

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
A.M. Curley Trainer Memorial Highway	N.M. State Road 78 appeared on maps before 1927, but remained a gravel highway in several sections in Arizona and New Mexico through the 1960s. By 1971, all but one stretch near the border had been paved. Area rancher Curley Traynor was instrumental in having a paved road connect Arizona and New Mexico, and in 1974 it was dedicated as the A.M. Curley Traynor Memorial Highway.	Grant	NM 78	mm. 5 EB
Abiquiú	Established on the site on an abandoned Indian pueblo, Abiquiú in the mid-18th century became a settlement of Spaniards and genizaros (Hispanicized Indians). In 1776, explorers Fran Francisco Atanacio Domínguez and Fray Silvestre Vélez de Escalante visited here. In 1830, the settlement became one of the stops on the Spanish Trail which linked Santa Fe with Los Angeles, California.	Rio Arriba	US 084	North of Espanola at MM 211.9
Abó Pass Trail	Cutting through the southern edge of the Manzano Mountains, this area has always been an important trade route. The trail linked Abó and the Salinas pueblos to the Rio Grande pueblos, fostering trade of beans, cotton, buffalo meat and salt with the Plains Indians. It gave access to El Camino Real, and U.S. 60—originally a coast-to-coast highway—follows the trail's route through the pass. One of the world's busiest intermodal transport routes, the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway, runs through Abo Canyon, just north of Abó Pass.	Torrance	US 60	between mm's 189-190
Abó Ruins - Salinas National Monument	Located adjacent to the major east-west trade route through Abó Pass, the Tompiro Pueblo of Abó (ca. 1300s – 1670s) was one of the Southwest's largest Pueblo Indian villages. Extensive Indian house complexes are dominated by the unique buttressed walls, 40 feet high, of the Spanish Franciscan mission church of San Gregorio de Abó, built around 1630.	Torrance	US 60	at monument entrance
Ada McPherson Morley & Agnes Morley Cleaveland	Side One. Ada McPherson Morley, (1852–1917) Ada McPherson Morley ran a ranch outside of Datil, New Mexico where she raised three children, including Agnes Morley Cleaveland. A crusader for women's rights, she opposed the infamous Santa Fe Ring, worked for women's suffrage for over thirty years, and formed societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as well as the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Side Two: Agnes Morley Cleaveland, (1874–1958) A native New Mexican, Agnes Morley Cleaveland grew up on her family's ranch near Datil, New Mexico. Her prize-winning book, No Life for A Lady (1941), is an autobiographical story of a woman's life on a turn-of-the-century ranch. She was educated and lived in other parts of the country, but always returned home to Datil where she spent the last years of her life.	Catron	US 60	mm 69.5 near Datil
Agua Fria "Traditional Historic Community"	When the Spanish first arrived, the Santa Clara Indians referred to this area by the Tewa name, P'o'Karige, or "cold water place." By the 1880s, the small village was named Agua Fria. It served as a way station for caravans entering and leaving Santa Fe on El Camino Real, and was the breadbasket for the City of Santa Fe. Agua Fria's agricultural roots are traced to large pueblo settlements and remain evident. Santa Fe County designated it a Traditional Historic Community in 1995 because of its strong multi-generational attachment to the land and the Santa Fe River.	Santa Fe	N.M. 588 (Agua Fria Rd.)	near bus stop at former school
AGUEDA S. MARTINEZ, (1898—2000)	Agueda is the matriarch of Hispanic weaving in New Mexico. From a very young age, she was known for her complex designs and natural dyes. She was the subject of the Academy Award-nominated documentary film, "Agueda Martinez: Our People, Our Country." Her weaving is carried on by fifty-two direct descendants and can be seen today in many museums, including the Smithsonian.	Taos	US 84	203
Alamogordo	Population-24,024 Elevation-4350 ft. In 1898 the brothers Charles B. and John A. Eddy, promoters of the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad, laid out and platted a town here. Alamogordo served as a junction with a railroad line to the lumbering operation in the Sacramento Mountains. The first atomic bomb was exploded 60 miles northwest of here on July 16, 1945.	Otero	Undetermined	In town of Alamogordo
Albuquerque on the Camino Real	Spanish settlers had lived here before the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, but the area was resettled when the "Villa de Albuquerque" was founded in 1706. In addition to promoting colonization, the new town was intended to provide protection from attacks by Indians in Rio Abajo, or lower Rio Grande Valley.	Bernalillo	West Central Ave.	: mm .686
Albuquerque Petroglyphs	Over 15,000 petroglyphs have been carved into the lava rock which covers the mesa west of the Rio Grande. The earliest of these rock drawings were made by prehistoric inhabitants almost 3000 years ago. Many others were added by Pueblo peoples and later by Spanish explorers and settlers. This gallery of ancient art is interpreted at Petroglyph State Park 6 miles south of here.	Bernalillo	Off of I-25, east of Paradise Hills	
Amalia	Originally founded as Pina, the mountain village was established within the 1844 Sangre de Cristo land grant by settlers who came eastward along the Rio Costilla in 1849. Others followed later from Vermejo and Valle Vidal, establishing a tradition of farming, livestock raising, timbering and mercantile commerce. Presently, the Rio Costilla Cooperative and Livestock Association owns and operates a portion of the original grant.	Taos	NM 196 at road to "Ski Rio," east of Costilla	
Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares (c 1650–1734)	After surviving the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, the widowed and destitute Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares led her family back to New Mexico. In 1716 this descendant of mulatto and Indian parents asserted her rights to successfully petition New Mexico's governor to restore her father's land, the San Clemente Grant that today includes the site of the Village of Los Lunas.	Valencia	NM 314 & Morris Rd	Los Lunas, at Judicial Complex
Anita Scott Coleman, 1890-1960, Author & Poet	Anita Scott Coleman's mother was a slave and her father a Buffalo Soldier. Raised on a ranch near Silver City, her award-winning essays, stories, and poems emphasized racial pride and black women's issues during the Harlem Renaissance, the "New Negro Movement" of the 1920s. Her essay "Arizona and New Mexico—The Land of Esperanza" speaks of opportunity in a land of hope: "For here prevails for every man be he white or black a hardier philosophy—and a bigger and better chance, that is not encountered elsewhere in these United States."	Grant	NM 90	Intersection w/Broadway St. at Visitor Center

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Apache Battleground	In this immediate vicinity, Captain Henry W. Stanton of the U.S. Army, for whom Fort Stanton was named, lost his life in 1855 in a skirmish with the Mescalero Apaches. For several weeks, soldiers commanded by Stanton and Capt. Richard S. Ewell, were in pursuit of Indians who had stolen livestock from the Pecos River area south of Anton Chico. In the final confrontation lives were lost on both sides.	Otero	US 82	MP 34.9, Mayhill
Arroyo Seco	The valley in which this community is located is mentioned in Spanish colonial documents as early as 1716. By 1804, the village was securely established around a traditional, enclosed defensive plaza, with irrigated fields along both banks of Arroyo Seco Creek. The Iglesia de La Santisima Trinidad (Church of the holy Trinity), which sits on the historic plaza, was licensed in 1826 and completed by 1834 Approved 6-28-1996	Taos	NM 150 in Arroyo Seco	
Artesia	Population – 10,385 Elevation – 3350 ft. Artesia, named for the area's many artesian wells, lies on the route of the Pecos Valley cattle trails used by Charles Goodnight, Oliver Loving, and John S. Chisum. The town, established in 1903, is located in what was once part of Chisum's vast cattle empire.	Eddy	US 285	south
Atlas Missile Silos	During the Cold War (1946-1989), this area became home for twelve Atlas missile silo sites — America's first operational Intercontinental Ballistic Missile system. They protected the Strategic Air Command facilities at Walker Air Force Base south of Roswell. Due to problems with the Atlas missile, these sites were deactivated in 1965 shortly before the closure of Walker AFB. The abandoned silos are now privately owned.	Chavez	US 70	mm 313.5, south side pull-off, E-bound west of Roswell.
Aztec	Population – 5512 Elevation – 5460 ft. Aztec, named for the nearby National Monument, was founded in 1876 when portions of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation were opened for non-Indian settlement. It is the seat of San Juan County, which was created in 1887 partially as a response to the desire of the resident to be free from the political forces of Rio Arriba County.	San Juan	Undetermined	
Aztec Ruins National Monument	Despite its name, this magnificent site reflects 11th century influence from nearby Chaco Canyon rather than from the later Aztecs of Mexico. The striking masonry pueblos illustrate the classic Chaco architectural style with later Mesa Verde additions. Aztec was finally abandoned by 1300.	San Juan	NM 550?	Coordinates: N 36° 49.600 W 108° 00.654 12S E 76659S N 4079814
Bandelier National Monument	Thought to be an early home of the Indians from Cochiti and other Keres-speaking pueblos, the villages and cliff houses of Frijoles canyon were occupied from the 1200's to before the arrival of the Spaniards in 1540. The monument is named for Adolph F. Bandelier, explorer and pioneer anthropologist of the Pajarito Plateau.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
Bartlett Garcia Continental Survey Point	On April 24, 1851, John Russell Bartlett for the United States and Pedro Garcia-Conde for the Republic of Mexico, erected near here a monument designating 32022' north latitude on the Rio Grande as the initial point for the official survey of the U.S. – Mexico boundary. After the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, the international boundary was moved south and the former Mexican lands were ceded to the U.S.	Doña Ana	NM 028	At intersection of NM 320 and 028 (Dona Ana Road and Thorpe Road).
Bartolome Baca Grant (The)	In 1819, the Spanish Government granted Bartolome Baca a tract of land that extended east from the eastern slopes of the Manzano Mountains for nearly thirty miles. After New Mexico became part of the Mexican Republic in 1821, additional grants were made to the settlements that had been established within the boundaries of the Baca grant. These included the towns of Manzano (1829), Tajiique (1834), Torreon and Chillili (1841). Approved 5-6-1994	Torrance	SR 337	nt. of SR 337/SR 55, north of Tajiique.
Basin and Range County	Basin and Range province of southwest New Mexico is of broad alluvial plains from which isolated fault block mountains rise like islands in a sandy sea. Indigenous peoples have used both the basin and range in their seasonal cycle. The Victorio Mountains to the south yield zinc, silver, gold, copper, lead, and tungsten.	Luna	I 10	MM 61
Battle of Puertecito de Pojoaque	On January 27, 1838, citizens of Rio Arriba rose against the Mexican government over taxation. Hispano and Tegua Indian revolutionaries confronted Mexican units and New Mexican militias accompanying the new governor Manuel Armijo northward. On the snowy hills around the pass, the numerous but poorly armed revolutionary factions led by Antonio "El Coyote" Vigil and provisional governor, José Gonzales, were defeated, ending months of uprisings.	Santa Fe	U.S. 84/285	
Bayard	Population – 3036 Elevation – 6152 ft. Sites in the surrounding hills indicate that Indians of the Mogollón culture (A.D. 300 – 1450) lived here long before the Europeans. In the late 19th century, this was a stronghold of Apaches led by Victorio and Geronimo. Today Bayard, which was incorporated in 1925, lies in a great commercial mining region.	Grant	US 180	MM 122.3
Beclabito Dome	Colorful red rocks of Entrada Sandstone are domed up by deep seated igneous intrusions to be exposed by erosion. The same igneous activity created the Carrizo Mountains to the west. Uranium deposits in the Morrison Formation just above the Entrada created New Mexico's first uranium boom in the East Carrizos south of here in the 1950s. Elevation 5,600 feet.	San Juan	US 60	near MM 4
Bélen – On the Camino Real	Population – 5617 Elevation – 4800 ft. By the mid 18th century, Spanish colonization had begun along the Rio Grande south of Albuquerque. The Bélen land grant was made to encourage this expansion, and colonists from Albuquerque settled here around 1740. The early community also included a group of genizaros, or Hispanicized Indians. Bélen is Spanish for Bethlehem.	Valencia	NM 314	North of Belen at MM 2.5

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Belen on the Camino Real.	Population: 7,269; elevation: 4,800 ft. By the mid-eighteenth century Spanish colonization had begun along the Rio Grande south of Albuquerque. The Belén land grant was made to encourage expansion, and colonists from Albuquerque settled here around 1740. The early community also included a group of Genízaro Indians. Belén is Spanish for Bethlehem	Valencia	NM 45	mm 0.01
Bernalillo	Soon after the Spanish colonized New Mexico in 1598, a series of estancias, or farming and ranching communities, flanked the Camino Real along this section of the Rio Grande. These settlements formed the basis of present-day Bernalillo, which was well established by the close of the 17th century.	Sandoval	NM 313	6.672
Bernalillo on the Camino Real	Population 8,320 — Elevation: 5,050. The pueblo Indian Province of Tiguex, in the area of Bernalillo, served as winter headquarters for Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-42 during his explorations of the Southwest. Bernalillo was founded after the Spanish reconquest of New Mexico by Diego de Vargas in 1695. Vargas died nearby in 1704.	Sandoval	US 550	mm .686
Bicentennial Celebration	This facility was built by the New Mexico State Highway Department to commemorate the bicentennial birthday of the United States. Located 15 miles south of the plaza in Santa Fe, the nation's oldest capital city, the site atop La Bajada (The Descent) affords a spectacular view of the Ortiz, Jemez and Sangre de Cristo Mountains.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
Bisti Wilderness	Hoodoos, spires and natural arches form this other-worldly badlands created by erosion and weathering of land once covered by a sea. As waters receded lush river valleys formed but eventually disappeared, leaving layers of sandstone, shale and coal. The 41,170 acre wilderness was designated by Congress in 1984 to preserve its scenic and cultural value. Translated from the Navajo, Bisti means a large area of shale hills and De-Na-Zin denotes cranes.	San Juan	NM 371	MM 77
Black Jack Ketchum (1)	Thomas "Black Jack" Ketchum, leader of a notorious band of train robbers, was wounded seriously in August 1899 while trying to rob a train near Folsom. He was captured and taken to Trinidad, Colorado. Nursed back to health, he was tried and convicted under a law making train robbery a capital offense, and then hung in Clayton on April 26, 1901, where he is buried.	Union	US 087	MM 8.2
Black Jack Ketchum (2)	Thomas "Black Jack" Ketchum, leader of a notorious band of train robbers, was wounded in August 1899 while trying to rob a train near Folsom. He surrendered the next day. He was tried and convicted under a law making train robbery a capital offense, and hanged at Clayton on April 26, 1901.	Quay	I 40	On NM 209 at MM 71.6f
Black Jack's Hideout	In Turkey Creek Canyon near here, the outlaw gang of Thomas "Black Jack" Ketchum had one of its hideouts. After a train robbery in July 1899, a posse surprised the gang at the hideout. The outlaws scattered after a bloody battle, and the Ketchum gang was broken up.	Colfax	US 064	In Cimarron
Blackdom Townsite	West of this location stood the now abandoned community of Blackdom. The community was founded circa 1908 by Francis Marion Boyer and his wife Ella. Several dozen African American families homesteaded nearly 15,000 acres of land and built a self-sustaining community that boasted a general store and a Baptist Church. Officially platted in 1920, the community was eventually abandoned due to continued problems with irrigation from the distant Pecos River. Approved 7-21-00	Chaves	US 285	Along US 285 south of Roswell
Blackwater Draw	In Blackwater Draw stream gravels are famous camp sites of Folsom Man. Draw is in Portales Valley, eroded into High Plains, and headwaters of Brazos River, beheaded by lower Pecos River in Pleistocene time. Local sand dunes conceal underlying Ogalalla sandstones whose "fossil" water feeds irrigated crops. Elevation 4,070 feet.	Roosevelt	US 070	North of Clovis
Blanco Trading Post	No text provided.	San Juan	Undetermined	
Blazer's Mill	An early battle in the Lincoln County War happened at Blazer's Mill, now ruins found three miles west of here. Outlaw posse the Regulators, including Billy the Kid, Dick Brewer and Charles Bowdre, attempted to arrest Buckshot Roberts for allegedly murdering English rancher John Tunstall. By most accounts, coincidence put Roberts and the Regulators at the mill, April 4, 1878. The posse ordered him to disarm; Roberts refused. He was shot, barricaded himself in an office and during the stand-off fatally shot Brewer in the head. Roberts later died from his wounds.	Otero	US 070	MM 241
Bluewater Village	This community was founded in 1894 on the site of an earlier homestead and stage coach stop. Irrigation from Bluewater Lake and its proximity to the railroad and Route 66 allowed development of extensive agricultural fields which earned Bluewater the title, "Carrot Capital of the World." The region became known as the "Uranium Capital of the World" after uranium was discovered nearby in 1950.	Cibola	I 40	MM 72
Bond House (The)	Frank Bond (1863-1945), prominent Española merchant, came from Cañada in 1882. In 1887 Bond married May Anna Caffal of Pueblo, Colorado and built the home. The house grew from a two-room adobe to this large structure. Acquired by the city in 1957, the building is used as a museum today.	Rio Arriba	710 Bond St.	in courtyard (behind post office and Plaza)
Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation, Old Fort Sumner 1862-1869	The U.S. Army established Fort Sumner in 1862 as a supply and control point for the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation. About 10,000 Navajo were forcibly relocated from the Four-Corners Region during the tragic march known as the Long Walk. About 500 Apaches from southern New Mexico were also brought here. Approximately 3,000 Navajos and Apaches died here. The ill-conceived reservation was closed in 1868, and the Navajos and Apaches returned to their homes. The fort was abandoned in 1869.	De Baca	US 60/84	just east of town of Fort Sumner
Bosque Redondo Memorial Museum Fort Sumner State Monument	The U.S. Army established Fort Sumner in 1862 as a supply and control point for the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation. About 10,000 Navajo were forced to march hundreds of miles from the Four-Corners Region. The Navajo call this tragic journey the Long Walk. Some 500 Apaches from southern New Mexico were also brought here. Approximately 3,000 Native Americans died at the fort. The ill-conceived reservation was closed in 1868, and the Navajos and Apaches returned to their homes. The fort was abandoned in 1869.	De Baca	Billy the Kid Road south from US 60/84	Bosque Redondo Memorial Museum parking lot
Bottomless Lakes State Park	When 19th Century cowboys attempted to measure these lakes by tying lariats together, they found no bottom and declared the lakes "bottomless." Today we know these sinkholes, formed by collapsed salt and gypsum deposits, are 17 to 90 feet in depth. The park was established in 1933 as New Mexico's first state park.	Chaves	US 380	east of Roswell
Brazos Cliffs	These precipitous cliffs form the western edge of the Tusas Mountains, a Rocky Mountain highland that enters New Mexico from Colorado. They are composed of some of the oldest rock known in New Mexico, the Precambrian quartzite about 1.7 billion years old. Vertical distance from summit to base is more than 2,000 feet. Elevation here 10,000 feet.	Rio Arriba	US 084	MM 194.2

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Buffalo Soldier Hill	Near this spot in the summer of 1877, soldiers of Troop A of the U.S. Tenth Cavalry endured substantial hardship. During an attempt to force a band of Kwahada Comanche warriors back to their reservation in Oklahoma, the soldiers became lost, went 96 hours without water, and four died. Also known as the Forlorn Hope or Lost Troop Expedition, Troop A was composed of some 40 Buffalo Soldiers (African American cavalry) under the command of Captain Nicholas M. Nolan and accompanied by 22 bison hunters.	Roosevelt	N.M. 114	mm 114 (near Lingo, near S. Roosevelt Rd.
Butterfield Trail	In 1858, American Express Company co-founder John Butterfield secured a \$600,000 government contract to establish the first transcontinental passenger and mail delivery route. Butterfield Overland Mail Co. stagecoaches carried passengers and mail from St. Louis to San Francisco, entering New Mexico near El Paso and following the Rio Grande north to La Mesilla where the trail veered west. The 1,795-mile journey took 21-22 days. The service was discontinued in 1861 due to federal cutbacks and the advance of the Confederates into New Mexico.	Dona Ana	I-10	NM Visitor Center just north of Texas border
Caballo Lake State Park	Caballo Reservoir was established 1936-1938 when an earthen dam was built across the Rio Grande for additional water storage and irrigation. At full capacity it is 18 miles long and nearly one mile across, making it New Mexico's third largest lake. Caballo Lake State Park was established in 1964 and today is a popular recreational destination for boating, fishing, camping and birding. This vicinity also is known for several important events in the late nineteenth-century wars between the Apache Tribe and the U.S. Army.	Sierra	NM 187	mm 21.5, inside the park
Camino Del Llano	Camino Del Llano (Road to the Plains) play a significant role in the history of Belen and the surrounding communities. While the history of its use extends into colonial New Mexico, it continued to be defined by trade and commerce into the 20th century. Locally, it remains a symbol for the development and growth that occurred as a result of the commerce connecting area ranches to both the Belen stockyards and the railroad. Approved 31 May 2002	Valencia	I 25	Exit 191 off I25 going to Belen
Camp Albuquerque	Camp Albuquerque was established for German prisoners transferred from New Mexico's main POW camp in Roswell. The prisoners were initially housed in a former Civilian Conservation Corps barracks in Albuquerque. City leader Clyde Tingley reinforced prevailing public sentiment, vehemently opposing German soldiers living in city limits. He struck a deal with feedlot owner Joe Schwartzman who donated land near here to relocate the barracks. The prisoners, captured in North Africa as part of the renowned Afrika Korps, became valued workers assisting Rio Grande Valley farmers feed the state and nation.	Bernalillo	NM 303	South Valley Rail Runner station
Camp Lordsburg	Near this site the U. S. Army operated a camp during World War II. It opened as an internment camp for Japanese and Japanese-American civilians from 1942-43. It later reopened as the Lordsburg Prisoner of War Camp for Germans and Italians from 1943-45. This camp is one of the few sites in the U.S. to house Japanese, Germans and Italians during its operations.	Hidalgo	I-10	Exit 24, POW Road/US 70/Business I-10
Camp Maximiliano Luna	The 200th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, formerly the 111th Cavalry of the New Mexico National Guard, trained here before going to the Philippines in World War II. About half of the men died either on the infamous Bataan Death March of 1942, or in Japanese prison camps afterwards.	San Miguel	Undetermined	Ict. 144 at MM 0.8
Camp Roswell	From 1942 to 1946 a U.S. Army camp for German prisoners of war operated near Orchard Park. Camp Roswell was one of two base camps in New Mexico, with a peak population of 4,767 POWs. These men were frequently employed on farms and community projects to help alleviate labor shortages caused by World War II.	Chaves	US 285	near intersection w/Orchard Park Rd
Canadian Escarpment	This is a prominent landform of northeastern New Mexico that extends for almost 100 miles between Las Vegas and Clayton. From this point, the grasslands of the High Plains reach northwestward to the foot of the Southern Rocky Mountains which rise to elevations of more than 13,000 feet. Elevation here 6,300 feet.	Harding	NM 104	MM 46.7
Canadian River Canyon	Flowing out of the Rockies, the Canadian River has cut a gorge 600 feet deep through sedimentary strata of the High Plains. Rim elevation is 5,400 feet.	Harding	NM 120	MM 62.5
Cañoncito at Apache Canyon	Strategically located where the Santa Fe Trail emerges from Glorieta Pass, Cañoncito is where the New Mexican governor Manuel Armijo weakly defended New Mexico against the American army in 1846. In 1862, Union forces destroyed a Confederate supply train contributing to the Confederate loss at the Battle of Glorieta, six miles to the east.	Santa Fe	Old Las Vegas Hwy	near I-25
Cantonment Burgwin – 1852-1860	Never officially designated a fort, this post was built to protect the Taos valley from Utes and Jicarilla Apaches. It was named for Captain John H. K. Burgwin, who was killed in the Taos uprising of 1847. It was abandoned in 1860 and is now the site of the Fort Burgwin Research Center.	Taos	Undetermined	
Capitán (1)	Elevation: 6350 ft. Many incidents in the Lincoln County War of 1876-1879, occurred in the area around Capitan. The promoters, Charles B. and John A. Eddy, platted the town site in 1899 after building a spur of the El Paso & Northeastern Railroad from Carrizozo in order to open the Salado coal fields. They named it Capitan for Capitan Peak to the north east.	Lincoln	US 380	MM 83.6
Capitán (2)	In 1950, a little bear cub, his feet badly burned, was rescued from a forest fire near here. The cub was nursed back to health and flown to Washington, D.C. to become the living symbol of "Smokey Bear"™ in the U.S. Forest Service's fire prevention program. Many incidents in the Lincoln County War, 1876-79, occurred in the area around Capitán. The promoters Charles B. Eddy and John A. Eddy platted the townsite in 1900, after building a spur of the El Paso & Northeastern Railroad from Carrizozo in order to open the Salado coal fields. The mines were abandoned in 1901.	Lincoln	US 380	In town
Capitán (3)	Many incidents in the Lincoln County War, 1876-79, occurred in the area around Capitán. The promoters Charles B. Eddy and John A. Eddy platted the townsite in 1900, after building a spur of the El Paso & Northeastern Railroad from Carrizozo in order to open the Salado coal fields. The mines were abandoned in 1901. Population - 1400 Elevation - 6350 ft.	Lincoln	US 380	MM 85.7

