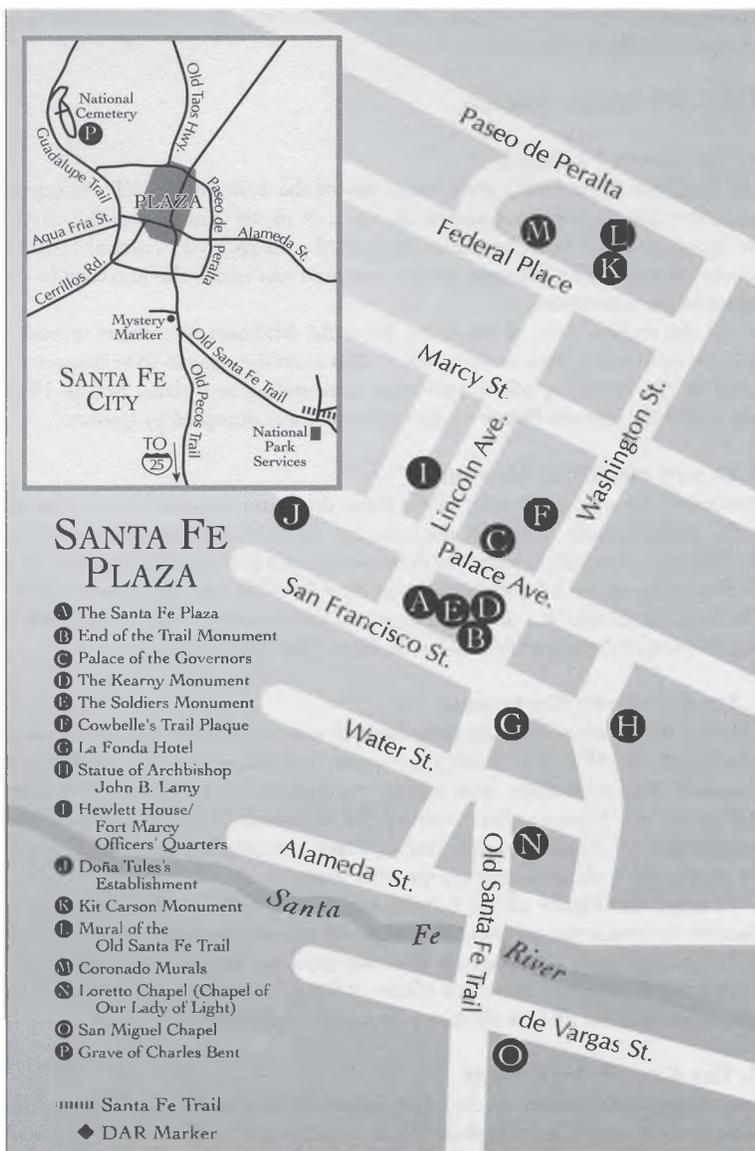




Almost there!



Map from *Following the Santa Fe Trail* by Hal Jackson. Used with permission.



Santa Fe is sometimes called the "End of the Trail," but many traders loaded their wagons with goods from Mexico and New Mexico for trade in the United States.

The Western Terminus

OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL

- 1540-1542 Don Francisco Vázquez de Coronado leads the first exploratory expedition into New Mexico.
- 1598 Don Juan de Oñate establishes the first settlement and capital at San Juan, Pueblo, northwest of Santa Fe.
- 1609-1610 Don de Peralta, third Governor of New Mexico, declares Santa Fe as the new capital: La Villa Real de la Santa Fe (The Royal City of the Holy Faith)
- 1610-1612 Palace of the Governors is built.
- 1610-1612 Travel on the El Camino Real (The Royal Highway) and the Chihuahua Trail begins between Santa Fe and Chihuahua, creating regular mission supply service.
- 1680 Spanish retreat to El Paso del Norte (Juarez) because of the Pueblo Indian Revolt.
- 1692 General Don Diego de Vargas takes back Santa Fe.
- 1807 In New Mexico, American explorer Zebulon Pike and his part of men are arrested as intruders and brought to Santa Fe. They were jailed at and later released from Chihuahua.
- 1821 Mexico wins its independence from Spain. William Becknell, “Father of the Santa Fe Trail,” brings trade goods from the United States to Santa Fe, then a part of Mexico.
- 1822 Opening of the Santa Fe Trail.
- 1846 Mexican-American War begins. General Stephen Watts Kearny and his Army of the West occupy Santa Fe and announce that Santa Fe is part of the United States.
- 1847 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo cedes Northern Mexico and Upper California to the U.S.
- 1850 Northern Mexico (present-day New Mexico) becomes a territory of the United States.
- 1862 Union soldiers defeat the Confederate soldiers at the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass.
- 1880 First railroad arrives at Lamy, near Santa Fe. The railroad makes the Santa Fe Trail obsolete.



PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

..... **GLORIETA, NEW MEXICO**



Pecos National Historical Park is 25 miles east of Santa Fe, New Mexico, off of I-25. VISITORS TRAVELING NORTH ON I-25: take exit 307 on to Hwy 50 to Pecos village and south two miles on State Road 63. VISITORS TRAVELING SOUTH ON I-25: take exit 307 and proceed four miles north to the Park on State Road 63.

P.O. Box 418, Pecos, New Mexico 87552
(505) 757-7200

THE PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK sits in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. E. E. “Buddy” Fogelson and his wife, actress Greer Garson, donated money for the E.E. Fogelson Visitor Center and also transferred land to the park. The park is a vast area and has the following sites:

- Pecos Pueblo and other pueblo ruins: Pecos was the center of trade with Plains Indians and the Rio Grande Valley People.
- Spanish colonial mission church ruins: Spanish explorers came to Pecos and missionaries worked on converting the Pueblo people to the Catholic religion.
- Santa Fe Trail sites, including Kozlowski's stage stop: travelers on the Santa Fe Trail were fed fresh trout from the Pecos River.
- Sites of the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass: Pigeon's Ranch, Camp Lewis, Cañoncito and Apache Canyon in which the Confederate's vision to capture Fort Union, the Colorado mines and ports of California came to an end after a three-day Civil War battle in March of 1862.
- 20th century ranch history (Forked Lightning Ranch) owned by E.E. Fogelson and Greer Garson.

VISITING A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Pick up a Pecos National Historical Park Junior Ranger booklet. Enjoy your visit to the park and complete two-thirds of the booklet as part of the requirement for the Junior Wagon Master Program. Ask a staff member to sign this page.

SIGNATURE OF PECOS NATIONAL

HISTORIC PARK STAFF MEMBER



NATIVE AMERICAN VENDOR PROGRAM

AT THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

THE NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL SOCIETY has worked to promote, protect, and preserve the arts and crafts of the traditional Southwest Native Americans. The museum policy reserves the rights for participants in the Native American Vendor Program to sell their **wares** under the portal or front porch of the Palace of the Governors.

Maria Chabot, who was employed by the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs, proposed the idea of outdoor Saturday Fairs to be held throughout the summer months to encourage the creations of traditional arts and crafts and to also educate the public on the Southwest Native American cultures. On July 11th, 1936 the first fair was held and prizes were judged by non-Indians for outstanding workmanship. The seasonal markets continued through 1939 and eventually this successful program became the daily-sponsored Native American

Vendors Programs. Members of the Hopi, Navajo Nation, Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches and all nineteen New Mexico Pueblos sell their work.

These vendors, ranging from eighteen to eighty years of age, travel from forty-seven communities throughout New Mexico and the majority live on reservations or in the pueblos. Some of the older vendors have been coming to sell their crafts since childhood. English is spoken but it is not the first language for many of the tribes. There are no assigned spaces under the front porch and the sixty-nine spaces are first-come-first-serve starting at 8:00 AM. If there are more than sixty-nine vendors, then they are chosen by a lottery system. The Native American Vendors Program has a web site (www.NewMexicoIndianArt.org) and now offers gift certificates. Money from the selling of the wares goes to help with the Indian communities.



AMERICAN INDIAN ARTISTY

Walk along the American Indian vendors in front of the Palace of the Governors.
List eight **wares** that are available for purchase from them.

Don't forget to take a little time to walk around the plaza!



JEWELRY WARES



NON-JEWELRY WARES



THE PLAZA

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO



Because of the nature of Santa Fe streets, you will need a map. Stop in at the Santa Fe Welcome Center, in the Lamy Building. Be sure to pick up some brochures—including one of a walking tour of downtown Santa Fe.

