

Chronicles of the Trail



*Quarterly Journal of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Trail Association*

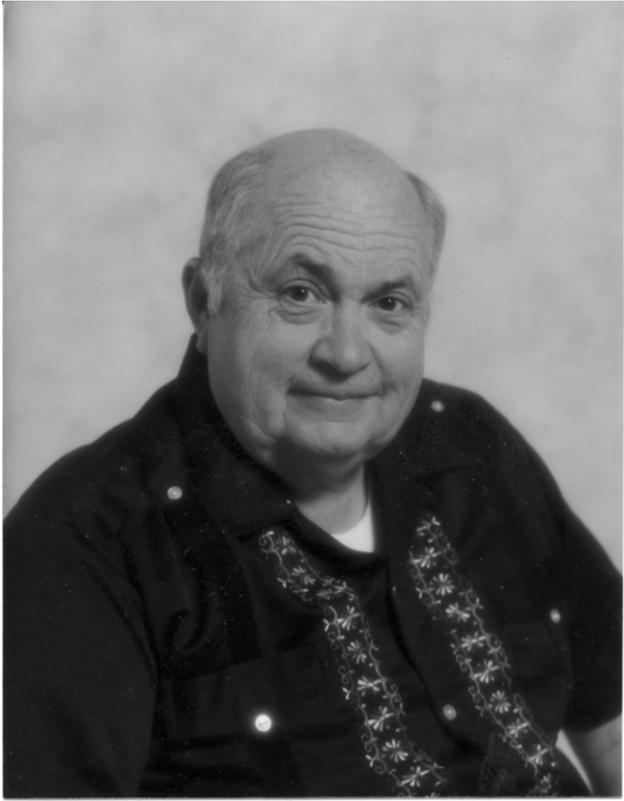
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Spring - Summer 2008



San Antonio Los Lentos, Las Lunas NM

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



July 2008.

Well, it's been an interesting year, what with defending the Camino Real against the proposed incursions of the Spaceport, maintaining relations with other organizations, and a couple of trips abroad.

The Spaceport America Planning & Design Advisory Committee (SAPDAC) met on January 29th in T or C, New Mexico. The main points being committed to by Spaceport America were: 1) No additional crossings or vehicular access would be created crossing the trail; 2) Buildings would be low profile, minimal intrusion of the landscape, non reflective building material and on site material construction; 3) Hanger glass and the building elevation would face primarily east, away from the trail; 4) The facility would be bermed to blend with the landscape; 5) Runway to run north-south to follow the natural contours of the land; 6) Green building construction to be environmentally friendly as possible. It was decided not to dissolve SAPDAC but to only have meetings when something important came up.

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MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE

Julio 2008.

Bueno, ha sido un año interesante, defendiendo el Camino Real contra las propuestas incursiones de Spaceport, manteniendo buenas relaciones con otras organizaciones y un par de viajes al extranjero.

El Comité de Asesoría de Planeación y Diseño de Spaceport America (Spaceport America Planning & Design Advisory Committee (SAPDAC por sus siglas en ingles) se reunieron el 29 de enero en T o C, Nuevo México. Los puntos principales a los que se comprometió Spaceport America son los siguientes: 1) No se crearán cruces ni accesos vehiculares adicionales que atraviesen el sendero; 2) Las construcciones serán de perfil bajo, con mínima interferencia al paisaje, sin materiales de construcción reflejantes y construcción de material en el sitio; 3) Los cristales del frente y la elevación del edificio estarán orientados principalmente hacia el este, lejos del sendero; 4) Habrá banquetas alrededor del edificio para que se fusione con el paisaje; 5) La pista correrá de norte a sur para seguir los contornos naturales del terreno; 6) La construcción de edificios "verdes" será lo más amigable posible con el medioambiente. Se decidió no disolver SAPDAC, pero tener juntas solamente cuando surja algo importante. Jean Fulton, secretario de CARTA, asistió al evento anual de la sociedad de Hike the Hill (Escala la Montaña) del Sistema de Senderos Nacionales (Partnership for the National Trails System) (del cual CARTA es miembro): Semana de Promoción de los Senderos. Este evento se lleva a cabo cada año en febrero en Washington, D. C. CARTA necesita mandar cuando menos a un representante cada año. Esto es esencial para que sigamos concientizándonos y recibiendo financiamiento por parte del Congreso.

Su presidente, Pat Beckett, y el vicepresidente, John Bloom, pasaron 12 días con el socio de CARTA Hal Jackson en su

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From the Editors

Yes, we skipped an issue; some things just don't work out. This one is combined volume 3, numbers 2 and 3, spring-summer 2008. We have, along with our lead article on *Women of the Camino Real*, several news articles and formal notice of our September 2008 annual meeting and symposium, to be held in Los Lunas on September 26 and 27. We look forward to seeing you there!

This summer, CARTA is conducting elections to replace four retiring members of the board of directors. If you have not received a ballot, please contact Jean Fulton, jeanfulton@earthlink.net, or Pat Beckett, 575-644-0868. If you have received a ballot, please vote and return your ballot to arrive by the September 3rd deadline.

HELP WANTED

Both *Chronicles* editors are planning to retire at the end of this year. We are looking for one or two talented CARTA members to take over. This is far and above the most enjoyable role to play in supporting CARTA and we encourage you to take a turn at the oars. *Chronicles* enjoys a wide reputation within the area and it will be a privilege to carry on. Talk to one of us about what is needed.

William M Little
John Porter Bloom

CARTA looks forward to receiving contributions to *Chronicles of the Trail*. The purpose of our publication is to stimulate interest in the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, encouraging readers to join in the adventure of memorializing and exploring one of the great historic trails of North America. Our target audience is the intellectually alive and curious reader who might also be interested in magazines such as the *American Heritage*, *Smithsonian*, or *Archaeology*. We can accept articles that range from 1,000 or 1,500 words up to 8,000 or 10,000 words in length. We can accept line drawings and black and white photographs, preferably in digital form, in a proportion that will fit in one or two columns.

Membership in CARTA is open to all. A membership application form is on page 24 and always on our Website.

CARTA Board and Officers

OFFICERS

President: Pat Beckett, Las Cruces
Vice President: John Bloom, Las Cruces
Secretary: Jean Fulton, Las Cruces
Treasurer: William Little, Las Cruces
International Liaison Officer: Ben Brown, El Paso

* Terms expire September 2008.

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Harry Myers, Santa Fe
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George Torok, El Paso

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Jean Fulton, CARTA secretary, attended the Partnership for the National Trails System (of which CARTA is a member organization) annual Hike the Hill: Trails Advocacy Week. This event is held in Washington D.C. every February. CARTA needs to send at least one representative every year. It is crucial to our continued awareness and funding by Congress.

Your President, Pat Beckett, and Vice-President, John Bloom, spent 12 days with CARTA member Hal Jackson on his Camino Real Tour from El Paso to Zacatecas and back. It was an enjoyable trip, seeing and photographing a lot of the haciendas, presidios and towns along the various routes of El Camino Real in Mexico. It should be noted that John and I gladly paid for our own fares. I would encourage everyone if you have the time and money to sign up for one of Hal Jackson's tours (www.tourelcaminoreal.com).

March 24, the Mayor of Las Cruces, Ken Miyagishima, hosted the representatives of Las Cruces' sister city Lerdo, Durango, Mexico in a two and a half hour social, where I discussed with the Mayor of Lerdo and his delegation the possibility of putting together another symposium of the Camino Real next Spring in Lerdo. The delegation spoke about making their next fiesta oriented with a historical theme.

The New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) hosted a meeting on April 8th about the road upgrades and possible road realignments for the proposed Spaceport. Molzen Corbin & Associates prepared the Draft Statements for the NMDOT. If there other individuals or organizations interested in following this issue, contact John T. Montoya, PE, PS (575) 522-0049 (JohnM@molzencorbin.com).

We had a full board meeting of CARTA at the Camino Real Heritage Center on April 19. Board member Saffell reported that the His-

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recorrido "Tour de El Camino Real" desde El Paso hasta Zacatecas y regreso. Fue un viaje muy placentero, viendo y retratando muchas haciendas, presidios y pueblos a lo largo de diversas rutas de El Camino Real en México. Cabe hacer mención que John y yo con gusto pagamos nuestros gastos de viaje. Les recomiendo a todos ustedes este recorrido si es que tienen tiempo y dinero para hacer uno de estos recorridos de Hal Jackson.

(www.tourelcaminoreal.com).

