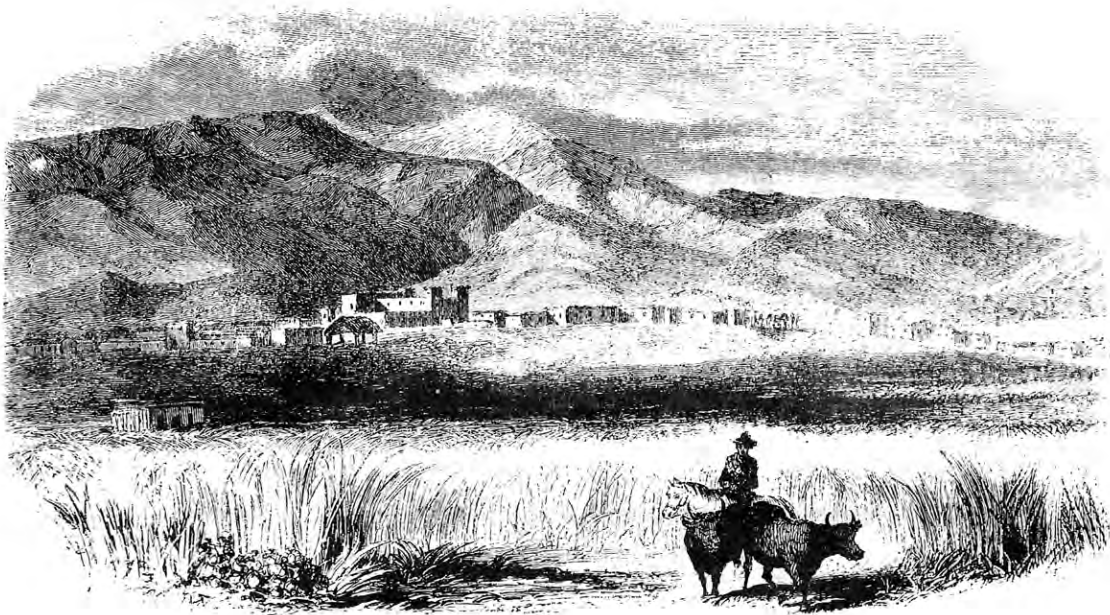


AYER Y HOY en Taos

Yesterday and Today in Taos County and
Northern New Mexico



A REVIEW OF THE RANCH, TRADING POST, MILL AND
DISTILLERY OF SIMEON TURLEY, CAÑONCITO, ARROYO
HONDO, TAOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO 1830-1847

by Ernest Lyckman

page 3

Winter 1988

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EDITOR'S PAGE

by David L. Caffey

TURLEY MILL is perhaps best known for its distribution of the famed "Taos Lightning," and for its unfortunate demise in the Taos Rebellion of 1847. Until now, there has been little to which the occasional seeker of information on Turley Mill could be referred--just scattered brief references in various personal narratives of the period.

Ernest Lyckman has long been interested in Turley Mill, and as a board member of the Kit Carson Foundation, he has had something to do with the site's preservation. While he no doubt hopes that his article will not be the last word on the subject, he has helped the situation somewhat by summarizing most of what is known in the feature article for this issue.

Ernest occasionally complains that Old Man Time has done bad things to his productivity. However, he still manages to get more done in a year than many of us will in our best two or three, and we notice that he is in the thick of a movement to build a *molina* for the Martinez Hacienda. This bodes well for that project.

* * *

This year the Philmont Scout Ranch, near Cimarron, begins a two-year celebration of 50 years of Scout camping on the magnificent ranch that Waite Phillips gave to the youth of America. Participants now come from all 50 states and some foreign lands to enjoy the history and adventure of a 10-day backpack trip.

It was this writer's privilege to experience 13 of Philmont's 49 (so far) summer camping seasons--one as a camper and twelve as a staff member. There is this to be said about Philmont: It is 137,000 acres of holy ground. The worst day at Philmont is to be preferred over the best day almost anywhere else.

The pull of the Philmont country has been responsible for one of New Mexico's great migrations--not as well known as the treks of the Spanish up the Rio Grande, or the arrival of Anglos over the Santa Fe Trail, perhaps, but significant. In Taos County alone, residents and property owners include a furniture craftsman, a business executive, a livestock inspector, a former U.S. Secretary of Defense, a retired Scout executive, and two Harwood staff members--all of whom might well be involved elsewhere but for a Scouting journey in the mountains of northern New Mexico.

Those who have experienced Philmont tend to regard it in reverential terms--a phenomenon thought quaint by our relatives and friends. Larry Murphy called it "a Paradise for Scouting." The Philmont Hymn recalls a peaceful night "out in God's Country." Rank sentimentality? Maybe so, but it is the way we feel.

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Cover: DON FERNANDO DE TAOS, c. 1857, illustration from W.W.H. Davis, *EL GRINGO: NEW MEXICO AND HER PEOPLE*.

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AYER Y HOY en Taos

Yesterday and Today in Taos County and Northern New Mexico

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**A REVIEW OF THE RANCH, TRADING POST, MILL AND
DISTILLERY OF SIMEON TURLEY, CAÑONCITO, ARROYO
HONDO, TAOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO 1830-1847**
by Ernest Lyckman

TO GET A BETTER UNDERSTANDING of the subject being treated, a person needs to make a comprehensive study and review of the Native American, Spanish, French, and Anglo-American occupation and influences in the area. All of these groups have made their mark on the areas involved. Their influences need to be considered not only from a limited historical point of view, but also for their social, military, economic, and especially political impact.