Lamy Building

413 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87501

(505) 474-4155

A **PLAZA** IS AN OPEN, public marketplace, usually in the shape of a square. The idea of a plaza was brought to this area by the Spanish. Most of the early Spanish-settled towns and villages in New Mexico have a plaza. The plaza in Santa Fe has been the center of public activity since the village was founded in 1610. When the Santa Fe Trail was in its early days, Missouri merchants brought their merchandise to the plaza and unloaded it for all to see. Later, with the wagons bringing so many goods, merchants began to rent or buy rooms close to the plaza to use as stores from which they sold their goods. Before 1846, even one end of the Palace of the Governors was used as a store!

The grey granite DAR marker, located on the southeast corner of the plaza, marks the end of the long journey which first started in Franklin, Missouri. (The marker can sometimes be hard to find due to vendors being close to

it.) This journey, of nearly one thousand miles, took three months of travel through rain, sleet, snow, and Indian attacks. For the travelers reaching their destination, and being alive to tell about it was the first step. The next step was to sell all their goods, spend a little money buying Mexican goods, and return to Missouri. Many traders made substantial profits from these trips. Soon Mexican traders were taking goods to Missouri and back, everyone coming and going from this plaza.

The 33-foot tall monument, called The Soldiers Monument was dedicated in 1867. This large structure was placed in the center of the plaza to honor the Union soldiers who died at the nearby Battle of Glorieta Pass. A second inscription on this monument honors pioneers who had perished in conflicts with the Native Americans. Many of those pioneers had traveled the Santa Fe Trail.

Taos New, Mexico (Kit Carson's Home & Gravesite): see page 98 and 99



YOU & THE SOLDIERS MONUMENT

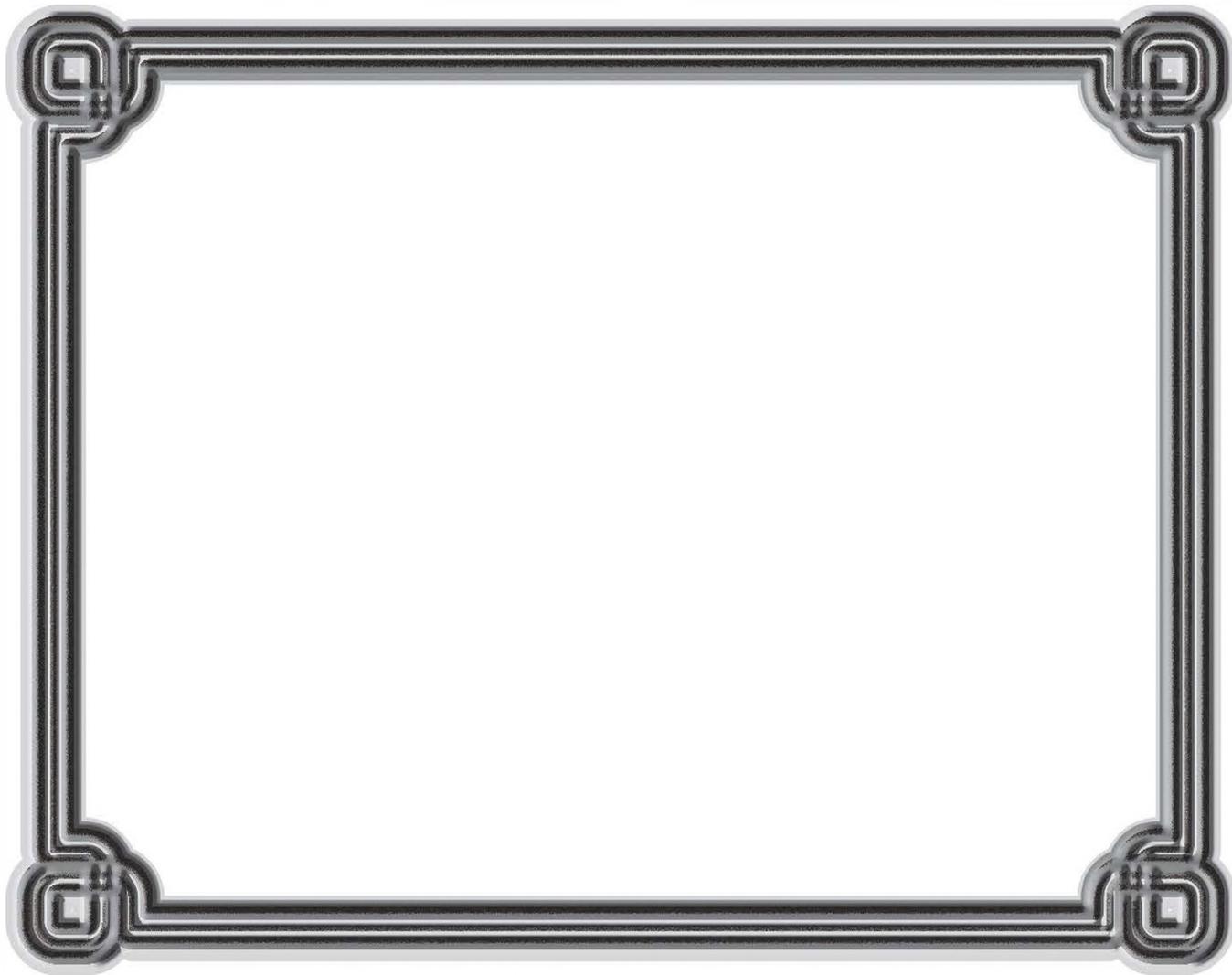
Find the Soldiers Monument in the middle of the plaza. Have your parent take a picture of you in front of the monument. Put the picture in your folder. If your camera is digital, record the filename and date of the photo here: _____