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Captive Women and Children of Taos County	<p>Side One: Captive Women and Children of Taos County In August 1760, around sixty women and children were taken captive in a Comanche raid on Ranchos de Taos. That raid is an example of the danger of living on New Mexico's frontier during the 17th and 18th centuries, for Hispanic and Indigenous communities alike, raided each other and suffered enormous consequences. Thousands of women and children were taken captive. Most were never returned.</p> <p>Side Two: María Rosa Villapando, (ca. 1725–1830 One known captive of this raid, María Rosa Villapando was traded to the Pawnees and, after ten years, was ransomed by her future husband, a French trader from St. Louis. She was reunited with her New Mexican son, Joseph Julian Jaques in 1802. Her grandson, Antoine Leroux, returned to Taos and married into the Vigil family, making her the ancestral matriarch of several prominent Taos families.</p>	Taos	NM 68	mm 33.6
Capulin Mountain National Monument (1)	An outstanding example of an extinct volcanic cinder cone, Capulin Mountain was formed as early as 10,000 years ago. In cinder cones, lava pours from cracks in the base rather than over the top. Capulin itself was the escape hatch for gases that blew lava fragments into the air where they solidified and landed red hot on the cone.	Colfax	US 064/087	Jct 325 MM 378
Capulin Mountain National Monument (2)	An outstanding example of an extinct volcanic cinder cone, Capulin Mountain was formed as early as 10,000 years ago. In cinder cones, lava pours from cracks in the base rather than over the top. Capulin itself was the escape hatch for gases that blew lava fragments into the air where they solidified and landed red hot on the cone.	Colfax	US 064/087	Jct 325
Capulin Volcano National Monument (3)	An outstanding example of an extinct volcanic cinder cone, Capulin Mountain was formed as early as 10,000 years ago. In cinder cones, lava pours from cracks in the base rather than over the top. Capulin itself was the escape hatch for gases that blew lava fragments into the air where they solidified and landed red hot on the cone. In 1916 it became a National Monument.	Colfax	US 064/087	In Capulin
Capulin Volcano National Monument (4)	An outstanding example of an extinct volcanic cinder cone, Capulin Mountain was formed as early as 10,000 years ago. In cinder cones, lava pours from cracks in the base rather than over the top. Capulin itself was the escape hatch for gases that blew lava fragments into the air where they solidified and landed red hot on the cone.	Mora	I 25	Northbound at MM 360.4
Carlotta Thompkins Thurmond "Lottie Deno"	1844-1934 Immortalized in literature and film, Kentucky native Carlotta Thurmond was the inspiration for Miss Kitty on television's "Gunsmoke." Having toured Europe's best gambling houses as a child with her father, in Texas she called herself "Lottie Deno," a play on "lotta dinero." Fellow gamblers said she had ice water in her veins, yet when she moved to Kingston, New Mexico, she left many belongings for the needy. She gave up gambling upon moving in 1882 from Silver City to Deming where she co-founded St. Luke's Episcopal Church.	Luna	US 180	Butterfield Rest Area or rest area turnout. Mm 144.7
Carlotta Thompkins Thurmond, "Lottie Deno," 1844-1934	Immortalized in literature and film, Kentucky native Carlotta Thurmond was the inspiration for Miss Kitty on television's "Gunsmoke." Having toured Europe's best gambling houses as a child with her father, in Texas she called herself "Lottie Deno," a play on "lotta dinero." Fellow gamblers said she had ice water in her veins, yet when she moved to Kingston, New Mexico, she left many belongings for the needy. She gave up gambling upon moving in 1882 from Silver City to Deming where she co-founded St. Luke's Episcopal Church.	Luna	US 180	at Butterfield Rest Area turnout, mm 144.7
Carlsbad	Native people have lived in this area for thousands of years. In 1590, the expedition of Gasper Castaño de Sosa followed the Pecos River near what would later become Carlsbad. Carlsbad was originally named Eddy after the Eddy brothers, pioneer cattlemen and railroad promoters. In 1899 it was renamed Carlsbad for the famous European resort of Carlsbad because the mineral content in its water was found to be similar.	Eddy	US 180/62	
Carlsbad Caverns National Park	The Civilian Conservation Corps provided employment for more than 50,000 young men in New Mexico during the Great Depression of the 1930s. At the National Park Service CCC camp, they developed nearby Rattle Snake Springs into a permanent water source for Carlsbad Caverns, built roads, parking areas, and trails. Which made the park more accessible to the public. (Replacement and renaming date unk. Note typos in new version)	Eddy	US 62/180	at campground entrance south of Whites City, at CR 418
Carlsbad Caverns National Park (1)	These vast magnificent caverns contain over 21 miles of explored corridors. The chambers have countless stalactites and stalagmites unrivaled in size and beauty. The caverns are within a reef that formed in an ancient sea 240 million years ago. Millions of years later, the reef was fractured, allowing ground water to begin work fashioning the caverns. The caverns became a National Monument in 1923, a National Park in 1930 and a World Heritage property in 1995.	Eddy	US 062/180	west of Whites City
Carlsbad Caverns National Park (2)	These vast and magnificent caverns contain over 21 miles of explored corridors. The chambers contain countless stalactites and stalagmites unrivaled in size and beauty. The caverns are within a reef that formed in an ancient sea 240 million years ago. Millions of years later, the reef was fractured, allowing ground water to begin work fashioning the caverns.	Eddy	US 062/180	east of Whites City,
Carlsbad Irrigation Flume	The massive concrete flume in the distance carries water from the Pecos River to irrigate much of the farmland in this area. It is a vital link in an extensive irrigation system which made possible development of the region's agricultural resources. A wooded flume constructed in 1890 washed away in 1902 and was replaced by the more substantial concrete structure in 1903.	Eddy	US 285	mm 36.5, north of Carlsbad
Carrie Tingley, 1877-1961. Advocate for Sick Children	Carrie Wooster Tingley came to the territory of New Mexico in 1910 seeking treatment for tuberculosis. By 1937, she was the state's first lady and a strong advocate for sick and disadvantaged children. She established Carrie Tingley Hospital for children with polio in Hot Springs, now Truth or Consequences. The hospital moved to Albuquerque in 1981 where it is dedicated to children with orthopedic conditions. Carrie is remembered for her generosity and love of children.	Sierra	Alternative I-25/S. Broadway St.	in town on S. Broadway at entrance road to Veterans Hospital
Carrizozo (1)	Carrizozo, county seat of Lincoln County, was established in 1899, a new town on the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad. The ghost town of White Oaks, once a booming mining camp, is near by. Billy the Kid, Sheriff Pat Garrett, Governor Lew Wallace, and Albert Bacon Fall all figured prominently in the history of the area. Population - 1222 Elevation - 5438 ft.	Lincoln	US 054	south

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Carrizozo (2)	Carrizozo, county seat of Lincoln County, was established in 1899, a new town on the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad. The ghost town of White Oaks, once a booming mining camp, is near by. Billy the Kid, Sheriff Pat Garrett, Governor Lew Wallace, and Albert Bacon Fall all figured prominently in the history of the area. Population - 1222 Elevation - 5438 ft.	Lincoln	US 054	MM 22
Carrizozo (4)	The crossroads of History. Northeast is the Ghost Town of White Oaks, a once booming mining camp, where Emerson Hough lived and laid the scene of this book, Heart's Desire. Famous names like Billy the Kid, Sheriff Pat Garrett, Governor Lew Wallace, and Albert Bacon Fall all figured prominently in the history of the area. Population - 1,222. Elevation - 5,438	Lincoln	Undetermined	
Carrizozo (5)	Carrizozo, county seat of Lincoln County, was established in 1899, a new town on the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad. The ghost town of White Oaks, once a booming mining camp, is near by. Billy the Kid, Sheriff Pat Garrett, Governor Lew Wallace, and Albert Bacon Fall all figured prominently in the history of the area. Population - 1222 Elevation - 5438 ft.	Lincoln	US 380	MM 65
Casa Colorada	A Spanish settlement with houses built of red adobe was established in this vicinity in the 1740s, but abandoned shortly thereafter. Residents from the nearby Town of Manzano moved to the area and in 1823 petitioned for a grant covering the lands they were occupying. Casa Colorada developed into a bustling Camino Real trade center.	Valencia	NM 45	mm 0.01
Castaño de Sosa's Route (1)	In 1590-91 Gaspar Castaño de Sosa, a Portuguese by birth, took an expedition up the Pecos River in an attempt to establish a colony in New Mexico. His venture was a failure, but it led to a permanent settlement under Don Juan de Oñate in 1598. Castaño de Sosa passed near here in the winter of 1590.	Eddy	US 285	MM 67
Castaño de Sosa's Route (2)	In 1590-91, Gaspar Castaño de Sosa led an expedition in an unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony in New Mexico. During the winter of 1590, as he pushed north along the Pecos River, the group passed along this route in the vicinity of present-day Artesia and Roswell.	Eddy	US 285	MM 67
Cathay Williams (c 1850–Death Date Unknown)	Born into slavery, Cathay was liberated in 1861 and worked as a cook for the Union army during the Civil War. In 1866 she enlisted in the U.S. Army as Private William Cathay serving with the Buffalo Soldiers at Fort Cummings and Fort Bayard until 1868. She is the only documented woman to serve as an enlisted soldier in the Regular U.S. Army during the 19th century.	Luna	NM 26	mm 10.285
Catwalk (The)	This steel causeway follows two pipelines, which supplied water and waterpower to the old town of Graham where gold and silver ores were milled from nearby mines in the 1890s. The causeway clings to the sides of a sheer box canyon in Whitewater Creek and is accessible by a foot trail from the Whitewater picnic ground.	Catron	NM 180	MM 50
Cebolleta	In 1749 a Navajo mission was established at Cebolleta, and by 1804, Albuquerque area stockmen had built a fortified town for themselves. During the resulting warfare, the Spanish settlers used Los Portales Cave as a refuge. The cave was later converted to a shrine with an altar carved from the living rock.	Cibola	I 40	West of Albuquerque
Cedarvale	Edward Smith, William Taylor, and Oliver P. DeWolfe of Cedarvale, Kansas laid out this farming community in 1908. Hundreds of homesteaders arrived on immigrant trains. Most farmed pinto beans, shipping their crop to distant markets. In 1917, the community successfully petitioned to build a large schoolhouse. The WPA added classrooms and a gym in 1935-36. In the 1930s, drought and the Depression substantially reduced the population.	Torrance	NM 47	In front of schoolhouse
Cerrillos	Before the arrival of the Spanish, the mineral rich area around Cerrillos produced turquoise, which was broadly traded across the American Southwest and into México. An early settlement of Los Cerrillos harbored Spanish refugees from the 1680 Revolt, but the present community was not founded until the lead strike of 1879.	Santa Fe	NM 14,	20 miles S of Santa Fe, south side of Cerrillos
Chaco Cliffs	Great cliffs of red sandstone form the southern boundary of the San Juan basin. The strata exposed here are the gently upturned edge of the structural basin, which contains coal, uranium, oil and gas resources. The Zuñi Mountains to the south represent the old basement rock upon which the basin strata were deposited. Elevation is 6,900 feet.	McKinley	I 40	Westbound
Chaco Culture National Historic Park (2)	Chaco Canyon contains hundreds of sites documenting its Indian occupation from 5000 B.C. through the early 20th century. Most spectacular are a dozen large and excellently crafted masonry pueblos of the 11th and 12th centuries. After its abandonment around 1300, the canyon was settled by Navajos from the early 1700s until the 1940s.	McKinley	I 40	MM 52.4
Chama	Population – 1199 Elevation – 7850 ft. From a small crossroads town, Chama became an important site on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad after 1880. The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad is the remnant of the San Juan Extension, a narrow-gauge line which once served the mining areas of southwestern Colorado.	Rio Arriba	US 084	Just south of Chama
Chisum Trail	Sometimes confused with the Chisholm Trail from Texas to Kansas, the Chisum Trail was used by New Mexico rancher John S. Chisum to supply cattle to the Indian agencies in Arizona. In 1875, Chisum sent 11,000 head over this route, which winds from Roswell to Las Cruces, then roughly follows modern I-10 west to Arizona.	Lincoln	US 380	east (may be missing)
Chisum's South Spring Ranch	In 1875, John S. Chisum, the "Cattle King of the Pecos," made this the headquarters of a cattle ranching empire which extended for 150 miles along the Pecos River. In that year, 80,000 cattle bore his famous Jinglebob earmark. After Chisum's death, the ranch was acquired by J.J. Hagerman.	Chaves	Undetermined	
Cieneguilla	This community is on one of the earliest Spanish land grants in the United States. Originally the site of a 13th century Keresan village, the surrounding land was granted to Francisco Anaya de Almazan by the Spanish government prior to 1680. The grant was resettled after the reconquest of New Mexico in 1693 and has been continuously occupied since then. The nearby Capilla de San Antonio dates from the Spanish colonial period. Approved 2 June 1995	Santa Fe	Undetermined	Along CR 56 in the Village of Cieneguilla

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Cimarron	Population—888 Elevation—6427 ft. This village on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail was settled around 1844. In 1857 it became the home of Lucien B. Maxwell, and headquarters for the famous Maxwell Land Grant of almost 2,000,000 acres. An agency for Utes and Jicarilla Apaches was located here from 1862 to 1876.	Colfax	US 064	9th St & Lincoln in town
Cimarron Canyon	You are now at the Great Plains-Rocky Mountain boundary. The Cimarron Range is one of the eastern-most ranges of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in this part of New Mexico. Elevation 6,800 feet.	Colfax	US 064	MM 305.0
Cimarron Canyon State Park	This high mountain park is part of a state wildlife area and is managed by the New Mexico State Park Division in cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Trout fishing is excellent in the Cimarron River, and the park offers fine opportunities for backcountry hiking and wildlife viewing. The crenellated rock formations known as the Palisades is popular with rock climbers.	Colfax	US 064	MM 295.9
City of Bloomfield	Prehistoric farmers established major communities along the rivers of this region in the eleventh century. Eight hundred years later, historic settlement was also made possible by abundant water. Bloomfield was established in 1879 near a site which afforded a safe crossing of the San Juan River. The hard lives of the early settlers gradually gave way to increasing prosperity made possible by irrigation farming and horticulture.	San Juan	US 64	(unk) west side of Bloomfield
City of Rocks State Park	Wind and water gradually sculpted the volcanic tuff at City of Rocks, creating the rows of monolithic blocks that gave this park its name. Camping/picnicking sites are tucked away among these Stonehenge-like formations and the park also features a cactus garden, hiking trails and a playground.	Grant	US 180	MM 3.2
Civilian Conservation Corps Camp #831	The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was a federal program established during the Great Depression to provide jobs for the nation's young men. #831 was one of the first CCC camps in New Mexico. The men stationed here provided most of the labor to develop Bottomless Lakes State Park. Dedicated in 1933, this park was built on land purchased by the citizens of Chaves County and donated to the State. Approved 9-19-1997	Chaves	Undetermined	
Civilian Conservation Corps Carlsbad Campsite	The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided employment for more than 50,000 young men in New Mexico during the Great Depression as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal Program. Three CCC companies were located where the Carlsbad Hospital now stands. They worked on flood control and reclamation projects along the Pecos River and in the Guadalupe Mountains and helped build Carlsbad's "President Park".	Eddy	US 285	In town
Civilian Conservation Corps Lake Arthur	The Civilian Conservation Corps was established to provide employment to the nation's young men during the Great Depression of the 1930s. More than 50,000 were enrolled in the program in New Mexico between 1933 and 1942. CCC enrollees at the Lake Arthur camp improved grazing lands, and developed water sources for livestock and wildlife.	Chaves	US 285	mm 557, north of Artesia
Clanton Hideout (The)	Now included on the Smuggler's Trail marker.	Hidalgo	NM 338	north end of Animas near high school
Clayton (2)	Clayton Population—2968 Elevation—4969 ft. Trade caravans and homesteaders traveling the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail passed near here. Clayton was founded in 1887 and named for the son of cattleman and ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, one of its developers. It became a major livestock shipping center for herds from the Pecos Valley and the Texas Panhandle. Santa Fe Trail - Cimarron Cutoff The Santa Fe Trail was the major trade route between New Mexico and Missouri from 1821 until the arrival of the railroad in 1880. The Cimarron cutoff, a major branch of the trail, passed through this portion of Northeast New Mexico. Some of the best preserved segments of the trail route are located at the nearby Kiowa National Grasslands along the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.	Union	US 087	either MM 8.2 or 81.1
Clayton Dinosaur Trackway	One of the best dinosaur track sites in the world can be viewed at Clayton Lake State Park. More than 500 fossilized footprints, made by at least eight kinds of dinosaurs, are visible on the lake's spillway. These tracks were embedded in the mud over 100 million years ago, when most of New Mexico was a vast sea.	Union	US 064/087	
Clayton Lake State Park	The rolling grasslands around Clayton Lake were once a domain of the huge buffalo herds that ranged the Great Plains. Many years prior to this, dinosaurs ruled the area, as indicated by a series of tracks embedded in the rock near the lake. Clayton Lake is stocked with rainbow trout and channel catfish, and also provides good bass and walleye fishing. The lake serves as a wintering area for waterfowl.	Union	US 087	MM 4.5
Cleveland Rolling Mill	This is the last working mill in the Mora Valley, which at one time was known as the "Granary of New Mexico." The main building was constructed by J.J. Fuss in the 1890's and the milling machinery installed in 1901. In 1913 Fuss sold the mill to Daniel Cassidy Sr., whose family operated it until 1957. The mill was recently restored to operating condition by the Cassidy family.	Mora	Undetermined	
Clifton House Site	Three-quarters of a mile west of here at the Canadian River crossing was the popular overnight stage stop on the Old Santa Fe Trail. Clifton House was built in 1867 by rancher Tom Stockton, and materials were brought here overland from Dodge City. For years it served as headquarters for cattle roundups. After abandonment of the Santa Fe Trail in 1879, it fell into disuse and burned.	Colfax	US 064	10 miles west of Raton
Cloud-Climbing Railroad	In order to provide timber for the construction of his El Paso & Northeastern Railroad north of Alamogordo, Charles B. Eddy in 1898 built a spur into the Sacramento Mountains. The line operated as far as Cloudcroft until 1947. The Cloudcroft Trestle is all that remains.	Otero	US 054 -incorrect. Likely U.S. 82	In Cloudcroft between mm's 5 + 6

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Clovis	Population – 31,194 Elevation – 4260 ft. During the 1700s and early 1800s, Comanche Indian buffalo hunters used trails that passed near here. In 1907 the Santa Fe Railroad established Clovis to serve as the eastern terminal of the Belén Cutoff, which would connect with the transcontinental line at Belén. Formerly the domain of ranchers, the railroad opened the area to farmers.	Curry	US 60	east of town @ Texico station
Colfax County War (1)	For twenty years after the 1869 sale of the Maxwell Land Grant, homesteaders, ranchers, and miners fought the new owners for control of this enormous region. The resulting murders and general breakdown of law and order led to the removal from office, in 1878, of Territorial Governor Samuel B. Axtell.	Colfax	US 064	MM 310.3
Colfax County War (2)	For twenty years after the 1869 sale of the Maxwell Land Grant, homesteaders, ranchers, and miners fought the new owners for control of this enormous region. The resulting murders and general breakdown of law and order led to the removal from office, in 1878, of Territorial Governor Samuel B. Axtell.	Colfax	US 064	
Colorado Plateau (1)	From this point, the Colorado Plateau extends across northwestern New Mexico into northeastern Arizona, southeastern Utah, and southwestern Colorado. A colorful landscape of mesas and canyons, it is underlain by natural mineral, oil and gas resources locked within sedimentary strata deposited millions of years ago. Elevation 6,400 ft.	Rio Arriba	Undetermined	North of Abiquiu
Colorado Plateau (2)	From this point, the Colorado Plateau extends across northwestern New Mexico into northeastern Arizona, southeastern Utah, and southwestern Colorado. A colorful landscape of mesas, and canyons, it is underlain by natural mineral, oil, and gas resources locked within sedimentary strata deposited millions of years ago. Elevation 6,400 feet.	Sandoval	NM 044	MM 25
Columbus	Columbus was founded in 1891 as a U.S./Mexico border station but eventually coalesced around the railroad station three miles to the north in 1903. The area's history is tied to a March 9, 1916, raid on Columbus by Mexican revolutionary leader Francisco "Pancho" Villa. President Woodrow Wilson dispatched General John J. Pershing and 10,000 troops into Mexico to pursue Villa. This punitive expedition ultimately failed.	Luna	NM 009	MM 4.3
Comanche Country	By 1700 the Comanches had acquired the horse and began moving into this area. They drove out the Jicarilla Apaches, and their raids on New Mexico's eastern frontier posed a threat to Indian, Spanish, and Anglo settlements for over a century. The Comanches were finally defeated by the U.S. Army in 1874.	Guadalupe	I 40	In rest area near MM 301
Conchas Lake State Park	This 25-mile long reservoir offers a full spectrum of water-based activities - boating, waterskiing, fishing - along with two modern marinas. The lake has some of the best walleye and crappie fishing in the state. As a resort facility, Conchas provides recreation for all seasons, including waterfowl hunting in winter. There are also camping/picnicking areas and a nine-hole golf course.	San Miguel	Undetermined	
Continental Divide (1)	Elevation 7245 feet. Rainfall divides at this point. To the west it drains into the Pacific Ocean, to the east, into the Atlantic.	McKinley	I 40	MM 48 (Exit 47) 2nd CD marker is on US 550, mm 76
Continental Divide (2)	Elevation 7379 feet. Rainfall divides at this point. To the west it drains to the Pacific Ocean, to the east, into the Atlantic	Rio Arriba	US 084	West of Chama at MM 151.9
Continental Divide (3)	Elevation 7379 feet Rainfall divides at this point. To the west, it drains into the Pacific Ocean, to the east, into the Atlantic.	Sandoval	NM 550	MM 90
Continental Divide (3)	Rainfall divides at this point. To the west it drains into the Pacific Ocean ... to the east, into the Atlantic. Elevation 7,379 feet.	Sandoval	Undetermined	
Cooke's Wagon Road	In 1846, while leading the Mormon Battalion to California during the Mexican War, Lt. Col. Philip St. George Cooke blazed a wagon road from New Mexico to the West Coast. The potential use of the route for the railroad construction was one of the reasons for the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. Cooke entered Arizona through Guadalupe Pass.	Luna	I-10	MM 61, west of Deming Rest area
Cordova	Córdova, originally named Pueblo Quemado after a nearby burned-out Indian Pueblo, was permanently re-settled in 1750. It was renamed Córdova in 1900 after a prominent local family that had lived in the area since the Spanish Reconquest of 1692. The village chapel, San Antonio de Padua, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is an outstanding example of Northern New Mexico art and architecture. Córdova is home to a unique style of woodcarving begun by José Dolores López (1868-1937).	Rio Arriba	NM 76	mm 10.2, w. of Cordova
Costilla	This is one of several plazas established along the Rio Costilla in 1849 within the Sangre de Cristo land grant. These settlers built acequias for irrigation, farmed, raised stock and established commerce along New Mexico's northern frontier. Spanish Governor Diego de Vargas crossed this valley during his reconquest of New Mexico in 1694, as did Juan Bautista de Anza during his 1779 campaign against the Comanche leader Cuerno Verde. Approved 10-20-1995	Taos	On or near plaza in Costilla	
Couse-Sharp Historic Site, (146 Kit Carson Rd)	The site's many structures include three studios of Taos Society of Artists founders Eanger Irving Couse, its first president, and Joseph Henry Sharp. Both artists trained in Europe and became nationally recognized for their paintings of native cultures and the Taos landscape. Couse lived on the property in a residence dating from the 1830s. His home was a gathering place for the Society's artists. Their art and reputation led to Taos becoming a famous art colony.	Taos	US 64	studios' parking lot