At this point, it might serve well to take a brief look at the biography of Simeon Turley as provided by Lester F. Turley, December 1973. Lester Turley was a great grandson of Stephen Turley, brother of Simeon. Reference is also made to "Simeon Turley (1806-1847), A Man of Character," by Lester F. Turley, 1953, copied from a manuscript owned by Mrs. Anna Turley Noland, Richmond, Kentucky, who presented it to J.T. Dorris, State College, Richmond, Kentucky. I quote briefly, as follows: "Simeon Turley was the youngest son of Benjamin Turley. Benjamin Turley was born in Maryland and was active in the military service during the Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, under the command of Captain Yost and Colonel Archibald Orme." Benjamin Turley, Simeon's father, entered a claim for a homestead in Rowan County, North Carolina, married Anne Noland and was living in that area in 1784. In 1796 they sold the Carolina property and joined the migration to Madison County, Kentucky. Benjamin died in 1812. Other members of the family served in the War of 1812, moved to Missouri, engaged in the Santa Fe trade and were involved in the California Gold Rush. By 1814, members of the family, including Simeon, were united

and living in the Boone's Lick area, a salt lick discovered by Daniel Boone in Howard County, Missouri. It became the birthplace of the Santa Fe Trail, Franklin and Independence, Missouri.

While Simeon and his family were living in Kentucky they were close neighbors of the Lindsay Carson family, parents of Kit Carson. Simeon and Kit became close friends. This association lasted throughout Simeon's lifetime. Madison County, Kentucky, was the birthplace of both Simeon Turley (1806) and Kit Carson (1809).

It takes no great imagination to see that Simeon Turley's life was one great American adventure, filled with all the adventures, hardships and dangers accompanying the pioneering of the American nation. A typical example of the Anglo-American (Yankee or Rebel, as you see fit), the Turley family divided and found themselves killing one another in the American Civil War.

A study of the Santa Fe Trail, beginning with Missouri pioneers from the Boone's Lick area, shows William Becknell's bold mule train caravan going to Santa Fe in the summer of 1821. (See ALONG THE SANTA FE TRAIL, by Marc Simmons) Simeon Turley's older brothers, Stephen, Samuel, James, and Jesse, were all quite active in the early days of the Santa Fe Trail. Simeon, Kit Carson, and Jesse B. Turley were closely associated in Taos at a later date. No doubt Simeon's dreams of going West were greatly stimulated by the events taking place along the Santa Fe Trail. By 1827, or no later than 1829, Simeon had arrived in New Mexico. So far as is known, he never returned to Missouri.

While operating a store or trading post in Taos (probably 1829), Simeon Turley began to make his dreams come true. With typical Yankee ingenuity, he no doubt analyzed the mountain fur trade, which was in its height. He saw opportunity not only as a middle man or trader of goods, but as a producer of foodstuffs and merchandise. At this time Taos was both the granary and the bread basket of the West. Taos was a source not only of provisions, but a place of entertainment and rest for the weary traveler, mountain man, trader, and explorer. Turley had grown up experiencing the conversion of the wilderness into the niceties of a civilized life. He had the benefit of experience in a number of trades, including those of merchant, farmer, livestock producer, miller, and distiller. The time, the place, and the knowledge were there, so why not make the most of it?

This Simeon Turley proceeded to do. He was fortunate in locating a place only twelve miles north of Taos along the old Kiowa Indian Trail. This was also the Taos Trappers' Trail, and was the main and closest route to the best fur-bearing regions, and to the upper Arkansas River Valley. This marked the northern boundary of Mexico in Turley's day. One needs to keep in mind

that the days of Turley were also the days of the Mexican Republic (1821-1846) in what is now the American Southwest--California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, parts of Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

Although Turley kept few records of his activities--not expecting his career to come to a sudden tragic end as it did--records in possession of the Missouri Historical Society and others provide much detailed information. Photostatic copies of Turley's letters, orders for merchandise to be shipped to him from Missouri, and other documents, are to be found in the Research Library of the Kit Carson Memorial Foundation. Too much credit cannot be given to Jack K. Boyer, founder and retired Director of the Foundation for his unceasing efforts in collecting information about "Turley's Mill." Jack also made a great effort toward the purchase of the Turley property, its preservation, and the eventual establishment of a fur-trading post--a feature that could be a great asset to Taos. Mention should also be made of the efforts of Jeff Boyer, Archeologist, toward researching the property and developing an archeological survey to shed more light on the many mysteries surrounding the topic.

Mention should be made here of the extensive efforts of Mrs. Janet LeCompte, historian and author of Colorado Springs, who has researched thoroughly the topic of "Turley's Mill" and also persons who were involved in its operation. (See THE TURLEYS FROM BOONE-LICK, by Janet LeCompte. Also, COLORADO Magazine, July 1957 and October 1957) In addition to her research, Mrs. LeCompte and several others have made very material contributions, financially, toward the purchase, preservation, and restoration of the property.

Turley's Mill received a good deal of competition from numerous other stores, granaries, traders, and stills operating in the area. In addition to his Taos operations, Turley joined in a trading post at the junction of the Fountain and Arkansas Rivers, at the present site of Pueblo, Colorado. He sent employees, most notably Charles Autobees, out with pack trains of mules or jackasses to extend his trade in furs, buffalo robes, produce, merchandise from Missouri, and especially "Taos Lightning," a whiskey of his own manufacture. Livestock were frequently taken in trade. Turley's outreaches included Santa Fe, posts on the South Platte and North Platte, and even the Snake River--in present Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho. Of great importance was the annual rendezvous of the mountain men, traders, trappers, and Indians. Turley's whiskey seemed always in great demand. About 1842 the United States government began to enforce a ban on the exportation of whiskey to Indians, but the Turley operations, from Mexico, not the United States, continued to thrive.