1

Estimate how tall you are. The monument is 33 feet tall. How many of you would it take to reach the top of the monument? Show your math.

2

Draw yourself in relation to the monument.





LORETTO CHAPEL

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO



For an admission fee, Loretto Chapel is open to visitors Monday through Friday, from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM, and on Sunday, from 10:30 AM to 5:00 PM.
207 Old Santa Fe Trail
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 982-0092

BISHOP JEAN-BAPTISTE LAMY WAS APPOINTED to the New Mexico Territory in 1850 and his mission was to build schools and churches. The Sisters of Loretto from Kentucky answered the call when Bishop Lamy asked them to start a school for girls in Santa Fe. Bishop Lamy himself accompanied the six Sisters down the Santa Fe Trail to Santa Fe. The nuns were the first religious order of women in New Mexico. In 1853, a school for girls was established and it was called Academy of Our Lady of Light, also known as Loretto.

For twenty years the boarding school thrived and in 1870 the nuns requested a chapel for the school. They raised the funds needed, purchased the land and started the construction in 1873. When the architect for the chapel design died, the chapel was finished without a stairway to

the choir loft. Since there was no access to the choir loft except by ladder, the Loretto nuns sought to find someone to build a staircase.

Legend says a carpenter with a donkey and a toolbox was looking for work and he built the circular or spiral staircase. This is sometimes called "The Miracle Staircase." There are two complete 360-degree turns in the staircase and it was built with square wooden pegs. Eight years later, in 1887, Phillip August Hesch added the railing. The stained glass in the chapel was carried by wagons to Santa Fe.

The **Gothic Revival-style** chapel was patterned after King Louis XVI's private chapel, Sainte-Chapelle. Today it is privately owned and has remained opened as a museum. Arrangements can be made for weddings and concerts.

CARPENTRY COMPARISON

Look at the pictures of different tools. Remember the staircase was added to the chapel after 1878. Circle the tools that may have been used to build the staircase.





CHAPEL OF SAN MIGUEL

..... SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO



The chapel of San Miguel is open to visitors Monday through Saturday, from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM and on Sunday, from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Holy Mass is offered weekly on Sunday beginning at 5:00 PM.

401 Old Santa Fe Trail

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501-2746

(505) 983-3974

SAN MIGUEL CHURCH IS SOMETIMES referred to as the oldest church in the U.S.A. and is located on Old Santa Fe Trail. The original church, which had been built of adobe around 1610, was burned during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The current **adobe** structure was built in 1710. There have been many renovations through the years.

Tourists can touch and ring the historic San Jose Bell, which is in the souvenir shop. This bell is known for

its beautiful tones. In 1859, Archbishop Lamy and the Christian Brothers of Santa Fe purchased the chapel. It then became part of Saint Michael's College.

The interior of the chapel holds excellent examples of religious art made in New Mexico. Look up at the entrance of the chapel and notice the large beam. Near the altar you can see remnants of earlier foundations. Today, there is a gift shop beside the chapel.

IMAGES AND SHAPES

Sit in the front part of the chapel and study the area behind the **rearedos**. There are numerous pictures and statues. How many pictures and statues do you see? How many pictures are rectangular in shape? How many pictures are oval shaped?