El 24 de marzo, el alcalde de la Las Cruces, Ken Miyagishima, invitó a los representantes de Lerdo, Durango, México, ciudad hermana de las Cruces, a una reunión social de dos horas y media en la que yo platicué con el Alcalde de Lerdo y su delegación respecto a la posibilidad de armar otro simposio de El Camino Real la próxima primavera en Lerdo. La delegación habló acerca de dedicar su próxima fiesta a un tema histórico.

El Departamento de Transporte de Nuevo México (NMDOT por sus siglas en inglés) tuvo una reunión el 8 de abril acerca de las mejoras para el camino y los posibles realineamientos del camino para el Spaceport propuesto. Molzen Corbin & Associates preparó el Proyecto de las Declaraciones para NMDOT. Si existen otras personas u organizaciones interesadas en darle seguimiento a ese asunto, favor de ponerse en contacto con John T. Montoya, PE, PS (575) 522-0049 (JohnM@molzencorbin.com).

Se llevó a cabo una reunión completa del Consejo de Administración de CARTA en el Centro Camino Real Heritage el 19 de abril. El miembro de Consejo Saffell informó que el Contrato de Marcadores Históricos se ha terminado por completo. El proyecto de El Paso River Walk se ha detenido debido a la la revisión ortográfica y al diseño de los letreros. Se han hecho planes para anunciar un puesto de medio tiempo para Director Ejecutivo para el año entrante. El comité ejecutivo está

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Women of the Camino Real
(Paper presented at the 2007 Santa Fe Fiesta Lecture)
By Henrietta M. Christmas

When Europeans first came to the New World their societies were male dominated, but men needed to exist in harmony with their wives and daughters. They all had their own duties, yet their existence depended on one another. Male and female roles for Europeans weren't too different from those of the native societies they would encounter while traveling up and down the yet-to-be Camino Real.

Women have contributed to New Mexican society since the pre-colonial days. Native women bore children, cared for them, and tended the corn fields. Many native groups had a matrilineal family system giving women a clearly defined role in their societies. They identified their descendants with the blood of their mothers.

Women's contributions enabled New Mexico's population to grow in size, thanks to their fortitude; their churches prospered, thanks to their faith; generations can look back at their ancestors, thanks to their mothering; and they established homes in New Mexico adapting their ways and customs, and for these things we thank them for being visionaries.

The 1500-mile Camino Real between Mexico City and Santa Fe served as a conduit for women to enter this land. Through the centuries, women have taken advantage of the Camino's opportunities. Since the earliest expeditions of Coronado in 1540, Mexican Indian women came along as either wives or companions to the warriors. Documents of that time did not include women's names nor describe them, so relatively little is known about those first early female explorers. [1]

The Espejo Expedition, which set out on Nov 10, 1582, started at Valle de San Bartolomé, present day Ciudad Allende. They included two friars and 13 "companions." One of the soldiers, Miguel Sánchez Valenciano, brought along his wife, Casilda de Amaya, his oldest son Lazaro, and two smaller children, three-year-old Pedro, and twenty-month-old Juan. Casilda may very well have been the first "European" woman to cross the Conchos River, to see Zuñi Indians, and to travel through parts of present day Arizona. She returned to Mexico later, as she became pregnant once again. [2] Traveling with two small children and caring for another son and husband could not have been easy on Casilda. Yet for good reason, likely her strength and bravery, Espejo mentioned her in his journals.

The Juan de Oñate expedition was the first to travel from Mexico City to Okay Owingeh, also known as San Juan de los Caballeros, with a very large caravan. The Oñate expedition had its origins in 1595, when the Spanish Crown affirmed his contract. This contract set forth the project of the discovery and conquest of New Mexico. Twenty-four women were on the muster roll and some one hundred children were brought along. By 1596, this huge caravan was on its way, but due to bureaucratic sluggishness, they spent many months waiting for inspectors at the mines of Casco. Imagine a caravan with about seven thousand livestock and hundreds of people camping and living at one place for six months. The prospective settlers became frustrated and some turned back to their prior homes. Oñate spread the groups out, reducing the in-fighting. Tending to large herds of animals was difficult to manage and required a lot



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of land for grazing.

When they were finally given official permission to leave on Jan 26, 1598, it took them a month to get re-assembled. On March 22, 1598, they celebrated Easter at Ojos Milagrosos, roughly translated as Miracle Springs. On April 8, 1598, they encountered huge sand dunes at Cié-nega de la Concepción. Oñate veered to the east and they followed the Río Grande northward into what is present day Ciudad Juárez, formerly El Paso del Norte. This leg of the trip took almost a month. On April 30, 1598, Oñate took possession of New Mexico in the name of King Phillip where present-day San Elizario is, below El Paso.

Oñate settlers brought with them many supplies including medicines such as pomegranate syrup, rose honey, plantain water, laxatives for purging, and various oils and herbs. The women brought rosaries, lace edgings for trimming shawls and head-covers, small fans, thimbles and needles. [3]

Foodstuffs were derived from their accompanying livestock, cattle, sheep and goats, and they also brought beans, wheat, carne seca (dried meat), sugar, wine, flour and corn. The first burritos were likely made on the Camino. They milked their goats and on days of rest they made cheese. Along the way, as opportunity offered, they ate fish, wild game, and various berries and wild greens that they harvested.

Hernan Martin Serrano and his wife, Juana Rodríguez, brought their own cows, oxen, a hoe, a grindstone, a comal (griddle), three copper ladles and clothes for the two of them. [4] Hernan and Juana are ancestors to many who carry the Martínez surname today.



Bartolomé Romero and Lucía López, his wife, brought four boxes of clothing, two for each. Lucía is one of nine women whose name has survived in the Oñate journals. They had seven known children, first settling at Okay Owingeh. And as Villagrà mentions in a canto, Lucía stood on her rooftop fending off an Indian attack until soldiers arrived on one frightening occasion. This Romero family became prominent during the early colonial days and they are the progenitors of many of the Romeros in New Mexico today.

The second recorded caravan entering New Mexico along the Camino Real was in 1600. This caravan brought supplies and more people. A woman in this caravan, Ana Ortiz, wife of Cristóbal Baca, brought her three daughters, a son, and a servant. [5] They brought a dozen shirts, two doublets, and two shawls. They also brought four sets of clothing for each of their daughters, thirty-two shirts for the children, and doublets for all.

Captain Antonio Conde de Herrera, brought many items. His wife, Doña Francisca Galindo, listed the following personal items: nine dresses, two brown and one green; a velvet dress adorned with velvet belts and gold clasps; another of black satin with silk gimps; and another of black taffeta. She had China embroidered skirts, two silk shawls with bead tassels; four pairs of thin wool sleeves, hoopskirts, a ruff, bonnets, a necklace of pearl and garnets with a large gold cross, ruby rings, and thirteen pairs of shoes; also eight sheets, pillows, some fine hats and gloves. [6] She was truly prepared for any social occasion.

These items being mentioned by Francisca and by others regarding clothing suggests that

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trade between the Philippines and Acapulco was in full swing. Because of the material and workmanship, these dresses and other apparel could last many years if not decades.

On this same relief trip, a list of Indian women is recorded; some were married, others single. At this time, unmarried women were not allowed to travel alone without written approval, and someone had to determine whether they were living in mortal sin. But for whatever reason, Bartolomé de las Casas added them to his muster rolls. In one case, they had the priests oversee these women, and they absolved themselves and their majesty of any responsibilities. [7]

The women in these caravans traveled along this royal road. They walked, rode horses, and traveled in huge wagons. They had babies along the way and buried them, too. They supported their soldier husbands in this great effort to explore new land for the King of Spain.

For the next eighty years Franciscan caravans traveled along the Camino Real about every three years carrying goods back and forth. These caravans brought foodstuffs, furniture, and clothing while in turn they carried back many articles including piñon, buffalo tongues, and hides.

For many years during colonial times New Mexico appeared to be isolated, far away from the Spanish government. New Mexico was not as isolated as some might think. Furthermore, the relative isolation gave them a sense of liberty. Many of the royal laws were not followed, including church fees. Caravans made their way back and forth on the Camino Real, from 1598 up until 1821. People of different backgrounds accompanied goods from all over the world. The caravans, which also transported mail, allowed families in New Mexico to keep up with the latest fashions or advances in culture.



Items such as Brittany lace and China silk are noted most prominently in wills of colonial women. Books, rosaries, pictures, and santos (images of saints) were typical in households. All of these things came along the Camino Real.

Women who arrived by the Camino Real settled into roles as pioneers and as matriarchs. The women maintained the homes. In their wills, they left homes to their children, divided by rooms or vigas. Those children, in turn, would leave those same houses to their children and so on. In some cases, the kids bought each other out, but usually remained as neighbors. If walls could talk, many grandchildren would have benefited from some grandmotherly advice. These women were close to their birth families and strengthened the bonds with their own children and those of their comadres. Many of these early New Mexican families intermarried which resulted in much larger family groups that still exist today.