The climax of Simeon Turley's operations came at about the time of the war between the United States and Mexico. 1846 saw the

United States Army under General Kearny taking peaceful possession of New Mexico. It should be noted that by the early 1800s Yankee penetration, aggression as some see it, of Mexico was taking place. Under the Spanish government, trade with other nations, especially France and the U.S., was essentially prohibited. Under Mexican rule (1821-1846) this prohibition was greatly relaxed. The remoteness, backwardness, and lack of development of New Mexico was very tempting to the adventurous, pioneering American. His American appetite was also greatly appeased and accelerated by the true need and acceptance of the native New Mexican. The trade of the Santa Fe Trail (1821-1880) played a most important part in this transition or change in the economic, social and political life of the native New Mexican.

In spite of his acceptance, both socially and economically, of this so-called invasion by largely Anglo Americans, the native New Mexican was, quite naturally, resentful of the often uncouth and aggressive newcomer. Change is nearly always met with opposition, and this became violently apparent by the Taos Insurrection of 1846 and 1847. January 19, 1847, saw the murder of the American Governor of New Mexico, Charles Bent. The following day saw the burning, sacking, and murdering of the inmates of Turley's Mill. An interesting account of this is given in Blanche Grant's WHEN OLD TRAILS WERE NEW, in the chapter, "The Revolution of 1847." Other interesting accounts may be found in the works of George F. Ruxton, an English traveler who was a guest of Simeon Turley only a few days before the demise of the mill and all of its occupants save one. The survivor was John Albert, whose accounts furnish the best records of the travesty.

For an account of the actual battle between Mexican and Indian insurgents and the eight Americans occupying the mill, including Simeon Turley, we have to rely primarily on Albert's account. Two other employees of Turley have given information--Charles Autobees and his half brother, Tom Autobees, also known as Tom Tobin. Charles Autobees was on his way to Santa Fe with a pack train load of whiskey and other goods when the battle, or massacre, occurred. Tom was at the mill when Charles Towne (most likely) advised the mill's occupants of the murder of Governor Bent and related violent acts in Taos. Tom heeded the warnings and rushed to his nearby home in Arroyo Hondo. The other occupants of the mill remained there and paid the price. Tom Tobin's Mexican wife and mother-in-law hid Tom in a granary, covering him thoroughly with corn husks and other materials. They also hid Tom's daughter in an abandoned chimney. Much information was gained by me in my numerous visits with Kit Carson III, grandson of both Kit Carson and Tom Tobin, and with other family members, between 1926 and 1986. Much of this information has been documented by Luther Bean of Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado (Bean, "Trappers, Traders, and Scouts," in LAND OF THE BLUE SKY PEOPLE). It is also recorded in

A HISTORY AND STORIES OF THE SAN LUIS VALLEY,
by Hazel Bean Petty.

Ruxton, Turley's guest shortly before the battle, stopped at Turley's post at Fort Pueblo after leaving Turley's Mill. From John Albert's report to Ruxton of the actual battle, sacking and burning of the mill, we learn that there were eight Americans present in the mill when the battle began. These included Turley, William Hatfield, Louis Toltque, Peter Roberts, Joseph Marshall, William Austin, Albert Tarbush, and John Albert.

In retaliation against the new American government set up by Kearney, the insurgents had planned an uprising and revolt against the Americans for Christmas Day, 1846. This was discovered and thwarted, only to be better planned and organized the following January. Early in the morning of January 19, 1847, a mob of perhaps several hundred broke into the Taos home of Governor Charles Bent. Bent was shot, scalped and killed, but the mob spared his Mexican wife and his son and daughter. Mrs. Kit Carson and Mrs. Tom Boggs who were with the Bents at the time were spared; they witnessed the Governor's murder. (See Tere-sina Bent's account as given to Blanche Grant, WHEN OLD TRAILS WERE NEW) A number of other Americans and Frenchmen were also killed in Taos on that eventful day. The following day, January 20th, the mob appeared at Turley's Mill and demanded its surrender. They were refused by Turley.

The eight occupants of the mill were besieged by perhaps 500 or more insurgents. The more or less continual fighting resulted in casualties on both sides, but the attackers succeeded in killing much of the livestock and were able to set the buildings on fire. It is said that not only muzzle-loading rifles were used, but arrows, lances, knives and clubs. As the battle progressed, the besieged realized their hopeless situation and decided, under cover of darkness, to make their escape, each man for himself as best he could. Only Simeon Turley and John Albert succeeded in leaving the premises alive. However, Turley was soon found and killed. Turley's Mill was now gutted and sacked.

John Albert managed to escape carrying his rifle. He endured hardships in extreme cold and heavy snow. His journey required the pioneer's courage and hardiness. Albert's decision to escape to the American outposts to the north was successful. His route apparently followed the old Indian and Trappers Trail, but he had to proceed with extreme caution. The nearest and most northern Mexican settlement was at Rio Colorado, now Questa, New Mexico--which he carefully avoided. Two Americans at this place were killed by the insurgents. Albert's path along the eastern edge of the San Luis Valley and the western slopes of the Culebra Range and over the Sangre de Cristo Pass can best be appreciated by those who have experienced the snow and extreme cold of the area. On past the Huerfano and Greenhorn Rivers, Albert finally reached Fort Pueblo. Not only did Albert save his own life; he also spread



Richens "Uncle Dick" Wootton, from UNCLE DICK WOOTTON, by Howard Louis Conard (Chicago, 1857)

the word to his fellow Americans about the happenings at Taos. He died at nearby Walsenburg, Colorado a number of years later.