Pictures _____

Statues _____

Oval Pictures _____

Rectangle Pictures _____

Draw one of the pictures here.



JOURNEY'S END MONUMENT AT THE ENTRANCE TO MUSEUM HILL

..... SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO



The Journey's End Monument can be found at the entrance to Museum Hill
Camino Lejo
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

JOURNEY'S END IS A SCULPTURE monument group showing the arrival of a Santa Fe Trail **caravan** coming into Santa Fe. The monument shows many aspects of the incoming wagon train. All of the figures are cast in bronze.

A Title I Scenic Byways grant from the New Mexico State Highway Transportation Department was received by the City of Santa Fe Arts Commission in 1999. Additional

funding from city provided the money needed to build this sculpture.

The site of the monument is at the corner of Camino Lejo and Old Santa Fe Trail, which is close to the actual Santa Fe Trail wagon ruts. The artist is Reynaldo "Sonny" Rivera, American sculptor at Albuquerque, and the landscape architect is Richard Borkovetz.

END OF THE TRAIL

Walk around the monument that portrays trail life and answer the questions. A muleskinner is a person who drives mules. An outrider is a person who rides ahead of the wagon train to make sure the way is safe for the wagons and animals.

1. What is the muleskinner doing? _____

2. What is the outrider doing? _____

3. How does the Hispanic boy feel about the train's arrival?

4. What does the Pueblo woman have in her hands? _____

WAGON MASTER

C · H · A · L · L · E · N · G · E



On the National Park Service emblem, the sequoia tree and bison represent plants and wildlife. The mountains and water represent scenery and enjoyment. The arrowhead shape represents historical and archeological values.

Make an emblem for your journey.
What would you want in your design?



SANTA FE NATIONAL CEMETERY

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO



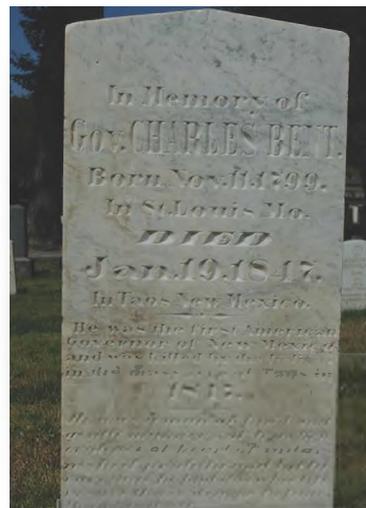
Santa Fe National Cemetery is located approximately one mile northwest of the plaza (see map of the Santa Fe Plaza at the beginning of the Western Terminus Section). You may visit the cemetery from sunrise to sunset. Please be respectful and return at another time if there is a service in progress. Office hours are 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday. The office is closed on federal holidays except Memorial Day. Park by the restrooms, which are shown on the map of the cemetery (see following page) and walk to the various sections.

501 Guadalupe Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 988-6400

NEAR THE END OF THE Civil War, the United States government established a cemetery for the burial or reburial of Union soldiers who died during military action in the Santa Fe area. The land selected was west of Santa Fe and owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Santa Fe. They donated the property to the U.S. government in 1870. By 1876, the War Department changed the designation from national cemetery to a post cemetery, saving the U.S. government some money. By 1885, however, the national cemetery status was re-issued.