Women were largely involved in baptisms, marriages and deaths in their families. For a baptism, the birth mother stayed at home as cultural taboos would not permit her to leave the house for a number of weeks. Godparents or padrinos took children to be baptized. The godmother made a special gown for the new baby. Women in the family prepared a fiesta to follow the baptism. The godparents were almost always the husband's parents first, sometimes the wife's parents, or even siblings. Women's roles in baptisms strengthened this familial bond not only with their own children but with nieces and nephews. We can thank them for our families and traditions.

On August 10, 1680, when the Pueblo Revolt started, women and their families abandoned Santa Fe and fled south down the Camino to El Paso del Norte. Brave women took what they could

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and protected their children. Estimates indicate that 21 clergy and close to 400 settlers were killed in the revolt. The time at El Paso was hard; food was scarce and so was clothing. Records indicate that families barely survived and some wore little if any clothes. The government at that time made El Paso part of New Mexico, so people could not leave the area legally. Under these travel restrictions, women struggled to find ways to feed their children and provide some type of home, even if they lived in jacales (shacks).



Many of those who fled the revolt returned north twelve years later. In 1692, back up the Camino Real they came, women and children with their soldier husbands. Another group of settlers came from Mexico City. New Mexico was again revived. After the re-settlement, women became more prominent and records which reveal their activities are more numerous. They fought for their land; they executed wills and travel documents. Sacramental records show that women fully participated in the religious activities of their parishes and traveled throughout the villas at that time.

The documents briefly note one woman who traveled on the Camino Real in 1716. Antonia Duran, a widow, requested a guía (passport) for herself and her two sons, to leave New Mexico, destination unspecified. But wherever they went, they did return. Her husband Pascual Trujillo had died in Nueva Viscaya near Mexico City in 1715 and she may have been wanting to take care of his affairs, [8] pray for him, and bring closure to that part of her life.

Francisca Esquibel, widow of Salvador Anaya Almazan, was another woman whose affairs were tied to the Camino Real. In 1726 she asked the Governor for the return of her husband's goods as he had recently died in El Paso. The inventory of goods appears to indicate that Salvador was on a trading expedition. Many of the items seemed to be for others. Yet, some of the personal items may have been for Francisca -- some elegant skirts from San Miguel, a pound of chocolate, and a reliquary. [9]

Women who lived in the shadow of the Camino Real had social restraints, but some managed to escape them. Juana Lujan, from El Rancho, raised her three illegitimate children in the Pojoaque Valley. She did very well for herself and her children. [10] Josefa Baca in 1746, who claimed on her deathbed that she was miserable, frail and a sinner, noted her six illegitimate children. Her estate consisted of a ranch that she ran, 100 goats, 950 head of sheep, horses, ranch equipment and her personal belongings. This was no frail woman. Don't discount these two women's indiscretions; they were the progenitors of many generations of people here in New Mexico. [11]

One family that clearly acquired goods from the Camino Real trade was the Antonio Duran y Armijo. [12] family living in San Gerónimo de Taos, where the Camino reached its most northern point. Antonio was killed by an enemy on the night of August 1, 1748. He left a two-storey home with eight rooms. Some of his wife's clothing consisted of a short red velvet cape, French lace, ribbon from Spain, a rosary of small silver beads with a silver cross, coral bracelets, and pearl earrings. These items came over the Camino, as no goods such as these existed in New Mexico. Antonio must have made wine as there were six large crates for grapes, two small wine bottles and some Michoacan jugs. It is unclear when his wife Bárbara Montoya died, but his itemized list of belongings went to his daughter, María Getrudes Duran y Armijo, a minor child. On August 4, 1748,

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the Governor, Joachin Codallos y Rabal, sent for María Getrudes and he wrote: "concerning the legitimate daughter of the deceased Antonio Duran y Armijo, I order that she be brought to this said villa [Santa Fe], with the greatest care and gentleness that may be possible, being in perfect health, and without peril of death or grave inconvenience; after she has been brought thence, the proper provision which conforms to the law will be made by me." Antonio's slave women were also transported to Santa Fe. In 1776, María Getrudes died and her husband Manuel Vigil noted what she had acquired herself and what she had inherited from her father. He made sure that their eight children were given their mother's portion as it was possible he could remarry. Manuel listed kimonos and other items brought up the Camino Real. [13]

The women who lived along the Camino Real settled into the routines that typically accompany a burgeoning society. They became involved with property rights and land grants. The leadership they portray in old documents shows that they were willing to fight for what was theirs, be it by sale, inheritance or marriage. Women kept their own property from time of marriage until death. They could leave property to their husbands or children as they saw fit. Whether they could sign their names or not, the women used the legal system to their advantage.

For example, Ana Sandoval y Manzanares, widow of Blas Candelaria, asked for lands that were given to her father Mateo Sandoval y Manzanares prior "to the abandonment in the '80 on account of the powerful insurrection." She referred to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. She further stated that she would like to take possession so that her children's grandchildren and heirs and successors may use and enjoy the same. Ana clearly looked out for her children. The grant, known as San Clemente when adjudicated, was 90,000 acres. Shortly after Ana died in April 1734, her son Feliciano sold the land to Bernabe Baca, and he later sold it to Nicolas Chaves in 1746. Feliciano did not have his mother's vision about land and its potentials. One can see from this case that understanding the legal system, using the male dominated system, and doing it correctly, gave Ana Sandoval a voice in colonial society.

Another societal routine that involved women of the Camino Real was "healing." New Mexico did not have doctors in every villa and Santa Fe appears to be the only place where there was one at different times. parteras (midwives) or curanderas (healers) practiced folk medicine. Their healing procedures combined praying to saints with traditional healing methods, and relied on the strength of the person who was ill. Many of us are here today because of these practices and some of us still use ancient herbal medicines for healing. Even though these healing practices seem old-fashioned, they have survived the centuries, and we can thank our mother's mothers for keeping those traditions alive.

Dying in New Mexico has had its own set of traditions. It often fell to women to ensure that the traditions were followed. Sacramental records reveal much about death. Some priests were brief in their writings. Others gave details about how people died, whether violent, by the hands of the enemy, or for example the smallpox epidemic of 1780. Because of the times, if you died early enough on a given day, you were shrouded and buried immediately. While the grave was being dug, more than likely in the church floor, your family would pray the rosary, others prepared food, and then you would be carried to the grave. Not every burial had a priest's blessing; that could be done later. But since most were buried within a church it was already sacred ground. People with money could afford to have masses after burial or to pay for a sung mass and vigil. But, for the common people, death was very simple. On Oct. 3, 1781, Felipe Sandoval prepared for his wife's burial. For María Rita Herrera's burial, shroud and candles, he was to pay twenty-four pesos de la tierra in corn; and he paid six of the pesos in chickens and punche (local tobacco). In all eight pesos were recorded as paid; we are not sure if the priest ever received the rest of his payment. [14]

As one prepared for death in colonial New Mexico, calling the priest for last rites, organizing one's belongings and preparing the funeral were all done upon the death-bed. Most payments

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were made in pesos de la tierra. In Santa Cruz, for a burial with a sung mass, a vigil and candles would have cost between twenty and seventy pesos or a combination of valuable things such as a hog, chicken, local honey, string of chiles, sackcloth, a load of onions, handful of tobacco, a blunderbuss, benches, flour or firewood. New Mexican women would likely have been instrumental in what was kept at home and the excess that could be bartered for burial. Try doing that today with your parish priest.

Two women who benefited from wealth acquired in part from Camino Real trade were sisters Josefa and Rosa Bustamante. The daughters of then Lt. Governor Bustamante and Felicitana Vega y Coca, Rosa was born around 1735. She was raised with her adopted sister Josefa. Both women are noted in the 1750 census with their parents. Not too long after that, both daughters were married off to Ortiz men. Josefa married Nicolas Baca in 1751 and Rosa married Antonio José in 1754. The family dynamics here were unusual; Nicolas was the father of Antonio José. So the sisters now had a new relationship: Josefa became her sister's mother-in-law.

