

**SANTA FE
WALKING TOUR
SELF GUIDED**



**SANTA FE
TRAIL**

Since 1821

**Colorado - Kansas
Missouri - New Mexico
Oklahoma**

**Prepared by
End of the Trail Chapter
SFTA**

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Round Trip = 1.5 Miles)

1. Roque Lobato House. 311 Washington Ave. NE corner of Paseo de Peralta and Washington (private residence). Many people have owned this house since it was built in about 1786. Lobato was an armorer and soldier of the Royal Spanish Garrison of Santa Fe. The next owner, also a soldier, restored the house and lived in it for some fifty years. In 1852, Don Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid, acquired the property. He became a trader on the Santa Fe Trail and took part in the Battle of Glorieta Pass. Don Gaspar Avenue and Ortiz Street were named after him.

2. Mural of the Old Santa Fe Trail. A mural painted by William Penhallow Henderson during the depression hangs just inside the entrance to the U.S. Courthouse. It portrays a wagon train enroute to Santa Fe through the nearby eastern hills.

3. Kit Carson Monument. In front of the Courthouse (you passed it on your way to the mural), is a tall stone column dedicated to Kit Carson (1809-1868). This famous soldier, scout, and mountainman traveled the Trail many times and often visited Santa Fe from his home in Taos.

4. Coronado Mural. Just west of the U.S. Courthouse and Carson Monument is Santa Fe's Main Post Office. Two murals in the lobby (far west end of the building) depict the Spanish Explorer Coronado and Pueblo Indians in 1540-41. The artist (1921) was Gerald Cassidy.

5. A.M. Bergere House. 135 Grant Ave. (commercial property). In the early 1870s, this house was one of the officers' quarters on the Fort Marcy Military Reservation.

6. Fort Marcy Officers' Residence. (Edgar Lee Hewett House), 116 Lincoln Ave. An historic plaque is in the front yard. This building has been remodeled many times, but was one of seven officers' quarters built along Lincoln and Grant Avenues. Five were demolished when Ft. Marcy was abandoned in 1894. Offices of the Museum of New Mexico Foundation now occupy the building.

7. Felipe B. Delgado House. 124 W. Palace Ave. Commercially occupied (open to the public the 1st Monday of each month) and owned by the HSFF, the house was built in 1890 by Delgado, a prominent Santa Fe merchant and grandson of Captain Manuel Delgado, founder of the Delgado family in New Mexico in 1778.

8. "La Tules" Gambling House Site. 142 W. Palace (Bokum Bldg.) Dona Gertrudes Barcelo, La Tules as she was better known, was born in Sonora, Mexico, and migrated to the Valencia, NM area with her family, probably in 1816. By 1836 she was in Santa Fe, operating a popular gambling saloon. She was, reputedly, the best Monte dealer (a card game) around, and apparently helped fund the U.S. Army's first expedition to Chihuahua, Mexico during the Mexican War. Her gaming house was frequented by soldiers, traders, conspirators, priests, and local society. La Tules owned the current Palace Restaurant, immediately east of here, where Tules era artifacts and reproductions are displayed.