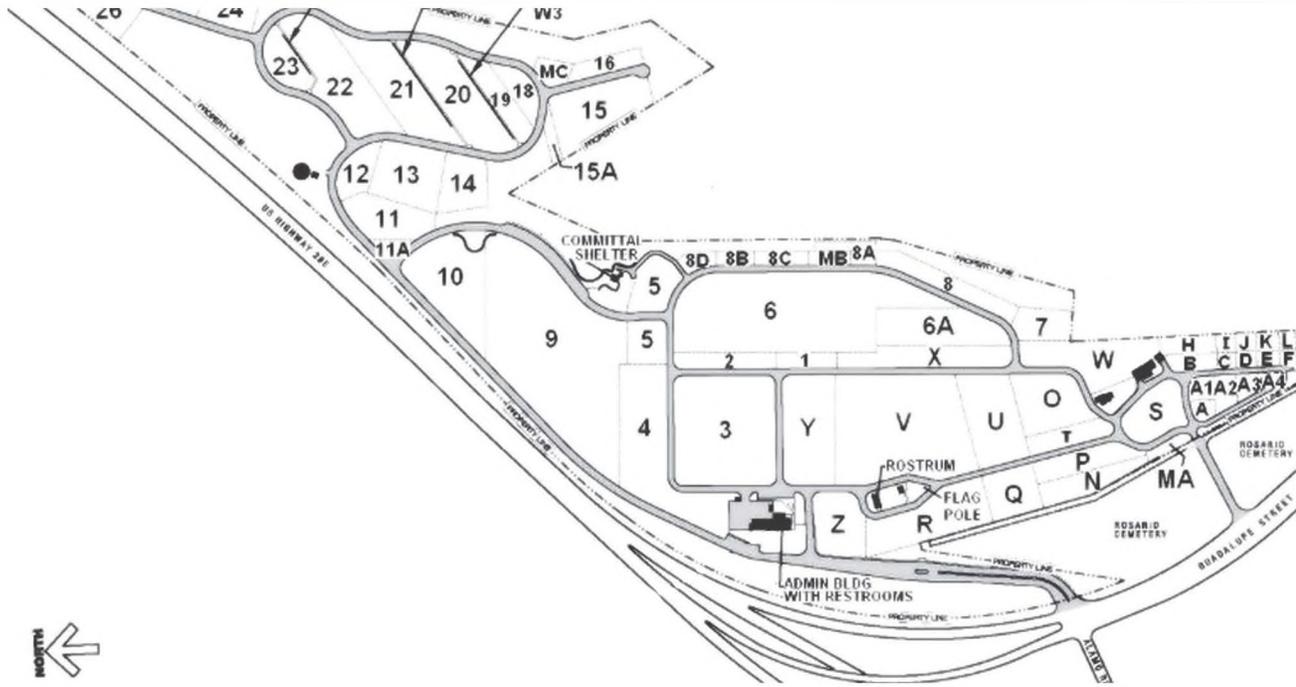
There are many notable burials in the Santa Fe National Cemetery. There are numerous Congressional Medal of Honor Recipients. Governor Charles Bent, who was killed in the Taos Indian uprising, is buried here (Section I). Also found here are the Union soldiers who died at the Battle

of Glorieta Pass, Kozlowski's ranch, and **Fort Marcy**—all 265 of them. The remains of 31 Confederate soldiers who were killed or died as a result of wounds during the Battle



of Glorieta Pass were discovered near the battleground in 1987. All but three of these soldiers were reburied in the Santa Fe National Cemetery (Section K). The remaining three soldiers were identified and reburied elsewhere.

PEOPLE OF THE PAST



CIVIL WAR STONE RUBBINGS

Remember how to make a stone rubbing? If not, just follow the steps below to make your own keepsake of carved gravestone or monument.

- a. Remove the paper wrapper from a crayon. Be sure to throw it in the trash; don't drop it on the ground.
- b. Place a blank piece of paper against the writing or carved drawing on the marker.
- c. Using the flat side of a crayon (not the point) gently rub the long side of your crayon across the paper.
- d. Be careful not to get crayon on the marker itself.
- e. The outline of the words will begin to appear on your paper.
- f. Title your rubbing, add your name, and today's date.
- g. Put your stone rubbing in your Junior Wagon Master folder.

1

Enter the cemetery and proceed to section A. Make a stone rubbing of one of the gravestones of a Union soldier, who fought in the Civil War.

2

Proceed to section K, across the street from section A, and make a stone rubbing of a Confederate soldier's gravestone.



EL RANCHO DE LAS GOLONDRINAS

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

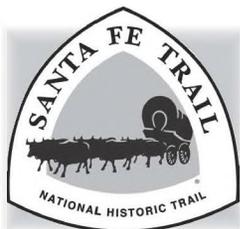


El Rancho de las Golondrinas Living History Museum is open for self-guided tours during the months of June through September. From April 1 to October 31, the Museum is open for docent-guided tours. Hands-on history-related activities at the museum vary by season. Call for details and NM resident discounts. Take I-25 south of Santa Fe to exit 276 - the Relief Route heading north. Turn left on W. Frontage Road and right onto Los Piños Road. 334 Los Piños Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507, (505) 471-2261