Josefa married the richest man in New Mexico. Nicolas, a widower, had five children by his first wife Getrudes Paez Hurtado, who died on April 12, 1750. Nicolas had amassed a fortune in lands, some of which was questionable. Nicolas died by the hands of Comanches in Abiquiú in 1769 and Josefa lived another twenty years on her own. Josefa was instrumental in re-establishing the fiesta and the Confraternity of La Conquistadora. Josefa also donated vestments to the military chapel of Our Lady of Light as well as paintings and other gifts to the church at Pojoaque. Unfortunately, Josefa's mismanagement of property resulted in her dying destitute. At one point her Chihuahua investments were in jeopardy and she obtained a loan from her brother-in-law/son-in-law, Antonio José Ortiz, who either didn't like her or was just greedy, because he ended up possessing her lands. Some women like Josefa found themselves with land and riches, but they did not have the "head" to deal with the colonial structure of trading and dealing in a man's world.

Unlike her sister, Rosa died very wealthy, her estate probably equivalent to a million dollars. Documents surrounding her death paint a rather large picture of her life and that of her husband Antonio José Ortiz. I believe that this couple, in the history of New Mexico, have been the largest benefactors to the church. They spent most of their lives building and rebuilding churches in Santa Fe and Pojoaque. In both of their wills, monies are left to finish buildings, oratorios, chapels and such. Because of the times, charities were not numerous as they are today. One gave to the church or the poor, that was it.

Rosa made some final requests in her will that are out of the ordinary. She did not want to be buried in a coffin; during those times being shrouded was the practice. Was her husband put in a coffin? We don't know. She also tallied her goods since the time of Antonio José's death. The amount gained was 20,072 pesos. She noted all their land holdings, livestock, etc. Her lands ran from Santa Fe, Pojoaque, to Ojo Caliente and down the Camino Real to Peña Blanca and even to El Paso. She had a carriage and coach house, and two pulling mules. She also noted many religious objects such as retablos, paintings, and crosses. She never mentioned any clothing. This is very unusual because her wealth and status would suggest otherwise. Was she the worst dressed woman in Santa Fe? She had at least seven small tables or desks that she left to daughters and granddaughters.

She mentioned the chapel of Our Lady of Rosary and Our Lady of Guadalupe, and she left money for finishing them. She paid for more than fifty-five masses for various reasons. From reading her will, one can surmise that the family owned enough wool for a weaving shop, or perhaps the wool was sold to others for weaving.

It is also obvious from her will that the Camino Real played a role in Rosa Bustamante's life. Six hundred pesos had been taken away from the family by officials in Zacatecas. She as-

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served that it should be returned.

When Rosa was on her death-bed, she confessed to the priest that she had had two illegitimate children. She noted it this way: "... she was fragile which resulted in the recognition of these grandchildren." She did not name the children, but recognized their offspring as her grandchildren: María Trinidad Baca and her sister, Miguel Olona and his sister Rosa.

Looking back to her marriage with Antonio José Ortiz, it seems that she had been seven months pregnant with another man's child, and the marriage was probably arranged by her father;



their sponsors were his father and his new wife Josefa. Where this marriage took place is unknown, but it is recorded in Santa Fe. Given to her circumstances and the wealth of the Ortiz clan, they might have married at their home. Then Rosa would have been confined until she gave birth. The baby girl was baptized as an Ortiz. Antonio gave her his name, but he left her out of his will meaning he did not adopt her or recognize her as his own child.

Due to her conscience, she must have told the priest of her two illegitimate children. Another document signed by her kids, names the children as María de la Luz Ortiz and José Antonio Baca. It appears that

her legitimate children were dividing her estate and wanted to make sure everyone got his or her due. The illegitimate children or their heirs were left 2,179 pesos which was what her dowry was worth at her marriage to Antonio José Ortiz -- quite a substantial amount of money in those days. Did Rosa live in shame for some time due to this or did life just go on? It appears she was not tarnished by her indiscretions. We do know that she was a busy woman raising her children. The purpose of this union is unknown, but it resulted in ten legitimate children and when she died she was a grandmother to over sixty-five grandkids. [15]

On August 14, 1814, 194 years ago, Rosa passed away. The record of burial at the church in Santa Fe is stated simply: Rosa Bustamante, wife of deceased Jose Ortiz, she received all the sacraments, paid thirty pesos for mandatory offerings.

But we can hardly discuss women of the Camino Real without mentioning La Conquistadora. An adoration for her has existed since she came to New Mexico in 1625 with Fray Benavides from Parral. She traveled south to El Paso during the Pueblo Revolt and in 1692 returned to northern New Mexico with DeVargas. She has had many caretakers, both men and women. Her wardrobe has changed many times during nearly four centuries. Although she has aged little, she has overseen quite a bit. We can call her the Queen of Santa Fe and Queen of the Camino Real.

In closing, we find that women from the earliest days of New Spain have come along the Camino Real from 1582 to the present day. They have led the way, with their families or rarely solo, in legal matters and religious ways. Because of their visions we are here today. We still travel the Camino Real between Río Arriba and El Paso, and some of us have traveled farther south. We can look back and imagine the women of the Camino Real sewing clothes, cooking food, herding animals, tending the sick, planting crops, and getting ready for mass. Camino Real women left their marks on New Mexican traditions and society in many ways. We can also imagine them preparing for the Fiestas de Santa Fe. ¡Que vivan las fiestas de Santa Fe!

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torical Markers Contract has been fully completed. The El Paso River Walk project has been held up because of the panel proofs and translations. The plans have been made to announce a part-time Executive Director position for the coming year, the executive committee is working on the job announcement.

On April 24-26, both John Bloom and I attended the Historical Society of New Mexico Meetings in Deming, NM. It was nice seeing a number of people present that had taken Hal Jackson's tour of the Camino Real.

The Historic Trails Preservation Workshop was held in Phoenix May 6-8, this workshop was attended by William Little, CARTA treasurer, and Harry Myers, CARTA Board member, who was also representing the Santa Fe Trail.

May 28- 30, Ben Brown and I attended a Camino Real conference in Durango, where we both presented papers (see page ___ for a report on the trip).

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) released the off-site report "Cultural Resources Survey of 463 acres Offsite Fiber Optics and Transmission Lines for Spaceport America, Sierra County, New Mexico. CARTA as a consulting party under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800.2(e) reviewed the document and responded on June 8, 2008. Outside of a few minor corrections CARTA's main concern was about off site equipment parks during construction or maintenance activities.

Ben Brown was responsible for putting together a full session on el Camino Real de Tierra Adentro for the IX Congreso Internacional de Camineria Hispancia held June 16-20, 2008 in Cádiz Spain. CARTA members Ben Brown, Joe Sanchez, and myself all gave papers. (See page 13 for our report).

The Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua hosted a Camino Real Symposium in Chihua-

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trabajando en el anuncio para este puesto.

Del 24 al 26 de abril, John Bloom y yo asistimos a las asambleas de la Sociedad Histórica de Nuevo México en Deming, NM. Fue bueno ver presentes a varias personas que han hecho el recorrido del Camino Real de Hal Jackson.

El Taller de Conservación de los Senderos Históricos se llevó a cabo en Phoenix del 6 al 8 de mayo. A este taller asistieron William Little, tesorero de CARTA, y Harry Myers, miembro del Consejo de CARTA, quien estuvo en representación de Santa Fe Trail.

Del 28 al 30 de mayo, Ben Brown y yo asistimos a una conferencia del Camino Real en Durango, en la que ambos presentamos ponencias (ver el reporte del viaje en la página ___).

La Administración Federal de Aviación (FAA por sus siglas en inglés) divulgó el informe de fuera de sitio "Estudio de Recursos Culturales de 463 acres Fuera del Sitio de Fibras Ópticas y las Líneas de Transmisión para Spaceport America, Condado Sierra, Nuevo México. Como consultora bajo la Sección 106 de la Ley Nacional de Conservación Histórica y 36 CF Parte 800.2(e), CARTA revisó el documento y contestó el 8 de junio de 2008. Fuera de unas cuantas correcciones menores, el interés principal de CARTA era los parques de equipo fuera del sitio durante actividades de construcción o mantenimiento.

Ben Brown fue el responsable de organizar una sesión completa de El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro para el IX Congreso Internacional de Caminería Hispánica que se llevó a cabo del 16 al 20 de junio de 2008, en Cádiz, España. Ben Brown, Joe Sanchez y yo, todos miembros de CARTA, presentamos ponencias. (Ver nuestros reportes en la página 13).

La Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua llevó a cabo un Simposio sobre el Camino Real en Chihuahua el 20 de junio. Nuestro vicepresidente, John Bloom, asistió y presentó una

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hua on June 20. Our Vice-President John Bloom attended and gave a paper on the experience of the US soldier on El Camino Real during the Mexican-American War.