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Crossroads at Martineztown	Martineztown is at the crossroads of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro and Tijeras Canyon Trail, two important trade routes begun by Native Americans. The trail through Tijeras Canyon linked the Rio Grande Valley to the plains east of the Sandia Mountains, while the Camino Real primarily followed the river and became the Spanish trade route that brought European culture here beginning in 1598. Edith Boulevard follows the Camino Real and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, the Tijeras Canyon Trail. Today's Martineztown was a paraje, a stopping off point for travelers on both trails, and still is a place where community, commerce, and culture come together. Spanish Side: "Cruce en Martineztown": Martineztown se encuentra al cruce del Camino Real de Tierra Adentro y la Senda del Cañón de Tijeras, dos rutas comerciales importantes comenzadas por Americanos Nativos. La senda a través del Cañón de Tijeras conectaba el Valle del Río Grande a los llanos al este de las Montañas de Sandia, mientras el Camino Real primordialmente seguía el río y se convirtió en la ruta Española de comercio que trajo aquí la cultura europea, a partir de 1598. Edith Boulevard sigue el Camino Real, mientras que la Avenida Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. sigue la Senda del Cañón de Tijeras. La actual Martineztown fue un paraje, un punto de parada para viajeros de ambos senderos y sigue siendo un lugar donde la comunidad, el comercio y la cultura se unen.	Bernalillo	Intersection of Edith Blvd & Dr. MLK Jr. Ave.	Martineztown Park. 2nd sign at part entrance
Cuba	Cuba was named Nacimiento when a nearby settlement of 35 Spanish families was recognized by Governor Pedro Fermín de Mendinueta in a 1769 land grant. Established at Rio Puerco's headwaters, it was abandoned a few years later apparently because of raids by the Navajo whose name for the area means "gopher water." Resettled by the McCoy and Atencio families in 1879, the area was called La Laguna and in 1887 renamed Cuba when a post office was established. Incorporated as a village in 1964, Cuba is a commercial center for rural families and a gateway to the Santa Fe National Forest.	Sandoval	NM 550	MM 63.5; south side of town
Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad	In 1880-82 the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad built the San Juan Extension to serve the mines of southwestern Colorado. The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad still operates 64 miles of the narrow-gauge system between Chama, N.M., and Antonito, Colorado. Jointly owned by the two states, it is a "living museum" of railway history.	Rio Arriba	US 084	In Chama at MM 1.3
Cumbres Pass	A major encounter between the U.S. Army and a large group of Utes and Jicarilla Apaches occurred here in July 1848. Old Bill Williams, the famous scout and guide, was badly wounded while fighting the Utes, who had once adopted him as a tribesman.	Rio Arriba	NM 017	North of Chama at MM 9.4
Curanderas—Women Who Heal	In New Mexico, women blessed with special knowledge of herbs, household remedies, human health and strong faith are trusted to cure real or imagined maladies. Known as Curanderas, these women have been an integral part of the Hispanic fabric in Mora County and in the more remote communities around the state. They oversee the well-being of their respective villages where medical doctors and clinics are scarce.	Mora	NM 518	mm 29.5, across from Alsup's
D. H. Lawrence Ranch, University of New Mexico	The Kiowa Ranch, home of novelist D. H. Lawrence and his wife Frieda Lawrence in 1924-1925, was given to them by Mabel Dodge Luhan. Frieda continued to live at the ranch after his death, and later married Angelo Ravagli. In 1934 they built a shrine for Lawrence's ashes. Aldous Huxley was among many visitors to the ranch.	Taos	NM 522	between mm 10 & 11 at intersection of County B 009
Dawson	Dawson was established by the Phelps Dodge Corporation in 1901 to develop the region's vast coal deposits. In its heyday, it was the largest company mining town in New Mexico, with many modern amenities, and a population of more than 6000. Named after John Dawson, who owned part of the historic Beaubien – Miranda land grant on which it is located, the town was abandoned when the mines closed in 1950.	Colfax	County Road A38	5 miles west off US 64 at end of road (14 miles NE of Cimarron)
Dawson Cemetery	This was the cemetery for the coal mining town of Dawson. Its grave markers reflect the diverse immigrant populations which came to this country seeking a better life, and which fueled America's industrial development. Hundreds of identical crosses, which mark the graves of miners killed in mine accidents in 1913 and 1923, demonstrate the great sacrifices of these pioneers.	Colfax	County Road A38	5 miles west off US 64 at end of road (14 miles NE of Cimarron)
Deming	Population – 9964 Elevation – 4331 ft. In 1780, Governor Juan Bautista de Anza passed near here while searching for a trade route between Santa Fe and the mines of Sonora, Mexico. Deming was founded in 1881 when the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads were connected, giving New Mexico its first railway access to both the Atlantic and the Pacific.	Luna	US 180	MM 164
Dennis Chavez Highway	United States highway 85, which parallels Interstate 25 the length of New Mexico from Texas to Colorado, was designated "Dennis Chavez Highway" in 1988 to honor the long and meritorious service of New Mexico's first native-born United States Senator, Dennis Chavez (1888-1962). First elected to Congress in 1930, Chavez was serving his fifth consecutive term as United States Senator at the time of his time of death in 1962.	Bernalillo	US 85	South Albuquerque
Disappearance of Albert J. Fountain and his son Henry	Albert Jennings Fountain was a Civil War veteran, New Mexico legislator and prominent lawyer. On February 1, 1896, Fountain and his eight-year-old son, Henry, were traveling home to Mesilla from Lincoln. They carried grand jury indictments against cattle rustlers. Both disappeared at Chalk Hill, and their bodies were never found. In 1899 Oliver Lee and James Gilliland were tried for their murder. Both were acquitted.	Doña Ana	US 070	MM178
Dog Canyon	(Cañon del Perro) For the Mescalero Apaches, Dog Canyon was a favorite camping area and trail through the Sacramento Mountains. It was the scene of several battles in the 19th century. In 1863 a group of Mescaleros was attacked by soldiers, and the survivors were sent to the Bosque Redondo Reservation.	Otero	US 054	South
Domínguez Escalante Trail	On July 25, 1776, two Franciscans, Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez and Fray Silvestre Velez de Escalante set out on horseback on an expedition from Santa Fe, New Mexico to Monterrey, California. The purpose of the expedition was two-fold; to open communications between the two missions (Santa Fe and Monterrey) and to convert the Indians (Utes and Havasupais) between pueblo land and the Pacific Coast. The party did not reach Monterrey, however, but only got as far as the Utah Basin. Due to the onset of winter weather, lack of provisions and frequent desertion of Indian guides, their goal was reconsidered, causing much dissension. Lots were cast to continue on or to return to Santa Fe. Thus it was decided to turn back to Santa Fe.	Rio Arriba	US 084	North of Espanola

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Dona Ana	This site is first mentioned as a paraje along the Camino Real when the Spanish rested near here as they retreated from New Mexico following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The current community was founded after 1839 and for many years stood as the only settlement on the Camino Real between Socorro to the north and El Paso to the south.	Dona Ana	NM 28 (320)	
Doña Ana County Courthouse	County Seat Las Cruces, New Mexico Built 1937	Doña Ana	Undetermined	In Las Cruces West on Amador Ave.
Doña Dolores "Lola" Chávez de Armijo (1858–1929)	In 1912, State Librarian Lola Chávez de Armijo filed a gender discrimination law suit after the governor sought to replace her by court order, claiming that as a woman, she was unqualified to hold office under the constitution and laws of New Mexico. The New Mexico Supreme Court ruled in her favor and legislation followed, thereafter allowing women to hold appointed office.	Bernalillo	NM 556	mm 5.5 south side of roadway
Doña Eufemia "La Valerosa" The Spanish Entrada of 1598	Traveling with the colonizing expedition of Juan de Oñate, Doña Eufemia rallied Spanish soldiers to persevere when morale broke down during their long journey on the Camino Real. Settling in present-day New Mexico, she rallied 22 women to defend the northern territory's capital of San Juan when soldiers were away. A woman of extreme bravery and beauty, she received the sobriquet "La Valerosa," the valiant one, for her courage and fortitude exhibited under difficult circumstances.	Socorro	I-25	Walking Sands Rest Area 15 miles S. of Socorro
Dorsey Manor (The)	Built by controversial Arkansas Senator Stephen W. Dorsey in the late 1870s and early 1880s, this part log and part stone mansion was once a center of social life in the southwest. Since its completion, it has been a unique architectural feature in New Mexico.	Colfax	Undetermined	Entrance road
Dorsey Mansion	Built by controversial Arkansas Senator Stephen W. Dorsey in the late 1870s and early 1880s, this part log and part stone mansion was once a center of social life in the southwest. Since its completion, it has been a unique architectural feature in New Mexico.	Colfax	US 056	MM 23.7
Dowlin's Mill	No text currently provided.	Lincoln	Undetermined	
Dr. Annie Dodge Wauneka (1910–1997)	Dr. Annie Dodge Wauneka (1910–1997) "Legendary Mother of the Navajo Nation" Dr. Annie Dodge Wauneka was elected to the Navajo Tribal Council in 1951 and served for three terms. She worked tirelessly to improve the health and education of the Navajo people and led the fight against tuberculosis on the reservation. Among her many distinctions, she received the U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963 and was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 2000.	McKinley	NM 134	mm 9.2
Dr. Meta L.Christy (1895–1968)	Meta L. Christy, DO, is recognized by the American Osteopathic Association as the first black osteopath. Dr. Christy graduated in 1921 from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine as its first black graduate. The College gives an annual award in her name. She established her lifelong private practice with quiet dignity when there were no women physicians or osteopaths in local hospitals and few blacks in Las Vegas.	San Miguel	727 Grand Avenue	City of Las Vegas Museum
Dulcelina Salce Curtis (1904–1995)	Teacher, agriculturalist, farmer and conservationist, Dulcelina Curtis led efforts to control flooding of arroyos in Corrales where a flood-control channel is named in her honor. The first woman appointed to a board of the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation District, she received the National Endowment for Soil Conservation Award for New Mexico in 1988. She served on the Village Council and helped launch many of the town's civic organizations.	Sandoval	NM 448	mm 12, near Grayhawk Drive, Corrales
Early Spanish Route	In 1582, Antonio de Espejo and his exploring party left New Mexico to return to Mexico by way of the Pecos River. Eight years later, Gaspar Castaño de Sosa led another group into New Mexico alongside the same river, a route little used again until the Territorial period.	De Baca	US 084	MM 1.1
Eastern New Mexico University	This University was established at Portales in 1927 by the State Legislature as the Eastern New Mexico Normal School. It opened for the 1934-35 school year with 274 students. Originally established to train teachers for rural schools, Eastern now has a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs to serve the instructional, public service and research needs of the state and the nation.	Roosevelt	US 070	In Portales
Edge of Plains	Grassy plains meet pine dotted uplands in this transition from Great Plains to Basin and Range provinces. Plains to the east are capped by caliche, sand, and gravel which are deeply eroded into the underlying bedrock in places. To the west, faulting has produced alternating highlands and intermountain basins of the Basin and Range province. Elevation 6,500 feet.	Torrance	Undetermined	
El Rito	Tewa people lived in this area before the village of El Rito Colorado was settled in the 1830s by residents from the Abiquiú area. The Territorial Legislature of 1909 established the Spanish-American Normal School here to train teachers for northern New Mexico schools. El Rito has evolved into a vibrant art community while retaining its traditional agricultural roots.	Rio Arriba	NM 554	In El Rito at NNMCC School
El Camino Real the King's Highway	Juan de Oñate, first governor of New Mexico, passed near here with his colonizing expedition in May 1598. Traveling north, he designated official campsites (called parajes) on the Camino Real used by expeditions that followed. In Oñate's caravan were 129 men, many with their families and servants.	Dona Ana	I-10	northbound rest area just north of Texas border @ Anthony.
El Morro National Monument Inscription Rock	This cuesta has long been an oasis to the travelers who left their mark upon it. A reliable waterhole hidden at the base of a sandstone bluff made El Morro (the headland) a popular refuge for hundreds of years. Native Americans, Spanish explorers and missionaries, and American soldiers and pioneers carved over 2,000 signatures, dates, messages, and petroglyphs. Atop the cuesta are the remains of the fourteenth-century pueblos of Atsinna and North Atsinna where the ancestors of today's Puebloan communities once lived.	Cibola	NM 53	near Ramah Post Office
El Paso Del Rio Del Norte	This canyon cut here by the Rio Grande marks the crossing of the historic Camino Real, or Royal Road, to La Tierra Adentra. Trackers and traders crossed the river here to begin the arduous journey north to Santa Fe. Permanent settlement of this area began with the establishment of the Mission of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe in 1659 in present-day Ciudad Juarez	Dona Ana	Brinkland Road	north side of private bridge crossing Rio Grande
El Rancho de las Golondrinas (On the Camino Real)	Old Cienega Village Museum Established in the 1700s, Rancho de las Golondrinas was a paraje, or stopping place, which provided a welcome respite to weary travelers along the Camino Real well into the 19th century. The site is now a living historical museum	Santa Fe	Undetermined	

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Elizabeth Gutierrez Garrett, Birthplace of. 1895-1947	Elizabeth Gutiérrez Garrett wrote the words and music to "O, Fair New Mexico" adopted as New Mexico's state song in 1917. A talented soprano and composer, Elizabeth performed her own songs in concerts across the country. Blind since childhood, Elizabeth served on the Board of Regents of the New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, where a residence hall now bears her name. She was the daughter of famed 19th-century lawman, Pat Garrett.	Lincoln	NM 48 & NM 532	at intersection in Alto
Elizabethtown	The discovery of gold on Baldy Mountain in 1866 brought such a rush of fortune-seekers to the Moreno Valley that "E-town" became a roaring mining camp almost overnight. Because of water and transportation problems, and a decline in ore quality, it had become virtually a ghost town by 1875.	Colfax	US 064	At Junction. NM 38
Embudo Stream-Gauging Station	Established in 1888 Site of the first United States Geological Survey training center for hydrographers. Those trained here made some of the earliest hydrological studies in the nation, leading to stream-gauging of many streams throughout the country, and thus providing important evaluation of the nations surface water resources.	Rio Arriba	NM 068	MM 19
Emory Pass	Emory Pass, Black Range Mountains, Elevation: 8,228 ft. At the top of the pass are Tertiary volcanic and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks that also form the high cliffs of the Caballo Mountains seen 35 miles to the east. The two ranges were joined until the Rio Grande Rift formed a graben that settled about four miles lower than the pass. McKnight Peak is the Black Range's highest point at 10,165 feet. The pass is named for army officer William Hemsley Emory, who crossed it in 1846.	Sierra	NM 152	MM 31.9, at turnoff for Emory Pass Lookout
Española Valley (2)	When it was described by Gaspar Castaño de Sosa in 1591, the Española Valley contained about ten Tewa-speaking pueblos, several of which are still occupied today. Juan de Oñate established New Mexico's first colony here in 1598. Long on the northern frontier of Spanish settlement, the Valley has continuously reflected its Indian and Spanish heritage.	Santa Fe	US 285/84	
Espejo's Trail	Don Antonio de Espejo, leader of the third expedition to explore New Mexico, passed near here on his return to Mexico City in 1583. After learning of the martyrdom of two Franciscan friars from an earlier expedition, he explored the Pueblo country and then followed the Pecos River Valley south.	Eddy	Cnty Rd 719	south
Estancia (1)	Population – 830 Elevation – 6107 ft. Incorporated in 1909 and country seat of Torrance County since 1905, Estancia is located in an enclosed valley or basin. It was ranching country until the early 20th century, when the coming of the railroad opened it to homesteaders and farmers. Pinto beans were the best known local crop until the 1950s.	Torrance	I-40	Exit 203
Estancia (2)	Population – 830 Elevation – 6107 ft. Incorporated in 1909 and country seat of Torrance County since 1905, Estancia is located in an enclosed valley or basin. It was ranching country until the early 20th century, when the coming of the railroad opened it to homesteaders and farmers. Pinto beans were the best known local crop until the 1950s.	Torrance	Undetermined	
Estella García, dates unknown,	Estella García dates unknown Fabric Artists: Women of the WPA SIDE ONE: Estella García taught colcha embroidery at Melrose, New Mexico, for the Federal Arts Program in the 1930s. Anglo and Hispana women in Garcia's class collaborated to design and produce embroidered theater curtains, wall hangings, and seat coverings for institutions across the state including the Albuquerque Little Theatre. Garcia is one of the few Hispanic women artists recorded in FAP documents. Unfortunately, few examples of her work remain. SIDE TWO: Under the umbrella of the WPA, the National Youth Administration, and the Federal Arts Program, instructors and students were recruited to work in community-based art centers that produced fabric arts, including weaving, colcha embroidery, and lace-making. While the artistic creativity of these mostly unrecognized women was considered "women's work for home use" by WPA administrators, this now popular New Mexican art form has been revitalized.	Curry County	US 60/84	mm 366.18
Esther Martinez P'OE TSAWA (1912-2006)	Esther Martinez served her community as an educator, linguist and storyteller. Her foremost contributions to our state are documenting and preserving the Tewa language and the art of storytelling. Esther was named a National Heritage Fellow in 2006 by the National Endowment of the Arts, the nation's highest honor for artists.	Rio Arriba	NM 68	mm 4, Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo
Eve Ball (1890-1984)	Author and Preservationist A pioneer in the preservation of the history of people in Southeastern New Mexico, Eve wrote over 150 articles and numerous books chronicling Mescalero and Chiricahua Apaches, Anglo and Hispanic settlers. Her honesty, patience and determination to learn from them, won the confidence of Apache elders, saving oral histories certain to be lost without her.	Lincoln	U.S. 380	mm 91.2
Evelyn M. Vigil	Evelyn M. Vigil, Phan-un-pha-kee (Young Doe) (1921–1995); Juanita T. Toledo, Pha-wa-luh-luh (Ring-Cloud Around the Moon) (1914–1999) Evelyn M. Vigil, a descendant of the last remaining Pecos residents that moved to Jemez Pueblo in 1838, led the revival of Pecos Pueblo style pottery. She spent time at Pecos National Historic Park studying materials and techniques used by the Pecos people. With the aid of Juanita T. Toledo, another Pecos descendant, Evelyn helped to recreate the glazeware that was made there from 1250 to 1700.	Sandoval	NM 4	NM 4, MM 7. By the Walatowa Visitor's Center

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Explosion Rocks Tolar	At noon on November 30, 1944, a World War II supply train hauling 165 five-hundred-pound bombs headed for the Pacific Theater derailed in Tolar. The train caught fire and the bombs exploded. The blast, which leveled nearly every building in town, could be heard 60 miles away. It vaporized 500 feet of track and sent a 1,500-pound axle crashing through a store and rolling out the back. One person, Jess Brown, was killed in the explosion after a piece of iron shrapnel struck his head. Tolar is two miles east of here.	Roosevelt	U.S. Route 60	possibly E. end of Tolar where dirt road intersects hwy. (1 bk from explosion)
Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert (1895–1991)	Raised on a ranch at La Liendre, Fabiola received a degree from New Mexico Normal School. She worked as a rural teacher and an agricultural Home Extension agent. In the 1930s, she became a charter member of La Sociedad Folklorica. An author and teacher, she dedicated her life to preserving Hispanic traditions. In 1954, she wrote "We Fed Them Cactus," a book about growing up at La Liendre.	San Miguel	Junction of NM 67 and NM 104	close to the former community of La Liendre
Farmington	Population – 30,729 Elevation – 5395 ft. Until 1876 this area comprised part of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. Anglo settlement quickly began at the confluence of the San Juan, Animas, and La Plata Rivers. Farmington became a ranching and farming area and, later, an important producer of oil, gas, coal and uranium.	San Juan	US 64	N 36° 44.384 W 108° 16.891 12S E 742727 N 4069446
Feliciana Viarrial (1904–1988)	(Pojoaque Pueblo) Feliciana Viarrial helped establish today's Pueblo of Pojoaque. Pojoaque, or Posuwageh, water drinking place, is a Tewa village founded circa A.D. 1000. By 1913, the Pojoaque homelands were severely diminished. Most members left for neighboring Pueblos and Colorado. The families, including Felicianas, returned after 1932 when the federal government restored their homelands. Mother of eleven, Felicianas was a matriarch of the community as it revitalized its culture.	Santa Fe	NM 84/285	mm 178.47, 78 Cities of Gold Rd, O Eating House
Fenton Lake State Park	Surrounded by imposing mountains and beautiful ponderosa pine woodlands, Fenton Lake has long been a popular fishing and camping retreat. This area offers both lake and stream fishing for rainbow trout and many deer, turkey and elk inhabit the immediate vicinity. The park area is also used for winter dogsled racing.	Sandoval	NM 004	MM 23.5
First Automobile in New Mexico	Robert L. Dodson bought a steam-powered Locomobile in Denver with plans to drive it to Albuquerque. Accompanied by a Locomobile representative, on November 30, 1900, the pair became the first motorists to traverse treacherous Raton Pass into New Mexico. The trip to Raton, largely on wagon roads, took five days. A few days later the Locomobile arrived in Albuquerque to fanfare and some consternation.	Colfax	87/64	State Visitor Information Center @ Raton, I-25 Exit 451
Flynn-Welch-Yates Oil Well	On April 9, 1924, a well drilled at this site by the partnership of Thomas Flynn, Van Welch, and Martin Yates, Jr. struck oil. It became the first commercial oil well in New Mexico and led to subsequent discoveries of vast amounts of oil and gas. The oil and gas industry has developed into the single greatest source of revenue for the State of New Mexico.	Eddy	US 82	W. Main and Sixth streets
Folsom Archaeological Site	Near here an African-American cowboy, George McJunkin, discovered a spear point between the ribs of an extinct species of bison (Bison antiquus). This find established human presence in North America about 10,000 years ago, prior to the extinction of large mammals at the end of the last Ice Age.	Union	NM 072	at the monument
Fort Bascom—1863-1870	Fort Bascom was built to protect this area from Comanches. In 1864, Kit Carson led a campaign against the Comanches, as did General Philip Sheridan in 1868. The fort was also established to control the Comancheros, New Mexicans involved in illegal trade with the Comanches. Fort Bascom was abandoned in 1870.	Quay	NM 104	MM 100.3
Fort Bayard - 1866-1900	One of the several posts created on the Apache frontier, Fort Bayard protected the Pinos Altos mining district. Company B of the black 125th Infantry served here, as did Lt. John J. Pershing. In 1900 the fort became a military hospital, and today serves as Fort Bayard Medical Center. Fort Bayard National Cemetery Originally established in 1866 as the military cemetery for Fort Bayard, many troopers, veterans and civilians are buried here. It became a national cemetery, one of two in New Mexico, in 1973.	Grant	US 180	mm 120.5 @ Bayard Rd
Fort Bayard National Cemetery	Incorporated into Fort Bayard marker	Grant	US 90	undetermined
Fort Craig Rest Area	Fort Craig is on alluvial gravelly sands, derived from mountains to the west, sloping toward the Rio Grande to the east. Magdalena Mountains to the northwest and the San Mateo Mountains to the west are mainly thick piles of volcanic rocks. The San Andres mountains on the southeast horizon are of older limestones and shales. Elevation 4,810 feet.	Socorro	I 25	MM 114
Fort Cummings – 1863-1886	This small and isolated post was built on the Mesilla-Tucson road to protect the Butterfield Trail against Apaches. Notorious Cooke's Canyon, located nearby, was a particularly dangerous point on the trail. Only ruins now remain of the ten-foot adobe walls which once surrounded it.	Doña Ana	I 10	MM 120
Fort Defiance	Now in the State of Arizona, but then in the Territory of New Mexico, Fort Defiance was once described as "the most beautiful and interesting post as a whole in New Mexico." It was established in 1851 to control the Navajos, and abandoned as a military post in 1864.	McKinley	US 666	MM 7
Fort Lowell	Fort Lowell was established in 1866 to protect the Tierra Amarilla area settlements from the Southern Utes. Originally named Camp Plummer, this post was garrisoned by a detachment of New Mexico Volunteers, some of whose descendants live in the area. The fort was abandoned in 1869 and its log, or "fuerte" buildings sold to local residents.	Rio Arriba	US 084	MM 173.2
Fort Stanton, 1855-1896 (1)	Fort Stanton, named for Captain Henry Stanton, was established to control the Mescalero Apaches. It was burned and evacuated by Union troops in 1861, held briefly by the Confederates, and then reoccupied by Colonel Kit Carson for the Union in 1862. Since its abandonment as a military post, it has been used as a hospital.	Lincoln	US 070	In Hondo
Fort Stanton, 1855-1896 (2)	Fort Stanton, named for Captain Henry Stanton, was established to control the Mescalero Apaches. It was burned and evacuated by Union troops in 1861, held briefly by the Confederates, and then reoccupied by Colonel Kit Carson for the Union in 1862. Since its abandonment as a military post, it has been used as a hospital.	Lea	US 380	@ US 220