At Taos, other Americans were making their way to Santa Fe and the safety of the American military forces there. Charles Autobees, faithful and trusted employee of Turley, was able to intercept Mexican messengers and their plans to advance on Santa Fe, thus warning the American military authorities; he also was able to relate the events at Taos to the military officials. His younger half brother, Tom Autobees, later known as Tom Tobin, soon made his way to Santa Fe. These two were the first to join with Ceran St. Vrain and enlist in his company of volunteers that was raised to assist the regular military in quelling the rebellion.

The estate of Simeon Turley was largely settled by the Court between March 1847 and April 1848. It was the largest estate of record during its time. Due to the efforts of friends and relatives of Turley, the land, buildings, and other property owned by him were signed over to his common law Mexican wife and her children. Richens "Uncle Dick" Wootton was appointed guardian of the minor children.

Considerable additional information and references are available to anyone interested in pursuing the subject.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, PHILMONT

by David L. Caffey

IN LATE 1938, millionaire oilman Waite Phillips conveyed the first of several gifts to the Boy Scouts of America--35,857 acres of his Philmont Ranch in northern New Mexico, plus \$50,000 for improvements. In his philanthropy to the Scouts in 1938, in 1941, and in the distribution of his estate following his death in 1964, Phillips showed himself a man of generosity and of vision. He believed the beautiful mountain country that his family had enjoyed would appeal to boys, give them an appreciation for the American pioneer, teach important lessons, and help make them strong and responsible citizens.

In 1988 Philmont will celebrate its 50th season of Scout camping with a capacity enrollment of more than 15,000 young people and their adult leaders--adding to over half a million who have already hiked the Philmont trails. The anniversary will be observed over a two year period, and if that seems like a long party, it's only because there is so much to celebrate.

Phillips may have started his stockraising career as a gentleman rancher--one whose fortune originated in the oil fields of Oklahoma--but his life was not always rosy. His compassion for youth was genuine, and came from his own experience as an Iowa farmboy who learned to make his own way in the world. A twin brother, Wiate, died young, but Waite and two older brothers took their ambition to Arkansas and Oklahoma at an opportune time in the development of the oil industry and parlayed shrewd decisions and hard work into financial success. Frank and L.E. pioneered the famous Phillips Petroleum Company, but Waite went his own way as an independent producer.

His fortune made, Phillips pursued a long-standing interest in ranching, first buying in Colorado, then acquiring the Urraca Ranch near Cimarron, New Mexico. He was attracted to the property partly for its scenic beauty, its abundant game, and its obvious recreational possibilities. Phillips bought the original tract in 1922, expanding it as adjoining parcels were available. He built backcountry lodges, a polo field, and the magnificent Villa Philmonte, a Riviera style mansion and companion home to the Philbrook estate the family maintained in Tulsa. He also applied his considerable business skill to the ranch, monitoring the operation and making changes to improve its productivity.

With the opening of Philturn Rockymountain Scoutcamp (changed to Philmont Scout Ranch in 1941) in 1939, Phillips watched to see whether events would bear out his hopes for the venture. He visited the camp often and sometimes quietly, to see what the boys were doing and how they were enjoying the experience. From their base at Five Points in the Ponil country, Scouts could explore canyons leading away in several directions. The crews backpacked, rode horses, and sometimes were accompanied by a chuckwagon and driver. One group, the Philturn Archaeological Expedition, spent two weeks exploring the prehistoric sites of North Ponil Canyon. Trained by Yale University archeologists back home in Connecticut, the boys and their leader, Samuel Bogan, followed scientific methods of excavation and eventually produced a report of their findings, a document still respected by the trained archeologists who have studied the area in more recent times.

Though numbers were small in the early years, Phillips was encouraged that his vision was being realized. His second and major gift included more than 90,000 acres and the Philtower office building in Tulsa. Attendance was hampered during the war years of the early 1940s, but with the fighting over, the program took off.

With the increased acreage and increasing attendance, the program took on new structure. Camping groups could choose from "Northbound" and "Southbound" expeditions of about 10 days each, or they could opt for longer "Kit Carson" or "Wagon Train" treks. While covering eighty miles or more, Scouts participated in field sports, nature study, and campcraft activities along the way. Later this plan was abandoned and groups made up their own routes, choosing the scenic features and programs that appealed to them.

Since Philmont's beginning, the country's rich history has been a pervasive part of the program. Carved out of the old Beaubien and Miranda Land Grant, later called the Maxwell Grant, the area has seen a variety of cultures, colorful characters, and enterprises both peaceful and violent. For the benefit of Philmont's campers, the history has been distilled into two campfire tales, the "New Mexico Story," and the "Philmont

Story," developed by summer staff veterans Jerry Traut and Larry Murphy.

At Phillips' suggestion, the Scouts undertook to reconstruct Kit Carson's old home on the Rayado, where Carson and Lucien Maxwell operated a sheep ranch in the early 1850s. Using available physical evidence and general knowledge of similar dwellings of the period, Scouts and Taos workmen labored to build an adobe structure with enclosed courtyard and round *torreon*. The compound houses summer exhibits and demonstrations featuring costumed frontiersmen and a blacksmith.

