current roles or to step into officers' positions. Thank you also to each of the incoming Board candidates. I am particularly indebted to **Tom Harper** (Socorro, NM) for offering to serve as CARTA's new President. I look forward with great anticipation to working with Tom, our Board, and our federal partners to finalize our five-year Strategic Plan.

Thanks to each of you who renewed your memberships. Allow me please to welcome our new members: **Troy Ainsworth** (Los Lunas), **Beth Bardwell** (Las Cruces), **Thomas E. Chávez** (Albuquerque), **Leslie Cohen** (Santa Fe), **Garland Courts** (Las Cruces), **Albert Eddins** (Scottsdale, AZ), **James Fletcher** (El Paso, TX), **Miguel Gandert** (Albuquerque), **Barbara Hickman** (Austin, TX), **Harvey Hisgen** (Conifer, CO), **Sandra Hoover** (El Paso, TX), **Stanley Hordes** (Albuquerque), **Ron Kneebone** (Albuquerque), **Los Lunas Museum of Heritage and Arts** (Los Lunas), **Jim McMahon** (Las Cruces), **Michael Miller** (La Puebla), **Mike Miller** (Santa Cruz, NM), **Ruben Rodriguez** (Santa Fe), **Mary Kay Shannon** (Las Cruces), **Rebecca Slaughter** (Las Cruces), **Amy Sommer** (Glen Rock, NJ), **Michael Stevenson** (Santa Fe), **Wendy Suarez** (Ciudad Chihuahua, MX), and **Francisco Uviña** (Bernalillo). Thanks to **Kara** and **Mark Naber** for giving a CARTA membership to **Terry Doolittle** (Las Cruces), and a special welcome back to **Enrique Lamadrid** (Albuquerque) and charter member **Marc Simmons** (Cerrillos, NM).

Please encourage your friends and family members to join, and do consider giving a CARTA membership. Read our "News and Notes" section for project updates, and please remember to check out our new website at www.caminoreal.org. I look forward to accomplishing our goals together.

Respectfully yours,

Jean Fulton

Chronicles of the Trail

Volume 6, Number 3

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CARTA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT: Tom Harper, Socorro
VICE-PRESIDENT: Sim Middleton, Las Cruces
SECRETARY: Claire Odenheim, Las Cruces
TREASURER: Ruben Rodriguez, Santa Fe
INTERNATIONAL LIAISON: Roy "Ben" Brown, El Paso

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TERM ENDING 2011
Catherine López Kurland, Santa Fe

TERMS ENDING 2010
Tom Harper, Socorro
Richard Loose, Organ
Claire Odenheim, Las Cruces
Joy Poole, Santa Fe

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Jean Fulton, Mesilla

FRONT COVER: *Nuevo Galicia, Mexico, 1550* (detail)
The oldest known map of New Galicia, from the exhibition at the New Mexico History Museum in Santa Fe, "Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States." In an interview about the show, the Museum's director, Frances Levine, draws our attention to the Indian tribes on this map. Manuscript, drawing in black ink, with gouache in sepia and details in red. Paper. Sevilla. Archivo General de Indias. MP-México, 560. Photograph courtesy of New Mexico History Museum. See "Interview," p. 14.

BACK COVER: *Vistas del Camino: Prominent El Camino Real Swale Near Pueblito, New Mexico*. Photograph by Jody Schwartz. This photo was taken on CARTA's first Insiders' Tour, retracing fifteen miles of Lt. J. W. Abert's 19th-century excursion along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro near Socorro, NM. See "Insiders' Tours," p. 5.

EDITORS: Catherine López Kurland & Jean Fulton

Membership in CARTA is open to all. Please see insert for membership categories and reduced institutional fee. A membership form is also found on our website.

Chronicles of the Trail is a quarterly publication of
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association.

CARTA, PO Box 15162, Las Cruces, NM 88004-5162
telephone (575) 528-8267 email: jeanfulton@earthlink.net

CARTA ANNUAL MEETING!
Saturday, 16 October, 1:00 p.m.
Epazote Restaurant, 416 Agua Fria, Santa Fe

www.caminorealcarta.org

FROM THE EDITORS



Dear Readers,

Unless you've been sojourning in the Arctic, you know that 2010 is the 400th anniversary of La Villa Real de Santa Fé. As the end of the birthday year approaches, we are focusing on special events in the historic capital. Our annual meeting will take place in Santa Fe in mid-October, timed to coincide with the U.S. debut of the exhibition *The Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States* at the New Mexico History Museum. After interviewing the Museum's director, Frances Levine, we are more eager than ever to see the show with its wealth of maps and documents from the Archives in Seville, many originally from New Mexico. This is one not to miss! CARTA is pleased to co-host the keynote speaker, Luis Laorden, from Madrid.

Prior to our 1:00 p.m. Annual Meeting at Epazote Restaurant on El Camino Real in Santa Fe—or Agua Fria Street, as it is now called—CARTA members are invited to gather there at 11:30 a.m. for a contemporary Mexican lunch prepared by owner-chef, Fernando Olea, who hails from the other end of the Trail, Mexico City. Epazote is located in an 1800s adobe that was originally the convento for El Santuario de Guadalupe. To learn more about the luncheon and to reserve a place (seating is limited), see page 39.

There's plenty of traveling in this issue, by foot and automobile. For CARTA members only: another opportunity not to be missed is CARTA's next Insiders' Tour, a daylong excursion on Ted Turner's private Armendaris Ranch, with its forty-five miles of undisturbed Camino Real tracks, pristine grassland and wide variety of wildlife and plants. If you're not already a member, this is one more good reason to sign up now.

You're in for a treat. Historian **Marc Simmons** offers up a delectable Camino Real amuse-bouche that he found in a book published in 1921 about two gals from Boston motoring across the country in their Cadillac convertible.

Rowland Willard's Diary, Part II, continues where the good doctor left off in the last issue, setting out from Santa Fe in the fall of 1825. From there he heads south for Chihuahua City, where he opens his medical practice during Mexico's heady post-Independence years.

Along the way, Dr. Willard crosses unnamed regions that correspond with landforms described by archaeologist Mike Marshall in his first of two on-the-ground guides to the Camino Real. There is probably no one more familiar with every foot of our Camino than Marshall. In this issue he takes us on a journey north from El Paso to Fra Cristóbal, illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings by former CARTA Board member **Louann Jordan**.

We end on a sad note, the sudden loss of Board member, historian, "road scholar" and valued friend **Harry Myers**. This issue of *Chronicles* is dedicated to you, Harry.

Respectfully,

Catherine L. Lund

Jean Fulton

The purpose of this journal is to stimulate interest in El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro and encourage readers to join in the adventure of memorializing and exploring one of the great historic trails of North America. We look forward to receiving manuscripts for *Chronicles of the Trail*, and also welcome your photographs of El Camino Real for *Vistas del Camino* on the back cover. We prefer material in digital format, and photographs at 300 dpi. Send manuscripts and photographs to jeanfulton@earthlink.net.

CARTA's mission is to facilitate goodwill, cooperation, and understanding among communities, and to promote the education, conservation, and protection of the multicultural and multiethnic history and traditions associated with the living trail, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

CHRONICLES ONLINE

Chronicles of the Trail, with Spanish translations of selected material, is on our website: www.caminorealcarta.org.

**Annual Board and Membership Meeting
16 October 2010
Santa Fe**

Epazote Restaurant
1:00 p.m. Saturday, 16 October 2010
following a pre-meeting (11:30 a.m.) luncheon



We are hosting this year's Annual Meeting to coincide with the exhibition
The Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States
Public Opening at the Palace of the Governors
10:00 a.m. Sunday, 17 October 2010



Special value for CARTA members!
Sunday, 17 October only: Full-color bilingual Exhibition Catalog—\$48.00 plus tax
The catalog will revert to the regular \$60.00 price after 5:00 p.m. on Sunday



The Sage Inn gives a special welcome to CARTA members
The Sage Inn is conveniently located in downtown Santa Fe at 725 Cerrillos Road
Please call the Inn toll free at (866) 433-0335 to reserve your room for our
Annual Board and Membership Meeting weekend



Epazote Restaurant, 416 Agua Fria, Santa Fe, NM 87501
(1/2 block west of Guadalupe St, across from the Sanctuario)
Enter from restaurant parking lot
(505) 988-5991



This 1598 drawing of a buffalo accompanies the "Account of the journey of the cows of Cibola" that Sergeant Major Vicente de Zaldívar made in the province of New Mexico. Manuscript, graphite, paper. Sevilla. Archivo General de Indias. MP-Estampas, 1; Patronato, 22, R. 13, fols. 1019-1021. Courtesy New Mexico History Museum.

Jornada del Muerto Wayside Exhibits Dedication Ceremony!



You are cordially invited to attend the dedication ceremony for the Jornada del Muerto visitor use sites, exhibits, and retracement hiking trail along one of the most pristine segments of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.

Please exit Interstate 25 at Truth or Consequences or Upham, NM. Follow signs to:

Yost Escarpment Trailhead
Sierra County Road A013

Saturday, October 30, 2010 at 11:00 a.m.

Sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, in partnership with El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association (CARTA), the New Mexico Department of Transportation, and Sierra and Doña Ana Counties.

In case of inclement weather, the ceremony will be held at the BLM Las Cruces District Office
1800 Marquess Street, Las Cruces, New Mexico, 88005, at 2:00 p.m.
For more information: Veronica Maldonado, Administrative Assistance, BLM, 505.954.2169
Or visit CARTA's website at www.caminorealcarta.org.



INSIDERS' TOURS

FUTURE—Very Special Tour: Ted Turner's Armendaris Ranch!

You are invited to take part in a special Insiders' Tour of the Camino Real trail on Ted Turner's Armendaris Ranch, near Engel, NM. Forty-five miles of the four-hundred-year-old El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro tracks remain visible inside the ranch boundary. Privately owned since 1819, long before Ted Turner purchased the property in 1994, the Armendaris Ranch is rarely accessible to the public.

This is an opportunity to glimpse one of the most undisturbed lengths of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail, which has changed little since Oñate forged this section of El Camino Real in 1598. LaRena Miller of the Geronimo Springs Museum in Truth or Consequences has generously offered to work with CARTA



El Camino Real, Jornada del Muerto. Photograph by Jody Schwartz.

member **Jim Andress** and Armendaris Ranch manager, Tom Waddell, in planning this daylong excursion.

This is also an invitation to enjoy the rugged beauty of the landscape, featuring some of the most pristine Chihuahuan desert grassland in the Southwest. The ranch's comprehensive conservation methods nurture bison herds, endangered Aplomado falcons, desert bighorn sheep; and a variety of plants and wildlife species not seen anywhere else in abundance.

As a fundraiser, the \$150 ticket price serves as a charitable donation to CARTA. The excursion includes a catered box lunch on top of Black Mesa. The trip is tentatively scheduled for 23 October or 6 November, or possibly both. Group size is limited. Please reserve your space early!

We hope you will participate in this singular experience, available exclusively to CARTA members. For further information or to book a reservation, please contact Jean Fulton by phone, (575) 528-8267, or e-mail jeanfulton@earthlink.net. Additional tour details will be made available as plans progress.

PAST—On El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro with Lt. J. W. Abert

Under the capable and knowledgeable leadership of James William Abert, aka Board member **Tom Harper**, twelve CARTA members cheerfully braved an unusually hot June Saturday to retrace some fifteen miles of Lt. Abert's 19th-century excursion, beginning near Escondido, NM, northeast of Socorro.

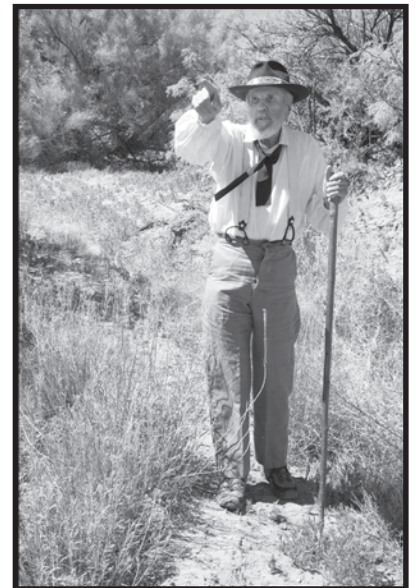
Army officer and explorer Abert (1820-1897) accompanied Gen. Stephen W. Kearny's Army of the West to New Mexico. In 1846, Abert and his assistant Lt. William G. Peck, both with the Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, conducted a thorough survey of New Mexico from Santa Fe to an area south of Socorro. They visited each of the Rio Grande Pueblos and took note of the geology and wildlife of the new American territory.

Using *Western America in 1846-1847: The Original Travel Diary of Lieutenant J. W. Abert Who Mapped New Mexico for the United States Army*, edited by John Galvin, Tom and Anna Harper hosted our first in a series of "Insiders' Tours." Josiah Gregg, aka **Larry Castillo-Wilson**, made several welcome appearances throughout the day as well.

After retracing segments of the trail including large swales, we lunched at the base of a sandy cliff that Abert described in his journal. We visited two pueblo sites, and took group photos on El Camino Real beneath the shade provided by enormous cottonwood trees in the bosque.

Please consult our website at caminorealcarta.org for additional photographs and notes from this pleasant and memorable foray.

—Portions of the text contributed by **Jim Andress**.



*Lt. J. W. Abert, aka Tom Harper.
Photograph by Jody Schwartz.*

NEWS AND NOTES

Up & Down El Camino Real

16–17 OCTOBER 2010. ANNUAL CARTA BOARD AND MEMBERSHIP MEETING, with CARTA Election Results, and New Mexico History Museum exhibition opening, *The Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States* (Santa Fe)

This year we are holding our Annual Board and Membership Meeting in mid-October to coincide with the opening of the exhibition, *Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States* (*El Hilo de la Memoria*), at the New Mexico History Museum in Santa Fe. We hope to have a large Board and membership turnout, including special guests *The Threads of Memory* Keynote Speaker, Luis Laorden, and his wife, María Teresa, from Madrid, Spain; Sarah Schlanger, BLM; and Aaron Mahr, Sharon Brown, and **Mike Taylor**, NPS. The annual meeting is scheduled for 1:00 PM, Saturday, 16 October, at Epazote Restaurant on Agua Fria, across from the Guadalupe Santuario in downtown Santa Fe (www.epazotesantafe.com). The results of the election and a presentation on CARTA'S Strategic Plan will accompany other important agenda items.

The Sage Inn welcomes CARTA members for the Oct 16–17 weekend. The Inn is conveniently located in downtown Santa Fe, across from the new Railyard District and within walking distance to the Rail Runner. To reserve your room, please call (866) 433-0335 or (505) 982-5952.

UNVEILING OF THE FEDERAL WAYSIDE EXHIBITS Saturday, 30 October 2010

Please save the date! The Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service will host an event near Upham to inaugurate several new wayside exhibits in the Jornada del Muerto. CARTA would like to have a strong showing (see page 4).

We would also like to help arrange a “**Hal Jackson** Tour Group Reunion” to coincide with the 30 October festivities. You may recall that Hal received a Bureau of Land Management Challenge-Cost-Share grant to educate nearly two dozen El Camino Real site stewards by hosting a five-day, 400+-mile van tour of the national historic trail (May 2009). Although we have remained in touch with one another, it's time for us to get together again in person!

FUTURE INSIDERS' TOURS IN THE WORKS

Members **Jim Andress** and **Tom Harper** are working together to plan several additional Insiders' Tours in the vicinity of the Sevilleta Wildlife Refuge, the Bosque del Apache, and the Armendaris Ranch, which is tentatively scheduled for 23 October or 6 November (see page 5).

Mary Kay Shannon is communicating with private property owners and Richard Wadsworth, author of “The Forgotten Fortress,” to lead a tour to the historic Fort Fillmore site south of Las Cruces.

Rob and **Rhonda Spence** are researching the possibility of an Insiders' Tour along a Fort Selden–Fort Thorn trajectory. Please stay tuned as plans progress.

BULLETIN

¡Buenas Noticias! The World Heritage Committee has added Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (Mexico) to the list of World Heritage Sites (whc.unesco.org/en/list/1351).

THANK YOU!

Thanks to **Garland Courts** for representing CARTA and El Camino Real on the Mesilla Valley Centennial Planning Committee; **Louann Jordan** for volunteering as liaison to the Rio Grande Heritage Area; **Rob Spence**, **Pat Beckett** (recently asked to serve on the New Mexico Spaceport Authority Board) and **Paul Deason** for keeping us informed about the Spaceport; **Rhonda Spence** for offering to publicize our National History Day initiative in the Sierra County Schools; new member **Terry Doolittle** for focusing on El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as part of his Master's thesis; **Jim Andress** and **Tom Harper** for arranging our first Insiders' Tour, retracing Lt. Abert's 1846 trek near Socorro and for planning several additional tours; **Stephanie Long** for continuing to update our website; **Rebecca Slaughter** for offering to maintain CARTA's up-and-coming Facebook page; and **Anna Harper** for agreeing to assimilate information regarding the proposed installation of SunZia transmission lines that pose potential adverse impacts.

NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS WORKSHOP

May 2010, San Antonio, Texas

CARTA was honored to receive a cash award from the Partnership for the National Trails System (PNTS) for our involvement in helping to plan the May 2010 National Historic Trails workshop in San Antonio, TX. A portion of the registration fee was given to CARTA and El Camino Real de los Tejas Trail Association (Steven Gonzales, Executive Director) for serving as co-hosts for the successful event.

A variety of presentations and field trips to nearby locations spawned lively discussions regarding the tensions inherent in encouraging public visitation to potentially fragile cultural resources, and how best to identify and interpret trails as linear landscapes and heritage tourism destinations.

CARTA Board member and attendee **Tom Harper** offered the following six thoughtful summary observations regarding the workshop:

- Heritage tourism destinations are built by the local community through the efforts of a few local advocates.
- A local constituency is vital to the support of a heritage tourism destination. The best way to build a local constituency is through local youth. Heritage destinations should begin as field trips for school children—start by getting the trail into the state school curriculum.
- It is important to preserve knowledge of the path of the trail, because the physical trail is vanishing.
- A list of significant destinations provides focus for our future efforts.
- The development of destinations is a matter of degree. One plan doesn't fit all. Some destinations may be accessed by guided tours only. Others may be appropriate for advertising and signage.
- A graphic that describes the trail and our destination activities is a vital tool for communication with our members, our political representatives, and ourselves (CARTA).

Planning and participating in the workshop was by all accounts a rewarding experience. For those readers who were unable to attend in person, the following PowerPoint presentations can be viewed on the PNTS website at www.pnts.org/pnts-archives.

Council of Europe Cultural Routes—Daniela Jelincic (Croatia)

Preservation Basics—David Welch

Preservation Case Study: Lander Road Pinedale Anticline—David Welch

Developing Heritage Tourism—Daniel Mattson

The Power of Partnerships—Overmountain Victory NHT Case Study—Garrett Jackson

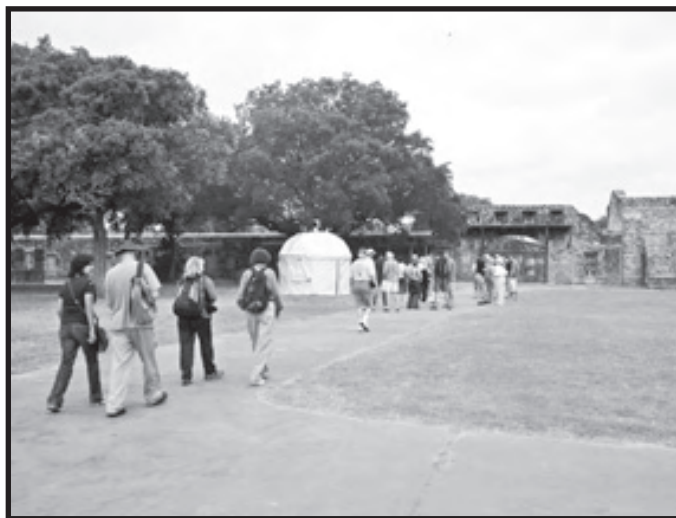
Developing a Trail Stewardship Program Through Volunteerism—Mark Henderson

GIS Mapping for Building Cultural Crossroads—Acunetta Anderson

Defining and Protecting Trails as Heritage Corridors—Rebecca Schwendler

Virtual Geocaching—Parker Bradley

Doctrine of Discovery, Manifest Destiny, and Oregon—Robert Miller



One of the highlights of the workshop was visiting a room-size camera obscura, erected onsite by John Serkin and Ted Stanley of Santa Fe, NM, as part of our field visit to the San José Mission near San Antonio, TX. This was a unique and memorable experience for all of the workshop participants, as well as schoolchildren and other visitors lucky enough to be at the Mission that day! For a short informational video on the camera obscura, please visit www.caminorealcarta.org. Photograph from www.pnts.org/pnts-archives.

VOLUNTEERS

CARTA is seeking volunteers to serve as liaisons for a variety of Trail-related initiatives. Liaisons will be asked to attend meetings, conference calls, and events; and to report back to the Executive Director as needed in order to keep our members informed.

We need volunteers to

- Inform our members about Mexico's "Ruta 2010" sites and upcoming events.
- Monitor the potential encroachment of the SunZia alternative energy transmission lines.
- Contribute to CARTA's new website at www.caminorealcarta.org.
- Craft a draft report identifying specific measures for increasing membership.
- Submit quality images (film or digital) for the *Chronicles* back cover. Note: color will be converted to black and white.
- Participate in the National Trust's Preservation Coalition conference calls.
- Prepare sections of the Scenic Byways Cultural and Heritage Corridor grant application.
- Plan and lead "Insiders' Tours" along El Camino Real.
- Form and participate in a Speakers' Bureau.
- Create CARTA "branding" based upon a modified logo suggested by **Tom Carroll**.
- Coordinate and participate in fundraising activities.
- Arrange CARTA's participation in November's Renaissance Festival (Las Cruces, NM).
- Collect oral histories from residents living in El Camino Real communities.
- Provide transportation, learning opportunities, and technical support working with young filmmakers during the upcoming Jornada del Muerto film project.

For additional information or to volunteer, please contact CARTA's Executive Director Jean Fulton via e-mail at jeanfulton@earthlink.net or by calling (575) 528-8267.



BLM ARRA TRAILS INVENTORY: La Bajada

An inventory of selected segments of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro using federal economic recovery funding will allow the Bureau of Land Management and its partners to better protect and manage significant landscapes and associated historic and prehistoric resources. The BLM has awarded a contract under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to AECOM (www.aecom.com), a global environmental services and engineering consulting firm with expertise in cultural sciences. They have in turn subcontracted services to New Mexico-based SRI, Inc.

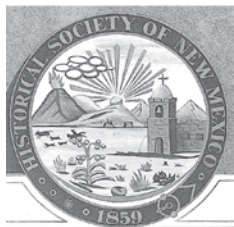
Recently, CARTA participated in a one-day preliminary field survey with BLM, NPS, and SRI, Inc. at La Bajada, south of Santa Fe. The intent is to identify those premier sites and landscapes that have the potential for increased public visitation and that therefore require increased protection. This inventory is designed to be proactive; a rare opportunity in a world largely driven by reactions to proposed undertakings. A final version of the draft BLM ARRA Trails Inventory scope of work will be posted to our website once it is released. CARTA members are encouraged to participate in future surveys.



During a field survey on 13 August, Sarah Schlanger and Mike Taylor look south at the Camino Real Trail, visible in the distance from the crest of La Bajada. Photograph by Catherine Kurland.

PRESENTATIONS

2011 New Mexico History Conference, Ruidoso



CARTA is poised to again figure prominently at another prestigious gathering of the minds! Members **Ed Staski**, **Tom Harper**, **Anna Harper**, and **Terry Reynolds** have offered to team up for a special-topics panel

presentation for the Historical Society of New Mexico's conference, slated for 5–7 May 2011 at the Ruidoso Convention Center in Ruidoso, NM. The nearby Lodge at Sierra Blanca is the designated conference hotel. There may be additional opportunities for joining this El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro special-topics panel or for creating a second one. These panels will need moderators. Please visit www.hsnm.org for more information, and contact Jean Fulton if you would like to be involved.

HERBERT W. YEO RESEARCH EXPANDED

Herbert W. Yeo was a prolific amateur archaeologist who, along with his wife, discovered and recorded the locations of more than 500 sites in New Mexico. Yeo annotated a large 1937 New Mexico Highway Map with many of his Doña Ana County sites. CARTA member and NMSU graduate student **Paul Deason** is in the process of successfully restoring and digitizing the map. He is also nearly finished with scanning for scholarly use the holdings of Yeo's papers at the Branigan Library. **Deason** is currently pursuing additional Yeo papers at several locations throughout the state, paying particular attention to Yeo's documentation of prehistoric sites clustered along what became known as El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

NEW MEXICO HERITAGE PRESERVATION ALLIANCE CONFERENCE CALL FOR PAPERS

Conference organizer and past NMHPA president Tom Chávez has offered to feature at least one CARTA panel session during the upcoming regional gathering hosted by the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance. The conference will be held 6–10 April 2011, at the historic Plaza Hotel in Las Vegas, NM, and will focus on "Championing Sustainability: Preserving New Mexico's Heritage."

Suggested topics range from the preservation of material culture, arts and cultural districts, maintaining historic resources, sacred gathering places, New Mexico's

list of endangered places, the "green" movement and its impact on historic preservation, trails, museums, the reality of economics and politics and preservation, and education.

Accordingly, CARTA is searching for proposals that highlight Trail identification, mapping, heritage tourism, and preservation techniques. The deadline for submitting proposals is Friday, 10 December 2010. Please call (575) 528-8267 or email jeanfulton@earthlink.net if you are interested in participating in or moderating a CARTA panel session.

¡FELIZ CUMPLEAÑOS! J. Paul Taylor

On Saturday evening, August 28th, friends and family joined together on the historic Mesilla plaza to wish charter CARTA member **J. Paul Taylor** a most happy 90th birthday. Arts advocate, educator and former State Representative for eighteen years, Mr. Taylor dedicated a lifetime to public service. After words of praise and genuine admiration for this beloved gentleman, he took his turn at the podium to speak with humility and humor about his life, spent mostly in the Mesilla valley. He never hesitated to give credit to others for his accomplishments, emphasizing the importance of people working together for a common goal.

Representative Taylor spoke with warmth about his family, notably his late

wife Mary Helen Daniels Taylor, with whom he and their children, including **Mike Taylor**, generously donated their historic 1850s home on the Mesilla plaza to become a New Mexico State Monument, known as the Taylor-Barela-Reynolds property.



J. Paul Taylor and Don Hallock in the Taylor home. Don is playing his composition "New Mexico Blue," a gift for Mr. Taylor, whose 90th birthday was celebrated by the community on the Mesilla plaza that evening. Photograph by Catherine Kurland.

A VERY SMALL GLIMPSE OF THE CAMINO REAL

By Marc Simmons



Photograph by Katherine Thaxter. Photograph and caption from Winifred Dixon's 1921 travel book, *Westward Hoboes: Ups and Downs of Frontier Motoring*, p. 200.

The name Winifred Hawkrige Dixon is not one usually associated with the Camino Real or, for that matter, New Mexico. She was the author of a 370-page travel book published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons (1921). Its title: *Westward Hoboes: Ups and Downs of Frontier Motoring*.

Winifred had enlisted her artist friend Katherine "Toby" Thaxter to go on a prolonged auto trip through the American West and take photographs along the way. This was at a time when such an adventure was considered a novelty, the more so because it involved a pair of unescorted women, wealthy Boston women at that.

As Winifred expressed their plan: "We would follow the old trails, immigrant trails, cattle trails, traders' routes—mountain roads which a long procession... had trod in five centuries." Throughout the 13,000-mile circuit that stretched over six months, she never quite abandoned her sense of romantic optimism.

Shipping Winifred's eight-cylinder Cadillac to Galveston by freight steamer, the ladies, using more comfortable transport, met it there and started across the width of Texas.

Reaching El Paso, the pair veered westward by way of

Deming and continued on to Tucson, their base for seeing the sights of southern Arizona. Then it was back to New Mexico and Deming, from which town Winifred says only that they used "a devious route to the Rio Grande."

However, once upon the river, she delights in being on "the old Spanish highway, now sometimes a concrete avenue, but oftener a mere track in the sand...." "El Camino Real is the imposing name it bears, suggesting ancient caravans of colonial grandees, and pack-trains bearing treasure from Mexico City to the provincial trading post of Santa Fe." From her first extended exposure to the Camino Real, the author begins to fall under the spell of northern New Mexico. Winifred, when wound up, can lay on the gloss with a heavy brush.

But then she slips in something of real interest. "Even today what sign-posts the road displays bear the letters K T, which stands for King's Trail. The name gave us a little thrill, to be still extant in a government which had supposedly repudiated kings this century and a half." I know of no other reference to the KT signs, so we are left to wonder who installed them and how many there were in the 100 miles of the Camino Real that Winifred mentions before the Cadillac brought them to the first little group of adobe towns.

"The few people we met, mostly small farmers plowing their fields primitively, bade us a courteous good day in Spanish, for in this country Mexico spills untidily into the United States."

At Isleta, Winifred and Katherine had their initial face-to-face encounter with Indians. "We were not such tenderfeet to fear violence, scalping, or sudden war whoops," the newcomer admitted. In fact, they managed to befriend a village elder who spoke perfect English and regaled the ladies from New England with history and folklore of the pueblo. The author spent an entire chapter of her book on Isleta.

Moving northward up the valley, she neglects to include even bare mention of the towns along the route. And her enchantment with the Camino Real has evaporated as well, for we hear no more of it.

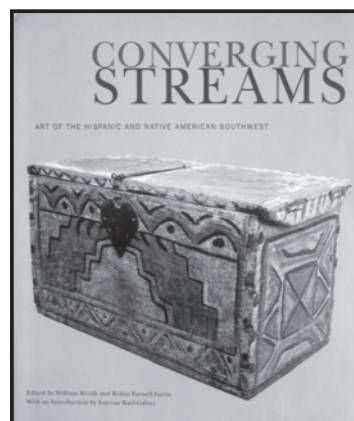
Arriving in Santa Fe, the pair become typical tourists, visiting the main points of interest in the area. Winifred gives free rein to her pen, writing at length of Pueblo ceremonies and activities of the Penitentes, perhaps aware that those subjects will fascinate readers in the East.

On to Taos, the women were probably unaware that the little mountain-bound Shangri-La marked the northward extension of the Camino Real, as noted by Gov. Juan Bautista de Anza in the latter 18th century.

Westward Bound enjoyed booming sales for a time. At present, though, it gathers dust only on a few library shelves.

Editors' note: Westward Hoboes can be read online at <http://www.archive.org/details/westwardhoboes00dixorich>. Reader, be warned: this 1921 account offers a window into the mindset of the period, including some negative stereotypes of Hispanics.

MARC SIMMONS, Ph.D., a historian, is a well-published author who lives near Cerrillos, New Mexico.



CONVERGING STREAMS: Art of the Hispanic and Native American Southwest

Exhibition and Book

Museum of Spanish Colonial Art, Santa Fe

If you didn't have the good fortune to attend the symposium "Converging Streams" at Santa Fe's Museum of Spanish Colonial Art (MOSCA) in June, you might still have time to catch the exhibition, on view until 26 September 2010. No one need miss out on this groundbreaking book about New Mexico's artistic traditions, co-edited by the exhibition curators, Robin Farwell Gavin and William Wroth. The book contains essays by Gavin, Wroth and other notables in their fields, including symposium participants Keith Bakker (his take on NM furniture was the surprise hit for this writer), Charlie Carrillo, Lane Coulter, Ann Lane Hedlund, **Enrique Lamadrid** and Estevan Rael-Gálvez. Additional authors are James E. Ivey, Cynthia Chavez Lamar and **Marc Simmons**. Rael-Gálvez's talk at the symposium, "Coyote Convergence," revealed a New Mexican heritage informed by cultural hybridity, and one that included slavery in many guises. The book offers fresh material on New Mexican architecture, textiles, furniture, metalwork and other arts, with an emphasis on the multicultural origins of their design and techniques. In addition to the profusely illustrated essays in the first half of the 283-page book, the second half delivers page after page of luscious color photographs of the exhibition objects.

—CLK

INTERVIEW: Frances Levine

The Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States/El Hilo de la Memoria: España y los Estados Unidos

By Catherine López Kurland

CK: What does the title signify?

FL: *El Hilo de la Memoria*, *The Threads of Memory*, was the name selected by the Archives [El Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain]. I think that what they were looking at were the threads that connect the US and Spain through more than three centuries of documents on view in this exhibition. New Mexico still has an enormous connection to Spain and it is about following this “Path of Memory” to examine Spain’s often unacknowledged place in American history.

What’s so incredible about this exhibit is the breadth of Spanish interest in North America, historically and geographically—places that now we don’t even think about as having been Spanish. I think of that area between Florida and California as Spanish Borderlands, but most Americans think about Louisiana as French, and they don’t think about Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Great Basin as having had a Spanish influence—but they do. There are something like seventeen states of North America that have a tie to this show, through the report of the explorations, maps and other documents. I think that’s pretty remarkable.

CK: Why did you select this exhibition?

FL: It’s more about why they selected us. That’s the important story. The Archives in Seville already had this exhibit prepared and had exhibited it in their magnificent building in Seville. Our Foundation director and the Spanish Consulate in Washington had been looking at ways for Spain, New Mexico and Texas all to celebrate Spain’s presence in North America. As we came close to the planning of the celebration for the 400th, it was obvious that we should look back to Spain. The director of our Foundation and our art

museum director were looking for collections of paintings when they saw this exhibit at the Spanish Archives.

