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Governor Prince, Dr. Hewett, and Their Battles for the Old Palace

by Michael Stevenson



Figure 1. Palace of the Governors, 1882

(from Historical Society of New Mexico Biennial Report, 1923-1924)

Introduction

Two papers published previously in *La Crónica de Nuevo México* discussed the early history of the Historical Society of New Mexico¹ and its museum in the Palace of the Governors.² This paper focuses on the events surrounding the formation of the School of American Archaeology in 1907 (now the School for Advanced Research) and its companion organization, the Museum of New Mexico, established in 1909 under the umbrella of the School. We will focus on the competition between former Territorial Governor LeBaron Bradford Prince, President of the Historical Society at the time, and Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, the head of the School and the Museum of New Mexico at its formation and for nearly four decades.

The Historical Society of New Mexico was founded in 1859, adjourned *sine die* in 1863 during Civil War times in New Mexico, and was reconstituted in 1881. The revived Society started with Gov. William Ritch as President and the then Chief Justice of the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court, L. Bradford Prince, as Vice-president, with Prince becoming President in 1883. From the start Prince had his eye on obtaining rooms in the Palace of the Governors for use by the Society. In 1885 he succeeded by being granted the easternmost two rooms, indicated as Rooms 1 and 2 in Figure 1,

an 1882 plan of the Palace.³ These two rooms had most recently held the chambers of the Territorial Legislature, which by that time had moved into the new State Capitol building opened in 1883. Prince then had a door cut between rooms 1 and 2 and installed the museum of the Historical Society in these rooms, opening it to the public in September 1885. In 1887 the Society also acquired for its use Room 4, which had held the Territorial Law Library, and expanded the museum into that room.

The Society's museum was quite successful, at least according to the Society's reports.⁴ Thousands of visitors were reported to have come through the Society's rooms. Prince often contributed his own funds to buy objects for the museum, sometimes anonymously, donated objects from his own collections to display, and even more frequently complained in the Society's reports about unmet needs. Prince frequently proposed that the Society get more of the "Old Adobe Palace" for its use and that the Territorial Legislature provide more funds. The Society's Biennial Report to the Legislature for 1897-1898 noted that "It (the Society) continues to occupy the easterly end of the Palace building and the rooms thus used are really not sufficient for its proper accommodation....The rooms continue to be the most attractive place in the

Southwest to the traveler or tourist. ...the janitor reports the annual attendance of about 2,000, mostly from abroad."⁵

As noted in a 1945 *El Palacio* article⁶ by Hulda Hobbs, quoting from an article in the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, "At the annual meeting of the Historical Society of New Mexico on January 23, 1899, someone (presumably Prince) expressed the sentiment that 'everyone who cares for the preservation of the history and antiquities of the territory should belong to the Historical Society of New Mexico. But for the Historical Society there would be no collection of antiquities in New Mexico, and the only pity is that its means are so small.'"

Prince might have eventually succeeded in his quest for more space in the Palace and for more funds from the Territorial Legislature, but another force was building in influence and beginning to compete for the Palace, that of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society and its inspirer, Edgar Lee Hewett. Prince and Hewett, "Old Bullfrog" and "El Toro" as they were sometimes called by some of their acquaintances (although likely not to their faces), were two of the most capable men of any time in New Mexico, despite their faults and occasional detractors. Both had a consuming passion to bring their talents and energy to bear on preserving and presenting the cultural heritage of New Mexico.

Prince: His Museum and His Palace

Prince had a rather patrician background, born into a well-known family in New York (in Flushing, near the site of what is now Shea Stadium), with ancestors including two Governors of Rhode Island and William Bradford of Plymouth fame.⁷ He received a law degree from Columbia University, became active in New York politics as a staunch Republican, but then ran up against the local political machine and looked west for a new

career. He lobbied President Rutherford Hayes for an appointment, being offered but turning down the position of Idaho Territorial Governor, then accepting that of New Mexico

Territorial Supreme Court Chief Justice. Arriving in New Mexico in 1879, he quickly gained a reputation among some as a hard working and fair judge and as an expert on New Mexico law, albeit with some opposition. He resigned under pressure as Chief Justice in 1882 and then spent his time practicing law, operating politically,



LeBaron Bradford Prince, ca. 1910
POG/NMHM Photo Archives.
MNM/DCA, Neg #050445

and developing his museum in the Palace. In 1889 he secured Republican President Benjamin Harrison's appointment as Territorial Governor but was not reappointed in 1893 following a change to a Democratic national administration. Prince was an active investor, businessman, and member of the Santa Fe Bar, a group including some thought to be part of the so-called Santa Fe Ring, such as Thomas B. Catron, and of the hierarchy of the New Mexico Republican party.⁸

Prince became very interested in

continued on page 2

New Mexico's "Hats Off To New Mexico - Beep Beep" Float Wins Coveted Bob Hope Humor Award in 2009 Tournament of Roses® Parade

By Mike Stauffer

Pasadena, California (January 1, 2009) - More than one million spectators lining Colorado Blvd. and millions more watching around the world were treated to the New Mexico Tourism Department's "Hats off to New Mexico - Beep Beep" float, winner of the coveted Bob Hope Humor Award in the 120th Tournament of Roses® Parade.

The Bob Hope Humor Award, in honor of the one of the world's greatest entertainers, the late Bob Hope, is given to the float that is considered by the judges to be the "most comical and amusing."

Among the float's riders were Jim Garcia of El Patio Restaurant, Linda Clough Jones and Craig Kausen. Jones and Kausen are the daughter and



New Mexico's "Hats Off To New Mexico - Beep Beep" float received the coveted Bob Hope Humor Award in the Tournament of Roses® Parade, January 1, 2009, Pasadena, California

grandson, respectively, of Chuck Jones, the animation genius behind Wile E. Coyote and Roadrunner, the featured performers on New Mexico's award-winning float. This is the second straight year that the Land of Enchantment's float entry in the Tournament of Roses® Parade has won a major award.

The float was designed by award-winning float designer Raul Rodriguez and built by Fiesta Parade Floats of Pasadena, Calif. under contract with the Tourism Department. Fiesta Parade-built floats won four of the top five trophies given in today's parade.

"This was a fabulous experience and an incredible honor for the citizens of New Mexico," Michael Cerletti, Secretary of the Tourism Department,

continued on page 8

New Mexico History Conference, Santa Fe, April, 30-May, 2, 2009

the history and cultures of the area and was an avid collector of objects related to the Spanish and Mexican periods and to Native American cultures, most of which were eventually displayed in the Society's museum. After only a short time in the Territory, he wrote a history of New Mexico, *Historical Sketches of New Mexico from the Earliest Records to the American Occupation*, published in 1883 by Leggat Brothers of New York. He later published other important books, including *Spanish Mission Churches of New Mexico* in 1915.

Before the arrival of Hewett, Prince must have felt that the Palace was, or at least should have been, completely his territory. In 1890, after being appointed Governor in 1889, Prince and his family moved into the Governor's quarters in the Palace, despite already having a home, originally bought in 1879, a few hundred feet down Palace



Figure 2. Palace of the Governors West Hall (Governor's Quarters), c. 1893. Courtesy POG/NMHH Photo Archives, MNM/DCA, Neg. #00733

Avenue in what is now known as Prince Plaza (the current location of The Shed Restaurant among other businesses). As shown in Figure 2, an 1893 photo of the west end hallway in the Palace, the Prince's decorated their quarters in an eclectic style similar to that in his museum in the east end at the time.⁹ The Prince's were known for their entertaining in the Palace, hosting what were considered the most stylish events of the time. At the end of his term as Governor, Prince and his family moved back into their Prince Plaza home where they continued their entertaining and where many meetings of the Historical Society were held over the years.

Hewett: His Archaeology and His School

In contrast to Prince, Hewett's background was much more plebian. He spent his early years as a farm boy in Illinois, lived with his family in Chicago for a time in the 1870s, and then on a western Missouri farm near the small town of Hopkins about 1880.¹⁰ By his own account of his early life, he learned the value of hard work and long hours, something he, like Prince, never shirked from for his entire life. His early formal education was somewhat hit and miss and acquired largely through his own volition and readings. As he said, "I never had much schooling...I got in three or four months a year until I was 14."

After finishing what he could of public schools, he managed to spend a short time at nearby Tarkio College (established in 1883, but defunct by 1991), then taught school nearby for two years. He was quickly recognized by the College as a bright student and a leader, becoming a "Professor" there at the early age of 21. He moved on to a school superintendent's position in Missouri followed by a similar stint in Colorado. He then attended the Normal School in Greeley where he both received a Masters degree in "Pedagogy" (what would now be called Education) and became the head of this department. His reputation as an educator grew, resulting in his being

hired to be the President of the New Mexico Normal School (now Highlands University) in Las Vegas, New Mexico in 1898. The head of the Board of the school at the time was Frank Springer, to become a long time sponsor and supporter of Hewett.