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Fort Sumner (1)	Population-1421 Elevation-4028 Named for the fort built in 1862 to guard the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation, the town of Fort Sumner grew out of settlements clustering around the Maxwell family properties. It moved to its present site with the construction of the Belén Cutoff of the Santa Fe Railroad around 1907.	De Baca	US 060/084	east of town, north side of US 60
Fort Sumner (2)	Population-1421 Elevation-4028 Named for the fort built in 1862 to guard the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation, the town of Fort Sumner grew out of settlements clustering around the Maxwell family properties. It moved to its present site with the construction of the Belén Cutoff of the Santa Fe Railroad around 1907.	De Baca	US 060	MM 326.8
Fort Sumner State Monument	Old Fort Sumner and Bosque Redondo Reservation-1862-1868 Fort Sumner was built to guard captive Indians confined to the Bosque Redondo Reservation. About 8000 were Navajos relocated from Arizona but there were also over 400 Mescalero Apaches. The fort was abandoned in 1868 when the Indians were allowed to return home. Lucien B. Maxwell and Billy the Kid figure in its later history.	De Baca	US 060/084	south
Fort Tularosa	Fort Tularosa was established in 1872 south of present-day Aragon. Two companies of infantry were stationed here to guard the Apaches placed at the Tularosa Southern Apache Reservation. The post was deactivated in 1874 when the Apaches were transferred to another reservation. The fort's garrison was then transferred to Fort Craig, south of Socorro.	Otero	Undetermined	
Fort Union Arsenal	West of Fort Union near the base of the mesa are the ruins of Fort Union Arsenal. The first Fort Union was built at this location in 1851. In 1867 this wooden fort was razed and the adobe Arsenal erected. This Arsenal played a vital role in supplying armaments to military posts throughout New Mexico until 1882.	Mora	NM 161, Exit 366	mm 30.2
Fort Union National Monument 1851-1891 (2)	Once the largest post in the Southwest, Fort Union was established to control the Jicarilla Apaches and Utes, to protect the Santa Fe Trail, and to serve as a supply depot for other New Mexico forts. The arrival of the railroad and the pacification of the region led to its abandonment in 1891. 18 miles	Mora	at both I-25 North and South bound rest areas	mm 375.5
Fort Union National Monument 1851-1891 (3)	Once the largest post in the Southwest, Fort Union was established to control the Jicarilla Apaches and Utes, to protect the Santa Fe Trail, and to serve as a supply depot for other New Mexico forts. The arrival of the railroad and the pacification of the region led to its abandonment in 1891. Santa Fe Trail The difficulty of bringing caravans over rocky and mountainous Raton Pass kept most wagon traffic on the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail until the 1840s. Afterwards, the Mountain Branch, which here approaches Raton Pass, became more popular with traders, immigrants, gold-seekers, and government supply trains.	Mora	I 25	Southbound rest area
Fort Union National Monument, 1851-1891 (1)	Once the largest post in the Southwest, Fort Union was established to control the Jicarilla Apaches and Utes, to protect the Santa Fe Trail, and to serve as a supply depot for other New Mexico forts. The arrival of the railroad and the pacification of the region led to its abandonment in 1891. Fort Union Arsenal West of Fort Union near the base of the mesa are the ruins of Fort Union Arsenal. The first Fort Union was built at this location in 1851. In 1867, this wooden fort was razed and the adobe Arsenal erected. This Arsenal played a vital role in supplying armaments to military posts throughout New Mexico until 1882.	Mora	I 25	North bound rest area
Fort Wingate	The first Fort Wingate was established near San Rafael in 1862, to serve as the base of Col. Kit Carson's campaigns against the Navajos. In 1868 the garrison was transferred to the second Fort Wingate near Gallup. In that same year, the Navajos returned here after their imprisonment at Fort Sumner.	McKinley	I 40	MM 31 (not locatable as of 7-11)
Founding Women of Albuquerque	Front Side In February 1706 several families participated in the founding of Albuquerque but the names of only 22 are preserved in the historical record. Within those families were many women honored as being founders of La Villa San Felipe de Alburquerque. Their success in the face of incredible challenges is testament to their courage and bravery. Their names are recorded on the back of this marker. Side 2: Founding Women of Albuquerque Isabel Cedillo Rico de Rojas, María de la Encarnación, Francisca de Góngora, Gregoria de Góngora, María Gutiérrez, Juana Hurtado, Juana López del Castillo, Antonia Gregoria Lucero de Godoy, Leonor Luján Domínguez, Francisca Montoya, Juana Montoya, María Montoya, Clementa de Ortega, María de Ortega, María de Ribera, Jacinta Romero, Gregoria Ruiz, Bernardina de Salas Orozco y Trujillo, Josefa Tamaris, Catalina Varela Jaramillo, María Varela, Petrona Varela	Bernalillo	2000 Mountain Road NW	Albq Museum, south parking lot, median. Mtn & 19 St
Galisteo Basin	The extensive lowland south of here is called the Galisteo Basin, a sag in the earth's crust where rock layers are depressed and thickened. It is one of the northern most basins of the basin and range province in New Mexico and is bordered by the Rocky Mountains immediately to the north. Elevation 6,400 feet.	Santa Fe	US 285	south of Lamy
Galisteo Pueblo	Spanish explorers found several Tano-speaking pueblos in the Galisteo Basin in 1540. They were among the leaders of the Pueblo revolt of 1680. 150 Tano families were eventually resettled in Galisteo Pueblo in 1706. Droughts, famine, Comanche raids, and disease led to its abandonment by 1788, with most of the survivors moving to Santo Domingo.	Santa Fe	NM 41	Between mm/s 56 & 57 in town of Galisteo

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Gallup (1)	Population – 18,161 Elevation – 6600 ft. Long a major trading center for the Navajo and Zuni Indians living in communities north and south of the town, Gallup emerged in 1881 from a railroad construction camp. It is named for David Gallup, who in 1880 was paymaster for the Atlantic & Pacific (now Santa Fe) Railroad.	McKinley	I 40	On east side of exit 26 at MM 27
Gallup (2)	Long a major trading center for the Navajo and Zuñi Indians living in communities north and south of the town, Gallup emerged in 1881 from a railroad construction camp. It is named for David Gallup, who in 1880, was paymaster for the Atlantic & Pacific (now the Santa Fe) Railroad. Population, 18,161. Elevation, 6,600 feet.	McKinley	2 markers: N. side of Route 66 near I-40 intrchg	2. Tourist info center in Gallup, Exit 22, I-40.
Gallup (3)	Long a major trading center for the Navajo and Zuñi Indians living in communities north and south of the town, Gallup emerged in 1881 from a railroad construction camp. It is named for David Gallup, who in 1880, was paymaster for the Atlantic & Pacific (now the Santa Fe) Railroad. Population 0 18,161. Elevation, 6,600 feet.	McKinley	I 40	At exit 16
Garcia Opera House (The)	Using the gold he and left her, the widow of Juan Nepomuceno Garcia began construction of the Garcia Opera House is 1884. It was completed three years later in 1887. It served as the main center for cultural and community events including theatrical productions, balls, marriages, etc. The curved shape of the massive 34-inch walls strengthened the building and improved acoustics. The "rake" stage is one of very few still in existence in the U.S. Restoration began in 1983 and was completed in 1985 by Holm Bursum, Jr. The Garcia Opera House is a National Historic Site.	Socorro	Undetermined	
Garden of the Gods	Vertical beds of colorful sandstone and mudstone of the Galisteo Formation were deposited in streams 70 million years ago. Deposited in horizontal sheets, they have been tilted to their present vertical position by mountain building forces beneath the earth's surface. Elevation 6,000 feet.	Santa Fe	NM 14	south of Wolf Road
Georgia O'Keeffe (1887–1986)	One of America's great and most celebrated painters of the twentieth century, Georgia O'Keeffe is known for her unique depictions of natural and architectural forms. She began spending summers painting in Northern New Mexico in 1929 and moved from New York to make it her permanent home in 1949. The Georgia O'Keeffe Museum was founded in 1997 in Santa Fe to honor her legacy and extraordinary achievement.	Rio Arriba	US 84	mm 215.7, next to Red Rocks marker
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument was established in 1907 by Theodore Roosevelt to protect the prehistoric material culture of the Mogollon people and others who inhabited this area. The first scientific description of a pueblo ruin on the upper Gila River was written in 1874 by Henry Wetherbee Henshaw of the Wheeler Geographical Surveys of the Territories of the United States West of the 100th Meridian.	Hidalgo	I-10 EB EXIT 20 Rest area	
Glorieta Pass	This pass served as the gateway through the mountains for Francisco Vásquez de Coronado in 1541 enroute to explore the plains, for Spanish friars attempting to convert Plains Indian tribes in the 1600's, for Apaches and Comanches entering the Pueblo area from the east, and for the Santa Fe Trail from the 1820's to the 1880's.	Santa Fe	I-25	N 35.59142 and W -105.7778
Glorieta Pass Battlefield National Historic Landmark, 1961	The Civil War battle fought in this pass is often referred to as the "Gettysburg of the West." Union forces dashed Confederate strategy to seize the Southwest's major supply base at Fort Union; Colorado and California were to be next. The Texas vanguard captured Santa Fe, March 10, 1862, but after two days of battle here U.S. troops and Colorado Volunteers burned a poorly guarded Confederate supply camp and slaughtered hundreds of their horses and mules on March 28. Rebel Troops retreated from New Mexico within two weeks.	San Miguel	NM 223/063	East of Exit 299 I-25
Gold and Turquoise	First gold placer mining west of the Mississippi began with the discovery of the precious metal in the rugged Ortiz Mountains south of here in 1828, 21 years before the California gold rush. Since then, the district has produced more than 99,000 ounces of placer gold. Gold is currently produced from lode deposits. The prominent hills to the east and to the left are the Cerrillos Hills, site of ancient turquoise mines worked by the Indians centuries before the arrival of the Spanish. The Cerrillos ("little hills") are regarded as the oldest mining district in the United States, and New Mexico is a major turquoise producer. Elevation 6,200 feet.	Santa Fe	I 25	eastbound rest area 15 miles south of Santa Fe
Golden	Golden derives its name from the gold mining operations that have taken place here since the 1820s. Permanently settled in the 1840s under its original name of Real de San Francisco, the settlement was also known as New Placers in the mid-19th century. The historic village church of St. Francis may date from the early 1840s. Approved 8 Aug 1990	Santa Fe	Undetermined	Location undetermined (should be Hwy 14)
Goodnight-Loving Trail (1)	In order to avoid the high toll charged for each animal on the Raton Pass branch of the Goodnight-Loving Trail, Charles Goodnight blazed this route through Trinchera Pass in 1868. Because it was shorter, had easier grades, and was toll-free, later cattle drives followed Goodnight's example.	Chaves	Undetermined	
Goodnight-Loving Trail (2)	This famous old cattle trail, running 2000 miles from Texas to Wyoming, was blazed in 1866 by Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving. In New Mexico, the trail followed the Pecos River north to Fort Sumner, where the government needed beef to feed the Navajos at the Bosque Redondo Reservation.	Eddy	US 285	west of Loving
Goodnight-Loving Trail (3)	This famous old cattle trail, running 2000 miles from Texas to Wyoming, was blazed in 1866 by Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving. In New Mexico, the trail followed the Pecos River north to Fort Sumner, where the government needed beef to feed the Navajos at the Bosque Redondo Reservation.	Chaves	US 380	MM 167
Goodnight-Loving Trail (4)	After leaving Fort Sumner, the Goodnight-Loving Trail forked in two directions. This branch developed by Oliver Loving in 1866, followed the Pecos River to Las Vegas, and the Santa Fe Trail to Raton Pass. The great Texas cattle drives followed this and other routes to Colorado and Wyoming until 1880.	Harding	NM 039	In Mosquero at MM 49.4
Graciela Olivárez (1928–1987)	Attorney, public servant, and activist, Graciela Olivárez was a high school dropout who became the first woman graduate of Notre Dame Law School where an award is presented each year in her name. She led national anti-poverty efforts and ensured equal representation of men and women on the National Council of La Raza's Board of Directors. In 1980, she started the nation's first Spanish-language television network.	Bernalillo	Broadway Blvd. and Avenida Chavez	NW corner

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Gran Quivera Ruins	The Tompiro Indian "Pueblo de las Humanas: (ca. 1300-1670s) had 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants and was a trading center with Plains Indians. The village evolved for centuries on the fringe of the Mogollon and Anasazi cultures. There are two large Spanish Franciscan mission churches, San Isidro built in 1629, and San Buenaventura constructed in 1659.	Torrance	NM 55	entrance to ruins
Grants	Population – 11,451 Elevation – 6500 ft. Located just north of the great lava bed known as the malpais, Grants began as a coaling station for the Santa Fe Railroad. Around 1880 it was known as Grant's Camp, after the Canadian bridge contractor Angus A. Grant. In 1950, the area's vast uranium deposits were discovered.	Cibola	I 40 business loop	mm 85.5, E side of city, Quality Inn parking lot
Greathouse Station and Tavern	In late November, 1880, William "Billy the Kid" Bonney, David Rudabaugh and William Wilson were hiding out near here at a store and tavern operated by James Greathouse and a partner named Kuch. The night of November 27, they were surrounded [by] a posse. Deputy James Carlyle was accidentally killed when he attempted to negotiate the outlaw's surrender. Bonney and his companions escaped unharmed.	Lincoln	Undetermined	
Greathouse Station and Tavern	In late November, 1880, William "Billy the Kid" Bonney, David Rudabaugh and William Wilson were hiding out near here at a store and tavern operated by James Greathouse and a partner named Kuch. The night of November 27, they were surrounded [by] a posse. Deputy James Carlyle was accidentally killed when he attempted to negotiate the outlaw's surrender. Bonney and his companions escaped unharmed.	Lincoln	US 54	between 168 & 169 south of Corona
Gregg's Trail	Josiah Gregg, merchant and pioneer historian of the Santa Fe Trail, made four expeditions to Santa Fe. On his last, in 1839 – 40, he blazed a new route from Van Buren, Arkansas, which followed the Canadian River north of here. The new trail became popular with California-bound gold-seekers in 1849.	Torrance	Undetermined	
Guadalupe Mountains	Guadalupe Mountains to southwest rise from Pecos River Valley, with higher southern peaks at 8,750 feet. Bold escarpment is famous Capitan limestone, an ancient reef similar to Great Barrier Reef of Australia, and host to Carlsbad Caverns as well as deep petroleum and underground water. Elevation 3,270 feet.	Eddy	US 285	south
Hachita	Located in the Little Hatchet Mountains, Hachita was founded around 1875 as a mining camp. The mountains supplied the camp not only with silver and copper, but also its name, "little hatchet." By 1884 Hachita grew to 300 residents. Soon after 1900, when railroad tracks were laid nine miles east of Hachita, another settlement sprang up, drawing away residents and dividing the community into Old Hachita and New Hachita. Hachita also served as the base for forces when the "punitive expedition" was organized in retaliation for Pancho Villa's raid upon Columbus in 1916. Approved 13 June 2003	Grant	NM 9	mm 146, near town
Hacienda De Los Luceros	This complex of five adobe buildings is situated on the historic Sebastian Martin Land Grant of 1703. The main house, a fine example of 19th century territorial architecture served as Rio Arriba County Courthouse from 1846 to about 1854. The site is listed on the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties and National Register of Historic Places.	Rio Arriba	NM 068	MM 8.4
Hammond-Brown Oil Well Site	An artesian well drilled about one and a half miles from here in 1909 showed signs of oil. After the water was cased off, the Hammond-Brown Well produced 25-50 barrels of oil a day until it was plugged in 1932. The potential of this discovery kept speculators interested in Artesia's oil field until 1924, when the Illinois #3 came in and sparked the oil boom. Approved 18 February 2000	Eddy	US 285	Hwy 285 at Dayton Rest Stop
Harriet Belle Amsden Sammons	Harriet Belle Amsden Sammons was the first female bank president in New Mexico, operating the First National Bank in Farmington from 1922 until 1951. She began working at the bank in 1912 and proved to be a humane and astute financial manager. During the Depression she bought out the San Juan National Bank, keeping it solvent and approving loans. She supported the newly formed United Indian Traders Association and kept many Farmington citizens out of bankruptcy.	San Juan	NM 516	mm 1.2, between sidewalk and ROW line
Harvey Girls & Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter, (1869–1958	Side One: Harvey Girls In 1883, the Fred Harvey Company hired women to serve in its diners and hotels along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Thousands of respectable, intelligent women were recruited from the Midwest and East Coast to come west. Known as Harvey Girls, many of these women stayed and became founding members of their adopted communities, forever changing the cultural landscape of the Wild West. Side Two: Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter, 1869–1958 In 1902, the Fred Harvey Company hired Mary Colter as interior designer of the Alvarado Hotel in Albuquerque. She was an architect for the company when few women worked in the field. She designed many famous resorts and inns, including the hotel interiors of La Fonda in Santa Fe. In 1987, four of her buildings in Grand Canyon National Park were designated a National Historic Landmark.	Bernalillo	First St & Gold Ave.	SE corner, Alvarado Transportation Center, Albuquerque
Hatch	Hatch, Population 1,028, Elevation 4,055. Originally established as Santa Barbara in 1851, Apache raids drove settlers away until 1853 when nearby Fort Thorn was established. Abandoned again in 1860 after the fort closed, it was re-occupied in 1875 and renamed for Edward Hatch, then commander of the New Mexico Military District. Renowned for its green chile, Hatch today bills itself as the Chile Capital of the World and holds a festival each Labor Day in celebration of New Mexico's most celebrated cash crop.	Dona Ana		

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Helene Haack Allen (1891–1978)	HELENE HAACK ALLEN (1891–1978) PHILANTHROPIST, CIVIC LEADER, BUSINESS WOMAN Helene was a pioneer businesswoman, moving to Fort Sumner at 21. She married a homesteader and they ran diverse businesses, including theaters and a mortuary. She established the first Billy the Kid museum on the site of the Old Fort and won legal battles to keep him interred there. Late in life, she donated land, which became Fort Sumner State Monument and Bosque Redondo Memorial Museum.	De Baca	NM 272	NM 272 at Bosque Redondo Memorial Museum, Ft Sumner
Hermit's Peak	Elevation—10,212 ft. From 1863 to 1867 this mountain was the home of Juan María Agostini, an Italian penitent who lived there as a hermit, carving crucifixes and religious emblems which he traded for food. Leaving this area, he moved to the Organ Mountains, in southern New Mexico, where he was found murdered in 1869.	Mora	US 518	MM 9
High Plains	You are on west edge of High Plains, here sloping eastward to Pecos Valley. Foothills of Capitán Mountains are to northwest and Sierra Blanca to west, an ancient 12,003-foot complex volcano. Canyon on Río Hondo to southwest exposes Permian limestone aquifers that nourish Pecos Valley crops. Elevation 5,100 feet.	Lincoln	US 285	east of Hondo
Hillsboro Historic District	Hillsboro was founded in the 1870's after gold and silver was discovered in the surrounding Black Range. The town developed into an important mining and ranching center, and served as the Sierra County seat from 1884 to 1939. It was the site of several renowned trials, and is said to have had the last operating stage line in the United States. It became a historic district in 1986.	Sierra	NM 152	MM 48.6
Hobbs	Population –28,794 Elevation –3615 ft. Named for the family of James Hobbs which homesteaded here in 1907, Hobbs became first a trading village for ranchers and then a major oil town after the discovery of oil by the Midwest Oil Company in 1928.	Lea	US 180/62	east
Hobbs Army Air Field	Built in 1942, the Hobbs Army Airfield was primarily used to train pilots to operate B-17 Bomber planes. It was built for the U.S. Army Air Forces 50,000 Pilot Training Program and closed in 1948. In 2003 it became Hobbs Industrial Airpark and was used for glider operations. The Harry McAdams Park, Ocotillo Golf Course and New Mexico Junior College now cover much of the base.	Lea	NM 18	mm 57.47 parking area for trail, N. side of Hobbs (entrance to former airfield)
Hobbs Discovery Well	Following earlier oil discoveries in the Lea County area, Ronald K. DeFord, of Midwest Refining Co., now Amoco, came to Hobbs to survey for a new drilling site. Drilling began October 12, 1927, oil was discovered at 4,065 feet, and the new well produced over 500,000 barrels of oil in its lifetime. Hobbs was transformed from an unknown community into a bustling boomtown boasting many restaurants and bars, several hotels and movie theaters.	Lea	U.S. 62/180	mm 105.92 @ Commerce Chamber, Snyder St intersection
Hogback	Steeply dipping strata define the western edge of the San Juan basin. To the west older geologic formations are exposed toward the Defiance uplift whereas basinward they are downwarped thousands of feet beneath younger rock units. Vast coal, uranium, oil and gas resources occur in the strata buried within the basin. Elevation 5,050 feet.	San Juan	Junction of US 64 & County Road 6950	MM 32
Hogbacks	Interstate 25 cuts through dipping strata that form hogback ridges between the Great Plains and the south end of the Rocky Mountains. The Santa Fe Trail from here to Santa Fe, followed a natural valley eroded in less resistant strata between the mountains to the north and Glorieta Mesa to the south. Elevation 6,200 ft.	San Miguel	I 25	Exit 339
Holloman Air Force Base	(Side 1): Alamogordo Army Airfield was a World War II training ground for bombing crews six miles north of here. Renamed for Col. George V. Holloman during the Cold War, it has been a pioneering military and aviation discovery center ever since. In 1954, Lt. Col. Dr. John P. Stapp reached 632 mph in a rocket sled on Holloman's test track to become the "Fastest Man Alive." (Side 2): Captain Joseph Kittinger leapt from an open balloon gondola at 102,800 feet while testing high altitude bailouts from the base in 1960. He set world records for highest and longest parachute jump, and reaching speeds of 614 mph became the fastest human propelled through Earth's atmosphere. Ham, (Holloman Aero-Medical) the Astrochimp, trained here and was the first primate to prove tasks could be completed in space during a successful suborbital launch in 1961.	Otero	U.S. 70	
Hyde Memorial State Park	This park is named after Benjamin Talbot Hyde, devoted educator of America's youth. His family donated the 350 acres which constitute the park to the State of New Mexico in 1934. Situated at an elevation of 8500 feet in the scenic Sangre de Cristo Mountains, it is one of the oldest state parks in New Mexico. Facilities include a picnic area, campground, skating pond and sledding area. Approved 23 Sept 1994	Santa Fe	SR 475	At ranger station on SR 475
IDA O. JACKSON Educator 1890—1960	Clovis schools were segregated when Ida O. Jackson arrived from Texas in 1926 to teach African-American youth. Starting with two students in Bethlehem Baptist Church, she encouraged early education and by 1935 taught 35 students in a one-room schoolhouse. Named the Lincoln-Jackson School to honor her and the nation's sixteenth president, school enrollment topped 100 by the 1940s. Ida also taught Sunday school, opened her home to those needing housing, and helped launch the Federated Progressive Club for black women working to improve the community.	Curry	U.S. 60/84	Intersection of U.S. 60/84 and SE Beta St. in Clovis
Ida O. Jackson, 1890-1960, Educator	Clovis schools were segregated when Ida O. Jackson arrived from Texas in 1926 to teach African-American youth. Starting with two students in Bethlehem Baptist Church, she encouraged early education and by 1935 taught 35 students in a one-room schoolhouse. Named the Lincoln-Jackson School to honor her and the nation's sixteenth president, school enrollment topped 100 by the 1940s. Ida also taught Sunday school, opened her home to those needing housing, and helped launch the Federated Progressive Club for black women working to improve the community.	Curry	U.S. 60/84	Intersection with SE Beta St in Clovis on the school grounds
Iglesia De San Isidro	Esta iglesia fue construida en el siglo XIX y dedicada a San Isidro, patron de los labradores y protector de la cosecha. Tradicion Cristiana dice que un angel barbecho la tierra mientras San Isidro rezaba. La comunidad de Agua Fria cada año celebra el quince de Mayo como "Dia de Benevolencia", en respeto de su ayuda a este pueblo labrado a lo largo del Camino Real.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	