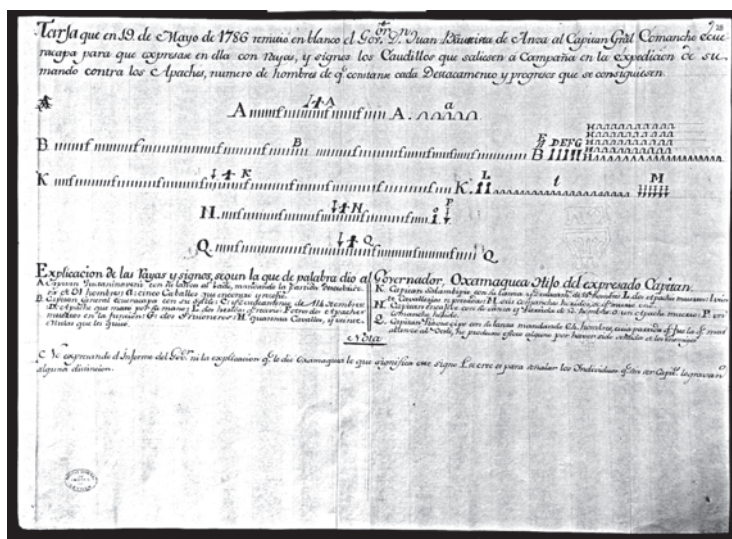
They called me and said, “You need to come over and see this. This is amazing!” Once we saw it, as part of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Santa Fe, we thought, “What could be better than bringing back these documents?” That’s how it came to be.

But we weren’t sure they were going to approve us. There were other places that wanted this exhibit: Florida, California, and New York. I sat in somebody’s office in Seville, and said, “Yes, in Manhattan they would appreciate the documents, but let’s remember that some of those documents were written in our Palace of the Governors!” There is no more direct tie than that. We lobbied hard for it.

CK: Many of the original documents from the Palace have been lost over time. Are some of these filling in the gaps?

FL: No. Some of these are documents that we have known from secondary accounts, for example, the Oñate Act of Possession. Copies have been at UNM for years. There’s an Ecueraçapa and Governor Anza correspondence from 1786. Ecueraçapa was the Comanche chief, and he and Governor Anza have a communication that’s in this show. It’s something that we’ve all seen reproductions of in other texts, but not the originals.

The show is a collection of 138 documents, of what I call the firsts—the first explorations, the first contacts. So there’s not great depth in any one area, but there’s enormous breadth of the Spanish interest in North America. It’s not so much that we didn’t know about the documents—they just haven’t been here in one place and the scope of the documents covering 1519 to 1821.



A card, 1786, in Spanish and symbols, filled in by new allies Governor de Anza and Comanche chief Ecueraçapa with war plans against Apaches. Ink on paper. Sevilla. Archivo General de Indias. MP-Escritura y Cifra, 52.

CK: It's exciting to see the original handwriting.

FL: Yes, exactly. And there are some printed documents. There's an American [four] dollar bill that was sent back to Spain that must have been a great curiosity.



"The United Colonies. Four Dollars...Four Spanish milled Dollars." 1776. Sent by Juan Miralles, Spanish agent in the colonies, to Governor Navarro of Havana in 1778. Printed, paper. Sevilla. Archivo General de Indias. MP-Monedas, 2.

CK: Can you tell us a little bit more about the Archives of the Indies?

FL: It's the repository in Seville of the documents produced almost anywhere in the New World that were sent back to Spain. There are more than eighty million documents there. They were compiled at different times in different places and ultimately brought together there in Seville. It's a beautiful building. To learn more about their history and holdings, I suggest visiting their website. [<http://en.www.mcu.es/archivos/MC/AGI/index.html>]

CK: What did you find most surprising or moving about the exhibition?

FL: For me it's the maps, and the drawings of the animals and the plants, the natural history of North America. I didn't expect that to be so visually exciting.

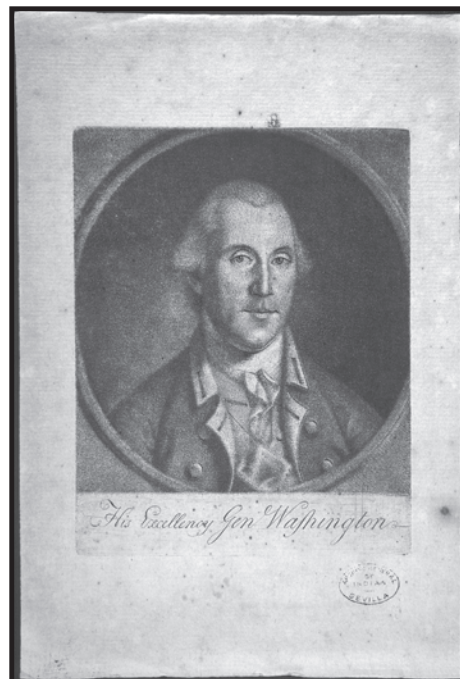
One of the surprises for me was to see the illustrations, the color illustrations, of the conquest of Guatemala, which took place just before Antigua was destroyed by the volcano. The skill of the artists, the emotional content of the maps and the documents were very surprising to me. I think that it was the style of the illustrations that I found so amazing.

CK: You and the curators in Spain had to choose from thousands upon thousands of documents. Is this show going to be different from the one in Spain?

FL: A little tiny bit. I found a document in there that I wanted included, which is an 1814 map of the cathedral in Santa Fe that wasn't in the show in Spain, but I thought was really important. There's also a portrait of George Washington that wasn't in the show. They have several lithographs of him. He is a sort of a hero for Spain in some ways. I have noticed in museums there that there are many portraits, miniatures of him, many references to him and reverence for him and the American Revolution.

CK: Spain aided the US during the Revolutionary War.

FL: Absolutely. That's a part of the history that so few people ever learn. Benjamin Franklin had a real interest in Spain. There's a whole episode of American independence where Spain played a critical role, and we never learned that in school. We thought that Paul Revere's raiders did it single-handedly.



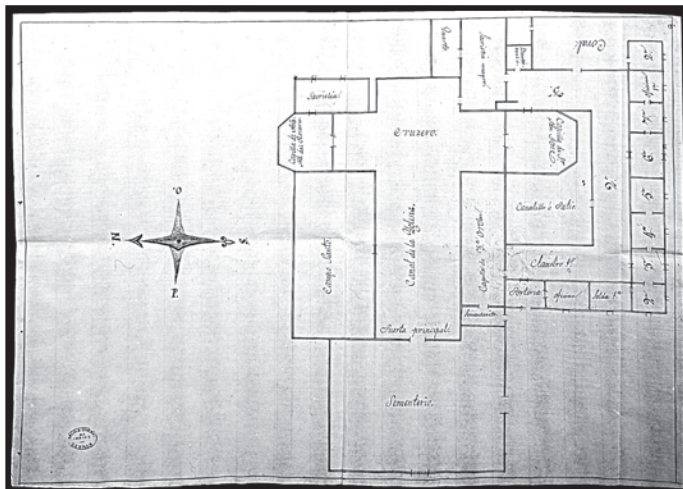
"George Washington in Trenton" by Charles Willson Peale. Juan Miralles sent a copy of this portrait to Governor Navarro of Cuba with a letter dated November 18, 1778. Engraving on paper. Sevilla. Archivo General de Indias. MP-Estampas, 24(1).

CK: In addition to the written documents, are there works of art or artifacts in the show?

FL: There aren't three-dimensional artifacts or works in the art in the show, not in the traditional sense of artists who produce them, but some of the reports contain some of the most phenomenal artwork in maps and drawings. This is a 1591-1610 map of the west coast of New Spain. It's such a richly, beautifully detailed map. Then there's this map, which is a chart of the waterways in a part of St. Augustine. It's like an abstract painting. Every one of the maps has some kind of beautiful detail about it. This is a map of Nueva Galicia, and up here in the corner there's this whole scene of the Chichimecas, the Indian tribes in the north, at war [see cover]. And each one of the houses—they're phenomenal, phenomenal details. One of the things that I love is the way animals and plants and settlements are rendered in little pictographs. Or like this, an architectural drawing of one of the missions.

CK: Had you seen this 1814 plan reproduced?

FL: No, I saw it first in the Archives. My husband, also a historian, and I went through every single one of the maps and plans of New Mexico. That's how we found



1814 Plan of the principal church of the city of Santa Fe in New Mexico, and of the convent adjacent to it. Pen and ink on paper. Sevilla. Archivo General de Indias. MP-Mexico 704.

it. I had never seen this, and I don't think anyone in New Mexico had seen this 1814 plan of the cathedral. I kept looking at it, thinking, "Could this possibly be?" I showed it to several people here and no one had seen it. So that was exciting to find. I don't think they ever built it to look like that. It's a plan of what could be built.

They're beautiful maps. They're not intended to be works of fine art, but they are. They are beautiful, beautiful maps. Of everything, the maps knock me out.

CK: You said that this exhibition is going to change Americans' perspective on the founding of our country.

FL: Part of that is how we learned American history. Most of us learned that American history started with the Pilgrims or Jamestown. What we see in this exhibit is the way in which Spain explored, starting from the coasts and then moving inland. By 1541 or 1542, Spain had already explored all the way up to where Oregon is. Coronado had gone across to the Plains, DeSoto had gone west, and I think at one point the Coronado and DeSoto expeditions were less than one hundred miles apart. I think that the breadth of Spanish exploration is not something that I learned. And the scientific information that was brought back. I think many of us have images of conquistadors in clanging armor, but we aren't aware of the scientific discoveries that were going on, or the strategic decisions that had to be made by the expeditions. They weren't just out there plundering.

CK: Recently I heard Dr. Joseph Sánchez speak here at the museum about the founding of Santa Fe, saying that it's still unclear about the exact date. Do these documents shed any new light on this?

FL: No. It doesn't go in that direction. It goes broadly, painting a picture of Spanish exploration. It's not about settlement. To me, there's only an issue if you want to make it an issue, of what was the first, who was the first. We know from the documents that there were people living here before it was an official villa. The founding of the Villa of Santa Fe is a paper exercise.

CK: Are there special challenges in installing a show with these fragile documents?

FL: The gallery is going to feel very cold, and very dark. We're used to 20-30% humidity; when it gets about 30% here, we all feel as if it's about to rain. Our gallery has to be kept at about 50% humidity to protect the documents. There is a lot of special handling in doing an international show. It's been a learning experience for some of us putting it together, and having partners. The show goes from here to El Paso. Santa Fe and El Paso have similar climates. But then it goes to New Orleans and for them getting it to 50% means having to reduce humidity. That's a challenge, and that was a challenge for Spain to agree to even allow us to have the documents. How would this work in these three locations? And the documents couldn't be out of the country for more than six months.

CK: A show composed primarily of written documents takes effort on the viewer's part. Are you doing anything special to make it accessible?

FL: That's one of the things we're working on now. We have to work at making this show appeal to a broader audience. Right now it's historians who are really excited about the show, and there are people who love maps and documents. But one of the frustrations that people are going to have is that they won't be able to read most of the documents. There is no attempt to translate 138 documents. Right now we're trying to choose a few documents that have been previously translated to include in the exhibition. We're struggling with the length of the show, with how much interpretation to do.

We're thinking of some of the fun things to do. We're thinking of a treasure hunt for kids, which we do in a lot of our shows. It helps kids look; it's a way to train the eye. We tell the kids to look for the redheaded angels in the bultos and then they have something to focus on. Otherwise they go in and they're overwhelmed. We're thinking of a hunt for signatures, so that you can identify different people by signatures. And the animals: look for the buffalo, look for the porpoise, look for these other drawings.

CK: I would imagine that the Spanish is quite different from the Spanish of today.

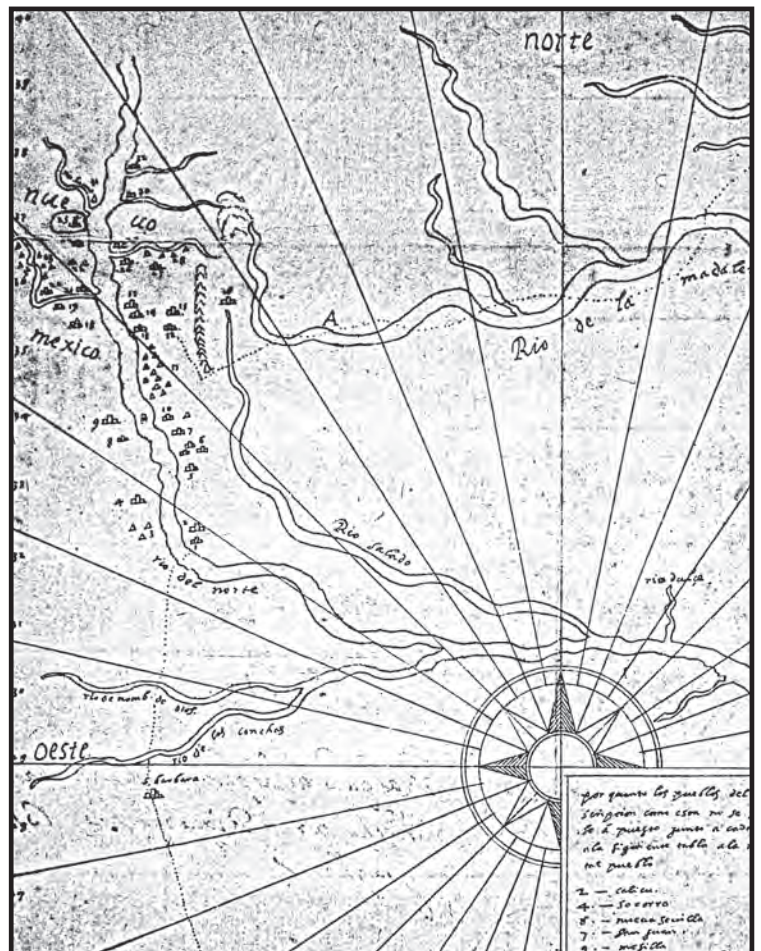
FL: Yes, just because you can read Spanish doesn't mean you're going to be able to read some of the documents. We've thought about the interpretation

of the show. We're thinking of several program offerings. One is paleography—to teach people some of the things to look for in the documents, how to read them.

Even when the show leaves we'll have some of this on our website that will stay. There are some lessons that we're preparing. We're working with the University of New Mexico closely. Jerry Gurulé and Enrique Lamadrid have translated the catalog, and Rebecca Sanchez in the Education Department is working on our educational interpretation. She's creating lesson plans around exploration and mapping.

CK: And finally, for our CARTA readership, how does this relate to El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro?

FL: I imagine that Camino Real people are going to go up to every map because the Camino is on every map that shows the country between Mexico and New Mexico. I think the maps are most engaging. And this is about the people who were on those trails, who created those trails and communities. Our opening lecturer is Luis Laorden



Map of New Mexico, 1602 (detail). By cosmographer Enrico Martínez for Governor Juan de Oñate. Shows pueblos and Spanish settlements. Ink on paper. Sevilla. Archivo General de Indias. SMP-M9.



Map of New Mexico, 1727, by Francisco Alvarez Barreiro. Chorographic or regional plan of the kingdom and province of New Mexico belonging to New Spain. Manuscript, gouache in brown, green, blue, and red, parchment. Sevilla. Archivo General de Indias. MP-México, 122.

speaking about the Camino. We've asked him to speak to three maps that are in the exhibition.

Dr. Laorden, a Camino Real scholar from Spain, will give our keynote address on October 17th, and Rick Hendricks [State Historian] will give our closing lecture on January 9th. Hendricks will talk about documents that are in the New Mexico State Archives. Documents actually were never kept at the Palace of the Governors after the Governor Pile bonfires in 1869 [Territorial Governor William Anderson Pile, 1869-71]. The State Archives is the repository for New Mexico documents. Yes, this show will close, but there's this whole archive that we have here. We want to talk about the families who were part of the history. Jerry Gurulé talks about one of the LaSalle expedition explorers, who was one of his ancestors.

CK: Do you have anything that you would like to add?

FL: We're grateful for CARTA'S support. The show is here for only eleven weeks and shouldn't be missed. It's a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.



FRANCES LEVINE, Ph.D. is Director of the New Mexico History Museum and Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CATHERINE LOPEZ KURLAND is co-editor of *Chronicles of the Trail* and a member of CARTA's Board of Directors.

Catherine Kurland interviewed Dr. Levine in her office on June 6, 2010.

Photographs courtesy of the New Mexico History Museum. With thanks to Kate Nelson and Natalie Baca, and special thanks to Frances Levine, for their gracious assistance.

THE THREADS OF MEMORY: SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Lecture Series and Performances at the New Mexico History Museum

The Threads of Memory: Spain and the United States (El Hilo de la Memoria: España y los Estados Unidos) opens Saturday, October 16, with a ticketed event 6–8 pm, featuring New Mexican and Spanish dignitaries, including D. Jorge Dezcallar de Mazarredo, Spanish ambassador to the United States. Tickets are \$100 at the Lensic Box Office (505) 988-1234; www.TicketsSantaFe.org.