However, Springer's political involvements caused him to get crosswise with Governor Miguel Otero. This, along with the Governor's distaste for Hewett's forward-looking pedagogical notions, e.g., including women in lead roles, led to the Governor not renewing Hewett's appointment in 1903.

Hewett's interest in archaeology and the ruins of the Southwest had been growing during the years in Colorado and Las Vegas, and he decided that to become more respected in the field he needed recognized credentials. In late 1903 he and his wife Cora left for Europe where

he visited the University of Geneva and its archaeology professors and began to work towards a Doctorate. Apparently his mentors at the University quickly accepted that Hewett already knew a great deal about archaeology or at least more about American archaeology than they, and he and Cora spent most of their time in Europe visiting many of the well-known classical archaeological sites, despite Cora's increasingly frail health due to tuberculosis. After returning to the U.S. in late 1904, he eventually completed his dissertation (largely a report, in the required French, on the ruins of the Southwest), had it accepted, and formally received his Doctorate in 1908, apparently having spent very little time in total in Geneva.

After his stint in Geneva working on his Doctorate, Hewett accepted a mix of appointments in Washington with the Bureau of American Ethnology and the National Museum, the Smithsonian, and threw himself into work, particularly after Cora died in 1905. He also returned to New Mexico from time to time to pursue his archaeological interests. In Washington, he used his knowledge of archaeology, particularly of that of the American Southwest, his friendships with key figures, including Congressman John Lacey, and his political skills to manage the passage in 1906 of the Federal Antiquities Act under the sponsorship of Lacey. This was a formidable accomplishment and one of great importance not only for protecting fragile archaeological sites at the time, as was its primary intent, but also for establishing a national preservation ethic and legal system that has continued until now, resulting in dozens of National Monuments and the preservation of millions of acres of fragile landscapes.¹¹

The success of Hewett in Washington, even though it was behind the scenes, was well understood across archaeological circles, as was a growing appreciation of his knowledge of Southwest archaeology. In late 1905 the American Institute of Archaeology's

(AIA) Committee on American Archaeology announced that Hewett would be named to its Fellowship in American archaeology. One of the new members of the Committee on American Archaeology at the time was Alice Fletcher, an extraordinary woman anthropologist. She, along with other "Americanists," had gained sway in AIA as its membership began to be bolstered by a growing cadre of westerners. Fletcher then became the Chair of the Committee and began a growing friendship with Hewett, broadened in Mexico while he was there doing archaeological work as part of his AIA Fellowship. It was this friendship that became key to Fletcher's support for the creation of what became the School of American Archaeology and the appointment of Hewett as its Director.

Not long after arriving in Mexico in the summer of 1906, Hewett visited Fletcher at her temporary residence at a friend's home in Mexico City and persuaded her to join him on some of his archaeological surveys, including trips to visit a number of ruins in Mexico. This gave Hewett ample time to enlighten Fletcher on the vast array of sites of archaeological interest in the American Southwest, particularly in the region around Santa Fe, on the opportunities to use these as subjects for field schools, and likely also on the usefulness of a base in Santa Fe for explorations and excavations.

At a meeting on December 31, 1907, Fletcher succeeded not only in convincing the Committee that Hewett be appointed Director of American Archaeology but also that this role would include coordination of local archaeological societies. The Committee also reported Hewett's desire that a "school of American archaeology be established to give instruction in field research." As Joan Mark says in her biography of Fletcher, "Edgar Hewett, at forty-one, was started on a new career. Alice Fletcher, at sixty-eight, had found a new cause and perhaps a new son."¹²

The First Battle for the Palace, 1907

Although giving approval in concept, Fletcher's Committee had not yet specified where the school would be, but a group centered on the Santa Fe Archaeological Society had been working hard to see that Santa Fe would become the location and that the Palace would be the site of the school. Judge John R. McFie and others, including Prince, were behind this initiative. At this point Prince, McFie, and Hewett were all working on the same team, at least on the surface. This coalition came together several years earlier when Hewett had given



Judge John R. McFie POG/NMHH Photo Archives, MNM/DCA, Neg #101263

several lectures in the winter of 1898 to a group that later became the Santa Fe Archaeological Society. Prince is not mentioned as attending these lectures, but it seems very likely that he did or was at least aware of them. His involvement was definite by the time the Archaeological Society was organized formally at a meeting on September 14, 1900, with Judge John R. McFie elected as the first



Edgar Lee Hewett, Guatemala, 1909 POG/NMHH Photo Archives, MNM/DCA, Neg #007331

President and Prince elected as the Vice-president.¹³ Hewett's emphasis in his lectures and organizing efforts was on the preservation of archaeological sites and their riches of artifacts, particularly those on the Pajarito Plateau. Prince, on the other hand, was most interested in attracting Federal funding for and protection of the Palace, likely also hoping to receive in the process more space for the Historical Society and its museum. These interests came together in public on February 1, 1901, in a meeting at which Hewett lectured again on the ruins of the Pajarito Plateau, and Prince "offered a memorial to Congress asking that the Palace of the Governors be made a national museum for the antiquities that will be found in Pajarito Park."

As described by Richard P. Woodbury,¹⁴ the various initiatives to get the Federal government involved in either supplying funds or taking over the Palace had been spurred by a letter from Governor Miguel A. Otero to the Secretary of Interior in October 1900. The Governor suggested that the Palace "ought to go back to the government who could care for it...I have always thought that this old building should have been made a branch of the Smithsonian Institution."¹⁵

Shortly after this Governor Otero, perhaps with the help of Prince, despite that the two were often antagonists, got the New Mexico Territorial Legislature in its 1901 Session to pass Joint Resolution No. 7 asking the Federal government to take over the Palace. Legislative involvement in the disposition of the Palace went back as far as the Legislatures of 1882 and 1884 which decreed that the Palace be "devoted to the preservation of the antiquities of New Mexico." The 1901 Resolution noted that the Territory had gained the Palace because of a mistake by Congress in cessions made to New Mexico in 1898, "without any wish for such cession on the part of our people..." It also asked that the Historical Society's collections be maintained and exhibited in the building.¹⁶

Otero was optimistic that this initiative would be successful due to his friendship with then Vice-president Theodore Roosevelt and Roosevelt's membership on the Smithsonian governing Board of Regents. However, the Smithsonian did not act quickly, and Roosevelt's leaving the Regents of the Smithsonian after his ascension to the Presidency following McKinley's assassination in September 1901 spelled the end of the proposal. Despite Prince's lobbying efforts in support of the proposal with some of the Regents, the Board voted to decline the proposal.

Prince was quite familiar with national politics and a fairly frequent visitor to Washington over the years. He became very involved in New Mexico's

Struggle for Statehood as indicated by his book by this title, published in 1910, two years before the struggle was completed. In December 1903 he attended a U.S. House hearing, along with other New Mexican notables including the then Territorial Delegate, B. S. Rodey, and Prince gave a statement supporting New Mexico statehood. He undoubtedly kept up contacts with both also Congressional acquaintances and Hewett during this time, in January 1905 writing his longtime acquaintance Frederick Hodge (at the time an anthropologist at the Smithsonian) noting that Hewett had suggested asking Hodge to obtain some copies of a Hewett paper on Pajarito Park so that they could be distributed to help in the "passage of the Bill."¹⁷ This was presumably the Antiquities Act of 1906 which Hewett was working on behind the scenes in Congress.

Before going to Mexico as part of his 1906 AIA Fellowship, Hewett spent time in New Mexico exploring more Southwest ruins and participating in and likely instigating a reinvigoration of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society. On April 23, 1906, Hewett attended a meeting of this Society at which he addressed a group on the importance of reviving the Society so that it could be active again in encouraging the preservation of the "Cliff Dwelling region within range of Santa Fe." Prince was also present and was one of several noted as having made "remarks favorable to reorganization" of the Archaeological Society.¹⁸

At a subsequent meeting on May 1, Hewett lectured again, and the Archaeological Society adopted a resolution asking that the Ben Hur room in the Palace be designated for use by the Society for its meetings. At that time the Republican Party under the leadership of Holm Bursom was using this room as its headquarters. The Society met again on May 4, May 17, June 4 and June 18 and again elected Judge McFie President and Prince Vice-president. They also succeeded in getting agreement from Bursom to use the Ben Hur room including "throwing it open to the public," presumably for displaying objects acquired from Hewett's "collecting" in the region. Again, Prince seemed to be thoroughly behind the Archaeological Society's support of Hewett and his initiatives.