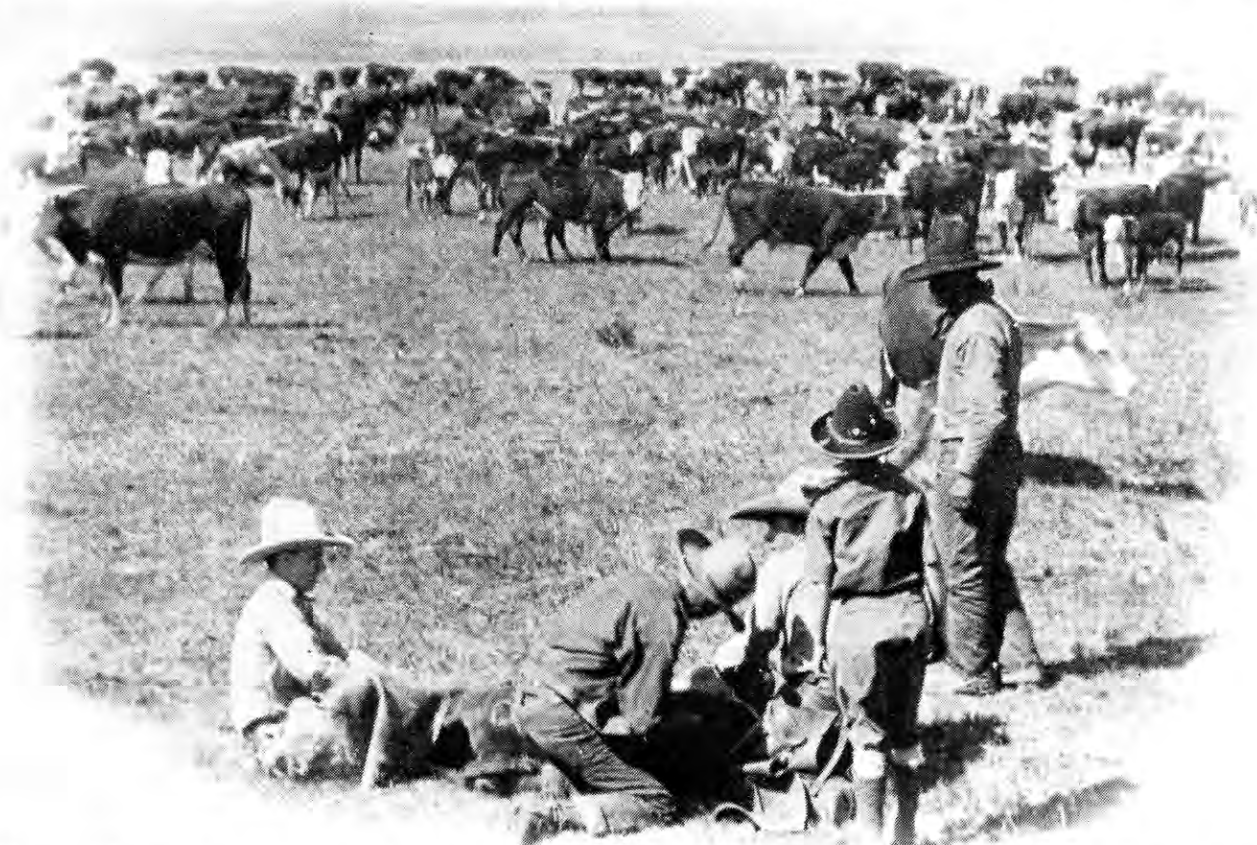
Two programs concern the lifestyles of Indian groups that have inhabited the area. In the mid-1950s, Philmont established its ongoing archeology program in the North Ponil Canyon. There trained archeologists advance the research on early Indians, utilizing the help of Scout campers while teaching them about the techniques and lessons of archeology. Scouts can also see prehistoric petroglyphs chipped into the canyon walls, as well as a pit house and slab house unearthed and stabilized in earlier years. At the opposite end of the ranch, campers learn about the Jicarilla Apaches, who roamed the area in more recent times. In a small tipi village, the Scouts can help make buffalo meat jerky and learn first hand about the use of a sweat lodge.

In the 1970s Philmont found itself an ideal setting for increasingly popular "living

history" programs, featuring costumed staff members living in authentic surroundings. The area's gold mining history is commemorated in programs at Cypher's Mine, in the one-time Cimarroncity Mining District, and in the Baldy country, a 10,000 acre tract donated in 1963 and encompassing numerous abandoned (and safely closed) mines and mining camps. Under the guidance of staff "miners," Scouts can pan for gold, wander among the ruins of one-time milling plants, and even tour parts of an old mine that is maintained and inspected for the benefit of campers.

The area's logging history is embodied in the "Maxwell Tie and Lumber Company" program. Here the Scouts learn about the clear cutting operations that once denuded parts of the ranch, and about logging railroads that carried the logs to be processed for market. Campers can also try on the skills of the early loggers, including burling, crosscut saw, and pole climbing. At Beaubien and Clark's Fork camps, Western Lore programs celebrate Philmont's heritage as a ranch and teach some of the skills required in working cattle.

A popular addition to the program came with the development of a simulated outpost of the "Rocky Mountain Fur Company" at 10,400 foot Clear Creek Camp. Here the fur trappers appear in buckskins to show campers how to fire a muzzle loader, make rifle balls, and run a trap line on the icy mountain stream.



Working cattle on the Philmont Ranch, by Alvin Krupnick, 1927. The boy in the foreground is Elliott Waite "Chope" Phillips, son of Waite Phillips. Collection of Philmont Scout Ranch, Cimarron.



On the trail at Philmont Rockymountain Scout Camp, c. 1940. Collection of Philmont Scout Ranch, Cimarron.

In addition to the historical programs, Philmont offers direct experience with such adventurous pursuits as burro racing, mountaineering, mountain search and rescue, orienteering, and a team fitness challenge.