On Sunday, Oct. 17, from 10 am to 5 pm, the public is invited to enjoy the U.S. premiere of the exhibition, which closes January 9, 2011.

A full-color, bilingual catalog, *The Threads of Memory*, detailing all of the documents on display, accompanies the exhibit, which is presented in Spanish and English.

The opening also marks the start of *The Threads of Memory* Lecture Series, with Keynote Speaker Luis Laorden of Madrid, Spain. Lectures and performances are free with museum admission. The events will be held in the Museum auditorium unless otherwise noted.

Sunday, Oct. 17, 1:30-3 pm: Keynote Address
“Setting the Context of El Hilo de la Memoria:
Cartography of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro,”
Dr. Luis Laorden of Madrid, Spain.
This lecture is co-sponsored by CARTA.

Friday, Oct. 22, 6 pm: Tomás Lozano and ¡Viva la Pepa! in concert. Lozano is a singer, musician, scholar and writer. With his wife, Rima Montoya, Juan Wijngaard and Sharon Berman, he performs as part of ¡Viva la Pepa!

Sunday, Oct. 24, 2 pm: “Following the Paper Trail: The Daily Life of a Spanish Colonial Document,” Dr. Alfred E. Lemon. An authority on French and Spanish colonial history, Lemon is director and curator of manuscripts at the Williams Research Center, Historic New Orleans Collection.

Sunday, Oct. 31, 2 pm: “Finding New Mexico in El Hilo de la Memoria,” Dr. Jerry L. Gurulé and Dr. Enrique R. Lamadrid. Gurulé, a retired historian-linguist for the National Park Service, has conducted research on Spanish colonial history archives in the Archivo General de Indias and other archives in Spain and Mexico. Lamadrid is a literary folklorist and cultural historian known for his work on Indo-Hispano cultural traditions, ballads, folk music, and literary recovery projects. Gurulé and Lamadrid translated the exhibition catalog into English.

Saturday, Nov. 6, 2 pm: “Por el Amor de Papel: For the Love of Paper,” a demonstration by Tom Leech, curator and director of the Palace of the Governors’ Print Shop and Bindery. Leech has more than 35 years experience in printing, papermaking and related book arts. (This event begins in the exhibit space and moves to the classroom.)

Sunday, Nov. 7, 2 pm: “An Afternoon with Pedro Menéndez,” performance by Chaz Mena, a New York-based actor, scholar and Chautauqua performer, on Pedro Menéndez de Aviles, the first governor of Florida.

Friday, Nov. 12, 6 pm: “Spanish Scientists in the New World: Eighteenth-Century Expeditions,” Dr. Iris Engstrand, a California-based historian. For her contributions to the history of Spain in the Americas, she recently was awarded the medal of the Order of Isabel la Católica by King Juan Carlos of Spain.

Sunday, Nov. 21, 2 pm: “Murder, Martyrdom, and the Struggle for La Florida: Rethinking Spanish Florida’s Mission History, 1565-1606,” Dr. J. Michael Francis is a history professor at the University of North Florida and the Jay I. Kislak scholar at the Library of Congress.

Sunday, Dec. 19, 2 pm: “Navio Quebrado: The Wreck of La Belle and the Failed French Colony in the Southwest,” Eric Ray, a maritime archaeologist working on the La Belle project at the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History.

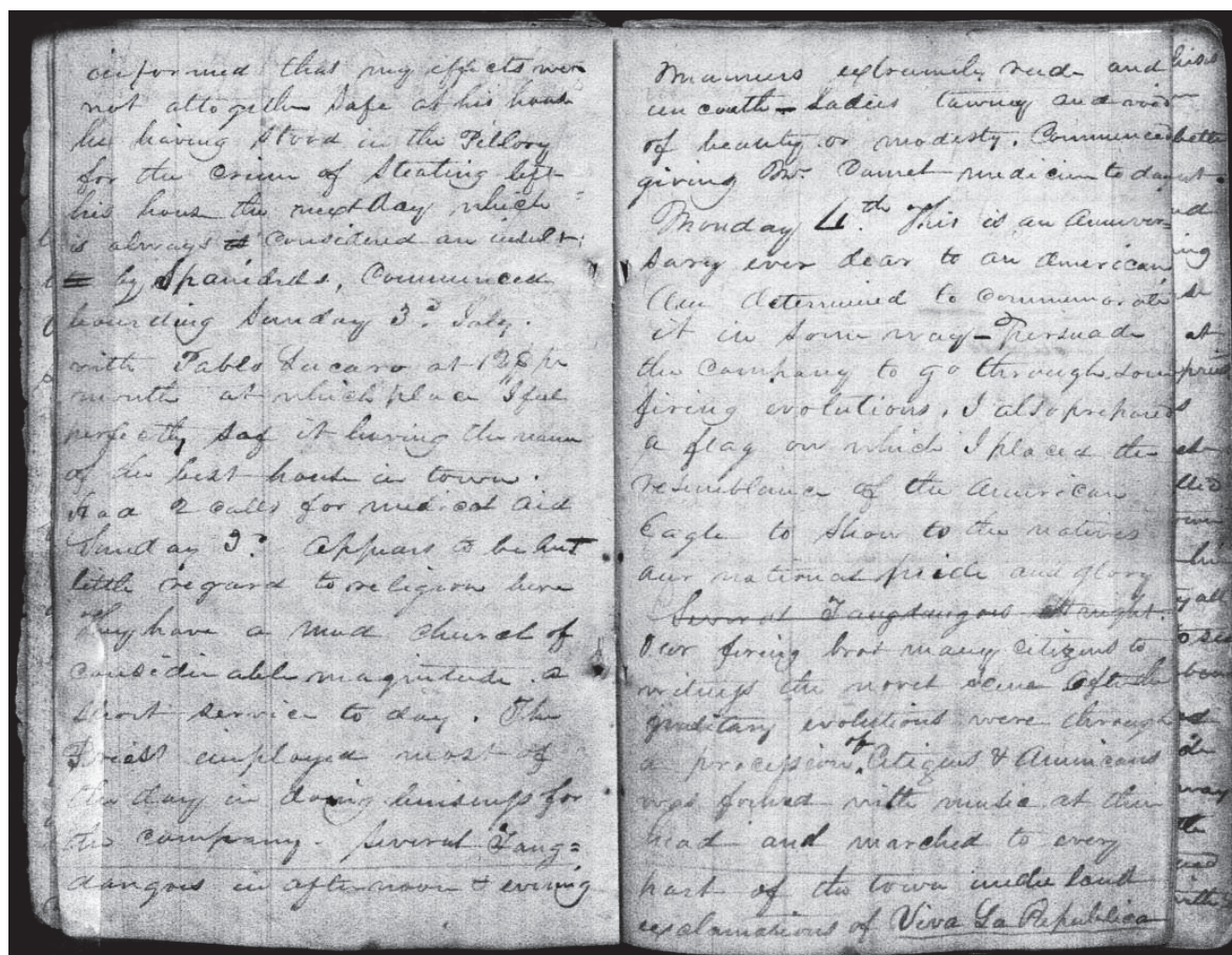
Sunday, Jan. 2, 2 pm: “The Age of Discovery on Classical Guitar,” a musical performance by composer, guitarist and educator Greg Schneider, teaching artist and former artist-in-residence with the Santa Fe Opera.

Sunday, Jan. 9, 2 pm: Closing Address
“Tejiendo el Hilo: Weaving the Threads of History,”
New Mexico State Historian Rick Hendricks.

For more information on these events, call (505) 476-5200 or visit www.nmhistorymuseum.org.

CARTA is grateful to Frances Levine and Board members **Tisa Gabriel** and **Ben Brown** for planning our participation in this extraordinary event, and for making the necessary arrangements to host guest speaker Luis Laorden and María Teresa Laorden from Madrid, Spain.

THE DIARY OF DR. ROWLAND WILLARD, Part II



Pages from Dr. Willard's diary. Paper over wood slat, leather binding. 5 3/4 in. (14.5 cm) H by 3 1/2 in. (9 cm) W (closed).

Transcribed by Joy Poole

Courtesy of the Rowland Willard-Elizabeth S. Willard Papers,
Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library

CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Annotated by Joy Poole and Ben Brown, with additional assistance from Frank Norris of the National Park Service.

Map designed by Brooke Safford, Outdoor Recreation Planner/GIS Specialist, National Park Service.

Courtesy of the Rowland Willard-Elizabeth S. Willard Papers, Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, New Haven, CT; and Challenge-Cost-Share Project funds from the National Park Service, Intermountain Region, through El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association (CARTA).

The following historians graciously contributed to the historic accuracy of this diary transcription: John Bloom of Las Cruces, NM, David Clapsaddle of Larned, KS, Clint Chambers, M.D. of Lubbock TX, Mike Dickey of Arrow Rock, MO, Harry Myers of Santa Fe, NM, Marc Simmons of Cerrillos, NM, Richard Salazar of Santa Fe, NM, Luis Urías Hermosillo of Chihuahua, MX, and David Weber of Dallas, TX.

EDITORIAL REMARKS

When editing this historical document we made numerous editorial decisions regarding these 19th-century diary passages to assist the modern-day reader. Dr. Willard's penmanship was quite small. In various instances it was difficult to distinguish between the letters *a* and *o*, or *n* and *r* for example. When words contained double letters, the acceptable style at that time was to insert a capital letter, for example *F*, *M* or *S* in place of *ff*, *mm* or *ss*. We have spelled out these words with the double letters in lower case. Willard's spelling of English words was usually decipherable, but proper names could be spelled any number of ways, and Spanish words were often spelled phonetically. In many of these instances, we have placed the word in square brackets after Willard's word. The difficulty with proper names centers on the numerous spellings of a given name in English. For example, on July 10th and subsequently, it is impossible to determine whether Stephen's surname was Majors, Marrs or March. The confusion over proper names is further compounded by Dr. Willard's spelling of Spanish names such as Bisente for Vicente. Additional complications result if Spanish names were used in lieu of English, like Jorge versus George. In the early Spanish documents, the Spanish recordings of the English names were sometimes literal, as with FuerteBrazo for Armstrong. Dr. Willard struck out some entries with a single line. Where possible we have deciphered these strike-outs and left them intact. When ending a thought, or more likely for emphasis, Dr. Willard often wrote a dash or an underline. There are numerous abbreviations using a superscript. Some examples include Col for Colonel or Spts for Spirits. These abbreviations have been spelled out within square brackets. Punctuation was often lacking in Dr. Willard's diary, so we have inserted punctuation when necessary to improve the intelligibility of the diary. We have discarded the original format of the entries in favor of a chronicle organized by the days and/or dates. When Dr. Willard was traveling, there were instances when he lost track of the day and/or date. In a few cases he wrote two entries on the same day. We have enclosed the actual dates or days of the week in square brackets. Finally, there are passages that are indecipherable, and we have marked them accordingly. Despite these idiosyncracies, Dr. Willard left a valuable account of travel along the Santa Fe and El Camino Real trails, a mere four years after Mexican Independence opened New Mexico to international trade.

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Rowland Willard was born in Westfield, New York, on August 4, 1794, and died in Haddonfield, New Jersey, on March 10, 1884. He traveled the Ohio River system during his youth. He studied carpentry and music, and in 1817 moved to St. Charles, Missouri, where he studied medicine for the next eight years. He was a founding member and officer of the St. Charles Missouri Freemasons Grand Lodge #3 (later renamed Hiram Lodge #3) between 1819 and 1822. As noted in his diary, he left St. Charles in 1825, and traveled to Taos, New Mexico, along the Santa Fe Trail. From Taos he traveled south along the Camino Real (Chihuahua Trail), administering medical advice in Indian pueblos and establishing a successful medical practice in Chihuahua, Mexico. Three years later, he returned to the United States via Matamoros and New Orleans. Willard attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia from 1828 to 1829, after which he moved to Cincinnati to purchase land for investment. He also established a medical practice there, which grew to include a wholesale drugstore. In 1829 Timothy Flint published a brief account of Willard's travels in the *Western Monthly Review*. The account was later reprinted as an appendix to James Ohio Pattie's *Personal Narrative* in 1831. Willard married Elizabeth S. Borland (b. 1814) in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 27, 1832. After their conversion to the Baptist faith a year later, the couple moved to Covington, Kentucky, where Dr. Willard helped to establish the Western Theological Institute. They then moved to Oswego, Indiana. Three sons survived childhood; Dr. Lyman L., Dr. Nelson L. and Rowland Jr., Ph.D. The Willards retired to Haddonfield, New Jersey, in 1867, where Dr. Willard died seventeen years later.

Dr. Rowland Willard's diary is one of the earliest primary accounts by an American citizen of the Santa Fe Trail and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail. For this reason the National Park Service, Long Distance Trails and CARTA funded a Challenge-Cost-Share grant to transcribe, edit and annotate the journal.

The entire diary begins on May 6, 1825, and ends on January 20, 1827. The following excerpt starts with his departure from Santa Fe on September 29, 1825, and concludes with the beginning of his stay in Chihuahua City in December of that year. The entries in Part I (Chronicles of the Trail, Spring 2010) commenced with his arrival in Taos on July 1, 1825.

DR. WILLARD'S DIARY

September 29–December 12, 1825

Thursday 29 Started from St. Fee at 8 ock and camped in the Canion¹ [Canyon] 15 miles.

Friday 30th Started at daylight cold last night Called at S^t. Domingo² an Indian village who appear poor & dirty.

Saturday 1st October Encamped last night on a beautiful green by the river travelled 15 miles

Sunday 2^d Stayed straight six miles above Albakirky [Albuquerque] Came to town at 9 put up at the Alcades³ [Alcaldes] Sold a few goods in the course of the day.

Monday 3 Conclude to stay this day for the purpose of trading.

Tuesday 4th Sold better than \$100 worth of goods yesterday left those remaining at 8 ock travelled 12 or 13 miles put up at Mr. Montoya a damn Rascal. Stayed overnight and next day for moor [the morning] Bill 8 dollars⁴ proceeded on 6 or 8 miles and put up at a small town called Toma [Tome], Treatment not very good waited very late for supper became impatient and retired. without rained last night and this forenoon visiting quite cool Some snow on the mountains.

Thursday 6th cold last night and this morning some rain and snow on the mountains. My comrades opened their goods this morning but the women hooted at the any price whatever & the old woman even refused to take Sand dollars the currency of the country for our entertainment We accordinly referred our case to the alcalde who said she might do as she pleased take it or go without anything where upon we left her unpaid. returned back 1 ½ miles to the farm of the late Governor where we concluded to stay until the next morning. Sold some goods and traded very politely called on in the evening to visit a Sister of the Gov gave her medicine.

Friday 7th On reloading our goods this morning missed a bundle of cloths belonging to the Mr. Floid [Floyd]⁵ (and 20) and a bag of bread We suppose them to have been stolen or to have fallen out of the waggon. left the Governors farm at 9 Ock passed the old womans house where we staid night before last. She had sent a boy to us early this morning requesting us to pay him the 4 dollars due his mistress we told him we did not know him and that he would go to his master for are [our] orders. he however followed us about a mile past his masters house

when he returned back turned out at 3 Ock to let our mules feed rain insued at 4 which turned to snow and what was still rode we got hit all going over the Sand hills however continue sometimes in the road and sometimes out until we marched a hour. wher[e] we were well entertained until morning travelled 30 [miles]

Saturday 8th Some rain this morning started at ½ past 8. passed a small village called La Hoya [La Joya] formed by a Fort but occupied at present by a miserable lot of inhabitants. Obtained some ropes and passed on travelled 9 miles. night very cold with a stiff breeze.

Sunday 9th Morning fine passed no inhabitants today put up at a ranch the last before the dry route⁶.

Monday 10th Morning fine. Some frost last night Bot 2 sheep this morning to last us to the Pass travelled 20 miles Encamped on the river bank.

Tuesday 11th cool last night Started at sunrise travelled 15 miles an camped with a Spanish Caravan.

Wednesday 12th Heavy dew last night My mule was missing this morning rode back 1 ½ miles found him on the highlands proceeded on 15 miles and encamped on the river At this place we leave the river and pack water 80 miles before we strike the river again. here we also cook to last us to the river.

Thursday 13th Started this morning at daybrake one of our mules failed but turn him lose and drive him overtook the pack company at 3 Ock concluded to encamp for the night and send our mules to water 6 miles distant The men returned at 12 ock at night having left the tired mules near the river

Friday 14th Arrosee by daylight this morning and ascertain that 3 or 4 animals are missing and consequent to a thick fog did not find them until after sunrise. Reached the watering place a little after dark.

Saturday 15th Started at 7 reached the river at sunset much fatigued having walked a good part of the way. found aplenty of fruit and spirits at the this river.

Sunday 16th weather fine but cool nights and warm days did not touch this river again until night where we encamped in a grove and on the land granted to G.- J Heath⁷ under certain provisions but now forfeited.