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Iglesia De San Ysidro	This church was constructed in 1868 following a flood which demolished an earlier building. Dedicated to San Ysidro, patron of farmers, the church incorporates materials salvaged from the original structure. The building is one of the finest surviving examples of mid-19th century New Mexico religious architecture. It is maintained by the Corrales Historical Society and used for community functions and other cultural events.	Sandoval	NM 448, mm 8, near Old Church Rd	mm 8
Inez Bushner Gill, Maralyn Budke	Inez Bushner Gill 1918-1982 Inez Bushner Gill impressed governors, legislators and journalists with her fiscal expertise. Among the original staff of the Legislative Council Service when it was founded in 1951, she served as fiscal analyst and principal staff for its finance committee. In 1957, she helped establish separate staff for what today is the Legislative Finance Committee. Inez developed many of the financial procedures that modernized state government and helped create the Department of Finance and Administration, bringing order to the chaos of state finances. Maralyn Budke 1936-2010 Maralyn Budke, Inez Gill's first intern, joined the Legislative Finance Committee in 1959 and was its first woman director from 1968-1982. A brilliant strategist and trusted advisor, Maralyn was a confidant to legislative leaders and chief of staff for Governors Cargo and Carruthers. Highly valued for her knowledge and insight, she mentored legislative and executive staff during 40 years of exemplary public service. Maralyn and Inez were two of the most important and influential women in New Mexico state government.	Santa Fe	Capitol grounds, TBD	
Jack M. Campbell Highway	Taos to Tierra Amarilla This road passes through some of the most spectacular scenery in the American Southwest. It is a key section of the east-west highway which brings visitors to this region from throughout the United States. Since this route became a reality through the leadership and perseverance of Governor Jack M. Campbell (1963-1966), the members of the New Mexico State Highway Commission voted unanimously on September 23, 1965 to name this portion of U.S. 64 in his honor.	Rio Arriba	US 064	
Jémez Mountains (1)	On the skyline to the west are the Jémez Mountains where tremendous volcanic eruptions a million years ago created a huge caldera some 15 miles in diameter that now forms beautiful Valle Grande set amid a ring of volcanic peaks. Geothermal energy has been tapped from hot rock beneath the mountains. (text continues on other side of this marker) Flow and ash-fall deposits surrounding the volcanic range form the Pajarito Plateau, site of numerous, ancient cliff dwellings and the atomic city of Los Alamos. The Jémez Mountains are part of the Southern Rockies and form one of the western ranges of the Rockies in New Mexico. Elevations exceed 11,000 feet.	Santa Fe	NM 502	
Jémez Mountains (2)	Formed from cataclysmic volcanic eruptions some one million years ago, the Jémez Mountains are part of the westernmost New Mexico Rockies that enter the state from Colorado near Chama. Chicoma Peak (11,561 feet), prominent on the western horizon, is the highest in the Jémez Mountains. Elevation here is 5,800 feet.	Rio Arriba	US 64	between mm's 33 & 34
Jemez State Monument (1)	The village of Giusewa was occupied by ancestors of the Jemez Indians before the arrival of the Spanish in 1541. Its ruins lie close to those of the great stone mission church of San Jose de Giusewa, which was built by the Franciscans around 1622.	Sandoval	NM 004	MM 18.5
Jémez State Monument (2)	The village of Giusewa was occupied by ancestors of the Jémez Indians before the arrival of the Spanish in 1541. Its ruins lie close to those of the great mission church of San José de Los Jemex, which was built by the Franciscans around 1622.	Sandoval	Undetermined	
Jicarilla Apache (Tribe) (1)	The Jicarilla Apaches, primarily a hunting and gathering group, once occupied vast portions of northeastern New Mexico and southern Colorado. Pressure from Comanche Indians and European settlers eventually pushed them from their homeland. In 1887, the Jicarillas were given a permanent reservation in north-central New Mexico, near Dulce. Present day (1989) size of the reservation is 842,315 acres. The northern one-half of the reservation was established by Presidential Executive Order in 1887 and the southern one-half in 1907. New additions to the reservation are the El Poso Ranch in 1982 and the Thesis Ranch in 1986.	Rio Arriba	US 064	West of Dulce
Jicarilla Apache (Tribe) (2)	The Jicarilla Apaches, primarily a hunting and gathering group, once occupied vast portions of northeastern New Mexico and southern Colorado. Pressure from Comanche Indians and European settlers eventually pushed them from their homeland. In 1887, the Jicarillas were given a permanent reservation in north-central New Mexico, near Dulce. Present day (1989) size of the reservation is 842,315 acres. The northern one-half of the reservation was established by Presidential Executive Order in 1887 and the southern one-half in 1907. New additions to the reservation are the El Poso Ranch in 1982 and the Thesis Ranch in 1986.	Rio Arriba	US 064	East of Dulce, north side of hwy, between mm 136 & 137
Jicarilla Apache Centennial Highway	The Jicarilla Apache, a Southern Athabaskan people, migrated to the Southwest from northwest Canada. The Jicarilla Apache pre-reservation homeland extended from southeastern Colorado, through northeastern New Mexico, to the Texas/Oklahoma panhandle. The Jicarilla Apache were named by the Spanish for the reed baskets they wove. They are composed of two clans, the Llanero (plains) and the Ollero (mountain).	Rio Arriba	NM 537	Jicarilla Apache Reservation, between mm 27 & 28.
Jicarilla Apache Reservation	The Jicarilla Apaches, primarily a hunting and gathering group, once occupied vast portions of northeastern New Mexico and southern Colorado. Pressure from Comanche Indians and European settlers eventually pushed them from their homeland. In 1887, the Jicarillas were given a permanent reservation in north-central New Mexico, near Dulce.	Sandoval	NM 550	MM 78
Jicarilla Apache Reservation Centennial Highway (1)	The Jicarilla Apache Tribe commemorated the Centennial Anniversary of their present reservation on February 11, 1987. The Centennial was also observed at the annual Little Beaver Pow-wow and Round-up in July and the Go-Jii-Ya Fiesta, September 13-15. The Jicarilla Apache Centennial Wagon Trek, a 200 mile horse and wagon journey from Cimarron to Dulce, was undertaken May 26-June 14, 1987, to acknowledge earlier homelands around Cimarron, Taos and Abiquiú.	Rio Arriba	US 064	In Dulce at a small rest area

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Jicarilla Apache Reservation Centennial Highway (2)	During the 19th century, the United States government attempted to establish reservations to separate Indian tribes from settlers along the frontier. The Jicarilla Apache initially agreed to settle on a reservation in 1851, but unratified treaties and local political squabbles hampered the process of obtaining a reservation for 36 years. President Grover Cleveland finally issued the Executive Order which established a permanent home for the Jicarilla on February 11, 1887.	Rio Arriba	US 064	In Dulce
Jicarilla Apache Reservation Centennial Highway (3)	During the 19th century, the United States government attempted to establish reservations to separate Indian tribes from settlers along the frontier. The Jicarilla Apache initially agreed to settle on a reservation in 1851, but unratified treaties and local political squabbles hampered the process of obtaining a reservation for 36 years. President Grover Cleveland finally issued the Executive Order which established a permanent home for the Jicarilla on February 11, 1887.	Rio Arriba	Undetermined	
Jicarilla Apache Reservation Centennial Highway (4)	The Jicarilla Apache Tribe commemorated the Centennial Anniversary of their present reservation on February 11, 1987. The Centennial was also observed at the annual Little Beaver Pow-wow and Round-up in July and the Go-Jii-Ya Fiesta [in] September 13-15. The Jicarilla Apache Centennial Wagon Trek, a 200 mile horse and wagon journey from Cimarron to Dulce, was undertaken May 26-June 14, 1987, to acknowledge earlier homelands around Cimarron, Taos, and Abiquiú.	Rio Arriba	NM 537	Between MM 27 & 28
John H. Tunstall Murder Site	In one of the Lincoln County War's earliest violent encounters, John H. Tunstall was shot and killed at a nearby site on February 18, 1878. Tunstall's death set off a series of violent reprisals between his friends, among whom was William "Billy the Kid" Bonney, and forces of the Murphy/Dolan faction of this tragic conflict. Tunstall, an English businessman, came to New Mexico in 1878.	Lincoln	US 070	MM 273
John Prather "Mule King"	Rancher John Prather worked well with the federal government through two world wars. From his 32,000-acre ranch atop Otero Mesa, he ran New Mexico's largest Army mule-breeding program. But in 1957, the government condemned his land for part of McGregor Missile Range. Prather rebuffed the military and remained on his ranch. His story made national headlines, and is told in the book and movie "Fire on the Mountain."	Otero	U.S. 54/N.M. 506	mm 40.62, between access rd. and south side NM 506
Josephine Cox "Grandma" Anderson	During the terrible "la grippe" flu epidemic of 1918, Grandma fearlessly led other women in nursing and feeding the sick in tents and shacks along the banks of the Pecos River. She did not lose a single patient, later opening a sanatorium in Carlsbad. Humanitarian, nurse, teacher; she earned the nickname "The Angel of the Pecos."	Eddy	US 62/180	just east of Carlsbad, WB shoulder, 50' from existing marker
Jumbo	This is a fragment from Jumbo, a huge steel vessel designed to contain the explosion of the first nuclear device at the Trinity Site some 35 miles southeast of here on July 16, 1945. Jumbo was 25 feet long, 12 feet in diameter, and weighed 214 tons. Its steel walls were 14 inches thick. Although Jumbo was not used in the tests, it was 800 feet from ground zero at the time and escaped without damage except for a steel superstructure around it which was crumpled by the blast. Jumbo was used in later experiments which resulted in the ends being blown out. This piece of Jumbo is a souvenir of the worlds first nuclear explosion. (Dr. Marvin Wilkening, an observer in 1945).	Socorro	In Socorro, on Manzanares St. at Plaza Park	
Kearny's Route	In 1846, U.S. forces under Brigadier General Stephen Watts Kearny invaded New Mexico and, on August 18, raised the U.S. flag in Santa Fe. Afterwards, he marched unopposed into Bernalillo and Albuquerque. As a result of his occupation, New Mexico passed from the jurisdiction of Mexico to that of the United States.	Sandoval	Undetermined	
Kelly	Silver was discovered in Kelly around 1866 and the town site was laid out in circa 1879. Kelly boomed with silver mining and eventually zinc mining, becoming one of central New Mexico's most prosperous mining towns. At one time, it boasted a population of 3,000. When zinc played out in the 1930s, Kelly began to die and is now a ghost town.	Socorro	US 060	MM 112.8
Ken Towle Park	Dedicated to Highway Commissioner Kenneth Towle, whose efforts made possible this rest area for visitors to New Mexico.	Lea	US 180/62	west
Kewa Women's Co-op Santo Domingo Pueblo	According to oral and recorded history, the Santo Domingo people have always made and traded jewelry. From prehistoric times heishi, drilled and ground shell beads, have been strung into necklaces. Generations of Santo Domingo women have passed down this art. Recent descendants have formed the Kewa Women's Co-op to retain heishi and other traditions including pottery, embroidery, weaving, and Pueblo foods.	Sandoval County	NM 22	pull off at closed I-25 access rd., Santo Domingo Pueblo
Khe Sanh Veterans, The	The Battle of Khe Sanh, Vietnam 1968 "Home was where you dug it" Eternally Bonded The Battle of Khe Sanh claimed the lives of 2,097 United States servicemen. This historic marker is dedicated to honor and preserve the memory of New Mexico servicemen who fought, were wounded in action, or later died. The Khe Sanh veterans will forever live in each others hearts. Side Two:☹️ These servicemen from New Mexico were killed in action at Khe Sanh. Cpl. Carlos C Aguirre, USMC, February 24, 1968, Silver City Capt. Edmund D. Bilbrey, USA, March 11, 1971, Albuquerque Cpl. James L. Foster, USMC, May 19, 1968, Roswell S. Sgt. Robert L. Graham, USA, June 18, 1969, Roswell Cpl. David C. Grijalva, USMC, April 27, 1967, Santa Rita L/Cpl. John A. Le Compte, USMC, July 01, 1968, Albuquerque Pfc. Stephen Orosco, USMC, June 18, 1969, Tularosa Cpl. Bobby A. Taylor, USMC, February 03, 1968, Silver City HM-3 Ronald D. Whitlow, USN, August 6. 1968, Albuquerque	Cibola	Intersection of NM124 and North Seama Road	n/a
Kit Carson Memorial State Park Cemetery	In 1868, Christopher "Kit" Carson, the legendary guide, scout, soldier, and trapper, died in Fort Lyons, Colorado. The next year, his body and that of his wife Joséfa were brought home to Taos. Others buried here include soldiers killed in the 1847 rebellion protesting the U. S. annexation of New Mexico.	Taos	Undetermined	

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Kit Carson Park	This municipal park was acquired by the Town in 1988 from the State of New Mexico. It is dedicated to the citizens of Taos and to the historic figures of our community who have made this a great place to live and visit. Please help us keep it clean and safe!	Taos	Undetermined	
Kneeling Nun	Most famous of the many historic landmarks in the Black Range country is the Kneeling Nun. So named for its resemblance to a nun kneeling in prayer before a great altar. Many legends have grown up around the giant monolith which rests near the summit of the Santa Rita Range.	Grant	NM 152	MM 2.2
Kowina	Kowina is one of the ancestral Acoma pueblos, occupied from approximately 1100-1200 A.D. This and several ancient pueblos on the Cebolleta Mesa and surrounding area were established when smaller settlements began to congregate and withdraw into larger, more easily defensible sites as early as 950 A.D. The Kowina Cultural Research Foundation was located here in the early 1970's.	Cibola	Undetermined	
La Angostura	Near here the Rio Grande Valley narrows. Control of this pass (angostura) was critical to the safety of the trade along the Camino Real, so this area has been the focus of fortifications since the early 17th century. The 18th century settlement of Algodones developed as a result of continuing Spanish efforts to control the pass and nearby fords of the Rio Grande.	Sandoval	NM 313	On Rt. 66 at MM 12.2
La Bajada ("the descent") (2)	La Bajada hill is a major break in topography situated along a geological fault zone that separates the downfaulted Rio Grande rift from the Santa Fe Plateau. The red formation tilted at various angles along the fault zone the Galisteo Formation deposited in streams about 70 million years ago. More recent volcanic lavas form the resistant caprock of the plateau above. Landslide deposits are prominent on the slopes below the lava cap. Total relief from the rim of the Santa Fe Plateau to Galisteo Creek at the foot of La Bajada is about 800 feet.	Santa Fe	I-25	eastbound rest stop 15 miles south of Santa Fe.
La Bajada (1)	This black volcanic escarpment is one of New Mexico's most important landmarks. It marks the division between the upper and middle sections of the Rio Grande. The 800-foot descent (bajada) was always an obstacle to travelers, but it afforded the most direct route from the Rio Grande Valley to Santa Fe. The Camino Real, Ocean to Ocean Highway and the original alignment of Route 66 all traversed La Bajada.	Santa Fe	NM 016	I-25 Cochiti exit (258) near NM 22, which intersects with NM 16. mm 4.4
La Cienega School	Construction began on La Cienega School in 1934 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. The school was built on donated land and with donated building materials and opened its doors in 1936. La Cienega School graduated its first senior class in 1950. The school closed in 1999, having educated several generations of students from many communities throughout northern Taos County.	Taos	NM 38	near entrance to school in Questa
La Cienga	Construction began on La Cienega School in 1934 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. The school was built on donated land and with donated building materials and opened its doors in 1936. La Cienega School graduated its first senior class in 1950. The school closed in 1999, having educated several generations of students from many communities throughout northern Taos County.	Taos		
La Cueva National Historic District (1)	This ranching community was established by Vincent Romero in the early 1850s. The grist mill was built in the 1870s. Its proximity to Fort Union and the Santa Fe Trail helped the ranch develop into one of the region's most important commercial centers. The mill, mercantile buildings, two-story residence and San Rafael church were designated a National Historic District in 1973.	San Miguel	NM 518	MM 23.8
La Joya De Sevilleta	Present-day La Joya is located near the site of an ancient Piro Indian pueblo that the Spanish named Nueva Sevilla, or Sevilleta. During the eighteenth century, this was the southernmost settlement along the Camino Real before travelers entered the despoblado, or uninhabited area between here and El Paso del Norte. The stretch included the infamous, 90-mile, waterless shortcut known as Jornada del Muerto. Every fall, caravans assembled here in preparation for this portion of the journey.	Socorro	NM 304	east of La Joya, N side of hwy.
La Luz	In 1719, Spanish Franciscan missionaries built a chapel here dedicated to Nuestra Senora de la Luz, Our Lady of Light. The naming of the village is also attributed to the will o'wisp light in the canyon, a perpetually burning lamp in an elderly woman's home and a signal fire left by the male settlers, which when seen by the female settlers exclaimed, "La luz! Alla esta la luz!, The light, there is the light!" Settlement of the village did not begin until around 1860, when settlers arrived from other villages devastated by floods on the Rio Grande. Approved 8 Aug 2003	Otero	US 54/70	At pullout at Alamo St, the turn off to La Luz north of Alamogordo
La Merced del Pueblo de Chillili	Chillili is named for an abandoned 16th century Indian pueblo located in this vicinity. In 1841, the Mexican government made a grant of land to several families who re-settled the pueblo. The grant was confirmed as a valid community land grant by the United States Congress in 1858 under provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The grant was patented in 1909 and is still operated cooperatively by an elected Board of Trustees. Approved 11-20-1998	Torrance	SR 337	n town of Chillili off SR 337
La Mesilla	The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War, establishing Mesilla as a Mexican holding. Cura Ramon Ortiz settled families from El Paso del Norte and pre-territorial New Mexico here. Disputes over the border just north of town continued. Soldiers raised the U.S. flag on this Plaza, November 16, 1854, marking the signing of the Gadsden Purchase, the last major territorial acquisition within the contiguous United States. The "M" and "54" painted on the nearby bandstand commemorate the event.	Dona Ana	Mesilla Plaza	
La Plaza de Arriba	La Plaza de Arriba, or "Upper Plaza," is one of seven built in the area after 1849. This southernmost plaza was built as a defensive structure for the surrounding fields and households. Six others: the Plazas del Medio, de los Manzanares, Placitas de los Madriles, de los Cordovas, de Chalifu and de Poleo embrace the cultural fabric of the whole community.	Taos	NM 196	0.272

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
La Salineta (On the Camino Real)	In September, 1680, refugees fleeing the Pueblo Revolt assembled at La Salineta, a paraje – or stopping place – near here named for salt deposits along the Rio Grandé. Antonio de Otermín, governor and captain-general of New Mexico, ordered a muster of those present; he counted 1,946 individuals. Here too, the decision was made to retreat to El Paso del Norte (present-day Juarez) rather than attempt an immediate reconquest of the province.	Doña Ana	TX 020	to be determined
Ladies Auxiliary of Local 890, Mine Mill & Smelter	Ladies Auxiliary of Local 890, Mine Mill & Smelter (1951–1952) Front of Marker After eight failed negotiating sessions and the expiration of their labor contract, Mexican-American workers at the nearby Empire Zinc mine struck for wage and benefit equality. When an injunction prohibited union members from picketing, the women—wives, mothers, sisters and daughters—took the union workers’ places on the line. Back of Marker The “striking” women persevered despite life threatening situations, violence, incarceration and tension at home. Their determination made national news and resulted in the popular documentary film, Salt of the Earth. These courageous women not only survived in solidarity until the strike ended, but they commanded recognition as well as respect.	Grant	NM 152	mm 2.338, Hanover-Fierro Intersection, SE corner at pullout.
Laguna Del Perro	Elevation 6,110 feet. Numerous salt ponds and lakes, of which Laguna del Perro is the largest, occur in the lowest part of the Estancia Basin, a closed depression between the Manzano Mountains to the west and the low Pedernal Hills to the east. The Basin was filled by a 150-foot-deep lake in the late Pleistocene time and native peoples have always mined salt here. The community was founded in 1879.	Torrance	Undetermined	
Lake Estancia	This large valley was occupied by ancient Ice Age Lake Estancia some 12,000 years ago. To the north, the Southern Rockies rise to altitudes of 13,000 feet; to the northwest are the Ortiz and San Pedro Mountains; to the west are the Sandia Mountains, and to the southwest are the Manzano Mountains. Elevation 6,200 feet.	Torrance	Undetermined	
Las Nutrias	During the late 17th century, this area had become well known to the Spanish. Called La Vega de Las Nutrias, or meadow of the beavers, it was a welcome paraje, or stopping place, for caravans on the Camino Real. Eighteenth century attempts at settlement in this region failed, but by 1860 the current village had been established and a church had been built by the new settlers.	Socorro	NM 304	MM 10
Las Placitas (1)	Humans have lived in the Sandia Mountains for thousands of years. The Spanish settled this area by 1767 when Governor Pedro Fermin established the land grant known as San Antonio de las Huertas. The area was named “Las Placitas” for the many local villages. Descendants of the stockmen and farmers who first settled the grant still live in the vicinity. Several nearby sites of Puebloan and Spanish origin are listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties.	Sandoval	NM 165	eastbound, MM 3.5 13S E 366183 N 3907431
Las Placitas (2) espanol	Por milenios, los seres humanos han ocupado las montañas Sandia. En 1767, el Gobernador Pedro Fermin de Mendinueta, concedió La Merced de San Antonio de las Huertas, en la cual estaban ubicadas varias aldeas o “placitas”, dando el origen a su nombre actual. Sus primeros pobladores fueron ganaderos y agricultores, cuyos descendientes aún viven en su vecindad.	Sandoval	NM165	mm 10
Las Trampas	The village of Las Trampas was established as a Spanish-American agricultural community in 1751 by 12 families from Santa Fe led by Juan de Arguello, who received a land grant from Governor Tomás Vélez Cachupín. The Church of San José de la Gracia is a National Historic Landmark and the community’s center where each phase of agriculture still is observed with religious ceremony and ritual.	Taos	Undetermined	
Las Trampas	(English) The village of Las Trampas was established as a Spanish-American community in 1751 by 12 families from Santa Fe led by Juan de Arguello, recipient of a land grant from Governor Tomás Vélez Cachupín. The Church of San José de la Gracia, built between 1760 and 1776, is a National Historic Landmark and the community’s center where the agriculture cycle still is observed with religious ceremony and ritual. Parishioners periodically re-mud the adobe walls, which are as much as six-feet thick. It is considered one of the best preserved examples of Spanish Colonial architecture in New Mexico. (Spanish) El pueblo de Las Trampas se estableció como comunidad Hispano-Americana en el año 1751 por 12 familias de Santa Fe dirigidas por Juan de Argüello, recipiente de una merced de tierra del Gobernador Tomás Vélez Cachupín. La Iglesia de San José de la Gracia, construida entre 1760 y 1776, es un Monumento Histórico Nacional y el centro de la comunidad en la que el ciclo de la agricultura todavía se observa con rito y ceremonia. Periódicamente los parroquianos reparan las paredes de adobe, que tienen hasta dos metros de espesor. Se considera uno de los ejemplos mejor conservados de la arquitectura española en Nuevo México.	Taos	NM 76	between mm’s 23 & 24; in front of historic church
Las Vegas (1)	Population—14,322 Elevation—6470 ft. Las Vegas served as an important stop on the Santa Fe Trail and later as a major railroad center. Here General Kearny announced the annexation of New Mexico by the U.S. in 1846. In 1862, during the Confederate occupation of Santa Fe, Las Vegas served as a Territorial capital. New Mexico Highlands University was established here in 1893.	San Miguel	I-25	interchange, north end of town in hotel parking lot
Laura Gilpin (1891– 1979)	An outstanding photographer of the twentieth century, Laura Gilpin is best known for capturing southwestern cultures and landscapes on film. When her car ran out of gas on the Navajo reservation in 1930, she began photographing the local people. She published four books culminating with The Enduring Navaho in 1968. A master of the art of platinum printing, her photographs are found in museums around the world.	Santa Fe County	I-25	mm 270, 26 miles sw of Santa Fe