By the mid-1960s Philmont managers were learning that even an expanse of 214 square miles has a limited capacity. Crowding in camps and on the trails made for noticeable wear and tear, and the cherished "wilderness experience" was notably compromised. To establish the property's true capacity for camping, officials conducted a campsite survey, inventorying water sources, tent sites, and other camp needs. With this information in hand, Dave Bates, now Philmont's Director of Program, devised a new system of pre-planned itineraries. From a booklet of twenty or more trip plans, a group could choose its route before coming to Philmont, selecting from a variety of scenic features, programs, and levels of difficulty. The system helped distribute hiking traffic on the trails and reduced wear on heavily used camps. It also eased the task of distributing trail food packets to several mountain commissaries.

Another sign of changing times came in 1972, when girls appeared on the ranch as campers and staff members. This new development reflected an extension of the BSA's Exploring program to include coed participation.

Philmont officials look forward to celebrating the 50th anniversary with proof positive of the camp's continuing appeal for young

people. There are more than enough reservations to fill the camp in 1988, with other groups already in line for 1989. The official anniversary observance will include a reunion of past and present staff members, a commemorative museum exhibit, special campfire programs, efforts to collect and preserve historical source material, and publication of a 50 year illustrated history.

Philmont's backcountry programs are inaccessible and off limits to casual visitors, but visitors are welcome to take in the Kit Carson Museum and the Philmont Museum at Camp Headquarters during the summer camping season. The season opens in late June and runs through about August 15.

Sources on Philmont and Its History

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BOOK REVIEWS

Life of the Right Reverend Joseph P. Machebeuf, D.D., Pioneer Priest of Ohio, Pioneer Priest of New Mexico, Pioneer Priest of Colorado, Vicar Apostolic of Colorado and Utah and First Bishop of Denver. Rev. W.J. Howlett. Pueblo, Colorado: The Franklin Press Company. New edition edited by Thomas J. Steele, S.J., and R.S. Brockway. Denver: Regis College, 1987. Pp. viii, 462. Illus., notes, index.

JOSEPH MACHEBEUF WAS BORN in Volvic, France, August 11, 1812, and died July 10, 1889 in Denver, Colorado. He attended the Grand Seminary of Montferrand with Abbé Jean-Baptist Lamy.

As young priests, Machebeuf and Lamy arrived in New York from France in the summer of 1839, proceeding to Ohio as missionaries. While in Covington, Kentucky, Lamy was named Bishop of Agathon and Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico; Machebeuf accompanied Bishop Lamy to New Mexico as vicar general, who under that title was second in command. Lamy and Machebeuf, traveling from San Antonio, Texas, arrived in Santa Fe August 8, 1851.

Howlett's biography of Machebeuf is all the more valuable with the inclusion of numerous letters and reports by priests in the field.

During the mid-19th century there is a sense of a gradual replacement in New Mexico of Spanish and Latin American priests with priests from European countries other than Spain.

Chapters XII through XV deal largely with Catholic church business in northern New Mexico--first with the relationship of the church with the eastern anglo-Americans, the establishment of the Sisters of Loretto, the physical condition of the churches, and Father José Antonio Martínez and his excommunication along with Father Lucero of Arroyo Hondo. Most important is the description of the settlement of the villages between Questa and Fort Garland.

The reprinting of this semi-primary historical source is a real contribution to Catholic history in the Southwest. Although I have emphasized New Mexico, similar history is presented for Colorado, Utah and Arizona, the latter as a part of the New Mexico Territory.

Herbert W. Dick
Taos

New Mexico in the Nineteenth Century: A Pictorial History. Andrew K. Gregg. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1968. Revised edition, 1987. Pp. ix, 196. Illus., bibliography, index. \$14.95 paper.

THE SAGA OF NEW MEXICO comes alive in Andrew K. Gregg's *New Mexico in the Nineteenth Century: A Pictorial History*. Few other histories have captured the atmosphere of the times as well as this book. The first edition came out in 1968, and the revised edition was published last year.

The pictures are taken from old lithographs and woodcuts that were made by eastern visitors to the area. They cover a wide range of material. There are illustrations of everything from conquests to the coming of the railroads. Some of the drawings are exaggerated depictions of western scenes, and some are pure fantasy--such as DeWitt Peter's sketches of a ziggurat-like Taos Pueblo and a two-storied Kit Carson house. However, most of the pictures accurately portray the area. The brief text adequately describes the illustrations, but it is not always up to date. (Bent's Fort is completed.)

Those familiar with Taos history will be interested in "Plan of Storming Pueblo de Taos," a map that illustrates the plan of attack on San Geronimo Church during the 1847 Rebellion. Another curious picture is the life-size reproduction of the cover from "Cuaderno de Ortografia," the speller that was published by Padre Martínez and the first book printed in New Mexico.

New Mexico in the Nineteenth Century is a book that artists, historians, readers and non-readers will enjoy.

Charlotte Graebner
Taos



Mountain Man of the Rockies, from CENTURY magazine (January 1889). Reproduced in NEW MEXICO IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Las Carneradas: Sheep Trade in New Mexico, 1700-1860. John C. Baxter. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, in cooperation with the Historical Society of New Mexico, 1987. Pp. x, 197. Illus., notes, bibliography, index. \$22.50 cloth, \$10.95 paper.

THE TASTE FOR MUTTON may be debatable, but its importance as a source of protein during more than three centuries of costly struggle by Spain for control of an American empire is clear. *Carneradas* means flocks of sheep. These came to number thousands in size, little more than a century after the conquest of Mexico in 1519.