Monday 17th cool and cloudy in the fore noon traveled 15 miles and camped near some sheep ranches

Tuesday 18th left the waggon this morning and arrived at the Pass at ½ after 12 found the Americans in good spirits

Wednesday 19th Concluded to leave with Mr. Campbell for Chauaua [Chihuahua] in the morning, visited a gambling room⁸ in the evening Staid until eleven Mr. Ward lost about 150\$ but none myself the game was monty⁹

Thursday 18th [20] left El Paso¹¹ this morning at 8 arrived at the Spring¹² at 5. distance 35 miles. The distance from the pass to the next villiage¹³ or settlement the Spaniards estimate to be 40 odd leagues but the Americans 85 or 90 miles encamped at the Spring when Dr. Akins¹⁴ overtook us

Friday 19 [21] rain last night High winds having to pass through six or 8 miles sandy roads conclude to tarry until the wind falls Started late next day passed through the Sand hills¹⁵ and encamped for the night. high wind which blows up rain

Saturday 20 [22] Heavy rain last night and the most of this day travelled 5 miles & encamped¹⁶ where we succeeded in striking a fire.

Sunday 21 [23] Started again this morning at 8. Showers last night. Proceeded to the lake¹⁷ and encamped¹⁸

Monday 22 [24] rain last night passed an uncomfortable night endeavoring to sleep in the waggon with three others

Tuesday 23 [25] Started again at 7. rea[c]hed Carasal¹⁹ abt 1/2 after 12: at this place the road forks. one heads to Chauauan [Chihuahua] the other to Sonora my company take one and I the other.²⁰

Wednesday 25 [26] Enjoyed a fine nights rest. and the first since I left the Pass. conclude to stay until tomorrow called on to visit a young woman, give her physic²¹. Her Brother agrees to carry my trunks to Chihuahua tomorrow. Attended a fangdango²² last night but was not enamoured with the fair [ladies] of the City²³. Their features are extremely course & their skin dark²⁴ left at 10.

Thurs 26 [27] morning fine. My company leaves me this morning for Sonora,²⁵ Expected to have started early myself but my man has gone for his horses and dont return.

Friday 27 [28] morning fine am still waiting for my man and his horses and with great impatients. S^r Hosen called

on me this morning and invited me to breakfast with him treating me with great attention. Called on me again to dine.

Saturday 30 [29] My man does not return yet with horses. My friend persuades me to continue with him while I stay. Sends me a candle in the evening. Called on by a couple of young officers in the evening, who invited me home with them and to take a cup of chocklate²⁶ did so and spent the evening with them.

Sund. 31 [30] Attended church²⁷ this morning after which my friend called on me to breakefast with him. did so— had a dish of pork the first I have met with in the country. Called on this morning by a young man from the Pass wishing me to accompany him to Chihuahua & offers me a horse. I consent When I come to start me friend sent me a basket of biscuit & cheese²⁸ for my journey. In this place Biard [Baird]²⁹ Chambers & McKnight³⁰ was imprisoned before the change in government³¹. Started at eleven and travelled until after dark probably 25 or 30 miles. and encamped in open prairie³².

At 12 was awoken by the running of horses³³. I immediately aroused my man when we salied fourth to rescue our beasts found the horses but my mule was missing. I mounted one horse in my drawers & my man the other and pursued a mile or two but without success & returned. My man arose again at daybreak and went out and in half an hour returned with my mule

1st of November [October 31] proceeded on our journey soon overtook a caravan with whom we conclude to keep company and camped near a Spring³⁴ on the side of a mountains having travelled 20 miles.

Tues. Oct. Nov. 2^d. [1] Started again this morning at 8 travel 25 miles encamped [near lake] ³⁵ [inciphehrable word] mule threw his packs but did not brake anything.

Wednesday 3? [2] Caught up this morning and proceed arrive to a little town called Incinillas³⁶ encamped within a mile of it. Shower insued at sunset but did not rain much.

Thursday 4 [3] morning cool. my mule missing this morning hunted a mile or two distance arround but without success. Started with out her having obtained other animals from the company for my self and baggage. The country here appears much more fertile than formerly. Stopped at a ranch where we encamped for the night³⁷



"Sites Visited by Dr. Rowland Willard Along El Camino de Tierra Adentro in 1825."
Map designed by Brooke Safford, National Park Service.

Friday 5 [4] A part of the company leave us at this place proceeded within 2 leagues of Chihuahua³⁸ and encamped night cool & days warm. Country look dry and barren mountains mostly bare.

Sat. 6 Nov [5] Arrived at Chihuahua much fatigued. This place is surrounded on 3 sides by low mountains³⁹. wholly destitute of river⁴⁰ and to an American traveler it is a matter of astonishment, on what this population subsist at there is scarcely a sign of aggraculture within 80 or 100 miles of the place⁴¹. Course [Coarse] hats are manufactured here which is about all that can be said of manufacturers. The city is regularly laid out and tollerably well built though in the Spanish fashion.⁴² Their building consist wholly of mud bricks & stones. They have some very good work of heavier stone particularly the church

which is a magnificent building wholly constituted of heavier stone and cost 300,000 dollars. It is built after the doric and corrinthian orders. and with a great deal of ornamental carving. In it they have a large organ base [bass] drum and other instruments which accompanied with formal music constitutes the church melodies. Presented my letter of recommendation to Don Salvadore Torras [Torres or Torrez] who treated me with a great deal of politeness, gave me the charge of 5-6 rooms in which he caused my effects to be put.

Sunday 7. [6] I attended church this morning much with the[m] found an old acquaintance O. Peck ⁴³and some other Americans which gives me much pleasure. My host has been trying ever since I came to get an interpreter to examine my papers but one is sick and the other is drunk.

Monday 8 [7] Called on to go before the Governor⁴⁴ this morning did so when he postponed an inquiry then until Thursday at which time the Legislature⁴⁵ will be convened.

Tuesday 9 [8] weather some what cool but no fireplaces or wood in the country to speak of. Called on last evening, to visit a child having the malignant [malignant] measles⁴⁶ gave it medicine but but without much hopes of success⁴⁷. Spent the most of my time with my American comp^s [companions].

Wed^s. 10th [9] Hear my little patient has made its exit. Called on to give medicine to a man and his lady did so-

Thurs. 11 [10] This day as near as I can learn my papers went before the Gov^t [Government] Legislative body the result I know not.

Friday 12 [11] Called on this morning to visit a couple of children one with measles the other debility administered medicines⁴⁸

Sat^d. 13 [12] visited my little patients this morning was presented with 4 dl^s. [dollars]- Bought a pair of shoes gave 3\$. Spend most of the day with my Am^{cn}. [American] friends. Mr. Peck is ornamenting my pistoles My culchions⁴⁹ [colchones] nearly ready and other necessities where I expect to keep house.

Sunday 14 [13] Attempted to pull a tooth for my landlord but was so cavius it broke off.⁵⁰ Visit a few patients this morning. Spend most of the day with my friends.

Mond 15 [14] cool and cloudy the Serampion or measles⁵¹ are very prevalent in this place but few call for medical aid. Mr. Ferrel⁵² returns this evening.

Tuesday 16 [15] obtain a colchas [tablecloth] and table today with some other necessities, called on this eve to visit a young having the measles, a friend of my landlord & yesterday accompanied Dr. Louger [Longer] to examine a woman who died in child birth. Agreed that her death was caused by a malconformation of the pelvis –

Wednes 17 [16] Called to visit one of my patients early this morning being highly exceeded with medicines his friends suposed him worse⁵³. I however allayed their fears, rain commenced last night and continued all day. Gave my friend Mr. Peck medicine to day who is much indisposed. Talked with Dr. Salvadore through an interpreter respecting my papers. He informs me that the

Legislature are about to grant me and Dr. Longer license to practice. He said he will know the result tommorrow.

Thursday 18 [17] rained all last night and most of the day. visit my patients today. no answer respecting my papers.

Friday 19 [18] rained most of last night. my house leaks so bad that I am forced to leave it left it on Thursday moved in with my American friends.

Satd. 20th [19] Commenced boarding myself in company with Dr. Louger [Longer] having a man & woman to cook

Sunday 21 [20] visited my patients this morning find them better. Rec^d. \$10. this morning.

Monday 21⁵⁴ nothing of importance today. Save I was visited by a friend from St. Cruise⁵⁵ John Anderson ___?___ man bought of him a Buffalo robe.⁵⁶ was visited by 3 gentlemen of the Legislature Petro Equisgoin⁵⁷ [Pedro Irigoyen] Dr. Francisco Cordibe [Cordova] the other not known. They inform me they are about to do something with my papers and manifest a disposition to grant me licence.

Thursday 22 [day discrepancy] Weather pleasant prepair my trunk today & visit my patients.

Wednes 23 nothing of importance today_

Thurs. 24 Dismissed all of my patients today. the weather has become fair and the measles less fatal.

Friday 25 Visited some ancient works above town where mineral was formerly smelted⁵⁸, examined an aqueduct of 50 arches⁵⁹ 150-200 ft high where water is brought to the town. There are 4 or 5 detached portions of similar magnitude said to be an ancient work but very well executed.

Sat 26 got two or three new patients today. Nothing of importance

Sund 27 visited my patients as usual Called to visit a young man son of am officer having the Surampion⁶⁰[Sarampion].

Mond 28 Obtained two or three new patients today. the most of my patients are labouring under diarrha the reliek of measles.

Tues. 29 Saw new patients today. Called on in the night to visit a child belonging to a Concubine of the Priest_

Wed 30 weather cool but pleasant no new patients today. the measles begin to abate nothing of importance today _

Thursday 1st December 1825 Snow falls all this day but melts nearly as fast as it falls⁶¹_ obtain one or two patients today have the care of ten or twelve complaints mostly consequent to measles_

Friday 2^d More pleasant the snow melts fast obtain another patient today discharge 2 yesterday.

Sat. 3^d Commenced bourding with John Finch⁶²this day at 12 1/2 \$ dollars pr month.

Sat. 3^d Dec. 1825 Appeared before the Governor today who grants me license to practice obtain 2 or 3 new patients today.

Sunday 4th Called up early this morning to visit a patient. Obtain 3 others to day was called in by the preist who treated me very politely, advised him in his case it being the gravel_ Mr. Griffith arrives from the Pass.

Monday 5 visit my patient discharge 3 of them the rest are convelesent

Tues. 6 weather fine The town was illuminated⁶³ last night consequent to the news having arrived by express that Saint John Alma⁶⁴ was relinquished by Old Spain.

Wednes. 7 On this day the feast commence much preperation in making by way of agrandisament. The city illuminated in the evening.

Thurs. 8 All Officers of Government appear in uniforms today the evening beautifully exhibiting illuminations and a variety of rockets.

Friday 9 This day the officer of State assemble in Congress Hall for the purpose of acknowledging the Constitution by both, was invited to witness the solenmity, did so- Illuminations 7 rockets⁶⁵ in the evening, much gaming at churches in the public Square where men women & children assemble

Sat. 10 This day all of my American companions leave Chihuahua and I left alone to spill out the good and evil that awaits me Witnessed this day a singular tradition. the dedication of the Guadalupe attended with most disgusting seremonies⁶⁶ [ceremonies], This may truly be called one of the dark corners of the earth⁶⁷---

Sund. 11th Sent for this morning to visit the principal Priest who is troubled with Gutta Serena⁶⁸ Attended the ceremonies again today at the Temple –Called by the public Square which I found in a perfect uproar consisting of a mixed multitude engaged in gambling in a variety of ways. Here the rich and poor assemble in promiscus Crowds⁶⁹_

Mond 12 The feasts still continue much firing of Canons & rockets today. illumination at night The people visit the temple again today to pay homage to te Guadalupe⁷⁰

ENDNOTES

These endnotes correspond with numbers 74–143 in Poole's transcription of the entire diary.

1 Santa Fe Canyon north of La Cienega, New Mexico.

2 American anthropologist Leslie White wrote in 1935 that Santo Domingo was “the most important of the Keresan pueblos.” The long-standing general prestige of Santo Domingo may be attributed to a number of factors. Situated on the east side of the Rio Grande, the Pueblo was directly on or near the established roads, from the Camino Real or early Spanish times to the modern state and federal highways. In 1807 the Pueblo held an estimated 1,000 persons. Sturtevant, William (ed.), Alfonso Ortiz (ed.) and Charles Lange. Handbook of North American Indians Southwest. Vol. 9. Washington. 1979. pp. 379–380.

3 Manuel Armijo was listed as the Alcalde of Albuquerque in December of 1825; therefore the authors assume he was alcalde when Dr. Willard travelled through Albuquerque in early October of 1825. Mexican Archives of New Mexico (MANM) Frame 918 Roll #4, 1824–1825.

4 The meaning of this phrase is unclear.

5 Gentry Fuyd [Floyd] is listed as a merchant without a passport in the Report on Foreigners by Gov. Antonio Narbona Santa Fe/ February 1, 1826. Dr. Weber notes that Floyd would have been a resident of Santa Fe while other foreigners on the list resided in Taos. Weber, The Extranjeros. 1967. pp. 20–21.

6 Assumed to be the Jornada del Muerto.

7 This could be John G. Heath from Franklin, Missouri who attended a state convention in St. Louis on June 12, 1820, to form the constitution and state government of Missouri. He served as the Chairman. *The Missourian*, a St. Charles newspaper dated 6/24/1820. John G. Heath was a candidate for the office of Senator, in the Fourth district, [which was] formed of Montgomery and Franklin counties. *The Missourian*, a St. Charles newspaper dated 7/20/1820 and 8/5/1820. William Becknell left Fort Osage in May of 1822, on his second trading expedition with 21 men with three loaded wagons (the first to be taken from Missouri overland to Santa Fe). In Rice County Becknell's party was joined by Mr. Heath's company. The two parties travelled together to San Miguel where Heath's company stopped. Becknell went onto Santa Fe. Barry, Louise. The Beginning of the West. Topeka, KS. p. 105.

8 Gambling was a very common pastime for those on the road. One of the most famous gambling houses on the Camino Real was in Santa Fe and run by Doña Tules in the mid 19th century. Samuel Chamberlain mentions its popularity. Chamberlain, Samuel, My Confession: The Recollections of a Rogue, New York. 1956.

9 For a brief history of Monte and others forms of Loto consult: Cady, A. Howard, Loto: A brief history of the origin of the game, with a few notes and anecdotes in connection with it and a description of how to play it, New York. 1896.

10 Starting on this date Oct. 20, 1825, a Thursday, Dr. Willard's dates and days do not coincide. I have italicized them for the reader to reflect on his confusion and resulting error while traveling El Camino Real.

11 Today known as Ciudad Juárez in honor of the Republican president don Benito Juárez (21 March, 1806–18 July, 1872), who made El Paso del Norte his capital when fleeing the French in 1865. The name change was initiated by Governor Lauro Castillo in his State of the State message in the fall of 1888. Benito Juárez was the Mexican president on five different occasions. Juárez initiated various liberal reforms including the Plan of Ayala that limited the power of the military and the church. Confronted with crushing debt, Juárez declared a moratorium on the external debt that led to an invasion by Britain, France and Spain. Britain and Spain quickly withdrew, but France tried to convert Mexico into a monarchy and installed Maximilian von Hapsburg, as Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico. The French and their conservative allies drove Juárez north as far as El Paso del Norte where he established his capital in 1865 and 1866.

12 Although their flow has been greatly reduced by pumping for agriculture and industry, there are a number of springs along the north face of the Sierra de Samalayuca. The specific spring referred to is the Ojo

de Samalayuca, a common and well identified *paraje* (campsite) on the Camino Real. It was subsequently mentioned by Adolph Wislizenus and others.

13 The town of Carrizal was founded in 1758 to help protect travelers on the Camino Real. The distances mentioned by Willard are about right. The introduction of the railroad, some 120 years later, brought a boom to Carrizal which reached its heyday just before the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution. Today it is almost deserted.

14 Along with John W. Rogers, Edward Beavers, Paul Anderson and Samuel McClure, William Aitken or Aiken were the *albaceras* who witnessed the division of [trader] James Baird's property at Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua on 4 November, 1826. Dr. Aiken was a trader rather than a practicing doctor of medicine. Weber. The Taos Trappers. 1970. p.119.

15 The Dunes of Samalayuca are a major geographic feature on the Camino Real and cover an estimated 2,000 km². Almada, Francisco R., Diccionario de Historia Geografía y Biografía Chihuahuenses, Chihuahua, Chihuahua. 1968. p. 479. Caravans with heavy wagons generally avoided the dunes by taking a branch road along the south, or right, bank of the Río Bravo and the Arroyo de Cantarrecio.

16 This was probably a dry camp since springs are not known in the immediate area.

17 Once known as the Laguan de San Miguel, today it is known as Laguna de los Patos.

18 A common camping ground in this area was just to the south of the Sierra del Kilo or Sierra de la Candelaria on the edge of an arroyo that led from the sierra to the lake.

19 The route from Carrizal to Sonora would go through La Ceja de Barrio, Galeana, Janos and then over the mountains via either the San Luis or Pulpito passes.