EL RANCHO DE LAS GOLONDRINAS translates as “The Ranch of the Swallows”. It was a stopping place on the El Camino Real from Santa Fe to Mexico City. Many merchants that traveled the Santa Fe Trail from Missouri continued on down the El Camino Real, which means “The Royal Road.” Miguel Vega y Coca purchased this property around 1710. This family was connected to the Baca family through marriage. Felipe Baca was a Santa Fe Trail trader who owned a nice home on the trail in

Trinidad, Colorado. This ranch is mentioned in diaries and business records often as it was either the first stop after leaving Santa Fe, or the last stop before reaching Santa Fe, if you were coming from Mexico City. The property was purchased in 1932 by the Curtin-Paloheimo family with the hopes of keeping the history of the 200-acre ranch alive for future generations. Buildings were restored, and some moved in from other sites to recreate a living, working, historically accurate ranch.

VISITING A HISTORIC SITE



Pick up a El Rancho de las Golondrinas activity booklet. Enjoy your visit to the ranch and consider the completion of the activity booklet as part of the requirement for the Junior Wagon Master Program. Ask one of the staff members to sign this page.

SIGNATURE OF EL RANCHO DE LAS
GOLONDRINAS STAFF MEMBER

WAGON MASTER

C · H · A · L · L · E · N · G · E

Match the terms below with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| _____ Sangre de Cristo | a. an open public square surrounded by buildings |
| _____ Caravan | b. a type of land |
| _____ Adobe | c. Spanish for “Blood of Christ” |
| _____ Railhead | d. a wrap or a shawl made of colorful wool |
| _____ Sombrero | e. a large, round hat with a wide brim and a tall crown |
| _____ Terrain | f. mud mixed with straw |
| _____ Serape | g. the farthest point to which tracks were laid on a railroad |
| _____ Plaza | h. a group of travelers |

Explore More—Take a Santa Fe Trail



If you're near the **Santa Fe area** (page 88) visit the city of:



Did you take a photograph in Taos?

Photo Filename/Date:

TAOS, NEW MEXICO



Taos, New Mexico, can be reached from the northeast via US 64 and from the southwest via NM 68. From Santa Fe, travel north on US 84/US 285 to Espanola approximately 20 miles, then north on NM 68.

MANY TRADERS ON THE SANTA Fe Trail, especially if they were traveling on the mountain route of the trail, would come through Taos before going on to Santa Fe. The reverse is also true. Traders might stop in Taos on their way up the mountain route of the Santa Fe Trail. The **plaza**, in the center of the village, was the hub of activity, just as it was in Santa Fe.

Taos is an American Indian word for the phrase “place of the red willows.” The town was named after the nearby ancient Taos Pueblo. The village of Taos was established around 1615 by the Spaniards after they conquered the peoples of the neighboring pueblos. Fighting continued between the Spanish and the pueblo peoples for the rest

of the century, including the big revolt in 1680 along with the Pecos Pueblo. After the American take-over of Mexican territory in 1847, the Taos Pueblo once again revolted, this time killing the new governor, Charles Bent, in his Taos home. Witnessing the slaying of Bent was his wife, Maria Ignacia Jaramillo Bent and her sister, Josefa, who was **Kit Carson's** wife, and their children.

During the Civil War, some Taos residents sympathetic to the Confederacy, attempted to remove the American flag. Kit Carson, who was a Union officer, had guards placed around the flag, twenty-four hours of the day. At that time, the Taos Plaza was one of the few places in the United States where the flag could be displayed continuously.

If you're near
the **Historic Plaza in Taos, New Mexico**
be sure to see:



ARE YOU A **KIT** **CARSON** **FAN?**



THE **KIT CARSON** **GRAVE SITE**

 The grave site is located in the Kit Carson Park and Cemetery on Pueblo del Norte Road/ NM 68. It is one block north of the Historic Taos plaza.

THE GRAVE OF **KIT CARSON** and his wife Josefa can both be found here. Several other Carson family members are buried nearby. Other gravesites in this cemetery include Taos pioneers and those who lost their lives in the Taos Rebellion of 1847.



Photo Filename/Date:



THE **KIT CARSON** **HOME & MUSEUM**

 The home of Kit Carson is located on US 64 East, which is one block east of the plaza on Kit Carson Road.

THIS **ADOBE** HOUSE WAS BUILT around 1825. The Carsons purchased the house in 1843. For an admission fee, the museum shows a History Channel film in which Kit's great-grandson, John Carson, portrays his great-grandfather.