With Hewett in Mexico for the remainder of the summer, the Archaeological Society apparently did not meet again until December 18, at which time they asked Hewett and Professor Garrison from the Normal School in Las Vegas to deliver lectures during the upcoming New Mexico Territorial Legislative session in early 1907.¹⁹ By this time, McFie, on behalf of the Archaeological Society, had sent a letter to the AIA suggesting that the Palace become a center for archaeology. The Secretary of the AIA, Francis W. Kelsey, wrote to Garrison on December 28 thanking him "for forwarding the Santa Fe proposal" and noting that he had sent it on to Thomas Seymour, the President of AIA.²⁰

At a meeting of the Archaeological Society on January 10, 1907, letters from Hewett were read regarding the possibility of AIA establishing a School of Archaeology in Santa Fe, and Garrison noted his own communications with the AIA. Prince spoke about the plans of the Historical Society, and "it seemed to be agreed that the two Santa Fe societies could work in harmony and that their interests would not conflict..." McFie then appointed a committee of ten, including Prince, to approach the legislature about the proposal for the School of Archaeology.²¹

Despite Prince's appointment to this committee, the apparent harmony between Prince and McFie and Hewett

was only on the surface, as demonstrated by a January 17 letter²² in which McFie told Hewett that "A Bill has been introduced (in the Legislature) giving the old palace to the city for a hall. It would never pass but I have had the author hold it up until you come. Prince as usual has one giving the Judge Laughlin rooms to the historical society. This I have held up too." Hewett visited Santa Fe in the meantime and gave a talk at which he said²³

"If...the Old Palace was offered for housing the school (of American Archaeology) and possibly a small appropriation for keeping the building in repair, Santa Fe would place itself in advantageous position to ask for this school...Two plans are suggested for giving the Old Palace for this worthy purpose. One is to cede it to the United States under the Lacey Act and have the President declare it a National Monument...The other would be to grant it outright for a term of years to the institute...."

He then wrote McFie on February 14 noting that a National Monument designation for the Palace was satisfactory to him, but then made it clear that Prince's proposal to gain more space for the Historical Society in the east end of the Palace was not:²⁴ "...of the two propositions before the Legislature...(both)...provide that the eastern half of the building shall be granted to the Historical Society of New Mexico for its use." (And) "if only the western hall of the building (is tendered) to the School of Archaeology, (this)...is totally inadequate. If the Historical Society can be accommodated by the three rooms now occupied by it...the remainder of the building would be adequate to meet the needs of the School of Archaeology."

Prince, as usual, was working to gain support in the community for his own position and acquiring more room for the Historical Society. Following the Historical Society meeting in February, the Santa Fe New Mexican, published by Paul A. F. Walter, a supporter of Hewett and later to be a longtime President of the Historical Society, offered a compromise in suggesting a new building for the Historical Society's Museum. This call for building a new history museum is the first known of many over the next century, ultimately resulting in the New Mexico History Museum, to be opened in May 2009.²⁵

"...The collections and library of the society are worthy of better arrangement, better casing, better display, better housing. ...It would not be asking the Legislature too much to build a suitable wing on the east side of the Old Palace, especially adapted for a historic museum and library...Such an addition would not cost much, certainly not one-tenth of the value of the historical collections now on hand, and could be exempted from the proposed gift of the Old Palace to the National Government."

At this point, the battle centered only on the two additional rooms "formerly occupied by Judge Laughlin."²⁶ These two were immediately to the west of the Historical Society's rooms already in use at the time. Prince was not going to give up easily on these two rooms, and through whatever means of persuasion got the 1907 Legislature to agree that the Historical Society could get its desired space, at least provisionally. House Joint Resolution No. 6 "conveying the Old Palace at Santa Fe to the United States Government," passed the Legislature on March 15, but the conveyance of the Palace was still contingent on the Palace being declared a national monument.²⁷ However, in the meantime the Resolution gave the Historical Society

use of the two "Judge Laughlin" rooms until the building was deeded to the Federal Government and promised them at least their original three rooms after that point:

"Pending the conveyance to ...the United States, the Historical Society of New Mexico, shall in addition to the three rooms...now occupied by it have use and occupancy of two rooms adjoining them on the west ...and (if the title were accepted by the United States) that conveyance of said property shall be subject to use and occupancy of the three rooms occupied by it for the purposes of the Society, and free of rent, so long as the same are so occupied."

The Resolution also put forth another option involving the removal of the Historical Society from the Palace, likely at the instigation of McFie and Hewett: "Provided, that in the event the proposed addition to the Capitol Building is constructed and rooms are furnished in the basement thereof for the Historical Society, immediately upon taking possession of said rooms, said Historical Society shall vacate its quarters in the Old Palace Building."

Paul Walter and his *Santa Fe New Mexican* thought the Resolution provided a good solution, as was stated in an editorial on March 16:

"The passage by the Council yesterday of the resolution asking President Roosevelt by proclamation under the Lacey act to declare the Old Palace at Santa Fe a national monument was desired by all those who take an interest in the history of the Territory and desire the preservation of the historic landmarks which abound in New Mexico and of which the Old Palace is the chief..."²⁸ McFie, doing the best he could with the compromise, wrote to Hewett on March 20 explaining that the Resolution should be satisfactory to him because once the title was conveyed to the United States the Historical Society would be held to only the three rooms it already possessed. McFie went on to say that, in any case, the construction of the addition to the Capitol Building would result in the Historical Society being forced to completely vacate the Palace.²⁹

Hewett was clearly not pleased, was not ready to accept the conditions of the resolution, and would not commit the AIA to accepting the Palace. This may have been due to his concerns that he could not convince Alice Fletcher and the Committee on American Archaeology to accept the proposal as it stood. However, it seems at least equally likely he simply did not want to accept Prince and the Historical Society gaining more space in the Palace under any conditions.

In the meantime, there was another modest tempest between Prince and McFie and Hewett. Apparently Prince had been invited (perhaps at his own suggestion) to give a lecture to the "American Archaeological Society" on the "Preservation of the Antiquities of the Southwest." As Prince said in an April 12 letter to Hodge, "We wish to enlist them in the effort to save the relics from the spoilers."³⁰

Whether because Prince was invited to this session in New York or

otherwise, Hewett was to attend the same meeting. McFie was furious that Prince was involved and wrote to Hewett on April 6 in a revealing letter explaining more about the events of the Legislative session and Prince's continuing ambitions. He asserted bluntly that Prince had been no help in passing the Resolution of March 15:³¹ "I am just in receipt of your letter stating that Ex Gov Prince has arranged a conference with Pres. Seymour (of the AIA) and others." "...permit me to say that Ex Gov Prince has no authority to represent the Society (the Archaeological Society of Santa Fe) or any other interest so far as I am aware, but is there in a purely individual capacity. We had more to fear from him than any other in regard to securing the passage of the resolution for although he was a member of our society and on the Committee to secure the adoption of our resolutions, he antagonized us at every step by introducing & having the Council pass his own resolution for the Historical Society and then he had others who had antagonistic propositions. He continued to ignore us until I tied up his resolutions & secured the passage of ours in the house 23 to 1 (A. C. Abbott) then he came to confer with me & proposed the provision as to the historical society in our resolution on condition that all his opposition should cease & that he would be satisfied with it and assist in its passage. I told you why I inserted the provision as an additional reason in a former letter. So far as I know opposition from him did cease and the resolutions passed the Council unanimously. I have been of the opinion ever since that he was satisfied, and am inclined to believe that he will not attempt to antagonize us here but rather that he is there to magnify his importance in connection with our Society and that way get the Institute to make him their representative here or in some way connect himself with your work. Of course we do not care what favor may be shown him if he rises above his own personality (pretty hard to do) and works for the advancement of the cause here. But in the event he attempts to (make) complications here that he must be consulted about. I simply say that they will be imaginary. Yours for the cause, John R. McFie" Having been stirred, the teapot apparently subsided and Prince and Hewett seemed to be working together (perhaps Prince did rise "above his own personality"), as the *New Mexican* reported:³²

"Mr. Prince made a trip to New York in April. Both he and Dr. Hewett were present at a meeting there of the executive committee of the Archaeologist Institute. Mr. Prince presented a certified copy of the joint resolution, and 'made a strong statement as to the superior advantages of Santa Fe as the center of archaeological research and the propriety of having the historic Palace building used for such a purpose.' Dr. Hewett 'exhibited a plan of the Palace building and grounds.' The committee 'seemed gratified at the information received and especially at the proposed cooperation of the New Mexico Historical Society in relation to the library and archaeology museum.'" Privately, Prince claimed credit for the Legislative Resolution, as in his April 12

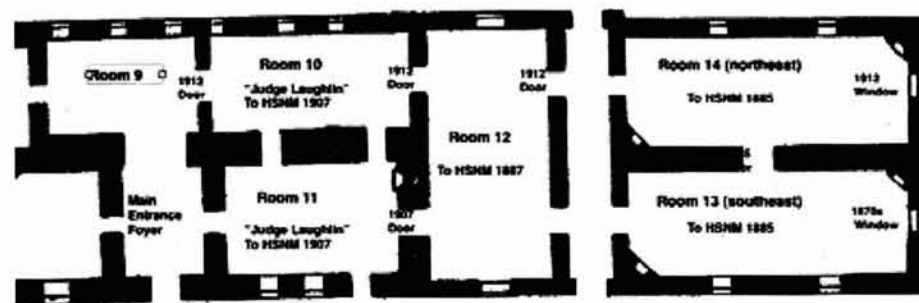


Figure 3. East End of Palace of the Governors, c. 1882, from HSNM Biennial Report 1923-24, revised by the author.