Your president on June 29th signed a professional Services Contract between CARTA and Human Systems Research, Inc. (HSR) for archaeological services, starting with Yost Draw and continuing for other areas as determined by BLM, HSR, and CARTA. Karl Laumbach will be the principal investigator for HSR. This contract is funded by BLM challenge-cost share funds.

I want to thank the CARTA Executive Committee, and the many other Board members who gave so much of their time and energy for their participation in the many conferences on the Camino Real and other CARTA activities such as the Chronicles, Nomination Committee, contract reviews, and membership comments – especially the membership for their continued support which has made all of this possible, may we all travel the Camino Real in our future endeavors.

Mil Gracias.

Patrick Lucero Beckett,
President CARTA



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ponencia acerca de la experiencia del soldado americano en El Camino Real durante la guerra entre México y Estados Unidos de Norteamérica.

El 29 de junio, su presidente firmó un Contrato de Servicios Profesionales entre CARTA y Human Systems Research, Inc. (HSR) para servicios arqueológicos, empezando con Yost Draw y siguiendo a otras zonas determinadas por BLM, HSR y CARTA. Karl Laumbach será el investigador principal de HSR. Este contrato está financiado por los fondos “challenge-cost share” de BLM.

Quiero agradecer al Comité Ejecutivo de CARTA y a los demás miembros del Consejo por tanto que dieron de su tiempo y energía participando en las diversas conferencias sobre El Camino Real y otras actividades de CARTA tales como las Crónicas, Comité de Nominación, revisiones del contrato y comentarios sobre membrecía – especialmente la membrecía por su apoyo constante que ha hecho posible todo esto. Ojalá todos logremos hacer el recorrido de El Camino Real en nuestras actividades futuras.

Mil Gracias.

Patrick Lucero Beckett,
Presidente, CARTA



Book Review

Camino del Norte: How A Series of Watering Holes, Fords, and Dirt Trails Evolved into Interstate 35 in Texas. By Howard J. Erlichman. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2206. Pp. xii + 284. Acknowledgements, maps, notes, index. ISBN 1-58544-473-1. \$29.95 hb).

I-35 is Texas' only north-south, true interstate highway (its others—I-27, I-37, and I-45—are wholly within the state). Today it connects several major metropolitan areas—the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, Waco, Austin, San Antonio, and Laredo. And as author Howard Erlichman demonstrates in Camino del Norte, the evolutionary development of these connections historically is lengthy and complex.

The influences on this backbone of the modern Central Texas road network are many, ranging from the geography of the Balcones Escarpment to the Camino Real de Tejas to the opening of an alternative trade route from the American Midwest to the Gulf Coast of Central Mexico. Erlichman explores each influence in great detail—often with the meandering of a backcountry road.

Unlike modern interstates that evolved along natural geographic corridors (like I-80 along the Platte River in Nebraska or I-95 paralleling the fall line in Atlantic seaboard states), the influences on Texas' central highway corridor as often run across the eventual path as along it. The Camino Real de Tejas and trade with Mexico cover much of the development from the Mexican border to San Antonio. From Austin to Oklahoma a wholly different set of parameters applied. Some of Erlichman's descriptions—of the Butterfield Overland Mail route, for example—are interesting contemporary developments, but have little to do with the modern highway route itself. So are his self-described “off-ramps” exploring national developments in road building, trucks, or financing. The result is a very thorough, if sometimes confusing, work—particularly if you are unfamiliar with the areas and history he is describing. (As a native and Texana historian, even I was having trouble keeping up with where Erlichman was talking about.)

So what can we learn from Erlichman's study when considering the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro? His early chapters on silver mining in Northern Mexico and its contributions to the expansion into Texas are likely identical to the expansion into modern New Mexico. Beyond that, Camino del Norte is perhaps a model to follow to construct a history of I-25. Erlichman's unstated list of influences is likely the same—geography, American Indian trade and travel networks, Spanish expansion, and the instigation and implementation of the American highway system. While Camino del Norte is a thorough assembly of the “watering holes, fords, and dirt trails” of I-35, it is perhaps not the simple or clean history that most readers would seek when looking for an account on their state's major interstate highway.

Cameron L. Saffell, Ph.D.
New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum

IX CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE CAMINERIA HISPANICA

R. Ben Brown and Patrick Beckett

The conference on Spain's Camino Reales (Royal Roads) was held in Cadiz, Spain, the President of Honor was his Majesty Juan Carlos I, King of Spain. Ben Brown was tasked with putting together a session of invited papers on the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

Trip to Cádiz: On Tuesday June 10th, Robin Arney, a librarian at UTEP dropped Pat and I at the El Paso airport and that afternoon we left for Madrid and on to Cádiz for the IX Congreso Internacional de Caminería Hispánica. The trip was uneventful other than the seats were too small and the layover too long. Madrid's new terminal is quite something and so are the distances. While in Madrid we explored downtown and visited the Prado to say "Hi!" to Goya and El Greco.

On the way down to Cádiz we visited Toledo and Sevilla. In Toledo we relaxed, sat in the jardin and saw some more El Grecos. Charming town. In Sevilla we visited the Longo del



Ar- chivo de las Indias and saw an exposition entitled "Hilo de la Memoria: Tres siglos de presencia española en los actuales Estados Unidos" which displayed a number of documents, maps and artifacts dealing with the Spanish presence in early America. See <http://pares.mcu.es>. Pat especially liked the early maps of the Southwest and the displays of the original Coronado and Oñate journals which dealt with New Mexico. As usual, Ben couldn't make up his mind but finally settled on a map of Guadalajara and the surrounding area that included a number of references to indigenous fortifications. In Sevilla we met Antonina Avalos Torres, a professor from the Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, who is doing her doctorate in history.

Once we got to Cádiz we installed ourselves in a small hotel that was on the south side of old town near the city hall. Of course, the university was on the far end of old town. So depending on your state of mind, it was a quick taxi ride or a twenty minute walk through Old Town. Old town has been converted into a pedestrian zone composed of narrow streets and three or four story buildings filled with all sorts of shops and bistros. There seems to be a great deal of municipal support for conservation and renovation. Although it was quite warm, the sea breeze gently wafted thru the streets and innumerable plazas.

The conference began with all the appropriate pomp and ceremony which was followed by a couple of guest lectures. Monday afternoon, Ben participated in a round table on the nature of Caminos Reales after which we all traipsed off to the Mayor's reception and a delightful spread of "jamón ibérico," great wine,

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and great cheese. Tuesday we played hooky and went to Gibraltar, a couple of hours by bus. Ben took the cable car as far as he could and took innumerable photos of the “Barbary apes” while I relaxed and enjoyed the local color. Wednesday was full of a wide range of talks and we both spent quite a bit of time getting to know the other “congresistas” and chatting up CARTA. In the afternoon everybody took a boat ride to visit an old Roman fort, which was used by others for centuries and look at the proposed site for a new monument.

Thursday was our big day. CARTA had its’ session in the afternoon. But where was everybody? As of Wednesday night, only Guillermina del Valle of the Instituto Mora in Mexico City, Pat, and I were to be seen. Not to worry. People began appearing on Thursday morning. Donald Blakeslee and his wife soon appeared. Joe Sanchez took the early train down from Madrid where he had been working in the archives. Wendy Suarez flew in from Valencia and last, but not least, Juana Elizabeth Salas Hernández appeared as if from



nowhere. By the time it started virtually everyone was there. At the beginning I stopped the proceedings to honor don Manuel Criado de Val, the Presidente de la Asociacion Internacional de Caminería Hispánica and the driving force behind the association and the con-

gress. He received a copy of José Cisneros: Immigrant Artist by Adair Margo and Leanne Hedrick to the applause of those present. But best of all, everyone gave great papers.

Being an archaeologist, my favorite was Blakeslee’s discussion of early Spanish sites in Kansas.

Early Saturday morning we took the train back to Madrid and had a charming and pleasant evening with Luis Laorden and his wife Mayte. An engineer by training and a historian by avocation, Luis presented a great paper on the Camino Real de las Californias which will be a chapter in the book he’s working on. We look forward to being able to return the courtesy when they visit the Southwest.

Sunrise on Sunday morning saw us back at the airport and ready to head back to El Paso where Becky Beckett was kind enough to pick us up at the airport.



Don Manuel Criado de Val, Presidente de la Asociacion Internacional de Caminería Hispánica (right), with the Minister of Culture

NEWS AND NOTES

March 2008 marks the fifth anniversary of the founding of CARTA

Making tracks along the trails of conquistadors, settlers, traders, missionaries, railroads, U.S. I-25, and Mexico's federal highway 45, a group of trail aficionados and history minded souls formed El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association, more easily known as CARTA, on 15 March 2003. So, March 2008 marks the fifth anniversary of the founding of CARTA. We had our convening meeting in Socorro in March, our first election of officers and board members in July, and our first regular business meeting in September 2003, also in Socorro, New Mexico. 157 individuals and organizations joined CARTA as charter members. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management have been sustaining partners throughout.