20 Ever fearful of attacks from bandits and Apaches, many people formed convoys that traveled together and broke up as needed. Rondé, Philipp, *Voyage dans l'état de Chihuahua (Mexique) 1849–1852*, Le Tour du Monde, Paris. 1861. pp. 144-161.

21 A homeopathic drug that purges the patient. Also a cathartic, laxative and possibly a diuretic.

22 The arrival of travelers and/or their departure is reason enough to have a dance and throw a party.

23 It is doubtful that in 1825 the population of Carrizal reached 500 residents.

24 This comment clearly reflects both the prejudices of the time and someone of Willards's background. He hardly qualifies as an abolitionist.

25 The Camino Real also divides at this point with one branch following the course of the Río Santa Maria, and the other following a parallel but more easterly course. It seems as if Willard took the eastern branch.

26 Chocolate has its origins in southern Mexico and has been a very popular drink for the last three millennia or more. The English word chocolate is derived from the Nahuatl word *xocolatl*, which means bitter water. In many poor towns, far from its area of production, it was considered a luxury item.

27 Many travelers attended church, not as a matter of principle, but to follow the local norms.

28 At the beginning of the twenty-first century, Carrizal and nearby Villa Ahumada were well known for their asadero cheese.

29 James Baird (1767–3 November, 1826) was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ciudad Juárez. Baird travelled west from Pennsylvania and set up a general store in Saint Louis in 1810. In 1812, Baird joined Robert McKnight, Samuel Chambers and others to form a trading company that led a string of pack mules across the prairies to Taos where they were arrested. First they were sent to Santa Fe and then on to Chihuahua where they were detained for about eight years. After his release in 1820, Baird returned to Saint Louis. In 1822, Baird led a small company of five partners including William Anderson, Paul Anderson, Wilson McGunneagle, John Foughlin and himself across the plains to Santa Fe. This time they hit the jackpot. Subsequently Baird trapped in the Gila, lived in and around Chihuahua, and died and was buried in Ciudad Juárez. A number of Americans were included as *albaceas*, or witnesses to his probate.

30 In 1812, Robert McKnight along with James Baird, and Samuel Chambers and a handful of others, stimulated by rumors of the Mexican Revolution and Zebulon Pike's report, decided to make another attempt to open trade with New Mexico. However, once they arrived in Taos, their goods were confiscated (and sold to pay for their incarceration), and they were taken first to Santa Fe and then Chihuahua where most were held prisoner for about eight years. When released in 1820, McKnight was slow to return to the States and he continued to work the Santa Rita copper mine, which was near present-day Silver City, New Mexico.

31 While Chihuahua and New Mexico were still Spanish territory.

32 This could be close to either the Ojo de San Nicolas or Ojo de Santa Rosa.

33 Horses were easily spooked by wild animals, lightning and rustlers.

34 This is probably Ojo del Chivo.

35 Laguna de Encinillas. See next note.

36 Encinillas settlement was founded in the early 18th century by don Manuel San Juan Santa Cruz as a cattle station that provided fat and hides for the mines of Santa Eulalia. It is on the edge of the ephemeral lake, Laguna de Encinillas.

37 Could have been Saucillo, Sacramento or even possibly El Torreon.

38 Today this spot would be lost under the urban sprawl of Chihuahua. This spot may have been at or near Nombre de Dios. Founded in 1678, Nombre de Dios is the earliest Spanish settlement in the area.

39 To the east is the Sierra de Nombre de Dios, to the south Cerro Coronel (1,712 meters, named after Coronel Orozco y Molina, who staked a claim on the edge of the hill in 1718) and Cerro Grande at 1,942 meters.

40 Both the Río Sacramento and the Río Chuviscar are ephemeral.

41 The areas propitious for farming are to the east of town after the Río Sacramento flows into the Río Chuviscar. The records of the Alhondiga (Municipal Granary) indicate that grains were frequently imported from as far away as Santa Rosalía (Santa Cruz Tapacolmes) and the Papagochi valley.

42 Chihuahua was built, and sustained, as a mining center. Corn and other agricultural products were brought in from agricultural zones in the foothills to the south and southwest.

43 Otis Peck.

44 Colonel José de Urquidi, who served from 25 November 1825 to 27 February 1826.

45 This is the first session of the Legislature of the State of Chihuahua.

46 Willard may be referring to congenital rubella syndrome (CRS), which entails a range of serious incurable illnesses. CRS follows an intrauterine infection by the rubella virus which may provoke cardiac, cerebral, ophthalmic and auditory defects.

47 Nineteenth-century homeopathic medicine was even more hit or miss than today's allopathic medicine.

48 It would be interesting to know what Willard prescribed, since there is no known cure for measles. Just rest and a calming topical.

49 *Colchones* is the Spanish word for mattresses.

50 The cavius tooth is pitted or rotten. Dentistry at this time was commonly left to barbers.

51 While it is not known when the outbreak of measles began, it seems to have dissipated by the beginning of December 1825.

52 This might be Henry Ferril. Becknell's company of 1822 included (21 men in all) including William Wolfskill, Henry Ferril, and Ewing Young; and that Wolfskill and Young remained in New Mexico. Barry, Louise. The Beginning of the West. Topeka. 1972. p.106.

53 Overmedication has been with us for a long time.

54 There are two Dec. 21st entries. On Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1825, Dr. Willard accurately synchronizes days and dates. The preceeding month he became confused and lost track of time.

55 He is probably referring to Santa Cruz Tlapacolmes, a town just south of Chihuahua and now known as Rosales.

56 It is unclear if John Anderson is the person living in Santa Cruz and sold a buffalo robe, or if it is another person living in Santa Cruz, to whom Anderson sold a buffalo robe.

57 Pedro José Irigoyen (1796–1864) who was a member of the first Chihuahua State Legislature. Almada. Diccionario. 1968. p. 284.

58 As Chihuahua was being founded, a number of *haciendas de beneficio*, or foundries were built to make use of the water provided by the Río Chuisar. From its beginnings, even before it was called Chihuahua, the local miners paid a self-imposed quota of 5 pesos for the transport of ore from the mines to the southeast of Chihuahua to the foundries upstream. After 1738 these monies went directly to the coffers of the Governors of New Viscaya. Almada, Diccionario. 1968. p. 97.

59 In 1751, the Viceroy of New Spain ordered that these monies be recovered (stolen and then returned to the original owner) and, along with future revenue, be applied towards the construction of a system to provide drinking water to the growing town. The system grew in increments as the monies were diverted to support other projects. Forty years later, after a total investment in excess of \$114,000 pesos, water was delivered to the fountain in the Plaza de Armas. Almada, Diccionario. 1968. p. 11.

60 *Sarampion* is the Spanish word for small pox.

61 Today, while not a yearly occurrence, snow is not unknown, and as in this case, it generally melts "as fast as it falls."

62 Finch would seem to be Willard's general factotum. Married to a woman from Chihuahua and bilingual, Finch had the potential to be a very useful person to have in one's employ. However, he was a drunk and prone to disappear for days at a time causing Willard considerable inconvenience, and even problems with the authorities.

63 One may speculate that the principal source of illumination was something similar to *luminarias*.

64 The fort of San Juan de Ulúa controls the entrance to Veracruz harbor. It was the last redoubt of the Spanish army in Mexico. It was surrendered by General Miguel Barragán in November 1825.

65 Fireworks are a traditional component of religious celebrations in Mexico. Today fireworks are shot at each church and chapel to celebrate their patron saints' day, the Virgin of Guadalupe and to stimulate rain.

66 One may speculate that Dr. Willard was offended by the traditional dances performed by the *matachines*, which generally reflect a synchronistic vision of the conflicts between Christians and Muslims, and Spaniards and Indians.

67 Willard clearly reflects the prevalent Protestant view that the Catholic Church had degraded itself by incorporating pagan elements.

68 Idiosyncratic blindness, or blindness provoked by an unknown source.

69 Willard probably would prefer to associate with what was then known as "a better class of people" rather than everybody.

70 The height of the celebrations and religious festivities.

JOY POOLE was the first director of El Camino Real International Heritage Center for NM State Monuments. She collaborated with architects and builders on the award-winning "ship in the desert" structure, wrote a successful NEH planning grant for the interpretive plan, and worked with a team of national scholars on the permanent exhibition "Traveling El Camino Real." Joy, a charter member of CARTA, currently serves on the Board and resides in Santa Fe, NM.

EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO: LANDSCAPES & LANDMARKS, PART I

By Michael P. Marshall
Drawings by Louann Jordan

To see the Camino Real in the context of the natural world is important in understanding its development and use as a transportation corridor. Roads are in many respects a cultural-geographic outgrowth of the natural world. The landscape is the stage upon which the drama of the Camino Real was enacted. A brief description of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail, as it relates to the landscape and landmarks north of Mexico, is provided in the following discussion (Part I from El Paso to Fra Cristóbal, and Part II from Fra Cristóbal to Taos). The trail section under discussion here is the northernmost reach of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, linking the settlements of Mexico to the northern frontier of New Spain and the Pueblo Indian world of New Mexico. The Camino Real in northern Mexico and New Mexico crossed great tracts of uninhabited desert lands known as the *Despoblado*. In the early Colonial period the "Kingdom of New Mexico," separated by a great desert from the Spanish colonies of northern Mexico, was aptly described by Diego de Vargas as "at the end of the earth and remote beyond compare." (Kessell 1989:168)

The section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro trail in the United States begins in the Chihuahuan Desert and extends north approximately 400 miles to the base of the Rocky Mountains. It is a long road across a hard and arid landscape. Each of the physiographic subareas along the trail has its own geographic and environmental character. The cultural sites in these subareas reflect this environmental diversity. There are a number of important landmarks along the New Mexico section of the Camino Real that can be recognized as elements of the trail system (Table 1: Landmarks from El Paso to Fra Cristóbal). The Camino

Real, as it evolved, became part of an extensive system of alternate roadways linking and joining other road systems (Table 2: Alternate Trails from El Paso to Fra Cristóbal).

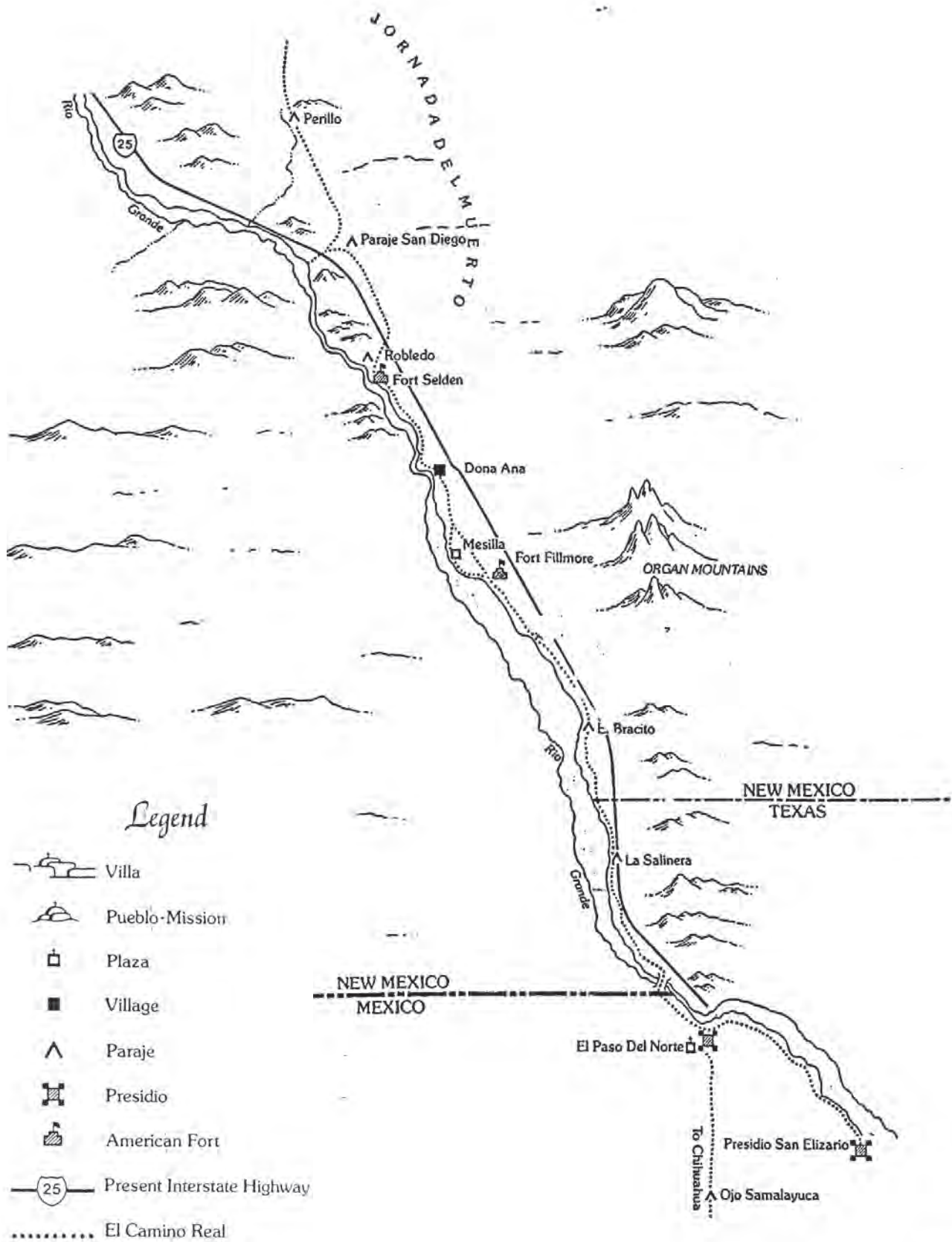
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro trail was listed in the National Historic Trails System in 2000, and is described in the National Park Service *El Camino Real Management Plan* (Myers and Schlanger 2004) and Camino Real Cultural Properties Assessment (Marshall 2005). El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail begins at the Mexican border in the lower Rio Grande Valley below El Paso, Texas. Franciscan missionaries established the Manso mission of Nuestra Señora de

Guadalupe at El Paso del Norte in 1659, and the Spanish and Pueblo refugees from the 1680 Pueblo Revolt founded the settlements of San Lorenzo, Socorro del Sur, Senecú del Sur, and Ysleta del Sur. Throughout most of the Colonial period, El Paso del Norte was an outpost between the distant settlements of Parral and Chihuahua to the south, and the southern frontier of the Piro Pueblos Province and the lower settlements of Rio Abajo far to the north.

The main wagon road southeast of El Paso crossed

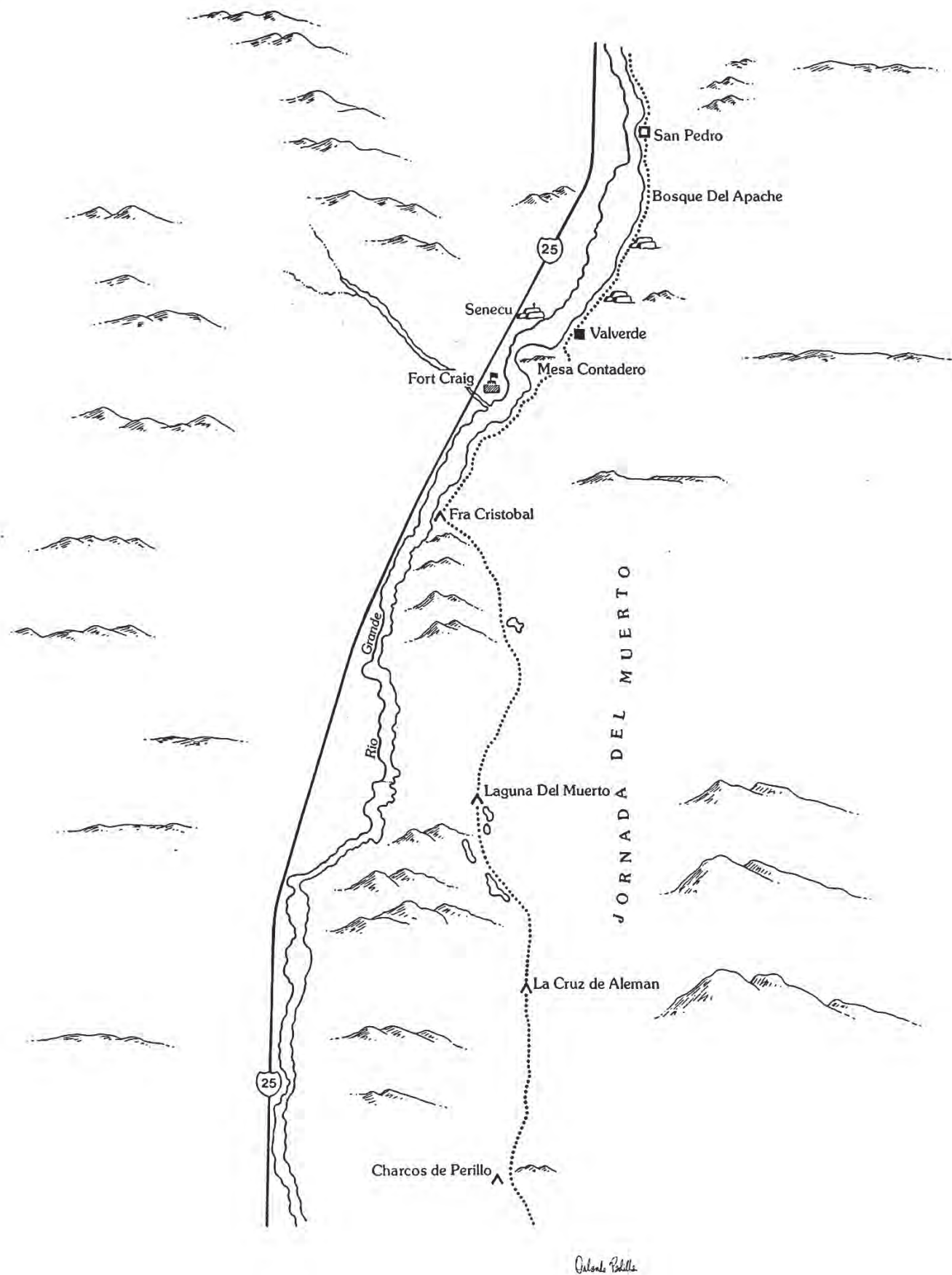
the Rio Grande near present-day Guadalupe, Mexico, where the Jornada del Contarecio section of the trail skirted the east slopes of the Sierra Presidio and avoided the Samalayuca sand dunes (Roney 1993). North of the Rio Grande, the road continued past Presidio San Elizario, established in 1789, and upriver to the El Paso settlements. Pack trains and occasional caravans used another branch road, which crossed the great barrier of the Samalayuca Dunes and came directly north to El Paso or forked to an alternate route northeast across Puerto





Orlando Padilla

Map of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro landmarks from El Paso del Norte to Perrillo, drawn by Orlando Padilla.