Bullfrog was simply sleepless in his opposition for the first three months, working it up all the way from here back to the Atlantic seaboard, all by his usual subterranean method, claiming to be for it and knifing in the dark. I camped on his trail night and day, uncovering his dirty work everywhere and bringing it to the notice of his fellow citizens. He is in the legislature this year - got himself elected by a scratch from up the river where he owns a ranch - and this for him is a good position to work up obstruction but also put him where we could get at him.

The other day we drove him out, in the floor of the council, and in view of all the populace put the buzz saw on. When old Catron got through with him, there wasn't enough hide left to nail up. Briefly, the bill passed establishes the Museum of New Mexico and puts it under our charge with an annual subsidy of \$5000 and gives us the Old Palace for the seat of our school and museum of American Archaeology."

And Lummis replied, writing on February 28 from Los Angeles, with at least equal vitriol:⁵⁰

"Bully for the victory in the New Mexico legislature; particularly since you downed old Bullfrog thrice. Be sure that you secure for history from some Santa Fean with a long memory---and I guess Tom Catron ought to have it---the famous epitaph on Prince which wound up with "slab-sided, splay-footed, with eye of the basilisk and the breath of the pestilence," or words to that effect. I want it for my archives. I am glad that particularly old Catron skun him alive in the legislature."

The Tense Coexistence in the Palace

Hewett and his School and its Museum of New Mexico would now be ensconced in the Palace but with Prince, despite being "skun alive" by Catron, still retaining control of most of the east end. As Hewett began occupying the west end, a somewhat tense stalemate developed, with occasional skirmishes to erupt over the next several years. Hewett's Museum officially opened to the public in August 1910, and, according to the Museum's reports, was received with "enthusiastic interest...by the citizens of Santa Fe."⁵¹

One of the first actions taken by Hewett was to undertake a major renovation of the Palace. The first phase of the renovations, under the supervision of Jesse Nusbaum, was extensive but was completed by 1911, "with the exception of the rooms occupied by the New Mexico Historical Society."⁵²

Apparently, Prince resisted the renovators by delaying their work on his end of the building, which would completely disrupt the Society's museum by requiring all of their exhibits to be moved into storage, at least temporarily. According to Ina Cassidy (as reported by Beatrice Chauvenet), Nusbaum and his workers were so frustrated by their lack of access to the Society's rooms that they cut, over one weekend, two new doors into the Society's rooms.⁵³ Which two of those several that Nusbaum opened were the two Mrs. Cassidy meant is unclear, but, in any case, the improved access by Hewett to his rooms became another thorn in the side of Governor Prince. Figure 4 is a photograph taken from the Frijoles Room at the west end of the Palace looking east through the open doorways all the way to the Historical Society's rooms after the renovations were completed. One can imagine the acid gazes that must have been launched down this long avenue.

Like Prince, Hewett was not happy with the situation, and skirmishes continued. In 1912 Hewett even convinced Governor William C. McDonald to recommend to the

Legislature that the Society be moved out of the Palace entirely. The minutes of the Historical Society for March 25, 1912, show Prince's alarm and his subsequent rallying of the Society to arms:⁵⁴

The following Resolution was then offered for consideration by the meeting: "Whereas, the Message of the Governor recommends that the Society be deprived of the rooms which it has occupied for a quarter of a century in the Palace at Santa Fe and that it be dispossessed of part of its property.

BE IT, Resolved that the Executive Committee be authorized to use all proper means to prevent the necessity of a removal of the rooms of the Society or any loss of its property. The foregoing Resolution was thereupon unanimously approved. It was thereupon moved that President Prince be requested to take such steps with the Governor and Legislature in behalf of the Society as he may deem proper to counteract the antagonistic sentiment apparently created in the minds of the Legislature by the Governor's recommendations regarding the Society; and that he enlist in this work the assistance of Vice-president Frank W. Clancy.

Prince and Clancy were successful in this counterattack and persuaded the Legislature to allow the Society and its museum to remain where it was. But the fireworks were far from over. The minutes of the Society for January 4, 1913, report that "a valuable piece of pottery" in the Society's museum was discovered missing one morning following a meeting on Hewett's end of the building the night before.

Prince then ordered locks placed on the doors to his museum. This in turn infuriated Hewett, who insisted that as custodian of the entire building he must have access to the Society's end. Hewett then convinced the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico to request that the keys be turned over to him.

Apparently, this was not sufficient and it still took an order from the Legislature to Prince for this to happen, showing the Legislature's wisdom in 1909 instituting itself as the final arbiter when all was not conducted in harmony.

Ralph Twitchell, who was a longtime Museum Board of Regents member and who later became the President of the Historical Society after Prince's death in 1922, was often placed in the position of peacemaker. What may have been his first assignment in this role was reported by him in a letter of September 12, 1912, to Frederick Hodge:⁵⁵

"I have been appointed a member of the State Museum Board (to replace Lummis, who) being a non-resident could not be appointed under our state constitution. The first IMPORTANT work assigned to me as a member of the board, according to a letter from Dr. Hewett, is to fix up some differences between the Managing Director and Gov. Prince; this is apt to be a magnum opus and you will laugh heartily when I tell you what I am to arbitrate- the proper location for a WATER CLOSET in the east end of the Old Palace. Ye go(ds) and men!"

The jealousies between the two ends of the Palace extended to the wives, or at least to Mrs. Prince. Beatrice Chauvenet reported that Ina Cassidy had told her the story of having mentioned to Governor Prince's wife Mary that she must leave a tea hosted by the Princes in the east end of the Palace to go to a lecture being given by Hewett in the west end. She was then told by Mrs. Prince: "There is no need for you to hear Dr. Hewett."⁵⁶

An Uneasy Truce Draws Down to the End Somehow the parties survived their mutual occupation of the Palace,

perhaps because Prince's failing health led to him and his wife moving their primary residence to the old family home in New York in 1916. The Society's exhibits in the Palace continued with little change, largely under the care of their curator, Henry Woodruff, who, with his wife, was the glue holding the Society's Museum together for over 40 years, until his death in 1930.⁵⁷

Meanwhile, Hewett's Museum continued to prosper. A 1917 issue of *El Palacio* noted that "during the past two years fully 50,000 people from outside Santa Fe have passed through the Museum."⁵⁸ Hewett had still not given up on acquiring the entire building for use for his archaeological exhibits, and he again attempted to rid the Palace of the Historical Society, this time by proposing a new building: "The Palace of the Governors will be devoted entirely to archaeological, ethnological, and historical exhibits in the future. Additional rooms are needed for the installation of a Pecos, Jemez, Quarai, Chaco and other exhibits from archaeological sites in all parts of the state. For that purpose the rooms now used for historical exhibits are urgently needed. A hall of history, therefore, should be built along the east end of the patio as part of the Old Palace, in which the historical exhibits of the New Mexico Historical Society, now occupying the three rooms between the central and east vestibules could be installed under favorable lighting and other conditions."

There is no record as to how Hewett envisioned that this new "hall of history" should be funded. Perhaps this Biennial Report was accompanied by a request to the Legislature for such funds, but the funding did not develop. In 1918, Prince came very near death in New York but survived.⁵⁹ Despite his health problems, he continued to return to Santa Fe periodically and, perhaps among other activities, presided over a number of Historical Society meetings. However, there were no Annual or Biennial Reports of the Society published from 1914 until 1924. The end finally came for the Governor on December 9, 1922, as reported by the *New York Times* on December 10:⁶⁰ "Le Baron Bradford Prince, former Governor of New Mexico and member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Queens, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital following an operation."

A properly positive address in memory of Prince was given by Ralph Clancy, then the Vice-president of the Society, on April 23, 1923, and eventually published by the Historical Society.⁶¹ Clancy provided a summary of Prince's life, but admitted that "To attempt here to make anything like a record of his career and varied achievements is simply impossible...his public activities which began while he was still a boy, continued until the year of his death."

Somewhat ironically, the most glowing eulogy was that of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico, Ralph E. Twitchell, (Chairman), Frank Springer, John R. McFie, N. B. Laughlin, and J. L. Seligman, published in the same small volume. Some excerpts are given below: "There was no time after he became a citizen of New Mexico that he was not foremost in the ranks of our citizens, doing his utmost at home and abroad, for the welfare and prosperity of the people.

His administration of the affairs of the territory, while governor, was characterized by its progressive spirit, always having in view the educational, social and industrial advancement of the territory.

The key to his life was service. His philosophy of life was helpfulness. He accepted the fundamental truth that he who serves best is greatest among us,

and he who serves well shall indeed be well served in his own soul.