CARTA is conceived 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. It also helps the work of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro International Heritage Center, located between Socorro and Truth or Consequences.

Hubbell House:

Camino Real Landmark Opens

With a Denim and Diamonds Ball the historic Hubbell House was announced to open as a living history museum and demonstration farm on July 26. Located on Isleta Boulevard south of Albuquerque, it was formerly a stagecoach stop, a trading post, and post office along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

James Santiago Hubbell and his wife, Juliana Gutiérrez, built the ranch house in 1840 according to the ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL (July 6, 2008). Their family was large, twelve children, and their property eventually extended from the Río Puerco to the Manzano Mountains. Ten acres now surround the historic structure, under care of the Hubbell House Alliance.

Marjorie M. K. Hlava, Alliance president, is quoted as saying that they are working "to revive the land, and the house, creating a heritage orchard with fruit trees that would have grown there from 1870 to 1930, the period the museum is focusing on."

Following the grand opening, the Hubbell Demonstration Farm and Living History Museum will be open for tours on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between 10 AM and 2 PM – admission free. Demonstrations are planned on baking bread in a horno, stringing ristras, and tin work. The address is 6029 Isleta Blvd SW, phone 505-244-0507, on the internet at www.hubbellhousealliance.org

Pike Historic Trail Association Organized

The Pike National Historic Trail Association has been organized with the following officers: President Harv Hisgen, First Vice-President Zebulon Montgomery Pike, Jr., Vice-President for Governmental Affairs John Patrick Michael Murphy, Secretary Dorothy Urban, Treasurer James Bihingsley, and Board Members Mike Bandera, Jill Ghnassia, Don Headlee, Will Kerns, Norm Meyer, Roy Pike, Rex Rideout, and Clive Siegle. The new association's immediate goal is to nominate the route of Pike's Southwest Expedition, 1806-1807, as a National Historic Trail.

Memberships are now being accepted at Pike NHTA, 10060 Blue Sky Trail, Conifer CO 80433. Annual dues and classes are student \$15, individual \$25, family \$35, nonprofit organization \$50, small business \$75, corporation \$200 and up, and benefactor \$500. Life membership is \$1,000. For more information, please contact President Hisgen at <harv.pike@lgmail.com>. [adapted from *Wagon Tracks*, the Santa Fe Trail Association Quarterly, v.22 no. 3, May 2008]

CARTA at Salt Lake City

The book is out for the Western History Association (WHA) 48th conference, in October at Salt Lake City – and what a compendium it is!

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Total of 112 pages, with 28 of them devoted to listing sessions including CARTA's (page 59): "Western Historical Trails." The conference theme is "Risky Business," which certainly applies to travel on El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro and other western trails. Our distinguished presenters are Dr. Reba Grandrud, past president of the Old Spanish Trail Association; Prof. Patricia Etter, authority on the Gila Trail; and Aaron Mahr, superintendent of the NPS National Trails Office. You can be sure that John Bloom, presiding, will have something to say about CARTA. Jere Krakow, now retired from the National Park Service, will comment in general terms and also tell about the Partnership for National Scenic and Historic Trails.

It would be hard to think of a Western American history topic not represented among the 55 listed conference sessions plus luncheons, workshops, etc. Further, throughout its history the WHA has taken pride in furthering a friendly mix of academic types with ordinary folks just interested in the West. This is not, repeat NOT just a gathering of graying professors and eager grad students! Woven through the program are six sessions sponsored by the Recovering the Hispanic Literary Heritage Project. A documentary film festival runs parallel to the conference, available to attendees. Old-timers find that the "Book Corral" always requires hours of browsing.

The conference takes place at the Marriott City Center Hotel, October 22-25. The CARTA session falls on Saturday morning, Oct. 25, at 10:30 AM. One need not be a WHA member to register and attend. The full program and registration forms, etc., can be found on the WHA website: www.westernhistoryassociation.org. Single-day and on-site registration is available. Deadline for pre-registration (reduced cost) is October 3.

Mormon Battalion Trek

Publicity in Albuquerque and in Santa Fe Trail Association (SFTA) publications has alerted us to this interesting project which will follow along part of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro: "Mormon Battalion Trek 2008." Sponsored by the 501c3 organization, "Battalion Trek," the first events were announced to start in Thayer (Mt. Pisgah), Iowa, on July 4, with a

"Cooke's Cadre" of ten marchers. Layovers and events in Iowa and Missouri were to lead to Leavenworth, Kansas, in early August. Events and encampments were announced throughout the march to involve other people, often many others. The march along the Santa Fe Trail has been laid out in much detail, for arrival in Santa Fe on October 3, where the leading marchers will participate in the Rancho de las Golondrinas Harvest Festival. Continuing now on El Camino Real, two days (October 18-19) are assigned to Albuquerque, with a public event planned on the Old Town plaza. October 31-November 1 are scheduled for a layover at the Camino Real International Heritage Center below Socorro. The schedule calls for camping at Hatch (Foster's Hole) the night of November 10, whence the trekkers will strike out for California. See the website: www.battaliontrek.com.

Readers are urged to be alert for publicity in their areas relating to this project. CARTA's early expression of interest in offering support to the marchers along El Camino Real had not led to any involvement or collaboration, as of press time.

State Land Office signs easements on Jornada del Muerto for trail protection

State Land Commissioner Patrick Lyons has signed easements on 33 miles of State Lands, granting public access to key portions of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and El Camino Real del Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail in New Mexico. The easements, signed in Santa Fe on June 17, 2008, cover a 6-mile corridor of State lands in Sierra County for the El Camino Real and 27 miles of corridors for the Continental Divide Trail in several New Mexico counties.

A six-mile walk on the Camino Real, in the southern Jornada del Muerto, from the Yost Escarpment to the southern reaches of Paraje Aleman, on the newly acquired easement across State lands will take New Mexicans through thousands of years of history in just a few hours. The BLM's Las Cruces District is currently developing trailheads and interpretive waysides on BLM public lands overlooking the easements in the Jornada. With this easement action, we will be helping to preserve and provide public ac-

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cess to 6 miles of the Camino Real on the Jornada del Muerto, from just north of Yost Escarpment to just south of the Aleman Paraje. As you all know, this is a very significant section of the historic trail.

Until the early 1800s, every colonist – every man, woman, and child – who settled in New Mexico alongside the Native pueblos of the Rio Grande followed El Camino Real across the Jornada del Muerto, the Journey of the Dead Man. This three-day trek took north- and southbound wagon trains far from water, and farther still from the comforts of home. [adapted from BLM press release]

All Roads Lead to Yuma

A midwinter historic trails symposium is planned for Yuma, Arizona, January 16-18, 2009. Billed as “All Trails Lead to Yuma,” speakers and tours will focus on several pioneer and early American routes that converged on this historic crossing point of the Colorado River. Lead planning is under the Southwest and California/Nevada chapters of the Oregon-California Trails Association (OCTA). Members of other historic trails organizations will also participate. Get information at www.octa-trails.org.

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American Soldier Remains in Mexico

The remains of four American soldiers of the US-Mexican War (1846-1848) have been uncovered in Monterrey, Mexico, according to a recent news release from Mexico City. The skeletal remains have been determined to be American by skull and bone measurements and accompanying items, and it is hoped that DNA tests may make possible their identification. Rogelio Caballero of INAH (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) stated that digs over several years, ending this spring, were in an area believed to be site of a mass grave of Mexican soldiers, but no Mexican soldier remains were found there. Repatriation to the United States is anticipated, but the US Embassy said it had no immediate statement.

CARTA members are prompted to speculate on possible similar discoveries along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, route of march of hundreds of American troops, 1846-1848, notably volunteer soldiers from Missouri and Illinois. Do we need a committee for this? JPB

Ben Moffett, 75 MA UNM, has been appointed as a faculty researcher at the UNM Center for Regional Studies. Ben is a Charter Member of CARTA, a former CARTA Board member, and an old friend of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail. He lives in Bosque Farms, NM. MIRAGE magazine, spring 2008, UNM Alumni Association.

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New Challenge-Cost Share Grants

CARTA will be managing and contributing to two new challenge-cost share projects this coming year.

1. The Journal of the Marques de Rubi will be translated and published with Challenge-Cost Share Funds from the National Park Service. Hal Jackson will be the Principal Investigator for the project, which will transcribe the document from the original and then translate it into English. When the English translation is complete then the journal will be published.