Map of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro from Charcos de Perrillo to San Pedro, drawn by Orlando Padilla.

Presidio Pass to San Elizario (Marshall 1999). Having crossed the empty deserts and Despoblado of Northern Mexico, the Rio Grande Valley at El Paso was a great relief to travelers on the Camino Real. Caravans would camp in the bosque or at the settlements.

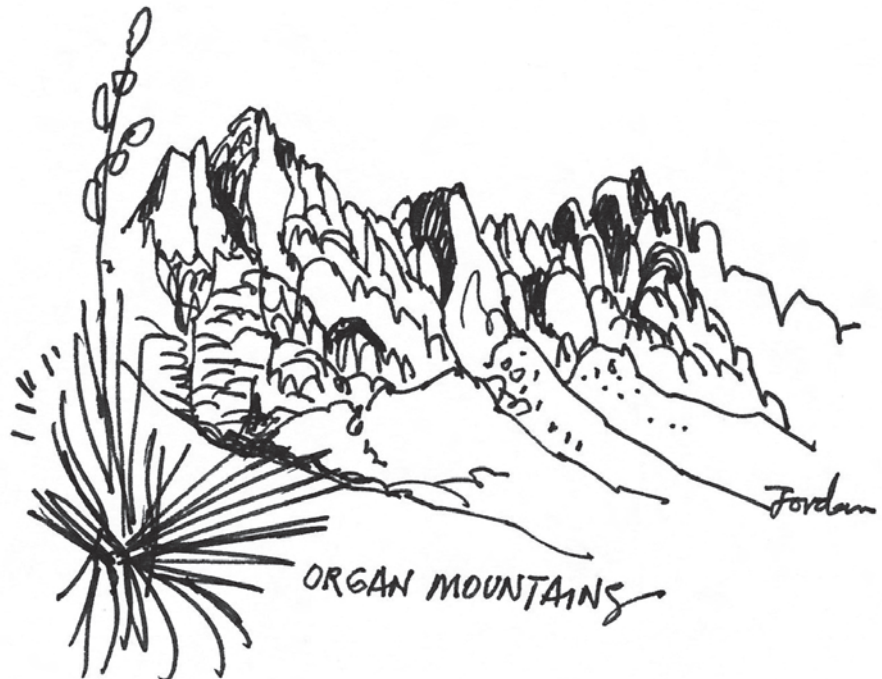
El Paso del Norte is a narrow canyon where the Rio Grande passes between the Sierra de los Mansos (Franklin Mountains) and Cerro de los Muleros (Cristo Rey Hill). This was the location of Oñate's 1598 Rio Grande crossing, the El Paso river ford (Hammond and Rey 1953:316), and the first Colonial bridge to be constructed across the Rio Grande in 1797-1798 (Bloom 1925:172-174). El Paso del Norte was an important settlement area along the Camino Real because it was an irrigated and agricultural section along the Rio Grande located midway between the mining and ranching settlements of Chihuahua and the Pueblo Indian world to the north. During most of the history of the Camino Real, north and south of El Paso were the uninhabited desert lands of the Despoblado. These lands remained largely deserted into the 19th century with some relief offered to travelers in northern Mexico by the establishment of San Fernando de Carrizal in 1758 (Adams 1954:197), and in the Mesilla Valley at Doña Ana in 1844 (Taylor and Barrick 2004:7-8).

The Camino Real at El Paso del Norte followed the west riverbank below the high hills of the Sierra de los Muleros and crossed over to the east side of the river. The crossing was made on the hard cobblestone floor of the canyon, rather than through the quicksands of the river above and below the canyon. A bridge was built here in 1797-98, but was eventually carried away by floods and was never rebuilt. The logs for the construction of this bridge were floated down the Rio Grande from Rio Arriba (Bloom 1925).

From the El Paso ford the caravans headed north to the Paraje of La Salinera, a small alkaline lagoon where encampments were made. The long road continued up the Mesilla Valley following the east riverbank. The plains coming down from the Franklin and Organ Mountains in this area were barren and dry and marked by dunes, alluvial sands, and mesquite hummocks. Here the trail followed the edge of the river and passed parajes variously named: La Punta del Estero Largo, Ancón de

Fray Garcia, El Bracito, Estero Redondo, Los Charcos de Fray Blas; and, further north, Doña Ana, Rancheria, and La Yerba del Manso (Marshall 1991:181-186). There were no Hispanic settlements in the Mesilla Valley until the establishment of Doña Ana in 1844, and Las Cruces and Mesilla in 1848. However, there were earlier attempts to expand Spanish settlement north from El Paso into the Mesilla Valley at Rancho de Brazitos in 1805, and Rancho de Canutillo in 1823, but these outposts were abandoned due to Apache predation (Taylor and Barrick 2004:7).

Early Spanish colonists named the Sierra de los Organos, east of the Mesilla Valley, for the resemblance of the rock spires to organ pipes. The bare and ragged



desert mountains of the Sierra Doña Ana are further to the north, and rise up like an island from the mesquite-covered plains. This solitary range was identified as Los Cerros de Robledo on the 18th-century Miera y Pacheco map (Marshall and Walt 1984:239). The Sierra Robledo on the same map is the towering limestone wall on the opposite west bank of the river. The Paraje of La Cruz de Robledo was at the north end of Mesilla Valley near later-day Fort Selden. The paraje was named for Pedro Robledo, a member of the Oñate Colony who died there in 1598 (Hammond and Rey 1953:316).

North of Robledo the river is confined by steep embankments, which are joined by deep arroyos and fringed by thickets, dunes and other obstacles. This made travel along the river difficult and nearly impassable for loaded wagons. Here, the Camino Real ascended from

the Rio Grande Valley onto the level desert plain east of the river. From the earliest days of Oñate in 1598, the trail struck out north from Robledo across these desert plains. The first day's travel out from the river, a tall rotund butte at Cerro San Diego loomed up on the edge of the plain. This was the first *paraje*, at the entrance to the Jornada del Muerto. Camp was made on the desert rim of the valley near San Diego butte and fires were lit with small twigs of mesquite and creosote. The wagons were set on the edge of the plain, like a small traveling village, and the livestock were driven two miles down the slopes to water at the river at the site of the San Diego ford and the branch road leading to Santa Rita del Cobre and points west.

The following day, usually in the evening when cool air drifted up from the river, travelers began the long *jornada* or journey north across the 90-mile desert plain to the next river landing. This crossing was the infamous Jornada del Muerto. The Jornada del Muerto was often devoid of water, and caravans frequently traveled at night to avoid the heat of the day. The travelers looked back to the dark shadow of San Diego butte and turned away into the vast desert plain. The Jornada del Muerto is in the basin range of the northern Mexican Highlands, and is the long corridor and gateway into the upper province of New Mexico. It is closed to the river by the uplifts of Sierra Las Peñuelas (Caballo Mountains) and the Fra Cristóbal Mountains. To the east is the Sierra Las Petacas (San Andres Range), which the Oñate colonists named for the box-like structure of the mountains. (A *petaca* is a leather-covered luggage box.)

Many travelers referred to the Jornada del Muerto as a vast sea with the distant mountains looming above like islands. This appearance was especially the case at night with the moon racing in the clouds and the silhouette of the mountains coming up from the dark floor of the desert. The caravans and small packets of travelers went out into this sea of land with waves of creosote bush blowing in the wind. In the far distance was a tall conical knob in the Perrillo Hills, the highest elevation in the desert plain and the landmark towards which the trail ran. The first night out from San Diego they came to the *Charcos de Perrillo*, named for a little dog that appeared with muddy feet, leading the first colonists to this waterhole oasis (Hammond and Rey 1953:31). The waterholes were found in the cobblestone floor of an arroyo just below the Perrillo Hills. Camp was made on a bench flat below the hills. This was one of the most dangerous areas along the Camino Real, as Apaches hidden in the nearby rocks frequently ambushed travelers

along the trail.

The next day the slower-moving caravans passed the low outcrops at Point of Rocks and continued north to camp at the intermittent spring of La Cruz de Aléman, named for the 1670 death site of a German trader, Bernado Grüber (Kessell 1979:214). The camp, first known as Las Peñuelas (Kessell and Hendricks 1992:595), was made near an arroyo cut, where water sometimes surfaced from a subterranean flow welling up from a sandstone aquitard, near present-day Aléman Ranch. It was a solitary, middle-of-nowhere place, far from the distant mountains and the comforts of civilization.

North from Aléman the Camino Real crossed open grasslands, dune fields, and creosote flats, and led down to the *paraje* of Laguna del Muerto. Camp was often made in the mesquite thickets surrounding this usually dry desert lakebed. The wagons were unhitched and the livestock were sometimes driven seven miles west across the plain and into a narrow canyon and gorge to the cottonwood-covered Ojo del Muerto (Gregg 1844). This canyon was originally known as Arroyo de los Muertos (Hammond and Rey 1953:317), and was likely the place name from which Laguna del Muerto and Jornada del Muerto was derived.

The long desert road continued north and passed another dry lakebed and a lone basaltic hill, Cerro de Alto. Here the travelers scanned the dune-lined horizon looking for two tall cottonwoods that marked a hole of muddy water, Ojo de Añaya, which was dug into a low embankment. From the bank above this spring the northern reach of the Jornada del Muerto could be seen, beyond which were the tall, blue mountains of the Sierra San Mateo. These snow-streaked mountains were a heartening prospect for the weary traveler caked with the dust of the hot desert lowlands—but before him was the black edge of El Contadero lava flow, yet another obstacle to the crossing.

The northern run of the Camino Real in the Jornada del Muerto passed between the lava flow and limestone uplift of the Sierra Fra Cristóbal, from where the green line of the Rio Grande could be seen. Caravans soon reached the north riverside camp and resting place at *Paraje de Fra Cristóbal*. The *paraje* was a campground on the river's edge and within the cottonwood bosque. A small village, now in ruins, [called *Paraje* or *Fra Cristóbal*] was established there in the late 1850s (Marshall and Walt 1984:279). *Fra Cristóbal* was a famous resting place for travelers going north and south across the Jornada, and is delineated on the earliest Spanish maps of the region. The *paraje* was named because the north end of

the nearby mountain has a profile in the likeness of an upturned face that was said to resemble Fray Cristóbal, a member of Oñate's colonization party. The Rio Abajo refugees from the Pueblo Revolt in 1680 waited here for news of the refugees coming down from Rio Arriba. The captive and weary Texas-Santa Fe expedition slept here in their thin attire under a blanket of snow on the morning of November 1, 1841, before their long and deadly march across the Jornada del Muerto (Kendall 1929 reprint of 1844).

For most, the green canopy and riverside road leading north of Fra Cristóbal were blessings. This was the beginning of New Mexico, known in the old days as *La Cabeza de la Provincia*. In the Colonial period, before the great abandonment of the lower river in the 1670s–80s, it was the home of the Piro Pueblo Nation, and the location of a series of Pueblo villages extending from the southernmost mission site at San Antonio de Senecú to the north mission establishment of San Luis Obispo at Sevilleta. The Rio Grande Valley leading north from the Jornada del Muerto was a verdant and welcome site to the travelers on the Camino Real and was named Valverde. But the road was still difficult, with deep sand, lava outcrops, and incised arroyos.

To be continued in Part II, Fra Cristóbal to Taos

MICHAEL P. MARSHALL is owner of Cibola Research Consultants, which provides specialized consultation and instruction in archaeology, history, and environmental compliance. Currently Mike is working with John Roney and Thomas Merlan to finalize a Multiple Property nomination for selected segments of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro to the National Register of Historic Places. His consulting firm co-authored *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, An Archaeological Investigation* for the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division in 1991. In 2005 he prepared *A Cultural Properties Assessment for the El Camino Real De Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail System* for the National Park Service Spanish Colonial Research Center, Albuquerque.

LOUANN JORDAN recently retired after thirty-five years as a volunteer and staff member at El Rancho de las Golondrinas. While Curator of Exhibitions, Louann curated nineteen special exhibits in the Chapel and Exhibit Hall. She designed and drew the Golondrinas map and guidebook that are still in use today. Louann lives in Santa Fe.

EL PASO TO FRA CRISTÓBAL:

TABLE 1. IMPORTANT LANDMARKS ALONG EL CAMINO REAL NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL SYSTEM

El Paso del Norte (Canyon and River Crossing)*
Sierra de los Muleros (Cerro Cristo Rey)*
Sierra de los Mansos (Franklin Mountains)
Sierra de los Organos
Cerro de Robledo (Doña Ana hills)
Sierra Robledo
San Diego Butte*
Sierra Las Petacas (San Andres Mountains)
Cerro de Perrillo *
Point of Rocks * (low ridge and ledge at northwest base of Perrillo Hills)
Sierra Las Peñuelas (Caballo Mountains)
Black Hill*
Jornada Lakes*
Laguna del Muerto*
Ojo Del Muerto Canyon*
Lone Hill (Cerro del Alto)*
Lava Gate *
Sierra Fra Cristóbal
(* Located on, or immediately adjacent to the trail)

TABLE 2. LIST OF CAMINO REAL RAMALES (ALTERNATE CAMINO REAL TRAILS)

El Paso West (north from Cerro de Los Muleros to La Salinera Ford)
San Diego (turn-out) Paraje to river watering place
Santa Barbara River Road (San Diego North to area opposite Val Verde)
Ojo del Muerto (turn-out) Laguna Del Muerto to Ojo Del Muerto

TRAILS THAT JOIN CAMINO REAL—OTHER TRAIL SYSTEMS

The El Paso East Trail
Old Salt Trail (El Paso North to Laguna Lucero with possible extension to Punta de Agua)
Butterfield Trail West from Mesilla (also incorporates section of Camino Real from El Paso to Mesilla) Yuma Road to the west
San Augustine Pass-Hueco Tanks Trail (cut-off across Tularosa Basin)
Old West Road-Santa Rita del Cobre and Gila Road (From San Diego Ford)
The Fra Cristobal-El Puerto Road to the Llanos Sin Agua via Mocking Bird Gap (El Puerto)

FORDS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES

The El Paso Vado and Bridge
Vado La Salinera
Mesilla Ford (before the river shifts, relocating Mesilla to the east side)
San Diego Ford
Valverde Ford

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CAMINO REAL RUTS
in Southern New Mexico

FEDERAL PLACE

CARTA on Facebook!



For those of us squeamish about sinking precious free time into social networking technologies, the news that CARTA will post a Facebook page may be met with only mild interest or muted dismay. Fear not! This launch in the capable and energetic hands of Bureau of Land Management

intern Laura Bochner has the potential to educate a global audience about CARTA and our mission, and will undoubtedly bring in new (most likely young) members. For those uninitiated few, Facebook is a networking website launched in February 2004. Last month the site recorded more than five hundred million active users worldwide. Initially, Laura will create a CARTA Facebook page that will link to Scott Green's El Camino Real signage efforts. Many of you might remember that this BLM-funded project, completed several years ago, documents the content, location, and condition of each El Camino Real marker on this side of the border. Posting photographs of each sign will convey the history of the Trail, and encourage interactive communication between Facebook/Trail visitors and the New Mexico Highway Department. Increased visibility online will encourage heritage tourism and should expedite any necessary signage repairs. Our next *Chronicles* will feature a second Facebook project envisioned by Spanish linguist, CARTA member, and NMSU professor **Daniel Villa**, and his camera-toting oral history students, "A Visual Tour of El Camino Real," already underway this semester.