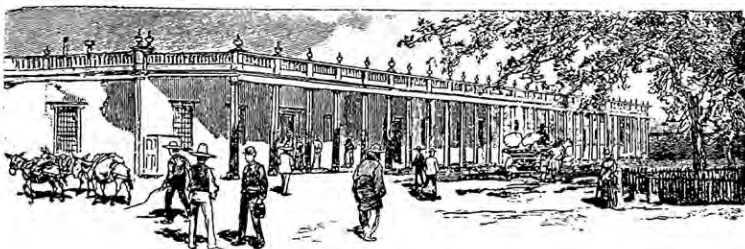
When people move into new environments, they usually try to take enough of the old to insure survival. It had long been clear that in the Mediterranean region *ganados menor*--sheep and goats--were better than larger cattle that thrive in cooler and moister climates. So the Spaniards brought the animals to which they were accustomed.

They also brought the kinds of personnel they thought most necessary--soldiers, clergy, administrators from viceroy to clerk--but for labor they counted on slaves, Indian and negro. Nor was there much inducement for experienced farm families to risk pioneer life. But there doubtless were the inevitable adventurers with their keen eyes on the main chance. The one thing in common for this assortment was the need of food.

Vegetable foods--maize, beans, squash, etc.--were available from the native American dietary. Sheep and goats were the obvious source of animal protein; those who had them found it easy to get the land on which to pasture these animals. The demand for mutton and later for wool extended south to the cities and mines of Mexico and outward to the posts needed to protect the frontiers from raiding Indians and less than neighborly adjoining nations, French and English colonies.

The resulting social structure was one of great *haciendas* and their dependents who performed the necessary labor. Their owners were as varied as those listed in a preceding paragraph, including the Franciscans who are given credit for their fair and humane treatment of their employees. From some of the other *hacendados* came a pattern of relationship that has persisted, causing eventual trouble and justifying the comment of an American soldier: "The victim on both sides of the border is the *peon*."

Paul B. Sears
Taos



Chimayo Valley Traditions. Elizabeth Kay. Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1987. Pp. x, 91. Illus., map, notes, bibliography. \$8.95 paper, \$19.95 cloth.

THE FIRST PART of the book is about the Capillo del Santo Nino de Atocha, located only steps away from the old and famous Santuario de Chimayo. Elizabeth Kay details the origin of the chapel and states that it has always been in the Medina family since Severiano Medina built it in 1857 to honor the Holy Child of Atocha. She goes on to relate the mysteries and miracles that are attributed to veneration of the Holy Child. The pilgrims believed (and many still do) that the Santo Nino roamed the valley doing good deeds at night, so they supplied him with a steady flow of little shoes. The Medinas run a small store next to the chapel, and Severiano's wife was known to supply baby shoes to pilgrims who traveled there to honor the Holy Child. Masses were held periodically in the chapel. The chapel is still privately owned by heirs of the Medinas.

The next chapter of the book deals with the history of the valley from its early settlement by the Spaniards. The origin of the name, "Chimayo," is said to be Tewa, "Tsi-Mayoh," for one of the highest hills in the valley. The first settlers had many run-ins with nomadic Indians, mainly Apaches. The small settlement east of Chimayo is called Potrero, and here is where the Santuario was built over a hole in which the dirt is believed to have healing powers. The santos and retablos in the church were made by the early artisans of the village. The religious needs of the people were provided by priests from the Santa Cruz diocese. In 1970 the shrine was designated a National Historic Landmark. There is a priest permanently assigned to the church now. During the year there is a steady stream of people going to visit the shrine, to take some dirt from the "posito," or just to see the historic building and take photos. The largest pilgrimage takes place during Good Friday of Holy Week each year, when thousands of people fill the roads leading to the shrine.

The author also gives a history of the penitente brotherhood and the role it played in the early period of the church at Potrero.

All in all, an interesting little book for New Mexico history buffs. I was disappointed, however, that there was no mention of the churchyard cemetery and who was buried there and the reasons for this privilege.

Sadie O. Knight
Taos

The Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, from HARPER'S WEEKLY (July 19, 1890). Reproduced in NEW MEXICO IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PRESERVATION NOTES:

THREE HONORED FOR RANCHOS PLAZA EFFORTS

NEWS AND NOTES

OFFICERS ELECTED, PLANS MADE

The Taos County Historical Society met on January 23, 1988 in an annual business meeting. Elected officers for 1988 were Herbert W. Dick, President; Charlotte Graebner, Vice-President; Sadie O. Knight, Secretary; and Dora M. Atkins, Treasurer. 1988 Directors are Mildred Buchanan, Tonie Haegler, Ernest Lyckman, and Corina Santistevan.

Martha Dick, Chairperson of a project to revise T.C.H.S. by-laws, presented the new draft document, which was discussed by members present. The new by-laws will be voted on at the Society's next regular meeting. The revision eliminates mandated standing committees that are no longer functional and provides for the removal and succession of officers for non-performance. It also expands the Board of Directors.

The group discussed possible programs and field trips for 1988. Trip possibilities include Mora-La Cueva, Wagon Mound-Watrous, Trinidad-Walsenburg-Raton, religious sites of the Abiquiu area, a mill and mine tour, the Philmont-Cimarron area, Ojo Caliente, Ft. Union, and a joint meeting with the San Luis Valley Historical Society. Some narrowing of choices will be necessary.

CONDOLENCES

T.C.H.S. members regret the loss of two long time members in recent months. Concern is expressed to the families of Lois Hinton and Pearl Bond. The Taos County Historical Society was an association valued by both ladies over a period of many years.

STATE SOCIETY TO MEET WITH ARIZONA

The Historical Society of New Mexico will make this year's meeting a joint affair with the Arizona Historical Society. The two groups will meet at the Grand Canyon National Park Lodge, on the south rim. The conference is scheduled for April 21-24.