2. CARTA will be participating, with the Bureau of Land Management and Human Systems Research (HSR), in protective cultural resources surveys in "a project to assess the history of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in Southern New Mexico through the artifacts left by its historic users." This project is part of a larger effort to develop public access to El Camino Real as it crosses La Jornada del Muerto, near Spaceport America.

We are excited about continuing our active contribution to the knowledge of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

Rubi Translation

In 1766 the Marques de Rubi was ordered to make an extensive inspection of the northern frontier of New Spain. He was further instructed to make recommendations to improve defenses and cut costs. He left Mexico City in 1766 with his entourage which included the engineer Nicolas de Lafora and the cartographer Joseph de Urrutia. Both Rubi and Lafora kept journals of their tour and Lafora's was

published in Spanish and English many years ago.

The Rubi journal was discovered in the archives of the University of Texas at Austin a few years ago. The portion of his journal that traversed Texas was transcribed and published in *Imaginary Kingdom* a few years ago.

What remains is the Camino Real de la Tierra Adentro portion and the inspection loop to the six presidios in Sonora. Although we have Lafora's journal, the journal of Rubi will be of great interest. Lafora, the engineer, will see and describe the Camino Real in quite different terms than Rubi, the humanist. We know this from comparisons in *Imaginary Kingdom*.

Dr. Jerry Gurule (retired from Spanish Colonial Research Center) will transcribe and translate the Rubi journal from June, 1766 to the end of the tour. (The portion from Mexico City to Pasaje was finished using a \$750 grant from the NPS in 2006.)

Dr. Hal Jackson will research the portion from the point where Rubi leaves the Camino Real to make his Sonora inspection (Carrizal, Chihuahua). He will continue through Sonora and return to the Camino Real at San Bartolome (today's Valle Allende, Chihuahua). This research will be used to develop a guide for modern travelers who want to find and enjoy the sites. Dr. Jackson's book, [Following the Royal Road: A Guide to the Historic Camino Real de Tierra Adentro](#), will be cited for travelers who want to find the Camino Real.

Jornada Archaeological Surveys

CARTA will be participating, with the Bureau of Land Management and Human Systems Research (HSR), in protective cultural

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resources surveys to assess the history of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in Southern New Mexico through the artifacts left by its historic users. This project is part of a larger effort to develop public access to El Camino Real as it crosses La Jornada del Muerto, near Spaceport America. As we understand the situation at present, we have a complex project with the following components.

1. Archaeological fieldwork to support the writing of an Environmental Assessment for impacts of two trail head/parking lot/ interpretive signage complexes (one at Paraje del Perillo, near the power line crossing, and one at the Yost Escarpment overlook).

2. Archaeological fieldwork consisting of intensive surveys on defined areas (roughly 200 x 200 m blocks, one each at the two trail heads). This work, which will include surface collection and metal detecting, is the cooperative project which involves CARTA, HSR, and BLM.

3. Development of parking lots/trail heads. This work involves creation of parking lots, a shelter, fencing, and other mechanical work at the two trailhead locations.

4. Development of trailhead orientation signage and wayside exhibit signage at the two trail heads. This work will be done under the direction of BLM and the NPS.

HSR and CARTA will develop and follow a project research design, with oversight by the BLM Data Recovery Review Team and BLM archaeologists. Visual inspection of the ground surface, electronic metal detectors, and GPS units will be used to discover, locate, and collect artifacts within the established area. Upon

finding each artifact, the location is to be recorded and the artifact collected and bagged with a form identifying the location, type of artifact, and any other pertinent information. Artifacts are to be washed, prepared, and formally analyzed.

Deliverables will include a summary report, maps, and curated artifacts. The summary report will present:

1. A description of the area investigated, including its geographical location, soils, vegetation, topography, surface and located features;

2. A map of the plots, including multiple rebar datums;

3. A listing of all artifacts located and collected;

4. A listing of all artifacts or non-diagnostic lithics unlikely to be of interest for which the survey team has determined that it can be left in place; and

5. A summary interpretation and findings based on findings in the area and any knowledge-to-date.

GPS coordinates of the area surveyed and of each artifact will go to the Las Cruces district BLM office, which will generate and provide a map of plotted proveniences for inclusion with other deliverables.

All artifacts that are collected during field investigations will be bagged and marked to Museum of New Mexico standards. These materials will be delivered as a single group to the Las Cruces District BLM office.

Contact CARTA if you would like to participate in either of these activities.

Tour El Camino Real

Dr. Hal Jackson has led two highly successful tours of the central part of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, in Mexico, and now is offering a third, to cover the earliest part, from Mexico City to Zacatecas. This was “El Camino de la Plata.” Silver was found in Zacatecas in 1546, and this trail was established for safe delivery of supplies to the mines, and of silver from the mines to Mexico City.

Starting in Mexico City on October 15, 2008, this tour will pass through the colonial cities of QuerÉtaro, San Miguel Allende, San Luİs Potosİ, Guanajuato and of course Zacatecas, returning to Mexico City on October 28. Extensive walking tours will be conducted in each of these colonial cities, visiting El Camino sites and routes. Other sites to be visited include Hacienda de la Erre (where Padre Hidalgo gathered his forces on his march south), the old mining town of Mineral de Pozos, a beautiful set of ruts carved in stone near San Felipe, and the OÑate hacienda near Zacatecas.

The 14-day tour costs \$1550 per person (double occupancy -- \$300 additional for singles). It begins and ends in Mexico City, so participants will need to find their own transportation to that city. Most meals are included in this price. Travel will be in a modern, 40-passenger motor coach, with lodging at four-star hotels. Special local entertainment will be provided at several stops. Visit the website to sign on and for latest information: www.tourelcaminoreal.com.

This tour is offered under the auspices of “El Camino Real Education,” an organization devoted to supporting education along the Camino Real corridor. Sur-

plus funds from this tour, as with two earlier tours, go to schools, teachers, and students in communities along El Camino Real in Mexico and the United States. Already four workshops have been held for high-school students and their teachers in Mexico, using tour funds.

Dr. Hal Jackson is known to CARTA members from active support of our organization, and especially for writing the highly praised “Following the Royal Road: A Guide to the Historic Camino Real de Tierra Adentro,” published recently by the University of New Mexico Press.

Editorial addendum: Highly recommended! Sign up soon, for earlier tours have been over-subscribed. The undersigned and President Pat Beckett and other CARTA notables have been on earlier trips and come away very satisfied indeed.

John Porter Bloom



Oñate Hacienda near Zacatecas

*CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO CONFERENCE AND
WORKSHOP IN DURANGO, DURANGO, MEXICO*

R. Ben Brown and Patrick Beckett

Following up on a request by Mike Taylor, on Wednesday, May 28, Pat and I headed towards the Juarez bus station to take the overnight bus to Durango. National Park Service couldn't send any one to attend on such a short notice and asked CARTA to step up to the plate. After checking into our hotel we headed off to the Museo Regional, locally known as "El Aguacate" for the big avocado tree that dominates the parking lot, and the sessions. The event opened with the appropriate pomp and ceremony but quickly got down to the nitty gritty.

Many of you will remember both José Punzo, who gave us a talk in Socorro, and Ruben Durazo who gave us a talk at last years' El Paso meeting. They were up again and, as was to be expected, gave great presentations on the Camino Real in Durango. Other talks focused on Durango, Aguascalientes, and Baja California, as well as various technical aspects of fulfilling the requirements to include the Mexican portion of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.

CARTA President, Pat Beckett and I gave a talk that explained the purposes, goals and activities of CARTA and awarded a copy of José Cisneros: Immigrant Artist by Adair Margo and Leanne Hedrick to Dr. Francisco López Morales, INAH representative to UNESCO, and the driving force behind the nomination. Francisco has been promoting the study and defense of the Camino Real for twenty years or more.