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Lava Beds	This is the narrowest stretch of lava flow that extends almost 25 miles to the southwest where it originated about 1,000 years ago from a volcanic vent. Here the flow fills an old river valley where numerous dry and water-filled pockets are associated with pressure ridges and areas of collapsed lava tubes.	Cibola	I 40	West of Laguna
Lea County Cowgirls	Lea County Cowgirls Dessie Sawyer (1897–1990) & Fern Sawyer (1917–1993) Front of Marker Dessie Sawyer was a rancher, philanthropist and political activist. Her work with community and charitable organizations advanced her into politics. She became the National Committee Woman of New Mexico’s Democratic Party. Her advocacy of the western way of life was recognized by her induction into the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame in 1981. Back of Marker Dessie’s daughter, Fern Sawyer, became a celebrity cowgirl. She was the first woman to win the National Cutting Horse world title. She also became the first woman appointed to the State Fair Commission and the State Racing Commission. She was inducted into the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame in 1976.	Lea	U.S. 380, to be determined	mm 231.1, Caprock turn-off @ rest area
Leasburg Dam State Park	Built in 1908, the historic Leasburg Diversion Dam channels water from the Rio Grande to irrigate the vast farming area of the Upper Mesilla Valley. The dam also provides a pleasant spot for fishing, and canoes and kayaks may be used on the river. Picnicking and camping facilities are also available.	Doña Ana	I 25	MM 19
Lincoln (1)	Spanish-speaking settlers established a town here in the 1850s, after the U.S. Army began to control the Mescalero Apaches. First known as Las Placitas del Rio Bonito, the name of the community was changed to Lincoln when Lincoln County was created in 1869. Center of the turbulent Lincoln County War, 1876-79, a land and cattle feud marked by violence on both sides. Lincoln’s historic landmarks include the Murphey-Dolan store, which later became the Lincoln County Courthouse, the store of John Henry Tunstall, whose murder set off the hostilities, and the house of Alexander McSween, when the final battle was fought.	Lincoln	US 380	2: west end of town near Murphy-Dolan Store & East end at museum. (MM 98.4)
Lincoln (2)	Lincoln was the focal point of the notorious Lincoln County War of 1876-79, a complex struggle for political and economic power. Sheriff William Brady, outlaw Billy the Kid, Governor Samuel B. Axtell and cattle baron John S. Chisum were some of the people involved in this violent episode.	Lincoln	US 380	In town
Lincoln (3)	Spanish-speaking settlers established a town here in the 1850s, after the U.S. Army began to control the Mescalero Apaches. First known as Las Placitas del Rio Bonito, the name of the community was changed to Lincoln when Lincoln County was created in 1869.	Lincoln	US 380	MM 97.4
Lincoln County Regulators (The)	In 1878, a group of men which included William H. Bonney, aka “Billy the Kid,” organized a militia of “Regulators” to counter what they deemed as ineffective and corrupt law enforcement in Lincoln County. On March 9, 1878, a posse of Regulators led by Dick Brewer killed William Morton and Frank Baker in nearby Blackwater Canyon when they allegedly tried to escape after being arrested for the murder of John Tunstall. Approved 19 Sept 1997	Lincoln	US 70/380	At or near intersection of US 70/380 with NM 368
Lincoln-Jackson School	The African-American Community of Clovis started its first school, Lincoln-Jackson in 1924 with two students. In 1926, the school was named for Ida Jackson, a favorite teacher, and Abraham Lincoln. By 1954, K-12 enrollment had reached 292 students. After the Supreme Court’s Desegregation Decision in 1954, the school board eliminated Lincoln-Jackson High School. In 1966 it became Lincoln-Jackson Elementary, and is now a magnet school for the arts.	Curry	U.S. 60/84	mm 387.7 SW corner of Althon St. at school activity center
Llano Estacado (1)	Llano Estacado, Stockaded Plain, is southern part of High Plains section, a high plateau of 32,000 square miles in eastern New Mexico and western Texas. Crops are irrigated by “fossil” water pumped from underground sandstones. Deeper are prolific oil and gas pools, the liquid black gold of southeastern New Mexico. Elevation 3,610 feet.	Lea	Undetermined	
Llano Estacado (2)	Llano Estacado, Stockaded Plain, is southern part of High Plains section, a high plateau of 32,000 square miles in eastern New Mexico and western Texas. Crops are irrigated by “fossil” water pumped from underground sandstones. Deeper are prolific oil and gas pools, the liquid black gold of southeastern New Mexico. Elevation 3,655 feet.	Lea	Undetermined	
Llano Estacado (3)	Early explorers compared this vast plain to the ocean, as its uninterrupted expanse stretches from the Canadian River south for 400 miles. The origin of the name Llano Estacado (Staked Plains) may refer to travelers using stakes to mark their routes across the featureless landscape. It is also possible that the Spanish, upon seeing the Caprock, called it estacado because it resembled a stockade. Elevation: 3,610 feet.	Lea	U.S. 62/180	Mile Post 101.4
Llano Estacado (4)	Rising above these red-earth lowlands to the south is the Llano Estacado or Stockaded Plain, a high plateau covering some 32,000 square miles in eastern New Mexico and adjacent areas in Texas. Topographically, it is one of the flattest areas in the United States, and rises to 450 feet above the surrounding Great Plains. Sediments shed from the rising mountains to the west formed the Llano Estacado, later to be bypassed by streams such as the Pecos and Canadian Rivers and left standing in bold relief with a relatively level, uneroded caprock surface. Croplands on the plain are irrigated using “fossil” water pumped from underground aquifers.	Quay	I-40	eastbound rest area, east of Santa Rosa
Llano Estacado (5)	Nomadic Indians and countless buffalo herds dominated this vast plain when the Vásquez de Coronado expedition explored it in 1541. Later it was the focus of Comanchero activity, and in the 19th century it became a center for cattle ranching. The name Llano Estacado, or Stockaded Plains, refers to the fortress-like appearance of its escarpments.	Chaves	US 380	MM 201.3

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Llano Estacado (5)	Sediments shed from the rising mountains to the west formed the Llano Estacado, later to be bypassed by streams such as the Pecos and Canadian Rivers and left standing in bold relief with a relatively level, uneroded caprock surface. Croplands on the plain are irrigated using "fossil" water pumped from underground aquifers.	Quay	Undetermined	
Llano Estacado (6)	Nomadic Indians and countless buffalo herds dominated this vast plain when the Vásquez de Coronado expedition explored it in 1541. Later it was the focus of Comanchero activity, and in the 19th century it became a center for cattle ranching. The name Llano Estacado, or Stockaded Plains, refers to the fortress-like appearance of its escarpments.	Curry	US 060/084	MM 357
Llano Estacado (7)	Rising above these red-earth lowlands to the south is the Llano Estacado or Staked Plan, a high plateau covering come 32,000 square miles in eastern New Mexico and adjacent areas in Texas. Topographically, it is one of the flattest areas in the united states, and rises to 450 feet above the surrounding Great Plains. Sediments shed from the rising mountains to the west formed the Llano Estacado, later to be bypassed by streams such as the Pecos and Canadian Rivers and left standing in bold relief with a relatively level, uneroded caprock surface. Croplands on the plain are irrigated using "fossil" water pumped from underground aquifers.	Guadalupe	Undetermined	Hwy 209 north of Tucumcari at MM 76.6
Llano Estacado (8)	Rising above these red-earth lowlands to the south is the Llano Estacado or Staked Plan, a high plateau covering come 32,000 square miles in eastern New Mexico and adjacent areas in Texas. Topographically, it is one of the flattest areas in the united states, and rises to 450 feet above the surrounding Great Plains. Sediments shed from the rising mountains to the west formed the Llano Estacado, later to be bypassed by streams such as the Pecos and Canadian Rivers and left standing in bold relief with a relatively level, uneroded caprock surface. Croplands on the plain are irrigated using "fossil" water pumped from underground aquifers.	Quay	Undetermined	NM 54 at NM 469
Llano Estacado (9)	Rising above these red-earth lowlands to the south is the Llano Estacado or Staked Plan, a high plateau covering come 32,000 square miles in eastern New Mexico and adjacent areas in Texas. Topographically, it is one of the flattest areas in the united states, and rises to 450 feet above the surrounding Great Plains. Sediments shed from the rising mountains to the west formed the Llano Estacado, later to be bypassed by streams such as the Pecos and Canadian Rivers and left standing in bold relief with a relatively level, uneroded caprock surface. Croplands on the plain are irrigated using "fossil" water pumped from underground aquifers.	Quay	I 40	On Old Rt. 66 on I-40 at MM 373.4
Llano Estacado and Oil	Llano Estacado, Staked Plain, is southern part of High Plains province, a high plateau of 32,000 square miles in east New Mexico and west Texas. Crops irrigated by "fossil" water pumped from underground sandstones. Deeper are prolific oil and gas pools, the liquid black gold of southeast New Mexico. Elevation -3,655 ft.	Lea	NM 018	@ 176 east
Lordsburg	Lordsburg — Elevation 4,245 ft. Lordsburg was founded in 1880 on the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad, near that used by the Butterfield Overland Mail Co., 1858-1861. The town was named for Delbert Lord, an engineer with the railroad. In 1927, Charles Lindbergh landed his famed Spirit of St. Louis in Lordsburg. For years, the town catered to motorists traveling the Old Spanish Trail highway and later U.S. 80.	Hidalgo	NM 90	MM 27.4
Lordsburg-Hidalgo Library	The Lordsburg-Hidalgo Library was founded in 1928 under the leadership of Bethel Vernon Fuller (1888-1976). Mrs. Fuller, president of the Library Board of Trustees from 1928-1969, raised funds to build the WPA Pueblo Revival style building, which was completed in 1937. The historic building continues to serve as a center of learning and library services. It is listed on both the State and National Registers.	Hidalgo	Motel Boulevard, to be determined	
Lordsburg-Hidalgo Library	The Lordsburg-Hidalgo Library was founded in 1928 under the leadership of Bethel Vernon Fuller (1888-1976). Mrs. Fuller, president of the Library Board of Trustees from 1928-1969, raised funds to build the WPA Pueblo Revival style building, which was completed in 1937. The historic building continues to serve as a center of learning and library services. It is listed on both the State and National Registers.	Hidalgo	Motel Boulevard	Loop 21, mm .5 eastbound, connecting to I-10.
Los Alamos	Population – 17,599 Elevation – 7,324 feet Located near the ancient Indian sites of the Pajarito Plateau, Los Alamos is one of New Mexico's newest towns. In 1942 a boys ranch school became the headquarters of the Manhattan Project, which led to the development of the atomic bomb. Los Alamos National Laboratories continues to be a center for nuclear and other scientific research. .	Los Alamos	NM 502	East of Los Alamos
Los Padillas	Los Padillas is an extended family settlement which was resettled in 1718 by Diego de Padilla. His grandparents had lived on the site prior to the 1680 Pueblo Revolt at which time they were forced to abandon it. In the 1790 census the town, referred to as San Andres de los Padillas, had a population of 168. This is the site of the old Los Padillas School, originally built in 1901 and replaced in 1912.	Bernalillo	NM 314	at Community Center parking lot on Los Padillas Rd near hwy intersection
Los Portales Portales Springs	Nearby is Los Portales, the site of a fresh water spring located among overhanging natural formations which according to Hispanic folklore reminded Spanish explorers of porches. During the late 19th century, this spring became an important stopping place along the trail between Fort Sumner and west Texas. William "Billy the Kid" Bonney and other outlaws frequently used the spring as a hideout.	Roosevelt	Undetermined	
Louis Page and Joe D. Highway (1)	No text provided	Guadalupe	NM 091	
Louis Page and Joe D. Highway (2)	The highway was named after Louis and Joe D. Page and leads from Santa Rosa up to the Santa Rosa Lake State Park. It follows the Pecos River, leading through colorful landscapes where Indians once roamed free.	Guadalupe	I 40	eastbound lane, MM 273

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Louise Massey Mabie (1902-1983)	One of the first female radio stars in the 1930s, Louise's career spanned from 1918 to 1950. Her recordings in English and Spanish sold millions of copies. Heading the Roswell-based group, Louise Massey and the Westerners, she became known for spectacular costumes and a ladylike demeanor, garnering the title "the Original Rhinestone Cowgirl." She was inducted into the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame in 1982.	Chavez	US 380	mm 165.1 @ jct. w/ NM 409, WB paved turnout
Loving's Bend	In July 1867 Oliver Loving, a partner in the Goodnight-Loving cattle concern, was attacked by Comanches while driving cattle to Fort Sumner. Wounded, Loving held off the attack for two days and nights. With the help of Mexican traders, he made it to Fort Sumner, where he died of gangrene. Fulfilling his promise, Charles Goodnight exhumed Loving's body, reburying him a year later in Weatherford, Texas.	Eddy	US 285	mm 21.7
Lovington (1)	Population -9727 Elevation -3900 ft. Lovington is named after Robert Florence Love, who founded the town on his homestead in 1908. It was a farming and ranching community until the discovery of the Denton pool after World War II turned it into an oil town. It is the county seat of Lea County.	Lea	NM 018	north
Lozen, Little Sister "A Shield to Her People" ca 1840-1889	Lozen, a warrior and sister of the famous Warm Springs Apache chief Victorio, fought alongside her brother until his death in 1880 and later with his successors, Nana and Geronimo. Lozen also was a medicine woman and healer and, it was said, with outstretched hands she could determine the location of an enemy. She died a prisoner at Mt. Vernon Barracks in Alabama.	Otero County	US 70	mm 256.2
Lucy Lepper Shaw	(side 1) Camp Capitan for underprivileged young women flourished at the site of a short-lived CCC camp for young men near here, thanks to the enterprising Lucy Lepper Shaw. She studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and Columbia University, and was the first woman investment counselor at Bankers Trust Co. in New York. In five years, 2,000 girls from New Mexico and Arizona, many from Hispanic families left destitute by the Great Depression, lived here. (side 2) The girls became skilled in stenography, furniture restoration, flag making, colcha embroidery and the performance arts through Lucy's curriculum. She and her husband ran Camp Capitan on a shoestring and it outlived other girls' camps of the era. Her students' work is treasured by family members. Tin light fixtures the girls crafted for White Sands National Monument still are in use today.	Lincoln	U.S. 380	at Lincoln Co. Rd, C002 pull-off/FS road to Baca Campground
Madrid National Historic District	Madrid is located in the Ortiz Mountains, one of the United State's oldest mining regions. Its unique coal deposits are both bituminous and anthracite. Established about 1892 at the site of Coal Gulch, Madrid grew as a company-owned mining town. Its Christmas lighting displays drew national attention during the 1930s. When the mines closed in 1954, Madrid nearly became a ghost town. Approved 10 March 1992	Santa Fe	Undetermined	Undetermined location
Magdalena (1)	Named for Magdalena Peak, Magdalena is located in a mineral-rich area which became a center for silver and zinc mining in the 1860s. In 1884, a railroad spur was built from the smelter in Socorro, and Magdalena became an important railhead for cattle, sheep, and ore. In protohistoric times the Navajo and Apache people moved into the area. The Alamo Navajo Reservation, a noncontiguous section of the much larger Navajo Nation, is nearby.	Socorro	US 060	MM 113.3
Magdalena (2)	Magdalena is located in a mineral-rich area which became a center of silver mining in the 1860s. In 1885, a railroad was built to the smelter in Socorro, and Magdalena became an important railhead for cattle, sheep and ore.	Socorro	Undetermined	
Magdalena Fault	The Magdalena Mountains to the west are topped by South Baldy at 10,783 feet; Magdalena Peak at 8,152 feet. La Jencia plain to the east is bisected by Water Canyon three miles below this marker. The bench along the edge of the mountains is the Magdalena Fault, dividing the uplifted mountains from the plains below.	Socorro	US 60	MM 124.5
Magnolia Ellis, "Magnificent Magnolia"	Magnolia Ellis, "Magnificent Magnolia" (1893-1974) Magnolia Ellis was a healer with a special gift. She opened a clinic in Hot Springs, today's Truth or Consequences. Patients claimed to have a feeling of electricity when she touched them. Recognized by most notable doctors of the day, she put Hot Springs on the map, and was known as "Magnificent Magnolia".	Sierra	NM 187/N. Broadway St	Blue Star Memorial Park, in TorC
Malpais - Valley of Fires	Spanish explorers called this extensive lava flow malpais, or badlands because travel by foot is slow and difficult. The river of lava that flowed down this "Valley of Fires" is from a volcano that erupted 7 miles to the north about 5,000 years ago. Extending through the valley for 44 miles, the malpais averages 3 miles in width. This ropy type of lava is called "pahoehoe".	Lincoln	US 380	none
Mangas Coloradas	Mangas Coloradas (Spanish for Red Sleeves) was a chief of the Mimbreno Apaches, who derived their name from the nearby Mimbres Mountains. Mangas Coloradas, a contemporary of legendary Apache chiefs Victorio and Cochise, led his people during the 1850s until he was captured near Pinos Altos in 1863. He was killed the night of January 18, 1863, while being held prisoner at Fort McLane, near present-day Hurley.	Grant	Undetermined	
Manuelito Area	This area contained many Indian pueblos dating from about A.D. 500 to 1325, when it was abandoned. Navajos settled here by 1800. This was the home of Manuelito, one of the last of the chiefs to surrender for confinement at the Bosque Redondo Reservation near Fort Sumner. The Navajos returned here in 1868.	McKinley	I 40	MM 3.5 at rest area

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María "Concha" Concepción Ortiz y Pino de Kleven	(1910–2006) "Concha" was a rancher and the first female Majority Whip of a state legislature in the nation. She helped implement legislation for women's rights, the handicapped, and bilingual education and also championed the arts and Hispanic culture. She served on sixty local and national boards helping to improve the lives of others. Vista Magazine honored her as "Latina of the Century" in 1999.	Torrance	US 285	mm 254.60
María Dolores Gonzáles, La Doctora (1917–1975)	Dr. Gonzales was a pioneer in bilingual and bicultural education. She developed educational materials for students in New Mexico and Latin America and trained teachers in the curriculum. Born in Pecos, "Lola" taught in the area for many years and at the University of New Mexico. She held a master's degree from Columbia University and a doctorate from Pennsylvania State University. Dolores Gonzales Elementary School in Albuquerque is named in her honor.	Bernalillo	900 Atlantic Ave., SW, Abq	8th & Atlantic (school entrance)
María Gertrudis Barcelo (Dona Tules) ca. 1800-1852	María Gertrudis Barceló or Doña Tules, a notorious gambler and courtesan, operated a gambling house and saloon on Burro Alley in Santa Fe. She traveled up El Camino Real from Sonora, Mexico in 1815. Bishop Jean-Baptiste Lamy allowed this controversial lady to be buried in the south chapel of La Parroquia, the Santa Fe parish church, and used the money from her funeral for badly-needed repairs.	Santa Fe	La Bajada Rest Stop & Visitor Center, I-25	26 miles SW of Santa Fe
María Gutierrez Spencer Advocate for Social Justice	1919-1992 Punished for not speaking English in school, María Gutiérrez Spencer devoted her life to validating the Indo-Hispano experience. A graduate of University of California, Berkeley and New Mexico State University, she pioneered bilingual and bicultural education in New Mexico, founding BOLD: Bicultural Orientation and Language Development in Silver City. María battled cancer for 50 years, but traveled worldwide to train teachers. She was honored by the Wonder Woman Foundation with Rosa Parks in 1981.	Dona Ana	NM 138/Espina Rd	need permission from NMSU-between E. University Ave and Stewart St.
María Gutierrez Spencer, 1919-1992	"Advocate for Social Justice" Punished for not speaking English in school, María Gutiérrez Spencer devoted her life to validating the Indo-Hispano experience. A graduate of University of California, Berkeley and New Mexico State University, she pioneered bilingual and bicultural education in New Mexico, founding BOLD: Bicultural Orientation and Language Development in Silver City. María battled cancer for 50 years, but traveled worldwide to train teachers. She was honored by the Wonder Woman Foundation with Rosa Parks in 1981.	Dona Ana	NM 138	NMSU campus on Espina St between E. Univ Ave and Stewart St.
María Montoya Martínez	MARIA MONTOYA MARTINEZ, (POVEKA, POND LILY) (ca. 1886–1980) SAN ILDEFONSO PUEBLO María Martínez was a self-taught potter who helped elevate Pueblo pottery to a respected art form. She and her husband Julian were successful polychrome potters and together revived black pottery. Their work improved the economic conditions of the community. Recognized internationally, María was an innovator with strong spiritual and cultural awareness. Her skills and techniques have been carried on successfully by subsequent generations.	Rio Arriba	NM 502	mm 12.537
María Ramita Simbola Martínez & Cora Durand	María Ramita Simbola Martínez "Summer Harvest" (1884–1969), Cora Durand (1904–1981), Virginia Duran (1904–1998) Picuris Pueblo María Ramita Simbola Martínez, Cora Durand, and Virginia Duran helped to preserve the distinctive micaceous pottery tradition that is important in Picuris and other nearby pueblos. Made with locally mined mica-rich clay, these unusual pots have a glittery sheen. They are fired at a low temperature which makes them ideal for cooking. While valued for their utility, these pots are also now considered works of art.	Taos	NM 75	mm 11.5 (Indian Rd) Picuris Pueblo
Marjorie Bell Chambers	Marjorie Bell Chambers advised Governors and Presidents, participated in the formation of The United Nations, and headed two women's colleges. She was president of the Los Alamos Girl Scouts, a founding member of the Historical Society and a project historian of the US Atomic Energy Commission for Los Alamos. She served on the County Council, campaigned for Congress, and traveled worldwide advocating for women's rights.	Los Alamos	NM 502	mm. 0954, Los Alamos @ Ashley Pond
MARY ANN DEMING CROCKER	Born in 1827, Mary Ann Deming was married to Charles Crocker, one of the founders of the Central Pacific Railroad. A "silver spike" was driven here in 1881 that commemorated connecting the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, and signaled completion of the nation's second transcontinental railroad. The new settlement was christened Deming in Mary's honor for her generosity and benevolence to many charitable causes for the poor.	Luna	U.S. 180	Deming Visitor Center
Mary Ann Deming Crocker, 1829-1889, Namesake of Deming	Born in 1827, Mary Ann Deming was married to Charles Crocker, one of the founders of the Central Pacific Railroad. A "silver spike" was driven here in 1881 that commemorated connecting the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, and signaled completion of the nation's second transcontinental railroad. The new settlement was christened Deming in Mary's honor for her generosity and benevolence to many charitable causes for the poor.	Luna	US 180	at Deming Visitor Center