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, that in the death of Hon. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico has sustained an irreparable loss; that Santa Fe has lost one of its most illustrious, useful and patriotic citizens, and that the great republic of the United States is vastly poorer because of his passing."

Hewett, 25 years younger than Prince, was to continue as the head of the School and Museum, despite other involvements, including founding and being active in the University of New Mexico's Anthropology Department, for another 24 years until his death in Albuquerque on December 31, 1946.

His remains are interred in the south wall of the courtyard of the New Mexico Museum of Art as are those of his most important supporter, Alice Fletcher, as evidenced by the plaques placed there.

Old Bullfrog's Legacy, the New Mexico History Museum In 2009 the Museum of New Mexico turns 100 while the Historical Society of New Mexico celebrates 150 years since its founding. For both, the most important event of the year and the culmination of 150 years of preserving the history of New Mexico will be the opening in Santa Fe of the New Mexico History Museum. Finally, the desires of many over the last century and more for a comprehensive display of New Mexico history in an appropriate building will be met. In turn, the Palace of the Governors will not be alone in its role as New Mexico's History Museum and will be able to present better its own history.

While the new museum owes its existence to many supporters over the years, to both State and Federal funding appropriations, to the success of the Museum of New Mexico system over the last century and to the incredible legacy of Edgar Lee Hewett, it also owes a great deal to LeBaron Bradford Prince and his dream of a comprehensive New Mexico history museum. As he said in his report of 1909, 100 years ago, thanking the Legislature for its appropriations to the Historical Society:⁶² "It would be difficult to imagine a more satisfactory expenditure of public funds than in the formation of a permanent exhibition of everything connected with the history of New Mexico."

Governor Prince would likely be quite pleased to know that his desire for a "a permanent exhibition of everything connected with the history of New Mexico" will finally be met and that that exhibition will likely contain some of the objects from his 1885 museum in the Palace.

Endnotes

1. Stevenson, Michael. "The First Generation of the Historical Society of New Mexico: 1859-1863." *La Crónica de Nuevo México* 70 (Santa Fe: Historical Society of New Mexico, January 2007).
2. Stevenson, Michael. "The Museum and Collections of the Historical Society of New Mexico." *La Crónica de Nuevo México* 72 (Santa Fe: Historical Society of New Mexico, July 2007).
3. Prince, L. Bradford. Historical Society of New Mexico Biennial Report 1923-1924 (Santa Fe: Historical Society of New Mexico, 1925).
4. See the second paper noted above for a complete list of the Historical Society's reports, likely written largely by Prince. His handwritten drafts of much of the material in the reports are in the Prince Collection of the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives.
5. Prince, L. Bradford. Historical Society of New Mexico Biennial Report for 1897-1898, (Santa Fe: 1899).
6. Hobbs, Hulda R. "The Story of the Archaeological Society, II. The First Thirteen Years." *El Palacio* 53 (Santa Fe: 1946) 175-210. For this excellent article, Hobbs drew from minutes of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society in the Laboratory of Anthropology Archives, Santa Fe, and from detailed reporting in the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, where the minutes were published after Paul A. F. Walter became the editor in 1906.
7. There is no comprehensive biography of L. Bradford Prince. Perhaps the most authoritative and insightful source on his political life is Montoya, Maria E. "L. Bradford Prince: the Education of a Gilded Age Politician." *New*

Mexico Historical Review 66 (1991) 179-201. An interesting source on his family history in New York is Munsell, W. W., *History of Queens County*. Brooklyn (W. W. Munsell & Co., 1882), which is available at <http://www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Queens/history/flushing.html> (last viewed November 23, 2008).

8. Miguel Antonio Otero, Governor of New Mexico Territory from 1897-1907 and a frequent antagonist of Prince, noted in his *My Life on the Frontier*, Vol II. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1939) 4-7, that Prince resigned as Chief Justice under pressure and was "notoriously connected with that gang of highbinders known as the Santa Fe Ring." However, Montoya, op. cit., 184-185, says that Prince "earned a reputation as one of the most efficient and fairest judges in the territory" and that he stood up to the Santa Fe Ring.

9. A number of early photographs of the Society's Museum are included in the second *La Crónica* article referenced above (n. 2).

10. The most comprehensive source on Hewett's life is Beatrice Chauvenet's biography *Hewett and Friends: A Biography of Santa Fe's Vibrant Era* (Santa Fe, Museum of New Mexico Press, 1983). An authoritative summary of Hewett's life up to 1939 is that by Lansing B. Bloom, "Edgar Lee Hewett: His Biography and Writings to Date" in *So Lives the Works of Men*, ed. Donald D. Brand and Fred E. Harvey (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1939). An excellent short summary is also in Nancy Owen Lewis and Kay Leigh Hagan, *A Peculiar Alchemy: A Centennial History of SAR, 1907-2007* (Santa Fe: School for Advanced Research, 2007). Hewett's autobiographical works written near the end of his life are primarily personal stories: Hewett, Edgar Lee, *Campfire and Trail* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1943) and *Two Score Years* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1946) but nevertheless give considerable insights into how he viewed his life.

11. Several references provide good discussions of the creation of the Antiquities Act of 1906, particularly Don D. Fowler's *A Laboratory for Anthropology: Science and Romanticism in the American Southwest, 1846-1930* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000), then Chapters 1 ("The Origins of the Antiquities Act" by Ronald Lee) and 2 ("Edgar Lee Hewett and the Politics of Archaeology" by Raymond Thompson) in *The Antiquities Act: A Century of American Archaeology, Historic Preservation, and Nature Conservation*, ed. David Harmon, Francis P. McManamon, and Dwight T. Pitcaithley (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2006), and James E. Snead's *Ruins and Rivals: the Making of Southwest Archaeology* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2001). All three also discuss the events involved in the formation of the School for American Archaeology and Museum of New Mexico.

12. Mark, Joan, *A Stranger in Her Native Land: Alice Fletcher and the American Indians* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1988) 307.

13. Hobbs, op. cit., 176.

14. "Why the Palace is not Part of the Smithsonian Institution," Richard Woodbury, *El Palacio*, Summer 1969. This article is reprinted in Rosemary Nusbaum's *The City Different and the Palace* (Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1978).

15. *Ibid.*

16. Hobbs, op. cit.

17. Prince, L. Bradford, Letter to Frederick Hodge, January 13, 1905. Quote used courtesy of the Autry National Center/Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA, Hodge Collection, MS.7.SI.1.108.

18. Hobbs, op. cit., 178.

19. *Ibid.*, 181.

20. Kelsey, Francis W., Letter to Edgar Lee Hewett, December 28, 1906. Hewett Collection, Fray Angélico Chávez History Library, Palace of the Governors/New Mexico History Museum, Santa Fe (henceforth indicated by FACHL).

21. Hobbs, op. cit., 182.

22. Hewett, Edgar Lee, Letter to John McFie, January 7, 1907. Hewett Collection, FACHL.

23. Hobbs, op. cit., 183.

24. Hewett, Edgar Lee, Letter to John McFie, February 14, 1907. Hewett Collection, FACHL.

25. Hobbs, op. cit., 184.

26. "Judge Laughlin" was Napoleon Bonaparte Laughlin, better known as N. B. Laughlin, later to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico.

27. McFie, John, Letter to Edgar Lee Hewett, March 20, 1907. Hewett Collection, FACHL. This letter transmits to Hewett the text of the Resolution. The complete text of the Resolution is available in the Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, Thirty-seventh Session, 1907 (Santa Fe: New Mexico Printing Company, 1907) 302-302, available on microfilm at the New Mexico State Record Center and Archives.

28. Hobbs, op. cit., 185.

29. McFie, John, Letter to Edgar Lee Hewett, March 20, 1907. Hewett Collection, FACHL.

30. Prince, op. cit.

31. McFie, John, Letter to Edgar Lee Hewett, April 6, 1907. Hewett Collection, FACHL.

32. Hobbs, op. cit., 187.

33. Prince, L. Bradford, Letter to Frederick W. Hodge, April 12, 1907. Quote used courtesy of the

Autry National Center/Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA, Hodge Collection, MS.7.SI.1.108.

34. Prince, L. Bradford. Historical Society of New Mexico Biennial Report, January 1909 (Santa Fe: 1909) 11-12.

35. Hobbs, op. cit., 204.

36. Montoya, op. cit., 199. Montoya says that Prince retired from political life in 1903, and "never again successfully ran for political office," apparently missing Prince's election to the Territorial Council in 1908.

37. Tight, William G., Letter to Edgar Lee Hewett, February 22, 1907. Hewett Collection, FACHL. Also quoted in Chauvenet, op. cit., 75.

38. Fowler, Don D., *A Laboratory for Anthropology: Science and Romanticism in the American Southwest, 1846-1930* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000) 167.

39. McFie, John, President, and L. B. Prince, Vice-president, Santa Fe Archaeological Society, Letter to Alice Fletcher, Chair, Managing Committee, School of American Archaeology, October 21, 1908. Hewett Collection, FACHL.