(Continued from page 17)

Notes:

- [1] Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint, Documents of the Coronado Expedition, 1539-1542, p. 164
- [2] Hammond, George, & Agapito Rey, The Rediscovery of New Mexico 1580-1894, pp. 15-19, 155
- [3] Hammond, George P. and Agapito Rey, Oñate Colonizer of New Mexico, pp. 104, 133
- [4] Hammond and Rey, Oñate Colonizer of New Mexico, p. 237
- [5] Hammond and Rey, Oñate, p. 548
- [6] Hammond and Rey, Oñate, p. 541
- [7] Hammond and Rey, Oñate, pp. 558-560
- [8] New Mexico Genealogy Society, (Albuquerque) 35:3, p. 81
- [9] Spanish Archives of New Mexico (SANM) Series 2, Roll 6, frame.361, Salvador de Anaya, deceased, goods, 1726
- [10] SANM Series 2, Reel 9, frames 359-362

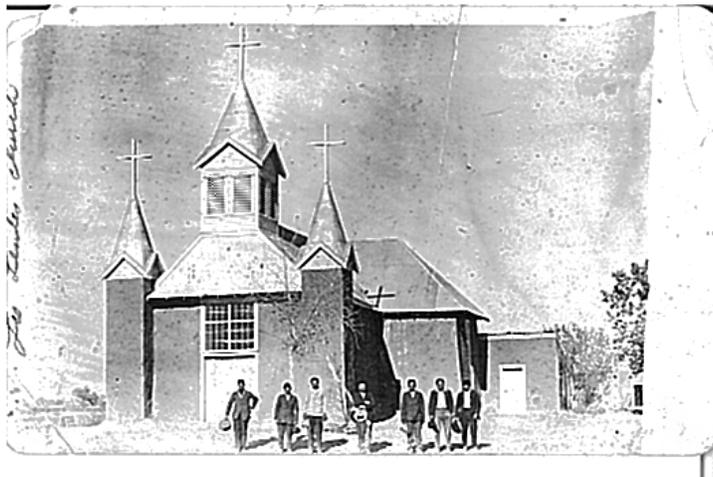
(Continued on page 23)

2008 CARTA Annual Membership Business Meeting

The 2008 CARTA Annual Membership Business Meeting will take place on Saturday, September 27 at 1:00 pm in Los Lunas NM, with a speakers' program the preceding Friday, September 26th. There is no registration fee to attend the business meeting, so anyone may come. However, only members in good standing at the time of the meeting can speak or vote on issues on the agenda. If you have not already joined CARTA, you can become a member of the organization at the meeting.

- One item on the agenda will be the announcement of results of the 2008 elections for CARTA board of directors. Members in good standing are receiving a printed ballot and biographies of the nominees for all CARTA elective offices.
- Another agenda item will be consideration of changes in the bylaws to remove the term limits for board members (not officers). If you want an advance copy of the proposed changes, contact Jean Fulton, CARTA Secretary, at jeanfulton@earthlink.net.

Our meeting is being held in conjunction with the statewide "Archaeology Fair," held in Los Lunas on Friday-Saturday, September 26-27. It is sponsored by the state Historic Preservation Division (esp. State Archaeologist Glenna Dean) and the NM Historic Preservation Alliance, with local support. Our opening event will be a



San Antonio Chapel, c. 1940

program on Friday evening at the San Antonio Chapel. It's believed that the oldest part of the structure dates to about 1790. The business meeting will be held the following afternoon.

CARTA PROGRAM

Friday, 9/26, 7:00 PM, Historic

San Antonio Chapel

- "San Antonio Chapel History" by Jean Fulton (Cornerstones)
- "Camino Real in Tomé and Río Abajo," by Joseph Sánchez (University of New Mexico, National Park Service, &c.)
- "El Paso del Norte, a place on El Camino Real where the Moors and the Railroad Came," Prof. Francisco Ochoa-Rodriguez (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez)

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ABSTRACT of Prof. Ochoa's lecture: This is not a scene from the foreign legion! Such a place is in a region so close to us that we have forgotten about it. Once it belonged to New Mexico and now is like an orphan child, fighting for a position in the society of cities. Being part Mexican and part American from the United States, with so many fathers -- I think -- that came from different parts of the world, that it may have Asian eyes, from the Chinese or the Japanese; also it may have some pale skin or colored eyes from the Europeans that dared to wander around here. Sometimes it made deals, like those of the Arabs or Jews that once appeared in the area. enjoys so many and diverse foods, and many from its mother, the native one. A place where the houses were made with the architecture of adobe, and later from bricks and lumber. A place where the Moors and the railroad came: El Paso del Norte.

Saturday, 9/27, Los Lunas Transportation Building

- 10:00-12:00 AM: Board of Directors meeting
- 1:00-3:00 PM: CARTA Annual Membership Meeting
- 3:00 PM (Approx.) Tours begin at Transportation Building

TOURS: CARTA members and others will be urged to participate in any of several tours on Saturday, beginning about 3 PM at the Transportation Building, which is at the Los Lunas RailRunner station. Participants will use their own vehicles; 4-wheel drive is NOT necessary; car-pooling is urged.

- Highlights of El Camino Real south of Los Lunas (to La Joya), led by Hal Jackson, Ph.D., author of Following the Royal Road (UNM Press, 2006).
- Tomé and Cerro Tomé (Puerto del Sol). Local leader.
- Abó and Saline Missions, east of Camino Real. Local leader.

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[11] SANM, Twitchell, p. 94

[12] SANM, Twitchell, p. 240, Will of Antonio Duran de Armijo, Taos, 1748

[13] SANM, Twitchell, p. 48, Will of Gertrudis Armijo, Taos 1776; m. Manuel Vigil with 8 children, two named María Josefa and Bárbara.

[14] SANM Series 2, Twitchell 812, Frame 141.

[15] New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Ortiz Family Papers, Box 1, Folders 3-5

Photographs by the editor.



CARTA was founded 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. We invite you to join us as an ongoing member and to help in writing a new chapter in the history of the trail. Please fill out the form below and mail it, along with your check made out to CARTA (address below).

EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO TRAIL ASSOCIATION

- Membership Application -

Annual membership fees (see below) are due by January 1 each year. The fee for new members who join after July 1 each year will be discounted by 50% for the remainder of that year. The full annual fee will be due on January 1 for the following year.

Date: ____/____/____

New ____ / Renewing ____ Member

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____

Phone: Work or Home? (optional) _____ E-Mail: (important) _____

Annual membership fee:

_____ Individual \$25

_____ Joint \$30

_____ Student (Include Copy of ID) \$15

_____ Institutional/Corporate \$100

I would be interested in helping CARTA by:

Serving as a Officer/Board Member _____

Writing trail history _____

Organizing tours _____

Organizing conferences _____

Developing tourism ideas _____

Other _____

Serving as committee chair or member _____

For more information, contact Jean Fulton, Secretary, at jeanfulton@earthlink.net or by writing to:

CARTA, P. O. Box 15162, Las Cruces NM 88004 USA

WELCOME TO "PRESERVING THE HISTORIC ROAD"

BIENVENIDOS A "CONSERVEMOS LOS CAMINOS HISTÓRICOS"

The conference, "Preserving the Historic Road," is dedicated to the identification, preservation and management of historic roads in the United States and interested nations across the globe. The conference brings together professional practitioners and advocates interested in highway heritage, engineering, safety and cultural landscapes associated with historic roads. We extend a warm welcome to our colleagues in North America and overseas to join us in Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA, September 11-14, 2008, to participate in the dialogue and share examples of their historic roads. The official language of the conference is English. We look forward to welcoming you in Albuquerque!

La conferencia "Conservemos los Caminos Históricos" estará dedicada a la identificación, conservación y manejo de los caminos históricos en los Estados Unidos y en otros países interesados a lo largo del planeta. El evento reunirá a profesionales y activistas interesados en el patrimonio de las carreteras, la ingeniería, la seguridad y los paisajes culturales relacionados a los caminos históricos. Le extendemos una calurosa bienvenida a nuestros colegas de Norte América y de cualquier otra parte a que vengan a Albuquerque, Nuevo México, del 11 al 14 de septiembre del 2008, a que participen en nuestro diálogo y compartan con nosotros muestras de sus caminos históricos. El idioma oficial de la conferencia será el inglés. ¡Le esperamos en Albuquerque!

The international conference introduced by the paragraphs above is the tenth in an important series, and will convene at the Hotel Albuquerque, in Old Town Albuquerque, on September 11-14, 2008. The program includes twenty formal sessions, special addresses, workshops, etc., presented chiefly by specialists, academics, and persons employed in connection with existing historic roadways. US Highway 66 gets much attention. Program and registration details can be found at www.historicroads.org.

"CARTA's own" Thomas P. Harper presents, Session 16: "Low Altitude, Small-Scale Reconnaissance."

In Session 10, Joanna M. Dowling (Chicago IL) speaks on "New Mexico Rest Areas," and Erika Doss (University of Notre Dame) on "Issues of Presence and Preservation with Roadside Memorials."

In Session 15 Richard L. Wessel (NM Dept. of Transportation) presents under the title, "Salina del San Andres Salt Trail: Identification and Preservation."

Session 19: Dr. Joseph Traugott (NM Museum of Art, Santa Fe) speaks on "Re-Viewing the Historic Road in New Mexico: Myth and Reality."



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