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Mary Wheelwright & Elizabeth White	<p>MARY CABOT WHEELWRIGHT (1878–1958) Born in Boston, art heiress Mary Cabot Wheelwright came to New Mexico for an extended visit in the 1920s. She restored and lived in Los Luceros, a centuries old Rio Grande estate. Her understanding and advocacy of Navajo spirituality resulted from her association with ceremonial singer Hastiin Klah. Wheelwright created the Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art, now the Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian.</p> <p>SIDE 2: AMELIA ELIZABETH WHITE (1878-1972) Amelia Elizabeth White worked tirelessly to promote Indian art and to preserve Santa Fe's heritage. A philanthropist and community activist, she donated land for the Laboratory of Anthropology and Wheelwright Museum, gave the city its first animal shelter, and established the Garcia Street Club for neighborhood children. Her estate, once a gathering place for local artists, is now home to the School for Advanced Research.</p>	Santa Fe	I-25, La Bajada Rest Area,	10 miles south of Santa Fe
Mary White (1894 - 1988)	In 1927, "Miss Mary" established one of the earliest Girl Scout camps in America and the first in New Mexico. Situated on 200 acres in Otero County, a stately pine lodge, Ingham Hall, nestles amid cabins and outbuildings of Camp Mary White. Generations of girls, who learned stewardship of nature and community at the camp, continue to be energized as activists by Mary White's pioneer spirit.	Otero County	NM 24 & County Road D-020 (Bear Canyon Rd)	mm 0.1, eastbound before Bear Canyon Rd
Matilda Coxe Stevenson (1849–1915)	Matilda Coxe Stevenson was the first female anthropologist to study the Native Americans of New Mexico. Her research focused on the religious practices of indigenous peoples, particularly of the Zuni, and on the lives of native women and children. In 1885, she founded the Woman's Anthropological Society of America, a national organization, in part to address the inequality of the sexes in the field of Anthropology.	Cibola	NM 53	mm 42, south side of hwy
McComas Incident	In March 1883, Judge and Mrs. H.C. McComas were killed in this vicinity by a group of Chiricahua Apaches led by Chatto. An extensive manhunt failed to rescue their six-year-old son, who had been taken captive. This incident was part of a violent outbreak toward the end of the Apache wars.	Hidalgo	NM 090	MM 19.2
McNees Crossing	Here the Santa Fe Trail crossed the North Canadian River. The site is named for two young men, McNees and Monroe, who were shot at this crossing in 1828. Here too, a group of travelers celebrated Independence Day in 1831, the first documented 4th of July observation on the plains. Original trail ruts can still be seen near the crossing.	Union	Undetermined	
Mela Leger	At four, Manuelita de Atocha (Mela) Lucero Leger read Spanish language newspapers to her blind grandfather in Colonias. Although New Mexico's constitution protects Spanish-speaking students, school children were often punished for speaking Spanish. As a pioneer in bilingual education, Mela changed that by founding one of the nation's first bilingual multi-cultural schools, developing curriculum, training teachers and helping write the historic 1973 Bilingual Education Act.	Guadalupe	US 84	between mm 77 & 78, near intersection of US 84 & NM 119
Mesa and Pecos Valley	Pecos Valley section of Great Plains province stretches westward to foothills of Capitán, Jicarilla, and Gallinas Mountains. Southern High Plains, 50 miles to east, are capped by water-bearing Ogalalla Formation; Poquita Mesa to east is Ogalalla remnant. Nearby depressions are sinkholes in porous Permian limestones. Elevation 4,500 feet.	De Baca	US 285	MM 150
Mesa del Contadero	The Chihuahuan Trail passed by the large volcanic mesa on the east bank of the Río Grande, marking the northern end of the Jornada del Muerto (Journey of the Dead Man). "Contadero" means "the counting place," or a narrow place where people and animals must pass through one-by-one.	Socorro	Undetermined	
Mescalero Apache Reservation	The Mescalero Apaches were named for their use of mescal for food. Their economy, based primarily on hunting, gathering and raiding and trading, the Mescaleros occupied much of south-central New Mexico in the 18th and 19th centuries. Since 1871, the Mescaleros have lived on a reservation of about half a million acres, located on part of their ancient homeland.	Otero	US 070	east
Mills Canyon	The site of one of New Mexico's most spectacular horticultural enterprises, the Orchard Ranch, established by Melvin W. Mills of Springer and notable for its skillfully engineered irrigation system. The ranch cultivated 12 miles of land along the Canadian River. Vegetable gardens and several thousand fruit trees flourished in the 1880s and later. A destructive flood wiped out orchards, irrigation system, buildings, and other improvements in 1904. They were never replaced.	Harding	NM 039	MM 67.0
Miss Mac Pioneer Woman 1870-1956	After disembarking from the RMS Lucania at Ellis Island in 1902, Jessie MacMillan bought her first six-shooter in New York before traveling alone to the Sacramento Mountains to settle her homestead, patented in 1908. A privileged life at European boarding schools did not deter her from hard work. She introduced the first alfalfa crop in the area and rode many miles on her horse, Wee Boy, to tutor the local ranch children. Her saddle is on display at the Sacramento Historical Museum in Cloudfcroft.	Otero	N.M. 24	mm 8.3, south side of road
Mogollón	The mountains and the town were named for Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollón, governor of New Mexico from 1712 to 1715. The name also is applied to the Pueblo Indians who abandoned the area in the early 1400s. These mountains were inhabited by Apaches until the late 19th century.	Catron	US 180	47.1
Monica Fuentes Gallegos and Carlota Fuentes Gallegos	Monica Fuentes Gallegos (1851–1909) and Carlota Fuentes Gallegos (1857–1936) Monica and Carlota Gallegos, widowed sisters, ranched 375,000 acres. Monica operated a general store and saloon and issued scrip in her name. When Black Jack Ketchum raided the ranch in 1890, Monica shot him in the arm. The sisters built a school and, in 1876, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, furnished with large Italian statues. Their vision ensured economic and social stability in Gallegos.	Harding	NM 39	@ Gallegos
Mora Valley (1)	Archaeological evidence indicates that humans have traversed this valley for thousands of years. A number of Pueblo sites dating from the 12th century have been discovered in the vicinity. The valley was permanently settled by Spanish colonists before 1818. By the 1850s, its wheat fields and gristmills supplied the military depot at nearby Fort Union and travelers along the Santa Fe Trail. Approved 5 Oct 1990	Mora	SR 34	SR 34 north of Mora

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Mora Valley (2)	During the mid-19th century, several water-powered gristmills were built along the Mora River to process the vast quantities of wheat harvested in the valley. Known as the Valley of the Mills, this region supplied much of the flour and other grains required by the military depot at Fort Union and by travelers along the Santa Fe Trail. Approved 5 Oct 1990	Mora	SR 3	SR 3 east of Mora
Mora Valley (3)	This highway overlooks the original route of the historic road between Mora and Las Vegas. On January 24, 1847, a United States military force from Las Vegas marched through here and fought a fierce battle with residents who had revolted against the American occupation of New Mexico. On February 1, American forces returned and completely leveled the original plaza of Mora. Approved 5 Oct 1990 Sr 94 south of Mora	Mora	Undetermined	
Mora Valley (4)	This valley has been a natural route between the upper Rio Grande and the eastern plains since prehistoric times. Pueblo, Comanche and Jicarilla Apache bands and, later, Spanish and Mexican traders used this route to trade, hunt or raid. The valley was permanently settled before 1818 and developed into one of New Mexico's principal grain-producing regions by the 1850s. Approved 5 Oct 1990	Mora	Undetermined	Undetermined location. On hill descending into the valley from Taos
Mora Valley (5)	Mora was settled before 1818 by Spanish people from the upper Rio Grande and was recognized by a grant from the Mexican government in 1835. The original plaza was probably built on a north-south orientation along the road from Las Vegas. It was destroyed by American troops in 1847. Mora has been the county seat since Mora County was established in 1860. Approved 5 Oct 1990	Mora	Undetermined	On or near plaza in town of Mora
Mother Magdalen and the Sisters of Loretto	Front: Four Sisters of Loretto, Mother Magdalen Hayden and Sisters Roberta Brown, Rosana Dant and Catherine Mahoney, arrived in Santa Fe from Kentucky on September 26, 1852. In January 1853 they established Our Lady of Light Academy, later known as Loretto, the first school for young women in the Territory of New Mexico. Four Sisters of Loretto, Mother Magdalen Hayden and Sisters Roberta Brown, Rosana Dant and Catherine Mahoney, arrived in Santa Fe from Kentucky on September 26, 1852. In January 1853 they established Our Lady of Light Academy, later known as Loretto, the first school for young women in the Territory of New Mexico. Back: Between 1863 and 1879 the Sisters with the help of local people raised funds to build the Loretto Chapel. During the next century, hundreds of women, many of them of Hispanic heritage joined, joined the Sisters of Loretto. Lucia Perea became the first native-born New Mexican superior at Loretto, Santa Fe in 1896. Between 1863 and 1879 the Sisters with the help of local people raised funds to build the Loretto Chapel. During the next 150 years, 263 women of Hispanic heritage joined the Sisters of Loretto. Mother Lucia Perea was the first to be named superior in Santa Fe in 1896.	Santa Fe	Alameda ST	Santa Fe River Park at Santa Fe Trail
Mount Taylor	One of the great volcanic cones of the Colorado Plateau, Mount Taylor rises to an elevation of 11,301 feet and last erupted some 2 million years ago. Numerous fissure eruptions since that time and as recently as about 1,200 years ago have created lava flows that form malpais or badlands along portions of this route. Elevation here 6,550 feet.	Cibola	Undetermined/ I-40	missing (was located west of Grants)
Mountainair (1)	Population – 928; Elevation – 6535 Mountainair is home to the Salinas Pueblos National Monument visitor center and is the hub of Estancia Valley, once the world's leading pinto bean producer in part due to the two world wars. Severe drought profoundly affected the economy in the 1660s and after World War II. The region was occupied by Tompiro and eastern Tiwa pueblo Indians from prehistoric times to the mid-seventeenth century and was a major center for Spanish Franciscan missionaries. Majestic mission ruins associated with the national monument are easily visited from Mountainair.	Torrance	US 60	east end of town pullout, north side of hwy. mm204.9
Mountainair (2)	Once known as the "Pinto Bean Capital of the World," the arrival of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in 1903 eventually made Mountainair the shipping center for 15.7-million pounds of pintos each year. But by the late 1940s drought withered the crop, ending a long period of prosperity. Today, Mountainair hosts visitors exploring Salinas Pueblos Mission National Monument and travelling U.S. 60. Several historic sites in town are listed in the National Register of Historic Places including the Shaffer Hotel, the municipal auditorium and the AT&SF depot.		US 60	west end of town; mm 203.8
Museum of Fine Arts	The Museum of Fine Arts opened in 1917. It was patterned after several early Franciscan missions in New Mexico. The Museum displays exhibits and serves as a center for performing arts events. The Museum of International Folk Art, Laboratory of Anthropology and Palace of the Governors are the other units of the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	

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MYRTLE ATTAWAY FARQUHAR	Having arrived earlier from Texas with a Master's degree and a dedication to teaching African-American students, Myrtle Attaway Farquhar accepted a position in 1943 at the segregated Booker T. Washington School in Hobbs. She inspired students to pursue higher education, and she and her husband helped finance 10 students through college. Myrtle was inducted into the Southeastern New Mexico Education Association Hall of Fame in 1969.	Lea	NM 18 (N. Lovington Hwy.)	In Hobbs, near the New Mexico Junior College entrance.
Myrtle Attaway Farquhar, 1900-1972	Having arrived earlier from Texas with a Master's degree and a dedication to teaching African-American students, Myrtle Attaway Farquhar accepted a position in 1943 at the segregated Booker T. Washington School in Hobbs. She inspired students to pursue higher education, and she and her husband helped finance 10 students through college. Myrtle was inducted into the Southeastern New Mexico Education Association Hall of Fame in 1969.	Lea	NM 18	On "Lovington Hwy" near NM Junior College entrance
Nara Visa	Founded 1902 Elevation - 4,200 ft. This area is rich in prehistoric evidence, and was home of the buffalo and Plains Indians. Explored by the early Spanish, the area was settled when the Rock Island Railroad was built through in 1901. The brick building, built in 1921, was home for a fine school. The adobe gym was built in 1935 by WPA laborers. The buildings are listed on the National and State Registers. Now a Community Center, it is the heart of community activity.	Quay	NM 054	At NM/TX border
Navajo Indian Reservation	Occupants of northwest New Mexico since the 16th century, the Navajos today comprise the most populous Indian group in the United States. The 17th, 18th and 19th centuries witnessed alternate periods of conflict and trading with their neighbors. The Navajo's economy traditionally has been based on stockraising, weaving, silversmithing, and more recently, on mineral development.	McKinley	US 666	MM 7
Navajo Lake State Park – San Juan River Quality Water Area	The cold, clear water released from Navajo Dam has created one of the prime trout fishing areas in the southwest. This extraordinary habitat for record size trout is protected by special restrictions on the use of tackle, daily limits, and minimum size for 3.75 miles downstream from the dam. The first ¼ mile is a catch and release only area. Approved 18 May 1990	San Juan	Undetermined	Undetermined location
New Goodnight Trail	Charles Goodnight, the great Texas cattleman, used the Trinchera Pass branch of the Goodnight-Loving Trail until 1875. In that year, he blazed this trail northward from Fort Sumner, passing near Tucumcari and Clayton. This was the last trail created by Goodnight, marking the end of his operations in New Mexico.	Union	US 064/087	MM 384.8
New Mexico Boys School	Established 1903 by the 35th Legislative Assembly. Original location was to have been within the counties of Rio Arriba, Taos or San Juan. Transferred to present location in 1909.	Union	NM 468	MM 2.1
New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources Museum	Based on the personal collection willed to the New Mexico School of Mines by C.T. Brown in 1928, this museum displays thousands of mineral specimens from around the world with special emphasis on minerals found in New Mexico. Highlights include smithsonite from Kelly (Magdalena District), linarite from Bingham, Grants District uranium, Carlsbad potash, Silver City copper, Harding pegmatite minerals, and numerous fossils.	Socorro	NM Tech campus	in town, at museum entrance
New Mexico Commission for the Blind	No text currently provided.	Otero	US 054	@ 5th St.
New Mexico Commission for the Blind Orientation Center	The Orientation Center teaches persons who are blind or visually impaired the skills to live independently and work competitively. Originally part of the New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, the "Training Center" opened in 1949 before integrated work became the preferred choice. In the "sheltered shop" graduates made brooms and cane products. NMSBVI transferred the center to the Commission for the Blind in 1968.	Otero	U.S. 54/70	US 54 at 5th St, Alamogordo 408 N. White Sands Blvd
New Mexico Highlands University	Established 1893.	San Miguel	Undetermined	In Las Vegas on 8th St.
New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	The New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired was founded on granted land in 1903 by the new territorial governor. The teacher and later regent was the blind daughter of lawman Pat Garrett, Elizabeth Garrett, who solicited the support of Helen Keller for the school's expansion. Ms. Garrett also wrote the State song, O, Fair New Mexico.	Otero	54	
New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped	No text currently provided.	Otero	US 054	In Alamogordo
New Mexico Tech	Founded in 1889 as New Mexico's School of Mines, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology offers degrees through the doctorate in a number of science and engineering disciplines. In addition to its academic functions, the institute also conducts extensive research and development activities.	Socorro	NM Tech Campus in town	Intersection of College & Leroy avenues.
Nina Otero-Warren (1881–1965)	Maria Adelina Isabel Emilia (Nina) Otero–Warren was born into two of New Mexico's prominent Spanish colonial families near Los Lunas. A leader in New Mexico's suffrage movement, in 1922 she was the first woman in state history to run for Congress. A political and social reformer, she worked as Santa Fe Public Schools Superintendent and for the WPA. In 1936, she wrote Old Spain in Our Southwest.	Valencia	NM 314	Los Lunas Train Station
Norman Petty Recording Studios	At thirteen, Norman began cutting records in his father's filling station. With money earned from the Norman Petty Trio's "Mood Indigo," Petty converted a family grocery store next door into a modern recording studio where he experimented with echo and microphone settings. In 1957, Petty made rock'n'roll history recording Buddy Holly and the Crickets' "That'll Be the Day." The sound influenced a generation.	Curry	U.S. 60	mm 386.5 @7th St. w.side of Clovis at small park w/ aircraft memorial.
Oil and Gas	A completion of the Discovery Well of the Hobbs Pool six miles south, April 12, 1929, focuses attention upon the potential of New Mexico as a major source of oil and natural gas. Steady development under the state conservation program gradually moved New Mexico into 6th nationwide in oil production and 4th in gas production. While Lea County attained first place in the value of oil and gas production, these positions achieved, during the 1950s and 60s were maintained as the decade of the 70s opened.	Lea	US 180/62	In rest area

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Oil Country	Southern part of Llano Estacado, Stockaded Plain, overlies prolific oil and gas geologic formations of Pennsylvanian and Permian age; Monument Jal field to west, Drinkard field to south and Elliott Littman to north. At surface, Ogallala Formation yields gravel and caliche; at depth it supplies precious water. Elevation 3,395 feet.	Lea	Undetermined	
Ojo Caliente	The Ojo Caliente area is the site of several Ancestral Pueblo sites and hot springs from which the area derives its name. Ojo Caliente was a strategic point for the defense of the Chama and upper Rio Grande Valleys. Colonization began in the early 18th century, but pressure from the Ute and Comanche tribes delayed permanent settlement until 1793	Rio Arriba	US 285	MM 353
Old Acoma "Sky City"	Derived from the Keres word Haak'u, Acoma is known to its inhabitants as "a place prepared". Archaeological evidence shows it has been occupied since at least the 12th century. Established on this mesa for defensive purposes, Acoma was settled by descendants of Chaco and Mesa Verde, according to pueblo oral history. Nearly destroyed by the Spanish in 1599, Acoma was quickly reestablished by ancestors of its present day occupants.	Cibola	Undetermined	
Old Armijo School	Constructed in 1914, this building was designed by Atanacio Montoya, a progressive educator who introduced many reforms into early 20th century rural schools. It served as the school for the Village of Armijo until 1948. This school incorporated architectural features that were considered quite innovative and advanced for its time and is the only surviving structure of its kind.	Bernalillo	1021 Isletta Blvd, SW, in Albuquerque	unk
Old Colfax County Courthouse	Built in 1879 at a cost of \$9,800, this building served as Colfax County Courthouse from 1882 through 1897, when the county seat was moved to Raton. This building housed the New Mexico reform school for boys from 1910 to 1917 and has been a public library, town hall and city jail.	Colfax	I-25	Interstate Business Loop in Springer
Old Dowlin Mill	Famous New Mexico landmark for nearly 100 years. Original building still stands and water turns massive water wheel during the summer. Billy the Kid, Pat Garrett and General Pershing visited here. Take N.M. 48, 2.7 miles west.	Lincoln	US 070	North, mm 264
Old Fort Sumner "Billy the Kid's" Grave	Billy the Kid, sometimes known as Henry McCarty, was buried here on July 15, 1881. The cemetery was established by the U.S. Army in 1863 and contained the bodies of 21 soldiers, whose remains were removed to the National Cemetery in Santa Fe in 1906. Civilians buried here include Lucien B. Maxwell, owner of a large land grant, and two of "the Kid's" friends: Charlie Bowdre and Tom O'Folliard.	De Baca	US 060/084	MM 330.0
Old Fort Sumner and "Billy The Kid's" Grave	Fort Sumner was established in 1862 to guard the Navajo and Apache on the Bosque Redondo Reservation after their "Long Walk." It was discontinued as a military post in 1868 and the buildings and site were sold to Lucien B. Maxwell. William "Billy the Kid" Bonney was killed by Sheriff Pat Garrett the night of July 14, 1881. Bonney is buried in the nearby cemetery.	De Baca	NM 272, Billy the Kid Road. MM 5.5	
Old Silver City "Memory Lane" Established ca. 1882	In this pioneer cemetery, still in use today, lie the remains of early settlers, merchants, miners, politicians and railroad men who contributed to the development of southwestern New Mexico. Among those buried here are Kathrine Antrim (1829-1874), mother of Billy the Kid; Ben V. Lilly (1853-1936), renowned hunter and guide for Theodore Roosevelt; John Bullard (1841-1871), town founder; and Leonidas S. Lytle (1846-1924) Medal of Honor recipient in 1875.	Grant	US 180	at cemetery entrance
Old Spanish Trail	In 1829-30, Antonio Armijo traveled from Abiquiú to California to trade for mules, thus extending the Old Spanish Trail and opening it to trade between Santa Fe and Los Angeles. His route turned west, near present-day Abiquiú Dam, to Largo Canyon, which led him to the San Juan River.	Rio Arriba	US 084	North of Abiquiu
Oñate's Route on the Camino Real	This is the oldest transcontinental road in North America. It reached its full historical length of over 2,000 miles with the expedition of Juan de Oñate in 1598, connecting Mexico City to the generally recognized terminus of Santa Fe. The "Royal Road" had a singular impact on the northern Southwest, bringing European culture, architecture, music, textiles, agricultural practices and disease. It was the primary route for exploration, conquest, trade and colonization to the northern provinces of New Spain for more than 250 years.	Dona Ana	I-10	northbound rest area just north of TX border
Organ Mountains	The spectacular Organ Mountain to the east tower over the water-rich Rio Grande Valley. High sharp peaks and massive cliffs of igneous rocks are part of ancient volcanos. Copper, silver, gold, lead and zinc were mined from the Organ Mining District at the north end of the mountains. Basin and Range country is to the west. Elevation 4,190 feet.	Doña Ana	US 070	MM 164.2
P.O.W. Camp Site 1942-1946	During World War II, a branch of the Roswell prisoner of war camp was established on a site less than a mile from here. The Artesia branch camp held up to five hundred prisoners, mostly Germans from Rommel's Afrikakorps (Africa Corps), and some Italians. The prisoners picked cotton and did other farm work to help alleviate labor shortages until they were returned to Europe in early 1946. Approved 28 June 1996 At or near intersection of NM 285 and Mill Road north of Artesia	Chaves	Undetermined	
PABLITA VELARDE, TSE TSAN, GOLDEN DAWN 1918-2006	Pablita Velarde was an internationally acclaimed artist whose paintings largely depicted Pueblo life. She was commissioned by the WPA art's program to paint murals at Bandelier National Monument. Selected as one of New Mexico's "Living Treasures", she received many awards, including the French Palmes Académique, the New Mexico Governor's Award for achievement in the arts, and the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Eight Northern Pueblos.	Rio Arriba	NM 30	mm 7.1, west side of NM 30
Pajarito	This community is part of the Pajarito Land Grant, which can be traced to 1746 when Spain controlled present-day New Mexico. Covering 47,000 acres between the Rio Grande and Rio Puerco, it is one of the 69 New Mexico land grants confirmed by the U.S. government of the 272 that were claimed. The Gutiérrez family owned, farmed and ranched it. Juliana Gutiérrez, a descendant of the family, married James L Hubbell, a successful merchant. Their home on the Camino Real was the local trading post, stagecoach stop, and post office. Today it is a historical and cultural center.	Bernalillo	NM 314 (Isleta Blvd)	83 Isleta Blvd., bus stop at church
Palisades Sill	These spectacular cliffs are cut by the Cimarron River through igneous rock known as a sill and composed of the rock type monzonite which was emplaced some 40 million years ago as these Southern Rocky Mountains were being uplifted. Elevation 8,000 feet.	Colfax	US 064	MM 293.9