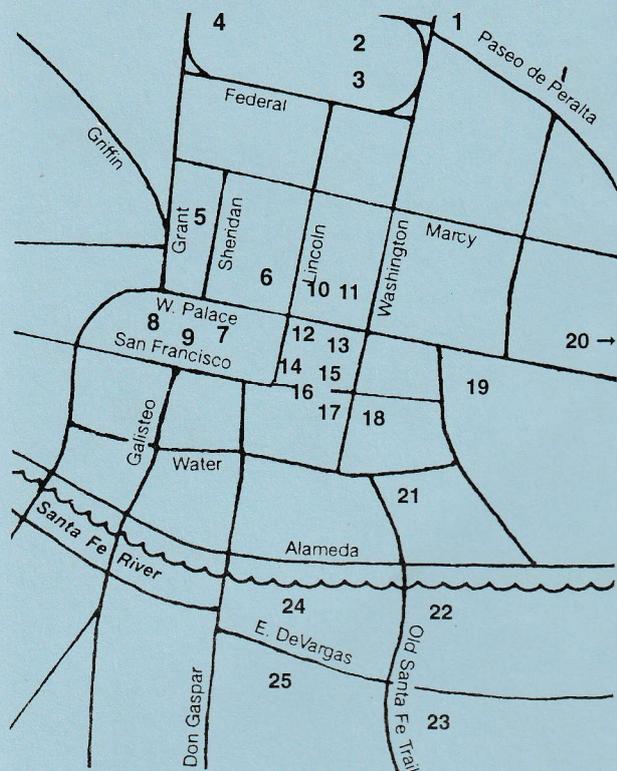
9. Santa Fe Trail Mural. 139 W. San Francisco. At the very end of Galisteo Street there is a wide walkway (zaguan). An 84 tile mural on the west wall illustrates the map and some scenes from the Trail (dedicated in 1990).

10. The Palace of the Governors. Facing the Plaza, built in 1610, the building is now a museum. It was the home of Governor Manuel Armijo for many years, and American tradesmen rented rooms here from which they sold their wares. Gen. Kearny raised the American flag here in 1846. Trail related exhibits are on display in the museum.

11. Cowbelle's Trail Plaque. At the east end of the Governors' Palace (your right, facing the palace), a bronze plaque honors the early Trail drivers. Look for it under the iron hitching rail on Washington Avenue.

12. The Santa Fe Plaza. The Plaza denotes the end of the Santa Fe Trail, some 900 miles from Franklin, Missouri. Many thousands of enterprising people suffered the hardships of the Trail to stand here.

13. The Kearny Monument. General Kearny is honored with a stone monument on the Plaza, across from the entrance to the Governors' Palace. Look hard, the stone is not large and can easily be hidden from view by vendors' tables.



14. Soldiers' Monument. In the center of the Plaza, encircled by an iron fence, this monument was dedicated in 1867 and honors Union soldiers who died at the Battle of Glorieta, plus Trail travelers and pioneers.

15. The End of the Trail Monument. On the southeast corner of the Plaza, diagonally across from La Fonda (hotel), is the last of over 200 monuments placed along the Trail by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The End of the Trail Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association is here in Santa Fe and welcomes new members.

16. La Castrense. A military chapel, dedicated to Our Lady of Light, was built in 1760 at 68 E. San Francisco St. (Read the large plaque on the storefront wall across from the center of the Plaza). The chapel also served throughout the years as a burying ground for prominent people, an ammunition storeroom, and (briefly, due to complaints) as a courtroom. It was said that services were difficult to conduct when wagon trains from the Santa Fe Trail arrived on the Plaza. The land changed hands in the late 1850s and has since been occupied by various businesses. As portions of the chapel were demolished over the years, vigas were moved to other churches. The alter screen is now in Cristo Rey Church, 1120 Canyon Road.

17. Special DAR Plaque. The Daughters of the American Revolution placed several bronze plaques along the Trail. One such is inset in an adobe wall about 12 yards south of the Plaza on the street named Old Santa Fe Trail, across from La Fonda Hotel.

18. La Fonda. Regarded as the "Inn at the End of the Trail". The original adobe building was rebuilt during the 1920s. Over the years, it housed many well known individuals who traveled the Trail.

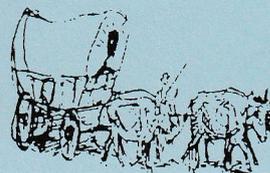
19. Statue of Archbishop Jean B. Lamy. Bishop Lamy made numerous trips over the Trail. In 1867, it was falsely reported that his entourage had been massacred. The statue is east of La Fonda at the entrance of St. Francis Cathedral.