40. Fletcher, Alice C., Minutes of the Committee on American Archaeology, AIA, November 14, 1908, copy in the Hewett Collection, FACHL. The successful vote on this resolution required Fletcher obtaining "write-in" votes from four members of the committee after the meeting, as noted in Mark, op. cit., 320.

41. Hobbs, op. cit., 206.

42. Lummis, Charles Fletcher, Letter to Alice C. Fletcher, January 1, 1909. Quote used courtesy of the Autry National Center/Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA, Lummis Collection, MS.1.1.1456B.

43. Hobbs, op. cit., 207.

44. *Ibid.*

45. The legislative record of the sequence involved in passing this bill in the Council is found in the Council Journal, Thirty-eighth Legislative Assembly, Territory of New Mexico, 1909, available on microfilm at the New Mexico State Archives and Records Center. The February 11 and February 15 actions are on pp. 114-118.

46. Similarly, the legislative record in the House is in the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, Thirty-eighth Session, Begun at Santa Fe, January 18, 1909.

47. The Secretary of the Territory acted much as Lieutenant Governors now do in the state of New Mexico, except that they did not succeed to the Governorship upon the vacating of the office by the Governor.

48. The full text of the Act is available in several sources, including *Organic Acts and Administrative Reports of the School of American Archaeology, Santa Fe, 1907 to 1917* (Santa Fe: School of American Research, 40-44, reprint by Kessinger Publishers, 2008).

49. Hewett, Edgar Lee, Letter to Charles F. Lummis, February 23, 1909. Quote used courtesy of the Autry National Center/Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA, Lummis Collection, MS.1.1.2032G.

50. Lummis, Charles Fletcher, Letter to Edgar Lee Hewett, February 28, 1909. Quote used courtesy of the Autry National Center/Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA, Lummis Collection, MS.1.1.2032G.

51. Hewett, Edgar Lee, "Director's Report for 1911," in *Organic Acts*, op. cit., 87.

52. Hewett, *ibid.*, 107.

53. Chauvenet, op. cit., 80.

54. Minutes on the Historical Society of New Mexico, 1909-1930, HSNM Collection, FACHL

55. Twitchell, Ralph Emerson, Letter to Frederick W. Hodge, September 28, 1912. Quote used courtesy of the Autry National Center/Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA, Hodge Collection, MS.7.EIC.1.185.

56. Chauvenet, *ibid.*

57. Walter, Paul A. F. "Biennial Report of the President of the Historical Society of New Mexico, 1930-1931," Albuquerque: *New Mexico Historical Review*, Vol. VII, 1932

58. "Biennial Report of the Secretary of the Museum of New Mexico," *El Palacio*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico, 1917).

59. "Ex-Governor L. B. Prince Critically Ill," *New York Times*, June 24, 1918.

60. "Le Baron B. Prince Dies After Operation," *New York Times*, December 10, 1922.

61. "In Memory of L. Bradford Prince, President of the Society," Bulletin No. 25 (Santa Fe: 1923).

62. Prince, L. Bradford, Official Report of the Society, 1909-1912. Historical Society of New Mexico, Bulletin No. 17 (Santa Fe: 1912). ~MS

Michael Stevenson of Santa Fe currently serves as 1st Vice-President of the Historical Society of New Mexico. For more information see his two earlier articles in *La Crónica de Nuevo México*, January 2007 (No. 70) "The First Generation of the Historical Society of New Mexico, 1859-1863" and July 2007 (No. 72) "The Museum and Collections of the Historical Society of New Mexico." Also of interest is the article "The Historical Society of New Mexico, 1859-1976" by Myra Ellen Jenkins, published in *La Crónica de Nuevo México*, July 2006 (No. 68).

Historic Markers Honor History and Individuals in 12 Counties and Pueblos

by Tom Drake

An internationally recognized Native American artist, an 1890s suspected double murder and New Mexico women war veterans will be memorialized on Official Scenic Historic Markers.

Language for eight markers, including six for the New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative, was approved by the Cultural Properties Review Committee. The markers specifically denote history in Otero, Doña Ana, Cibola, Taos, Sandoval, Rio Arriba, Catron, and McKinley counties, and on the pueblos of Santa Clara, Zia and Zuni.

Some of New Mexico's wild west history is recounted in a marker honoring Albert Jennings Fountain, of Mesilla, and his son. A Civil War veteran from New York, New Mexico legislator and prominent attorney, Fountain was traveling home from Lincoln when he and son Henry disappeared in 1896 while carrying grand jury indictments against cattle rustlers. Their bodies never were found. Two men charged with the crime, Oliver Lee and James Gililand, were pursued by lawman Pat Garrett who confronted them in Alamogordo, although both men eventually were acquitted of the suspected murders, which are believed to have been carried out at Chalk Hill near White Sands.

The text replaces wording that contained factual errors pointed out by relatives, scholars and written resources, a process CPRC member Nancy Meem Wirth described as particularly satisfying.

"I like to think of the markers as driven by economy of words which distill and immortalize lives, sites and events in New Mexico history for the curious highway passerby," she said. "Working with family and researchers, we corrected errors, changing the emphasis from a murder to a disappearance, and provided a more thorough history including the name of Fountain's son, the fact that he was only eight when he disappeared, and touched on cattle rustling as the motive behind the crimes."

The revised marker will replace one located on U.S. 70 east of Alamogordo at Mile Marker 178, which is thought to be where Fountain and his son disappeared.

A two-sided marker highlighting the history of Ada McPherson Morley (1852-1917) and her daughter Agnes Morley Cleaveland (1874-1958) is planned for Datil at a site not yet determined. Part of the women's history initiative, it capsulizes Ada's crusade for women's rights and her 30 years spent working on women's suffrage. Daughter Agnes grew up on the family ranch near Datil. She wrote the prize-winning *No Life for a Lady*, in 1941, an autobiographical account of woman's life on a turn-of-the-century ranch filled with colorful tales of cattle drives in New Mexico, shoot-outs and outlaws. Cleaveland, who carried a gun and fought off predators working the family ranch as a girl, was educated at Stanford. She returned to Datil many years later for the final years of her life.

Native American history figured prominently in the new markers, which included one for painter Pablita Velarde whose work hangs in museums in New York and San Francisco. Named a New Mexico "Living Treasure", she won numerous awards including the French Palmes Academique from the Louvre museum in Paris and the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Eight Northern Pueblos. Born in 1918, she was a full-time student of artist Dorothy Dunn, an

instructor beginning in the 1930s at the Santa Fe Indian School. There, in buildings recently demolished on the campus, she developed the flat painting style for which she was acclaimed.

"The artistic achievements of Pablita Velarde are widely recognized in New Mexico," said Wirth, who is the committee's lead on the markers. "Her work provides a window into Pueblo life, its buildings, people and culture, and it is a privilege to recognize her contributions on a state historic marker."

Velarde, who died in 2006, used both metate and mano to grind a powder from which she made paints for her earth paintings. At the age of 19 she was commissioned to paint 84 scenes of pueblo life depicted on murals at Bandelier National Monument as part of a New Deal artist program. Her historic marker originated as part of the New Mexico Women's Forum's Historic Women Marker Initiative, and will be located on N.M. Hwy. 5 in Santa Clara Pueblo.

Also at the meeting, the first female anthropologist to work in the Southwest was recognized for a marker. Matilda Coxe Stevenson focused much of her work on the Zuni and Hopi, and credited her gender with giving her access to rites and ceremonies her male counterparts were not privy to. She was a founding member of the Woman's Anthropological Society of America in 1885 and was the first woman to be paid as a government anthropologist. She began her career at the Smithsonian. Born in San Augustine, Texas, in 1849, her family moved to Washington, D.C., when she was an infant. It was following her marriage to James Stevenson, whose geological survey work took him to southwestern United States and Mexico, that she developed her keen skills in Ethnology. Ms. Stevenson died in 1915. Her marker, also originated under the women's initiative, will be located in Cibola County at location yet to be determined.

Women veterans of New Mexico are honored with a marker planned for Sandoval County. The marker notes that more than 15,000 New Mexico women have served in the military. The marker pays special tribute to three women who recently lost their lives serving their country. They are First Lt. Tamara Archuleta, of Los Lunas, who died March 23, 2003, in Afghanistan; Captain Christel Chavez, of Albuquerque, who died August 7, 2002, in Puerto Rico; and U.S. Army Specialist Lori Piestewa, a Hopi from Tuba City, Arizona, who was the first woman killed in the Iraq war, on March 23, 2003.

Other markers approved were:

- Santa Barbara Tie and Pole, Co., in Taos County. The new marker is planned for the intersection of N.M. Hwy. 3 at La Junta Canyon Rd. Tres Ritos, now a resort community, is situated at the confluence of three creeks, which made it ideal for Vermont native A.V. McGaffey to set up his company. He cut ties and timbers for the Santa Fe Railway, and in true New England fashion, floated the ties down the Rio Grande to Boom from where they were hauled by rail to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe tie-treating plant in Albuquerque. The area also served as a mining and lumber camp, and was initially established as a camp for freighters on the Taos-Las Vegas Trail.