Cultural Landscapes Documentation Training Grant

CARTA has received an important BLM Challenge-Cost-Share grant to develop a Cultural Landscapes Documentation Training Program with Mexican and American graduate students, university faculty, and professionals. The first year of this multi-year effort will result in a series of Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) between CARTA, involved agencies, universities, students, and specialists. The MOAs will outline roles, responsibilities, and deliverables. Once selected, the team will prepare proposals for prospective case-study landscape locations on both sides of the border. After sites are identified, tentative schedules and preliminary budgets will be prepared. BLM has asked CARTA's

Executive Director to serve as the team leader and point of contact. Potential participants include National Historic Trail representatives Sarah Schlanger (BLM), Aaron Mahr (NPS), **Mike Taylor** (NPS), and NPS landscape architect Steve Burns, cultural geographer **Hal Jackson**, NMSU history professor Dwight Pitcaithley, UNM Historic Preservation and Regionalism Program Director Chris Wilson, prospective CARTA Board members **Francisco Uviña** (Bernalillo) and **Wendy Suarez** (Ciudad Chihuahua), NPS consultant **Susan Boyle**, NMSU oral historian and linguist **Daniel Villa**, International Liaison **Ben Brown**, World Heritage Site officials associated with Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), and other qualified consultants and volunteers. Information packets will be posted to our website and delivered to each potential team member this fall. As currently envisioned, the published results of the landscape documentations will also include detailed recommendations for interpreting the sites from many cultural vantage points through signage, literature, guided tours, and other methods.



NPS Sole Source Contract Pending to Film-Document the Jornada del Muerto

A sole source contract between the National Park Service and CARTA is pending. CARTA will work with our federal partners and filmmaker Jason VanCamp (Las Vegas, NV) to engage young Las Cruces film students attending Mikey's Place performing arts center in documenting the Jornada del Muerto. This endeavor is designed to capture the pristine nature of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, to place the trail within the context of its associated cultural resources, and to highlight the natural beauty and remote qualities of the area. In addition to filmmaking, the students will learn about El Camino Real history and archaeology, cultural landscapes, wildlife patterns, the environment, and Night Sky astronomy during the course of their hands-on coursework. **Mike Taylor** will serve as CARTA's federal point of contact. Active CARTA volunteers **Rob** and **Rhonda Spence** have offered to help document the classroom and fieldwork experience. Once the formal agreement is signed, CARTA will post the course syllabus on our website and solicit additional volunteers to help with this fun and worthwhile undertaking!

National Trails Intermountain Region (NTIR) Mapping and Database Workshop

CARTA will participate in the first NTIR Mapping and Database Workshop (26–27 October, Albuquerque) hosted by the National Park Service (NPS). Participants will exchange information related to recent and current database and mapping efforts, including descriptions of techniques implemented, technologies used, lessons learned, summaries of best practices, and expectations regarding predicted shortfalls or needs. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will present several topics, including the broad National Historic Trail inventories currently underway using federal economic recovery funding (ARRA). NPS will share the results of their ongoing database and mapping initiatives. Discussions will focus on shared learning, anticipated future needs, and suggestions for improvement. **Jean Fulton** will provide an overview of relevant projects, including the archaeological surveys undertaken in the Jornada del Muerto, and **Hal Jackson**'s successful plotting of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro using Google maps. **Tom Harper** will share the results of his unmanned aerial vehicle surveys in the Sevilleta Wildlife Refuge. Findings from the workshop will be featured in the *Chronicles of the Trail*.

CARTA to Finalize Strategic Plan with NPS and BLM

The current Board has approved a draft Strategic Plan that briefly identifies and explains overarching priorities that CARTA will focus on for the next five years. The next step is to present the draft to our incoming Board and federal partners at our Annual Board and Membership meeting on 16 October 2010 in Santa Fe. From there, the new Board will work with our federal partners to incorporate an existing draft long-range planning tool that itemizes dozens of action items clustered under goals, objectives, and strategies identified in CARTA's original 2005 strategic plan, and outlined by the Partnership for the National Trails System (PNTS) Decade Committee. In addition to describing our partnering relationships with BLM, NPS, the PNTS and others, this section of the Strategic Plan identifies lead agencies, contact persons, benchmarks, measures for success, timelines, and budgets. Once CARTA has received input from each of our partners, we will finalize the comprehensive Strategic Plan before the end of the year.



IN MEMORIAM: Professor David J. Weber (1940-2010)

We were saddened to learn that Professor David J. Weber, one of the leading scholars on the U.S. Southwest, Mexico, and the US–Mexico Borderlands, died on August 20, 2010, near his summer home in Ramah, New Mexico.

Dr. Weber earned a Ph.D. in History at the University of New Mexico, specializing in Borderlands Study. He taught at San Diego State University (1967–76) and Southern Methodist University (1976–2010), where he chaired the Department of History (1979–1986) and held the Robert and Nancy Dedman Chair in History. Weber was the founding director of the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies at SMU.

“David Weber was not only one of the greatest historians of his generation, but also one of the most beloved,” said James K. Hopkins, long-time colleague and former chair of the Clements Department of History. “Colleagues, students, readers and friends around the world will mourn our loss today and for a long time to come. His life enlarged us all.” Two governments gave Weber the highest honor they can bestow on foreigners: in 2002 King Juan Carlos of Spain named him to membership in the *Real Orden de Isabel la Católica*, and in 2005 Mexico named him to the *Orden Mexicana del Águila Azteca*. Weber was the author or editor of over seventy scholarly articles and twenty-seven books. His award-winning books include *Foreigners in Their Native*

Land: Historical Roots of the Mexican Americans; *The Mexican Frontier, 1821-1846: The American Southwest Under Mexico*; and *The Spanish Frontier in North America*.

The Spanish Frontier was selected by *The New York Times* as one of the notable books of 1992, and it was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. In his 27 August 2010 *Santa Fe New Mexican* “Trail Dust” column, entitled “Remembering an Irreplaceable Southwestern Historian,” Marc Simmons calls *The Spanish Frontier* his “finest achievement.” He also offers a list of books by Weber that are of special interest to New Mexican enthusiasts: *The Taos Trappers*; *On the Edge of Empire*, *The Taos Hacienda of Los Martínez*; *What Caused the Pueblo Revolt of 1680?*; *Trading in Santa Fe* (with Jane Elder); and *The Mexican Frontier*.

Simmons writes of his former graduate student that he “remained humble, soft-spoken, and always quick to give bountiful credit to others. In short, David J. Weber stood as a towering figure in the field of Southwestern historical letters, and he cannot be easily replaced.”



Jesuita de Chihuahua: Mariachis in the Plaza, 2004. Photograph by Miguel Gandert from the book *Santa Fe Nativia*, reviewed by Andrew Leo Lovato on page 40.

CARTA in Madrid and Seville

By Ben Brown



Courtyard at the Archivo General de Indias, Seville.
Photograph courtesy of Spain's Ministry of Culture. Source:
www.mcu.es/archivos/CE/ExpoVisitVirtual/visitas/indias/indias.

Early this spring Manuel Val de Criado, President of the *Asociación Internacional de Caminería Hispánica*, invited CARTA to participate in the upcoming X Congreso Internacional de Caminería Hispánica that was to be held 21–25 June 2010, in Madrid. I thought that Tisa Gabriel, who was then CARTA's international liaison, would go to Spain and represent us well. But by late spring Tisa had become interim president and I was back in the slot of international liaison. As always, I was ready to talk about El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

The meetings were held in Madrid, at the well-located Colegio de Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos—the College of Highway, Canal and Port Engineers. The College has always been a strong supporter of the *Asociación Internacional de Caminería Hispanica*—the International Association of Hispanic. . . Well, I'm stumped! Over the years I've tried to find a successful translation of the term "*caminería*," but have always fallen short. It's a broad and inclusive term that begins with the concept of "roads and their landscapes," but in Spanish the term extends from the technical details of road construction and traffic flow to associated arts and popular lore—anything having to do with roads.

From my point of view, the most interesting talks were given by Dr. Luis Laorden, who will be giving the keynote address for New Mexico Museum of History's fall exhibit, *El Hilo de Memoria/The Threads of Memory*. Luis is known to some CARTA members from his previous trips to the Southwest. Dr. Laorden was vice-president of the College, and since retiring has dedicated

much, if not most, of his time to his passion: the history of Spain in America, a world he discovered in 1968 while a visiting professor at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo. After the Congress, Luis and his delightful wife, Maite, kindly took us under their wing as we visited Avila and Segovia.

As at all congresses, a common theme for discussion was: Where will we meet next time? I was asked if CARTA would sponsor the next meeting for 2012 in Santa Fe. I agreed to present the idea to the Board.

But meanwhile, we need to invite everybody to *The Threads of Memory*. Pat Beckett, then president of CARTA, and I had the pleasure of seeing it two years ago in Seville. We were on our way to the IXth Congress in Cádiz. Who could pass up a visit to the Archivo General de Indias on the way? It was the high point of the trip. I saw, and you will see, documents, the real documents, the original documents that I had only seen in books. Here was Enrico Martínez's map of New Mexico. . .right in front of my eyes. . .Francisco Alvarez Barriero's map of New Mexico, the famous drawing of the *cibola* [buffalo]. . . You'll just have to go and see for yourself. The exhibit represents the core of New Mexico's heritage. The fact that this exhibition is coming to the Southwest reflects a sea change in the recognition of the importance of New Mexico's heritage.

BEN BROWN is CARTA's international liaison. He received his M.A. in Anthropology from the Universidad de las Americas in Cholula, Puebla, and M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Arizona. Ben lives in El Paso, TX.

PLEASE JOIN US FOR LUNCH



on El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro at
Epazote Restaurant
416 Agua Fria Street
Santa Fe

11:30 a.m., Saturday, 16 October 2010

Prior to our 1:00 p.m. Annual Board and Membership Meeting

Epazote is located across from Guadalupe Church
half a block west of Guadalupe Street

There is plenty of free parking in the restaurant lot on the south side of Agua Fria
Please enter the restaurant from the parking lot

Chef-owner Fernando Olea's Special El Camino Real lunch:
Salad, Chicken breast with Molé Poblano or Enchilada Vegetariana
Flan, Iced Tea

\$20 per person, tax and gratuity included

Lunch seating is limited!

Please reserve before 30 September by sending your name and entrée choice
with a check in the amount of \$20 per lunch
made payable to:

CARTA
PO Box 15162, Las Cruces, NM 88004-5162

For more information, call the restaurant at: (505) 988-5991
www.epazotesantafe.com
or contact Jean Fulton at (575) 528-8267 or jeanfulton@earthlink.net

BOOK REVIEW

By Andrew Leo Lovato



Santa Fe Nativa: A Collection of Nuevomexicano Writing.

Edited by Rosalie C. Otero, A. Gabriel Meléndez, and Enrique R. Lamadrid. Photographs by Miguel A. Gandert. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 2009. \$29.95 (hardcover).

In Spanish Colonial times, El Camino Real was a lifeline to Santa Fé, the capital of the northern frontier. The journey from Mexico City covered 1,500 miles and took place only every three years or so. Given the difficulty of these caravan trips, the settlers often had to do without many of the supplies and cultural influences that their contemporaries to the south took for granted. Out of this environment there developed a unique Santa Fe culture. For example, the art that was produced in the Santa Fe frontier was stylistically original due to the lack of materials colonists had to work with and the limited formal training they received. To suit the needs and special situations that the settlers encountered in their everyday lives, religious and social practices evolved in a different manner from those in other regions. This independent spirit and the art it produced are world-renowned to this day.

This book pays homage to this legacy and explores the attitudes and values that underlie the Nuevomexicano (people of New Mexican Spanish or Mestizo descent) culture that defines Santa Fe. As the city celebrates its four hundredth anniversary this exploration is particularly timely. The impetus for the book is the desire to present a look at Santa Fe through the eyes of its *Nativa* (those native to the area) and address the perceived devaluing and lack of attention to authentic Santa Fe culture by newcomers and the dominant society at large. Many of the stories and poems included in this collection are poignant reminders of a lifestyle and culture that have receded in the past few decades.

As stated in its title, this book is a collection of writings by Nuevomexicanos who have had an intimate connection with the city and its essence. Many beloved and respected writers and academics have generously offered their work to make this project a reality. They present an array of viewpoints and perspectives reflecting historical themes, sentiments, and issues of identity. The writings cover a wide time range, from as early as Fray Alonso de Benavides's manuscript, "Homenajes: Praise for our Villa," written in 1630, to contemporary authors, storytellers, and poets. Poets that readers may recognize include Pat Mora, Jimmy Santiago Baca, and Valerie Martínez. Literary contributions by well-known local writers like Orlando Romero, Marie Romero Cash, Demitria Martínez, and Carmella Padilla add much to this anthology. Contributions by academic authors, including Enrique R. Lamadrid, A. Gabriel Meléndez, and Rosalie C. Otero, add scope to this collection.

Some of the contributions reflect a nostalgia and ardor for the city and its past. Other writings convey a sense of displacement and loss at the transformation that has taken place as Santa Fe has become a tourist Mecca and shed some of its authenticity and traditional flavor. An attitude of hope for the future and an appreciation of the present qualities inherent in Santa Fe also remain and are evident in much of the work as well.

This diverse collection includes essays, poems, memoirs, and stories that combine to capture the soul of Santa Fe in a compelling and enjoyable manner. The photographs of Miguel A. Gandert add color and a compelling visual element to the overall experience.

If you felt that you had a firm grasp on Santa Fe and its cultural ambiance, this manuscript may open your eyes to more than a few aspects that may have escaped your attention. It is a fascinating read for both long-time residents and recent arrivals to the City Different.

ANDREW LEO LOVATO is an Assistant Professor at Santa Fe Community College, where he teaches classes in culture and communication. He has written several books and articles related to New Mexico culture and history, including *Santa Fe Hispanic Culture: Preserving Identity in a Tourist Town*. Dr. Lovato's latest work is a children's book of fiction, *The Year Zozobra Escaped*, published by the Museum of New Mexico Press.

IN MEMORIAM: Harry C. Myers

Harry Charles Myers died in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on August 31, 2010. He was born in Pontiac, Illinois, on June 6, 1950. Harry served honorably in the United States Army from 1969 to 1972, and was a veteran of the Vietnam War. Following his discharge, he received his bachelor's degree from Western Illinois University and began a twenty-eight year career with the National Park Service. His assignments at the Park Service included thirteen years as Superintendent of Fort Union National Monument on the Santa Fe Trail, and team leader for the development of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail and for the Long Walk National Historic Trail Feasibility Study. Since his retirement from the NPS in 2007, he served as Association Manager of the Santa Fe Trail Association (SFTA), and as a member of the Board of Directors of CARTA.

Harry was a historian with a passion for the Southwest. He was one of the leading authorities on the history of the Santa Fe Trail, and the recipient of many awards for his scholarship, including the SFTA's highest prize, the Jack D. Rittenhouse Memorial Stagecoach Award for lifetime achievement in research and writing about the history of the Santa Fe Trail. His particular interest lay in geographical history and early trail routes, the Hispanic trade on the Santa Fe Trail, and the impact of the arrival of Europeans on American Indian Tribes.



*Harry and the CARTA Board, Mountainair, March 2010.
Photograph by VanAnn Moore.*

I first met Harry while he was with the National Park Service, working as a Team Leader on the Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail. A charter member of CARTA, which was established in 2003, Harry served on its Board of Directors since his retirement from the National Park Service in 2007.

On a more personal note, some of my fondest and most recent memories of Harry are from the CARTA Strategic Planning Retreat, which was held in Mountainair in March 2010. Everyone was asked to draw a personal image portraying something about themselves. Harry's image was a butterfly—or as he said, “a sensitive butterfly.” This produced many smiles and more than a few chuckles throughout the two days.

It was also during that weekend, while sitting in the lobby of the Shaffer Hotel, drinking Jameson's until the wee hours, that Harry and I co-founded the “Whiskey Club.” Needless to say, there were no club rules, but there was lots of humor, great irreverence, a passion for history, Harry's generally terrible Spanish, and lots of research projects. The Whiskey Club began bi-weekly meetings at the Steaksmith here in Santa Fe in late March. Eventually our membership swelled to four, with Aaron Mahr and Joy Poole as the newest members. Our last meeting focused on the upcoming exhibit at the New Mexico History Museum, *El Hilo de la Memoria*. Harry was really looking forward to seeing the maps that would be part of the exhibit.

And then, on August 31, 2010, the most consummate of Trail Travelers left us on the Camino Real and at the end of the Santa Fe Trail, for a new unmapped frontier.

Peace, Harry—go with our love.

—Tisa Gabriel



*El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Trail Association (CARTA)*

PO Box 15162

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