20. Spiegelberg House. 237 E. Palace Ave. at Paseo de Peralta. Willi Spiegelberg was the youngest of six brothers who came across the Santa Fe Trail in the mid-1800s to Santa Fe. The brothers founded one of the earliest Jewish merchantile dynasties in the Southwest. In 1880, Willi built this house. It contained the first interior and exterior gaslight fixtures in Santa Fe, and one of the first bathtubs. The property has seen several owners over the years, most recently Dr. Edward and Mary Jean Cook, who occupied it until 1972 when it was converted to professional offices.

21. Loretto Chapel. (Chapel of Our Lady of Light). The miraculous staircase is inside this gothic chapel, which is located on the Old Santa Fe Trail behind La Fonda. Bishop Lamy brought six nuns (Order of Loretto) over the Trail to establish a girls' academy. Construction of the chapel was completed in 1878.

22. Santa Fe River State Park. You cross the Santa Fe River on the way to the San Miguel Chapel. Santa Fe traders camped east of the bridge in the park on Alameda.

23. San Miguel Chapel. This chapel, "the oldest church in the USA", a block south of the Santa Fe River, was destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, but was rebuilt in 1710. The Christian Brothers were brought over the Trail by Bishop Lamy to start a school for boys and to manage the chapel.



SANTA FE TRAIL HISTORY

When Captain William Becknell ("Father of the Santa Fe Trail") and five other men left Franklin, Missouri on September 1, 1821, they may not have been aware that Mexico was about to achieve independence from Spain.

Earlier expeditions had resulted in the incarceration of traders and the loss of their merchandise. One can imagine how the group must have felt when they happened upon Captain Pedro Ignacio Gallego and a force of some 400 men near present day Las Vegas, NM. Instead of being arrested for entering Spanish Territory illegally, they were guided to Santa Fe (already over 200 years old).

The merchants received encouragement by Mexican officials to extend trading activities, and for nearly 60 years, the Trail played a critical role in the westward expansion of the United States, providing massive exchanges of commerce and culture.

Actual passages evolved over many centuries from wild animal trails, Indian trade routes with other tribes, and the paths of early explorers, traders, and settlers. Bartering between the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and the Quivirans in Kansas has been demonstrated by the finding of Pueblo pottery in Rice County, KS. Artifacts from the travels of Don Francisco Vazquez de Coronado (1541), plus other Spanish and French explorers, are periodically discovered. Future research may reveal additional finds.

The Santa Fe Trail was composed of two main branches. **The Cimarron Route** was the "dry" route (more barren, little water) and had more Indian resistance, but was 100 miles shorter. It continued southwest from near Dodge City, KS, through the Oklahoma Panhandle and into New Mexico toward Fort Union and Santa Fe.

The Mountain Branch followed the Arkansas River to the present-day La Junta, CO, then to Trinidad and down to Raton, NM over Raton Pass, a particularly slow and treacherous part of the journey. A toll road across Raton Pass was opened in 1865 which accelerated the trip and made the Mountain Branch more popular. From Raton, the Trail proceeded to Fort Union and Watrous and rejoined the Cimarron Branch.

The Trail was used by General Stephen W. Kearny in 1846 when he marched into Santa Fe and occupied the area during the Mexican War. Following the war's end in 1848, pioneers and trade caravans multiplied. Forts were built along the Trail as a result of increased confrontations between the Indians and travelers.

The most decisive western battle of the Civil War was fought on the Trail at Glorieta Pass, 20 miles east of Santa Fe, in 1862. The Confederates were defeated, after taking Albuquerque and Santa Fe, in an effort to capture Fort Union and the Colorado gold mines.

In 1987, The U.S. Congress established the Trail as a National Historic Trail. There are over 190 historic sites and landmarks along the two major branches plus several segments where wagon ruts remain. Many ruts and swales in and around Santa Fe have been identified, but most have been destroyed with urbanization. Some pristine remains are prized by private landowners. Continual efforts to preserve the Trail are being made by The National Park Service, the Santa Fe Trail Association and its local chapters, plus other interested groups.