- Also from the women's initiative is a marker memorializing Emma Estrada and the *parteras* of New Mexico.

continued on page 7



HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO



Membership Services

A LETTER FROM OUR PRESIDENT:

This edition of *La Crónica* features a new section we plan to call Membership Services. We'll use this section to remind you of all the services you are privileged to as a member of the Historical Society of New Mexico. Also we'll be reporting new developments in our current services and brand new services as they become available.

We've been very busy providing these services and preparing for the society's huge celebration at our conference in Santa Fe, April 30 to May 2. I cannot thank our program committee enough for organizing such a fine program to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of our society as well as the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Museum of New Mexico, a HSNM venture in its early years. I hope you'll be able to join us in what promises to be one of our best

conferences ever.

Finally, I'd like to let you know about our upcoming board of directors meetings. On Saturday, February 28, we'll be meeting in Mesilla and on Saturday, April 25, we'll be meeting in Belen. Of course, our annual meeting will be at the conference in Santa Fe. As a member in good standing, you are cordially invited to attend any or all of these board meetings, especially if they are held in your part of the state. We'd like more contact with and more input from our members, and this is an ideal way to work toward those goals. Feel free to contact me for additional information about board meeting times and locations.

Thank you for joining the HSNM and for helping to make our society one of the best of its kind in the West. Sincerely, Richard Melzer
rmelzer@unm.edu

Speakers Bureau Increases Number of Speakers and Topics

The HSNM's Speakers Bureau has long been one of the most important services provided to our organizational members. Each organizational member has access to three free HSNM speakers per year—quite a bargain when most speakers and speakers bureaus charge \$100 or more per speech.

Most recently, our Speakers Bureau has expanded from fourteen to twenty-four speakers with historians like Mike Stevenson, Jim Harris, David Caffey, Maggie McDonald, and Don Bullis joining our list of esteemed scholars. New topics range from the Santa Fe Ring and the Harvey Houses

of New Mexico to the long history of the HSNM. We plan to feature a HSNM speaker and his or her speeches in future editions of *La Crónica*.

All of these new speakers and new offerings will be posted on the HSNM website by the end of January and a new brochure will be sent to organizational members shortly thereafter. So remember us as you plan your future schedule of meetings and events. HSNM speakers are always interesting and enjoyable.

For additional information about the Speakers Bureau, contact Richard Melzer, the program's new chair, at rmelzer@unm.edu or (505) 864-2557.

HSNM Grants Program

This year HSNM will help publish a compilation of naturalization records from New Mexico courts, lend a hand in making a key study of land grants available on the Web, assist in publication of a book on the northeastern New Mexico village parish of Chaperito, and support a historical speaker series. The Society will accomplish all of this through its Grants Program, which provides assistance to projects furthering HSNM's commitment to historical study, dissemination of information, and preservation.

Supported by member dues and other revenues, the Grants program assists approximately 3-5 applicants each year. The awards, up to \$500 each, can be used to support travel for research, supplies and materials for exhibits, speaker fees, costs of preservation or publication, and other necessary costs. The Society offers individual grants, usually for research and writing projects that break new ground on topics of historical interest. Also available are Nina Otero-Warren Grants, made to organizations or institutions. The grantee must be a dues-paid member or organizational member of HSNM.

Four grants were made in the 2008 award cycle. Grantees and their projects include: Karen Stein Daniel, to abstract and publish naturalization records originating in New Mexico courts, under auspices of the NM Genealogical Society; the Friends of NM History Foundation, to digitize and upload J.J. Bowden's massive Private Land Claims of the Southwest to the Office of the State Historian

website; the Hispanic Genealogical Research Center, for publication of a book on the Chaperito Parish in San Miguel County; and the Los Alamos Historical Society for support of its long-running and highly successful lecture series.

According to the Office of the State Historian, the Bowden work, created as a six-volume Master's thesis at Southern Methodist University in 1969, is used extensively by land grant researchers, but access is extremely limited: "The hard copy is held by only two libraries/archives and microfilm is held also by two institutions. By having this material available on the OSH website, it will be available to a global audience." The work of digitizing and uploading the material will be accomplished in collaboration with the University of New Mexico Law Library, with participation by student interns and volunteers of the State Historian's office. The project will necessarily entail some skilled technical assistance, purchase of materials, and other costs to be covered by the HSNM award.

The grants program operates on an annual cycle. Applications for the 2009 cycle are due by May 31, 2009. The new awards will support projects carried out between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010. Information and application forms are available on the Society's website, www.hsnm.org, under the heading, HSNM Programs. Further information is also available from Grants Committee chairperson David L. Caffey, david.caffey@clovis.edu

Esther Martinez National Heritage Fellow Honored with Roadside Marker

Members of the Esther Martinez, Ko'oe P'oe Tsáwā (Aunt Blue Water), family, friends and community gathered on Saturday, November 8, 2008, to witness the unveiling of the Official Scenic Historic Marker in her honor. The marker is located on N.M. Hwy. 68 just north of Mile Marker 4 and before the second entrance into Ohkay Owingeh. There was a ribbon cutting ceremony followed by a reception at Ohkay Casino.

The marker honors Esther Martinez for her contributions to preserving the Tewa Language of the Eight Northern Pueblos and the stories of Ohkay Owingeh (formerly San Juan Pueblo). She taught the language in the San Juan Pueblo schools from 1974-1989 and compiled a Tewa dictionary that has been modeled in each of the Tewa-speaking communities. She also helped the Wycliffe Bible translators in the translation of the New Testament into Tewa. Most importantly she continued the oral tradition of storytelling and traveled extensively, telling her stories in English to non-Tewa audiences for various organizations and events including Storytelling International.

"My mother was a very humble lady," said daughter Josephine Binford. "She would have been very honored by this recognition."

In 1997 she received the Teacher of the Year award from the National Council of American Indians and in 1998 the New Mexico Arts Commission presented her the Governor's Award for Excellence. In 2004, *My Life in San Juan Pueblo: Stories of Esther Martinez* was published by the University of Illinois Press. The National Endowment for the Arts named Martinez a National Heritage Fellow in 2006. It was on her return trip home from receiving this award that Esther Martinez was tragically killed in a DUI traffic accident on September 16, 2006, in Española.

The New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative began with three members from the New Mexico Women's Forum, Pat French, Beverly Duran and Alexis Girard. They received funding from Governor Bill Richardson and the 2006 New Mexico Legislature to work with New Mexico communities to develop nominations of historically significant women for new roadside markers honoring women. Prior to the initiative, none of the state's more than 620 markers directly honored women and their contributions to state history. The Initiative is a project of the New Mexico Women's Forum and is overseen by the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Cultural Affairs, and the Department of Transportation. There will be 54 markers honoring women's lives installed in each county and pueblo, and on Apache and Navajo lands. Thirty-three markers have been

approved and await fabrication and installation. The first marker of the project dedicated to the Sisters of Loretto was installed in Santa Fe on December 2, 2007.

"The marker to Esther Martinez was one of the first approved for this project by the state's Cultural Properties Review Committee," said Initiative Chairwoman, Pat French. "It's the first marker dedicated solely to the achievements of one woman in the state of New Mexico. The Martinez family and the community of Ohkay Owingeh have been great supporters of this Initiative. We are delighted to honor Esther Martinez, who is a state and national treasure, with her own marker."

The ceremony took place on November 8 at the marker site with a ribbon cutting and a blessing by a community leader of Ohkay Owingeh. A reception followed at Ohkay Casino, generously hosted by the Ohkay Owingeh Tribal Council and the Tsay Corporation. The Ice Mountain Dancers were featured and family and friends shared stories about Esther Martinez. On display at the reception were her many honors and awards, including the original U.S. Congressional bill for the Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act signed into law in December 2006.

A Mass of Intention was said for Martinez at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church at Ohkay Owingeh presided over by Father Terrence Brennan. The days events ended with a special premier concert given by the Sangre de Cristo Chorale in the church. Invited guests and members of the Ohkay Owingeh community were in attendance. A performance for the public followed on Sunday, November 9, at Santa Maria de la Paz Church in Santa Fe. The Chorale presented the world premier of "The Song of Blue Water," written by New Mexico composer John Michael Luther in honor of Esther Martinez and featuring guest artist, Native American flutist Ronald Roybal.

First Lady Barbara Richardson, Honorary Chair of the Initiative, Governor Earl Salazar of Ohkay Owingeh, and members of the Esther Martinez family including daughter Josephine Binford and grandson, Dr. Matthew Martinez presided over the ribbon-cutting. Special guests from Tribal Offices, the Department of Cultural Affairs, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Indian Affairs, County Commissioners and members of the New Mexico Women's Forum also attended the ceremony.