ARCHEOLOGY GROUP TO FORM IN TAOS

A group has been meeting informally with intentions of forming the Taos Archeological Society. Several meetings have resulted in some goals and program plans. The group is primarily made up of amateurs in the field, and interested persons are welcome. Inquiries may be directed to Paul Williams, staff archeologist with the Bureau of Land Management in Taos. He can be reached at 758-8851.

The Society has honored three individuals for well executed projects to restore historic buildings around the Ranchos de Taos plaza. Presented with honorary memberships in the Taos County Historical Society were Leon and Alice Walters and David Yarborough.

Owners of properties on both sides of the St. Francis Church, the Walters' and Yarborough have taken pains to identify historic structures and obtain the necessary expertise to repair them in a manner consistent with their historic styles.

* * *

The Santa Fe Trail has been the subject of much attention in recent months. New interest in the trail revolves around President Reagan's signing of legislation May 8, 1987, declaring the Santa Fe Trail a National Historic Trail and part of the National Trails system.

Under auspices of the National Park Service, the federal government will take steps to promote and mark the original route, and to preserve significant landmarks on the trail. A variety of local and regional historical organizations along the route will be involved in plans for the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

An organization already doing much to promote interest in the trail is the Santa Fe Trail Council, which draws its membership from throughout the region traversed by the trail. The organization held a symposium on the Santa Fe Trail last September, and plans a variety of other educational activities, as well as involvement in Park Service plans for commemorating the trail.

The organization publishes a quarterly newsletter mailed to members of the Council. The organization offers a variety of memberships, ranging from a \$10 individual membership. Inquiries regarding membership should be directed to Ruth Olson, Secretary, Santa Fe Trail Center; Rural Route 3; Larned, Kansas 67550.

T.C.H.S. member Marc Simmons, author of four publications on the Santa Fe Trail within the past four years, is President of the organization.

* * *

A major topic of discussion at the T.C.H.S. January 23 business meeting was the need for restoration of the Peñas Negras oratorio in Los Cordovas. The building is a rare example of structures once more common in communities in northern New Mexico's Hispanic communities. The structure has three walls, with one end left open. It provides a place for the prayers of mourners during burial rites.

It was the consensus of the group that the Society should be involved in efforts to restore the structure, including repair of damaged walls and replacement of the decorative wooden frieze. Exact plans are pending.

An exhibit of early twentieth century photographs, "Burt Harwood's New Mexico," will open at the Harwood Foundation Museum on March 12 with a public program by Dr. Herbert Dick. The project is supported by the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities. Dick is participating as a consulting humanities scholar. He has studied the photographs with a view to identifying notable aspects of lifestyle and social change reflected in the photos.

The exhibit will open with Dick's slide-lecture presentation on the Harwood photos at 4:00 p.m. Saturday, March 12, in the Harwood Museum West Gallery, upstairs. The public is invited and members of the Taos County Historical Society are especially invited.



ABIQUIU, by Burt Harwood, c. 1919.

Burt and Lucy Harwood moved to Taos in 1916. Harwood was a painter. It is believed that many of the approximately 800 photos he took of mountain villages and pueblos in northern New Mexico and Arizona may have been intended as studies for paintings.

Remember John Sherman? A few years ago John was Editor of the *El Palacio* magazine of the Museum of New Mexico and host of a Santa Fe Radio program, "Generally Sherman."

John was also working on a pictorial history of Taos, and in connection with the project, he made contact with many Taos residents, seeking old photographs and information. In the meantime, John and Lois moved to Indianapolis, Indiana a few years ago.

John, a T.C.H.S. member, would like his friends in the Society to know that both he and the photographic history project are alive and well. John is working on photo captions and introductions, and he expects the book to be a 1988 release. He appreciates the help given by Taos people along the way. The publisher is William Gannon of Santa Fe.

* * *

Bob Julyan of Albuquerque is currently revising *Place Names of New Mexico*, by the late Dr. T.M. Pearce, for a new edition to be published by the University of New Mexico Press.

Julyan would appreciate hearing from T.C.H.S. members concerning information about Taos County place names. He can be reached at Rural Route 5, 31 Avenida Almendro, Albuquerque, 87123.

Julyan is also available as a speaker for community groups through the Speakers Bureau of the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities. He can provide any interested organization with the form needed to request a program from the NMEH Speakers Bureau.

Place Names of New Mexico has become a standard reference work of area history.



Joe Davis, Lawrence R. Murphy, Narciso Abreu, c. 1968. Philmont Scout Ranch collection.

**LAWRENCE R. MURPHY, SOUTHWEST HISTORIAN
1942-1987**

People interested in the history of northern New Mexico suffered a serious loss in October 1987 with the untimely death of Lawrence R. Murphy, western historian and Director of the College of Lifelong Learning at Wayne State University in Detroit.

A native of northern California, Murphy received degrees from the University of Arizona and Texas Christian University.

He became interested in northern New Mexico as a summer staff member at Philmont Scout Ranch, and he was twice a resident fellow at the Helene Wurlitzer Foundation in Taos. At the time of his death, Murphy was working on a social history of northern New Mexico, a history of the Vermejo Ranch, and had plans for a history of Taos and a shorter work on the Taos Rebellion of 1847. Major published works include:

- Philmont* (Albuquerque, 1972)
- Frontier Crusader: W.F.M. Army* (Tucson, 1973)
- The World of John Muir* (Stockton, 1981)
- Lucien Bonaparte Maxwell* (Norman, 1983)
- The American University in Cairo* (Cairo, 1987)