For more information about Esther Martinez, see *La Crónica de Nuévo Mexico*, October 2006 (No. 69).



Historic Markers (continued from page 6)

Planned for a site not yet determined in McKinley County, the marker recounts midwifery in New Mexico and Estrada's 30-years spent as a *partera* or midwife. She delivered more than 700 babies in an era when rural women often had no choice but to give birth at home. Estrada, who died in 1997 at the age of 64, was the first licensed *partera* in New Mexico.

- Zia potter Trinidad Gachupin Medina, recognized for her large polychrome storage jars, toured the U.S. from 1930 to 1946, demonstrating

pottery making at the Chicago World's Fair, department stores and national exhibitions. She was sponsored by Wick Miller, who ran a trading post situated between Jemez and Zia pueblos about 50 miles west of Santa Fe. The most widely known Zia potter of her time, she was born ca. 1883 and died in 1964. Her marker will be located next to an existing marker for Zia Pueblo, and also originated under the New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative. ~TD

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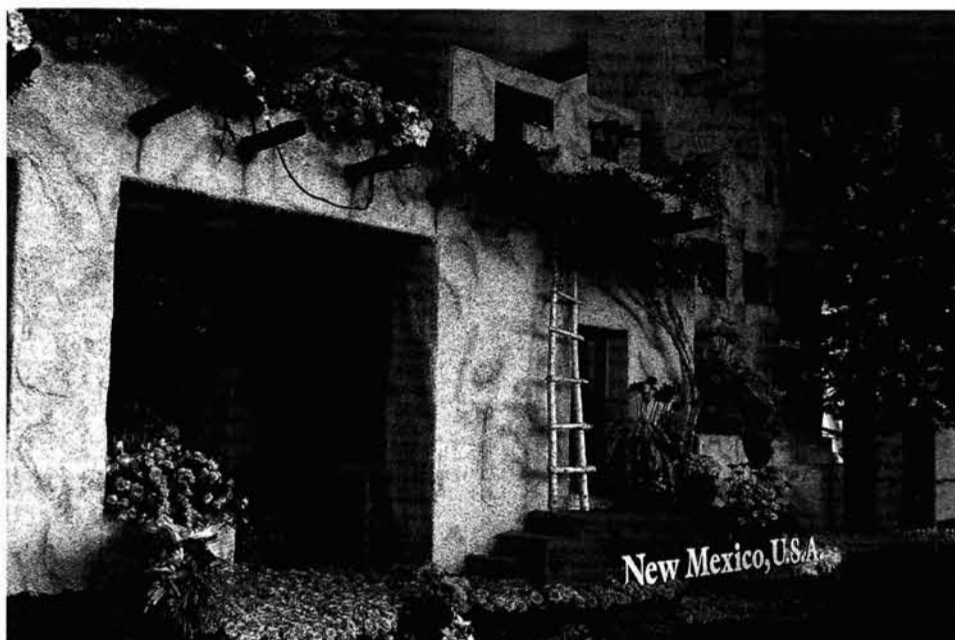
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TO:

Tournament of Roses® Parade (continued from page 1)

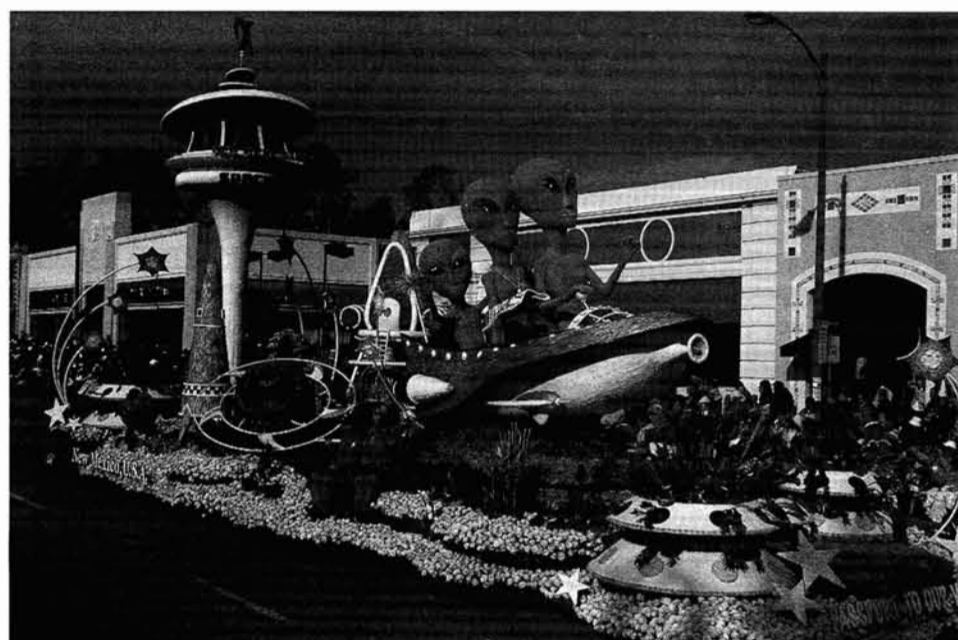


New Mexico's entry in the 2006 Tournament of Roses® Parade
"New Mexico, USA - Land of Enchantment"

said of the award. "We are grateful to Raul, Tim (Estes) and all the folks at Fiesta Parade Floats. We also thank the nearly 65 New Mexico volunteers who traveled by plane and automobile to California to work on the float and take part in the festivities; our volunteer float riders who are wonderful ambassadors for the State of New Mexico; and we particularly want to thank our sponsors - Isleta Casino & Resort, New Mexico State Parks, Albuquerque Convention & Visitor's

Bureau, Santa Fe Convention & Visitor's Bureau, the Town of Taos, the Town of Red River, Santa Fe Brewing Company, ESPN, Vivac Winery and El Pinto Restaurant for helping us in this unique marketing effort."

The national and international exposure offered New Mexico through television coverage of the 2009 Tournament of Roses® Parade is valued at more than \$1 million, according to industry experts. Nearly 40 million Americans in 16.5 million households



New Mexico's entry in the 2008 Tournament of Roses® Parade
"Passport to Our World and Beyond" - Recipient of the Grand Marshal's Trophy

tuned in to watch the 2008 parade on nine national and international television networks, including NBC, ABC, HGTV and the Travel Channel. The Parade was also broadcast live in 150 countries and territories.

"The national and international exposure offered New Mexico through our appearance in the Parade and the media events held in conjunction is immeasurable," Secretary Cerletti said. "Our purpose in participating in this event - like all our advertising efforts -

is to pique the interest of our potential visitors and to create in them a curiosity to find out more about the Land of Enchantment. It is important that the New Mexico tourism industry does everything it can to take advantage of unique marketing opportunities, like the Tournament of Roses® Parade." ~MS
Editorial Note: New Mexico did not participate in the Tournament of Roses® Parade in 2007.

NEW BOOKS FOR YOUR NEW MEXICO HISTORY LIBRARY

Martha Shipman Andrews, editor. **The Whole Damned World: New Mexico Aggies at War, 1941-1945/World War II Correspondence of Dean Daniel B. Jett.** Albuquerque: Rio Grande Books, 2008.

Jerold S. Auerbach, **Explorers in Eden: Pueblo Indians and the Promised Land.** Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2008.

Don Bullis, **New Mexico and Politicians of the Past.** Albuquerque: Rio Grande Books, 2008.

Flannery Burke, **From Greenwich Village to Taos: Primitivism and Place at Mabel Dodge Luhan's.** Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2008.

Harold Dellinger, Billy the Kid: **The Best Writings on the Infamous Outlaw.** Guilford, Connecticut: Globe Pequot Press, 2008.

Rick Hendrick, **New Mexico in 1801: The Priests' Report.**

Albuquerque: Rio Grande Books, 2008.

John L. Kessell, **Pueblos, Spaniards, and the Kingdom of New Mexico.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008.

Richard Melzer, **Fred Harvey Houses of the Southwest.** Chicago: Arcadia Press, 2008.

Joseph P. Sánchez, **Between Two Rivers: The Atrisco Land Grant in Albuquerque History, 1692-1968.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008.

David Schweidel and Robert Boswell, **What Men Call Treasure: The Search for Gold at Victorio Peak.** El Paso: Cinco Puntos Press, 2008.

James E. Snead, **Ancestral Landscapes of the Pueblo World.** Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2008.

Compiled by Richard Melzer

~In Memoriam~

Alice Marie Martin King of Stanley, New Mexico, passed away on December 7, 2008 at the age of 78. A native of the state, she was born in Moriarty. On June 1, 1947 she married local rancher Bruce King. Her husband became Governor of New Mexico for three non-consecutive terms during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s for a total of twelve years. As First Lady and in her private life, Alice was an advocate of families and children. She served on the boards of many organizations and institutions and received numerous awards for her efforts. In addition to her humanitarian work, Alice King was a charter member of Cowbelles, a national organization which promotes the livestock industry.

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