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Palo Flechado Pass	Elevation: 9,101 Palo Flechado (tree pierced with arrows) Pass was used by natives and newcomers traveling from the eastern plains to Taos by way of the Cimarron River. The name may be attributed to the Flecha de Palo Apache band (first mentioned by Juan de Ulibarri in 1706) inhabiting the plains east of the mountains in the early 1700's or to a Taos Indian custom of shooting one's remaining arrows into a tree near the pass following a successful buffalo hunt.	Taos	US 64	Between MMs 272-273
Palo Flechado Pass	Front side (facing east): The east entrance of Palo Flechado Pass marked the ascent to Taos Canyon, establishing it as an important route for Plains Indians trading with Taos Pueblo. Used in battle among indigenous peoples, the pass also figures prominently in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, the reconquering by the Spanish and their territorial disputes with the French. Related histories are found on historic markers along U.S. 64 and at the west entrance of the pass. Back Side (facing west): From this point, sixteenth and seventeenth century travelers entered the Moreno Valley and its Spanish agricultural settlements sheltered by the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The route from Cimarron Canyon provided access to and from buffalo hunting lands for the Plains Indians. The discovery of gold in 1866 increased the commercial importance of the route, especially at Elizabethtown.	Colfax	U.S. 64	N. side @ Pam Coleman Dr./Moreno Valley Fire Dept
Pancho Villa State Park	You are on land once occupied by Camp Furlong, staging grounds for General John J. Pershing's 500-mile expedition by 10,000 troops into Mexico in pursuit of General Francisco "Pancho" Villa. Four camp buildings remain in the park, including the 1902 U.S. Customs House which was built alongside the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad tracks. The Village of Columbus and Camp Furlong Historic District became a National Historic Landmark in 1975.	Luna	NM9 & NM 11	Columbus, Pancho Villa State Park, near east gate
Pancho Villa's Raid & Pancho Villa State Park	South side text: Francisco "Pancho" Villa's Mexican revolutionary forces attacked Columbus, New Mexico, before dawn on March 9, 1916, killing eight U.S. soldiers and ten civilians. Approximately 100 Villistas were killed. The U.S. responded with the Punitive Expedition led by General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. Villa was never captured by U.S. forces. Historians still debate the motives behind Villa's raid. North side text: Pancho Villa State Park interprets the March 9, 1916, raid by the forces of Mexican revolutionary Francisco "Pancho" Villa on the village of Columbus, New Mexico. The park's Exhibit Hall houses artifacts and displays pertaining to the raid and General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing's Punitive Expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. The park's campground and botanical garden offer excellent birding and wildlife viewing.	Luna County	NM 9 & NM 11	Columbus, Pancho Villa State Park, west gate
Parteras of New Mexico, Emma Estrada (1933–1997)	SIDE ONE: Parteras of New Mexico Historically, the practice of midwifery was essential to the birthing process in New Mexico. In this large, mostly rural state with few doctors, midwives, called parteras in Spanish, have helped women give birth to thousands of babies. When the University of New Mexico's medical school opened in 1961, the State began to train and certify midwives. Today, licensed midwives frequently work with doctors and hospitals. SIDE 2: Emma Estrada (1933–1997) Emma Estrada was a partera, or midwife, for over thirty years. She delivered more than seven hundred babies during an era when mothers in rural, sparsely populated areas had no choice but to deliver at home. She became the first licensed partera in New Mexico, and worked with doctors to assure the best medical care. She is remembered for her quiet confidence and devotion.	McKinley	NM 609/County Rd 403	Jos Montoya Blvd in Gallup @ I-40 exit
Pat Garrett Murder Site	Pat Garrett, the Lincoln County Sheriff who shot and killed William "Billy the Kid" Bonney at Fort Stanton in 1881, was himself murdered at a remote site nearby on February 29, 1908. Wayne Brazel, a local cowboy, confessed to shooting Garrett but was acquitted of all charges. The motive and circumstances surrounding Garrett's death are still being debated.	Doña Ana	US 070	MM 153.6
Pecos	The upper Pecos River Valley was on the frontier of Pueblo Indian civilization from at least the 13th to the 19th centuries, when the nearby Pueblo of Pecos was abandoned. Despite raids by various Plains Indian groups, Spanish-speaking settlers around 1825 founded what is today the village of Pecos.	San Miguel	Undetermined	In Pecos
Pecos National Historical Park	Humans have inhabited the Pecos Valley for at least 12,000 years. The fifteenth century Towa-speaking trading pueblo, Cicuyé, had over 2,000 inhabitants. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Franciscan churches were built and rebuilt here under the direction of the Spanish. By the 1780's disease, raids and drought had decimated the population, and in 1838 the last 17 inhabitants moved to Jemez to live with their Towa-speaking relatives. Side 2: Within the boundaries of Pecos National Historic Park are ruts from the Santa Fe Trail, the site of the 1862 Civil War Battle at Glorieta Pass, and the 20th century cattle ranching operation of the Forked Lightning Ranch, where movie actress Greer Garson once lived. Today the valley is home to long-time residents and attracts many visitors. The name Pecos is derived from the name given it by its Keres Indian neighbors, though the Towa-speaking inhabitants called it Cicuyé. Excavations in the early 1900s and 1940 provided much information on the history of the pueblo. It has been a National Monument since 1965.	San Miguel	NM 63	mm's 4 & 2
Pecos Valley	You are on a plain bordering east side of Pecos Valley. Caprock escarpment, or west edge of Llano Estacado (Stockaded Plain) 15 miles to southwest on horizon. Capitán Mountains and Sierra Blanca on western skyline are east edge of Basin and Range province. Railroad Mountain, low east-west ridge 5 miles to south is igneous dike. Elevation 4,110 feet.	Roosevelt	US 70	between 389 & 390, east of Kenna

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Peggy Pond Church 1903–1986	Peggy Pond Church, author of the Southwest classic <i>The House at Otowi Bridge</i> and daughter of Los Alamos Ranch School founder Ashley Pond, will forever be “The First Lady of New Mexican Poetry.” As she rode the Pajarito Plateau and camped beneath tall pines, she came to understand that “it is the land that wants to be said.” She captured it in her sensitive poems.	Los Alamos	NM 502	mm 0.954, Los Alamos at Ashley Pond
Peralta	After defeat at the Battle of Glorietta Pass one month earlier, Confederate Gen. Henry H. Sibley fought one of the last Civil War battles of his New Mexico Campaign here before retreating to Texas. His brigade camped a few miles from Peralta at the hacienda of territorial Governor Henry Connelly, who supported repeal of the 1861 New Mexico Slave Act. After a minor battle on April 15, 1862, the Confederates were routed by Union forces under Col. Edward R. S. Canby.	Valencia	NM 47	at Peralta
Percha Creek Bridge	This historic steel deck truss bridge, a Warren design, was built in 1927. It is the oldest of five remaining steel deck truss bridges in New Mexico. This structure has been preserved by the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department.	Sierra	NM 152	
Philmont Scout Ranch	Oklahoma oilman Waite Phillips gave the 127,000 acre property to the Boy Scouts of America in 1938 and 1941. The first National Boy Scout Camp ever established, Philmont now hosts young men from all over the world. Kit Carson, Lucien B. Maxwell, and Dick Wootten were important in the history of the area.	Colfax	NM 021	MM 1.0
Pilar	In 1795, twenty-five families were granted land along the Río Grande at Pilar, then known as Cieneguilla. The Battle of Cieneguilla was fought at Embudo Mountain near here in March 1854. A large force of Utes and Apaches inflicted heavy losses on sixty dragoons from Cantonment Burgwin near Taos.	Taos	NM 68	
Pinos Altos	Once the seat of Grant County, Pinos Altos, survived conflicts with the Apache. A gold discovery in 1860 by three 49ers from California stimulated a boom that led to the establishment of this mining camp which produced over \$8,000,000 of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc before the mines played out in the 20th century.	Grant	NM 15	MM 6.3
Plains of San Agustín	Northeast part of Plains of San Agustín, occupied some thousands of years ago by large intermontane lake, is downdropped graben bordered by uplifted volcanic masses. San Mateo and Luera Mountains and Pelona Mountain are southeast and Horse Mountain and Datil Mountains are northwest. Elevation 7,030 feet.	Socorro	US 060	MM 89.5
Playas Siding	In 1902, Phelps, Dodge and Company built the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad to link El Paseo, Texas with the copper mines of Bisbee, Arizona, and eventually, with several other mining towns throughout the region. Highway 9, New Mexico’s “Border Route” between Columbus and Rodeo, parallels the old rail line, and actually utilizes a portion of the abandoned EP&SW railroad bed between Columbus and Anapra. Approved 7 Aug 1992	Hidalgo	NM 9	mm 25.5, west of Playas
Plaza de Arriba, La	La Plaza de Arriba, “Upper Plaza”, Costilla, New Mexico, is one La Plaza de Arriba, or “Upper Plaza,” is one of seven built in the area after 1849. This southernmost plaza was built as a defensive structure for the surrounding fields and households. Six others: the Plazas del Medio, de los Manzanares, Placitas de los Madriles, de los Cordovas, de Chalifu and de Poleo embrace the cultural fabric of the whole community.	Taos	NM	0.272
Plaza del Medio	The Plaza del Medio, “Middle Plaza”, Costilla, New Mexico, is one of seven plazas built in the area after 1849. In an effort to encourage settlement on the Sangre de Cristo Land Grant, seven plazas were built and settled by 1860. The six other connected plazas are La Plaza de Arriba, de los Manzanares, Placitas de los Madriles, de los Cordovas, de Chalifu and de Poleo.	Taos	NM 522	39.827
Point of Rocks	Point of Rocks was a major landmark on the Santa Fe Trail. Located in Jicarilla Apache country, it was near here that the party of Santa Fe merchant J.W. White was attacked in 1849. Kit Carson was a member of the military party organized to rescue White’s wife and daughter.	Colfax	NM 056	MM 23.7
Pojoaque Pueblo	The small Tewa-speaking pueblo of Tesuque was established around 1300, and was first visited by Europeans in 1591. The Pueblo Revolt, which drove the Spanish from New Mexico for thirteen years, broke out here in 1680. Its present church was built in the 1880’s, on the foundations of an earlier structure.	Santa Fe	US 84/285	
Portales	Elevation: 4004 ft. Portales derives its name from the porch-like appearance of a cave entrance at nearby Portales Springs. It developed as a major peanut producing region in the early twentieth century, after the Pecos Valley Railroad opened the area for commercial agricultural development. Eastern New Mexico University was founded here in 1934.	Roosevelt	US 70	North of Portales
Project GNOME	The first nuclear detonation in the Plowshare Program, whose aim was to develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosions, was conducted 4.9 miles south of here on December 10, 1961. The 3.1 Kiloton explosion created a man-made cave 170-ft in diameter almost 1,200-ft below ground. The Plowshare Program was cancelled in 1977, amid negative public perception of peaceful nuclear explosions.	Eddy	N.M. 128	Intersection w/Mobley Ranch Rd.
Pueblo of Acoma	Built atop a great mesa for defensive purposes, Acoma has been continuously occupied since the 13th century. A dramatic battle between the Acomas and Oñate’s forces occurred here in 1599. The mission church of San Esteban was built between 1629 and 1641, and today looks much as described by Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez in 1776.	Cibola	I 40	MM 102.2
Pueblo of Jémez	Jémez is the sole surviving pueblo of the seven in the “provincia de los Hemes” noted by Spaniards in 1541, and the last at which the Towa language is still spoken. In 1838 the remaining inhabitants of Pecos Pueblo moved here. The mission of San Diego de Jémez was last rebuilt in the 1880s.	Sandoval	NM 004	MM 5
Pueblo of Laguna (1)	Keresan-speaking refugees from Santo Domingo, Acoma, Cochiti, and other pueblos founded Laguna after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and the Spanish reconquest of 1692. Named by the Spaniards for a marshy lake to the west, the pueblo still occupies its original hilltop site today.	Cibola	I 40	MM 114.5
Pueblo of Laguna (2)	Keresan-speaking refugees from Santo Domingo, Acoma, Cochiti, and other pueblos founded Laguna after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and the Spanish reconquest of 1692. Named by the Spaniards for a marshy lake to the west, the pueblo still occupies its original hilltop site today.	Cibola	I 40	MM 102.2

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Pueblo of Nambé	In Tewa, the name nambay-onghwee or Nambe de Sosa in 1591 as a square structure, two stories high, with a central plaza, whose people irrigated their crops. It served as a primary cultural and religious center for this community. It was nearly destroyed when the Spanish conquerors arrived in New Mexico and learned of its importance.	Santa Fe	US 84/285	
Pueblo of Picuris	The pueblo of Picuris, first visited by Spaniards in 1591, was described as being 7 or 8 stories high. In the 18th century Picuris cooperated with the Spaniards against the raids of the Plains Indians. The church, the third at this pueblo, dates from the 1770's.	Rio Arriba	NM 075	
Pueblo of San Felipe	San Felipe, named for St. Philip the Apostle by Spanish explorer Francisco Sánchez Chamuscado in 1581, was abandoned during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Reestablished on the mesa top, this too was abandoned before 1706, when the pueblo was constructed on its present site. The mission church appears today much as it did in the 18th century.	Sandoval	Indian Service Rd 85	I-25 Exit 252. West of Pueblo of San Felipe at MM 2.1
Pueblo of San Ildefonso	In the 1500's, migrants from the Pajarito Plateau joined their Tewa-speaking relatives at San Ildefonso. The pueblo is famous as the home of the late María Martínez and other makers of polished black pottery. The modern church, a replica of that of 1711, was finished in 1968.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
Pueblo of Santa Ana	The Keres speaking Pueblo of Santa Ana, known as Tamaya, first submitted to Spanish rule in the 1540s and later in 1693 re-established the present location. Poorly suited for farming, the population currently resides on the east banks of the Rio Grande and returns to their traditional homes on the north bank of the Jemez River to practice traditional cultural activities. Santa Ana thrives today through a vibrant blend of traditional and modern way of life.	Sandoval	NM 550	mm11, at pueblo entrance
Pueblo of Santo Domingo	The Keresan people of Santo Domingo have occupied the area of the Rio Grande Valley since prehistoric times despite several floods that have forced relocation and reconstruction of the original pueblo. Strategically located along the roads that have led to La Bajada, this pueblo and its people have played an important role in the history of the Camino Real.	Sandoval	SR 22	Northof Santo Domingo at MM 4.4
Pueblo of Taos	Parts of Taos were occupied when Hernando de Alvarado visited here in 1540. Taos served as the headquarters from which Popé, of the San Juan Pueblo, organized the Pueblo Revolt in 1680. In 1846, the pueblo was a refuge for Hispanics and Indians resisting annexation of New Mexico by the United States.	Taos	US 68	north of pueblo
Pueblo of Tesuque	The name Tesuque is a Spanish variation of the Tewa name Tet-sugeh, meaning "narrow place of cottonwood trees." The small Tewa-speaking pueblo of Tesuque was established before 1200, and was first visited by Europeans in 1591. It is one of the most traditional of the Tewa speaking pueblos and played an important role in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, which drove the Spanish from New Mexico.	Santa Fe	US 84/285	mm 171/intersection with US 84 north of Santa Fe
Pueblo of Zia	In 1583 Antonio de Espejo recorded this pueblo as one of five in the Province of Punamé. Following the sacking of Zia by Spanish troops in 1689, the pueblo was reestablished, but never attained its former size. The Zia ancient sun symbol is incorporated in the design of the state flag of New Mexico.	Sandoval	NM 550	MM 17.6
Pueblo of Zuni	The six original Zuñi pueblos were the legendary "Seven Cities of Cibola" sought by Vasquez de Coronado in 1540. They were abandoned during the Pueblo Revolt, and the present pueblo was settled in 1699 after the Spanish reconquest. In 1970, Zuñi became the first Indian community to administer its own reservation affairs.	McKinley	NM 602	Between mm 13 &14
Pueblo Revolt Tricentennial (1)	The western pueblos of Acoma and Zuñi took part in the revolt against Spanish rule which broke out on August 10, 1680. During the 1690s refugees from the Río Grande pueblos, escaping from reconquest of their lands, joined with local Keresans to form the Pueblo of Laguna.	Cibola	I 40	MM 102.2
Pueblo Revolt Tricentennial (2)	On August 10, 1680 the Pueblo Indians rose in revolt against Spanish rule. Forced to evacuate Santa Fe by the Tanos, Tewas and Tiwas, Governor Otermín led the retreating colonists south through the lands of the Keres pueblos, whose signal fires could be seen on the mesas, passing through the Pueblo of Santo Domingo on August 24.	Sandoval	I 25	North of San Felipe
Pueblo Revolt Tricentennial (4)	The Tewa pueblos of San Juan, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Pojoaque, Nambé, and Tesuque were responsible for directing the 1680 Pueblo Revolt after the Spaniards captured two Indian runners at Tesuque on August 9. Joined by Taos and Picuris, they formed into two divisions and on August 15 laid siege to Santa Fe.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
Pueblo Revolt Tricentennial (5)	In August 1680, the Rio Grande and Hopi pueblos, including the northern pueblos of Taos and Picuris and the Tewa towns of San Juan, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Pojoaque, Nambe and Tesuque revolted against the Spanish government. On August 15, they laid siege to Santa Fe and expelled the Spanish from New Mexico. In 1980, the pueblos observed the 300th anniversary of the revolt with reenactments and ceremonies. 10 March 1992 Undetermined Location	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
Puerto de Luna	Established by the early 1860s, Puerto de Luna is one of southeast New Mexico's oldest permanent settlements. An important farming and ranching center, the town was the Guadalupe County seat from 1891 until 1903. A strong oral tradition maintains that William "Billy the Kid" Bonney has many friends here and frequently visited the village and patronized Alexander Grzelochowski's general store. Approved 8 Aug 1990	Guadalupe	Undetermined	near Santa Rosa
Puertocito de la Piedra Lumbre	Near this spot on November 13, 1821, a band of six Missouri traders led by William Becknell encountered a force of more than 400 Mexican soldiers, militia and Pueblo Indians under the command of Captain Pedro Gallego. This peaceful meeting and the subsequent arrival of Becknell in Santa Fe, marked the beginning of the Santa Fe Trail as a commercial link between the United States and Mexico.	San Miguel	NM 283	
Quarai Ruins Salinas National Monument	On the edge of the Plains stands the abandoned Tiwa Pueblo Indian village of Quarai (ca. 1200 –1670s), the southernmost of the Tiwa villages, located along the eastern flanks of the Manzano Mountains. The Spanish Franciscan mission church of La Purísima Concepción (1630) is the most complete remaining example of the large Salinas churches.	Torrance	Off NM 55 and County Road 76	

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Quemado	Spanish word for "burned," Quemado is located in an extinct volcanic area. This community was first settled in 1800 by Jose Antonio Padilla, who brought sheep and started the stock raising industry in this part of the state. Quemado was once famous for its colony of rodeo celebrities in Largo Canyon south of town.	Catron	US 060	west end of town
Quivera Ruins Salinas National Monument	The Tompiro Indian "Pueblo de las Humanas: (ca. 1300-1670s) had 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants and was a trading center with Plains Indians. The village evolved for centuries on the fringe of the Mogollon and Anasazi cultures. There are two large Spanish Franciscan mission churches, San Isidro built in 1629, and San Buenaventura constructed in 1659.	Torrance	Undetermined	
Rabbit Ear Mountains (1)	These two striking mounds were the first features to become visible to Santa Fe Trail traffic crossing into New Mexico from Oklahoma, and so became important landmarks for caravans. From here, traffic on this major 19th-century commercial route still had about 200 miles to travel before reaching Santa Fe.	Union	US 087	MM 00
Rabbit Ear Mountains (2)	These two striking mounds were the first features to become visible to Santa Fe Trail traffic crossing into New Mexico from Oklahoma, and so became important landmarks for caravans. From here, traffic on this major 19th-century commercial route still had about 200 miles to travel before reaching Santa Fe.	Union	US 064/087	MM 392
Raton	Population—8225 Elevation—6379 ft. Once the Willow Springs freight stop on the Santa Fe Trail, the town of Raton developed from A.T. & S.F. repair shops established when the railroad crossed Raton Pass in 1879. Valuable coal deposits attracted early settlers. Nearby Clifton House was a stagecoach stop until the Trail was abandoned after 1879.	Colfax	US 064/087	MM 350.0
Raton Pass	This important pass on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail was used by Brigadier General Stephen Watts Kearny for his 1846 invasion of New Mexico, and by Colorado Volunteers who defeated the Confederates in 1862. Richens L. "Uncle Dick" Wooten operated a toll road from 1866 to 1879, when the Santa Fe Railroad crossed the pass.	Colfax	I 25	
Raton Ranch-Baca Campground	Shortly after Civilian Conservation Corp camp DF-17-N was established in 1933 under the New Deal, it was renamed Camp Saturnino Baca for the founder of Lincoln County. Abandoned after one summer, it reopened in 1935 for five years as one of the first Unemployed Girls' Educational Camps in the nation. After Pearl Harbor was bombed in December 1941, the entire Japanese population of Clovis—railroad workers and their families—was relocated here during 1942, and the camp's name reverted to Raton Ranch. Today it is managed by Lincoln National Forest as Baca Campground.	Lincoln	US 380	pull-off at intersection w/Lincoln Co Rd (C002), road to campground
Red River Valley	The Red River Valley nestled in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains is one of the most spectacular areas of the state. Abundant game attracted trappers to the valley in the early 1800s and prospectors followed in the 1860s with gold, silver and copper mines operating until 1925. Labor and environmental history of the 20th Century have been largely defined by the discovery of molybdenum in the Red River Canyon. Designated as a "mountain playground" in the 1920s, the Red River has endured as a vibrant destination for tourism.	Taos	NM 038	
Red Rocks	The colorful formations exposed here are the slope forming Chinle Shale of Triassic age deposited in streams, lakes and floodplains some 250 million years ago and the cliff forming Entrada Sandstone of Jurassic age deposited as windblown sand some 160 million years ago. These are typical landforms of the Colorado Plateau province.	Rio Arriba	US 084	MM 215.7
Reserve	Located in the San Francisco Valley, Reserve was named Upper San Francisco Plaza by its original Hispanic settlers in 1874. The name was later changed to Reserve in recognition of the U.S. Forest Service headquarters located here. Apaches made frequent attacks on the community, which lay within Apache hunting lands. Population 600. Elevation 5,765 feet.	Catron	NM 012	MM 7.2
Riley	Twenty miles north of Magdalena, Riley was a small agricultural village originally named Santa Rita by its Hispanic founders in the mid-nineteenth century. By the late 1880s, mining drove the town's economy and in 1890 it was granted a post office under the name "Riley." The mines gave out, and the town was slowly abandoned. Former residents still gather every May to observe Santa Rita days.	Socorro	Undetermined	
Rincon	Rincon was originally named El Rincón de Fray Diego in honor of a 17th century Franciscan who died here. Established as a settlement called Thorne in 1881, it became Rincon in 1883. With the establishment of the Santa Fe Railroad, Rincon became the area's main business and trading center. The line forked here, one track going west to Deming, the other south to El Paso.	Dona Ana	NM 140, MM 2, westbound shoulder near track forks	unk
Rio Costilla Cooperative Livestock Association	Rio Costilla Cooperative Livestock Association includes 80,000 acres of farm, range, and forest lands. Prior to incorporation in 1942, many efforts were made to maintain land rights and use, including the 1902 establishment of the Defensive Association of Land Settlers. The member-owners of RCCLA serve as the stewards of these lands and their resources, supporting the communities of Amalia and Costilla.	Taos	NM 196	0.6
Rio Costilla Valley	A winter hunting ground for many indigenous people, this area was originally homeland for the Ute people. In 1849, striving to encourage occupation on the Sangre de Cristo Land Grant, seven plazas were settled along the Rio Costilla. Governor Diego de Vargas crossed this valley during his reconquest of New Mexico in 1694 during his restoration of New Mexico to Spain from 1692-1697, as did Juan Bautista de Anza during his 1779 Comanche campaign.	Taos	NM 522	39.590
Rio Felix Bridge	Completed in 1926, the Rio Felix Bridge was one of the most important structures in New Mexico's highway system. The bridge was placed across the river at nearly a 45-degree angle to increase stability during floods. Constructed with three, 144-foot Pratt Truss spans, it is the longest bridge of its type in New Mexico. Bypassed in 1984, the bridge is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its design, enhancing local farming and tourism at Carlsbad Caverns.	Chaves	NM 2 (Alt US 285)	North of historic bridge, east side of hwy

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Rio Grande	<p>Side One: The Rio Grande (big river) has been an integral part of the history of New Mexico for thousands of years. Running through the entire state, it is both its backbone and lifeblood. It originates in the southern Rocky Mountains of Colorado and then forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico before spilling into the Gulf of Mexico. Over 1,800 miles long, it is one of the great rivers of the world. (Continued on opposite side)</p> <p>Side 2: The Rio Grande has provided water for irrigated crops and sustenance to countless peoples who have lived and traveled along its banks. The river flow through the Mesilla Valley is now highly channeled and controlled by several dams, the largest of which is Elephant Butte Dam, seventy miles north. Consequently, the river no longer changes course or floods as it frequently did in the past.</p>	Dona Ana	US 70	Off Picacho Ave. near river in La Llorona Park
Rio Grandé Bridge at Radium Springs	This structure – one of the best surviving examples of timber and beam bridge construction in the state – was erected in 1933. The superstructure consists of 19 spans, each 25 feet in length. The roadway is 475 feet long. During the 1920s and 30s, timber beam bridges were an economical and easily maintained solution for crossing arroyos and waterways. Although the bridge no longer carries motorized traffic, it continues to serve pedestrians, bicyclists and equestrians.	Dona Ana	NM 185	1 mile south of Radium Springs near bridge?
Río Grande Gorge	The Rio Grande cut this spectacular gorge through layers of basalt, a volcanic rock that erupted between 2 and 5 million years ago. This basalt was highly fluid and flowed many miles. The enormous landslide blocks downstream were caused by undercutting when the river was much larger during the Pleistocene glacial age.	Taos	Undetermined	
Rio Grande Gorge Bridge (1)	Second highest bridge on the National Highway System, rises 650 feet above the stream of the Rio Grande. Dedicated Sept. 10, 1965, it is a lasting monument to the untiring efforts of Governor Jack M. Campbell and the citizens of Northern New Mexico to open this scenic area to the public.	Rio Arriba	US 064	
Rio Grande Gorge Bridge (2)	The Rio Grande Gorge and the Sangre de Cristo Mountains form a spectacular setting for the seventh highest bridge in the U.S. The deck sits 650 feet above the river. Completed in 1965 under the leadership of Gov. Jack M. Campbell, it established an east-west shipping and transportation corridor in northern New Mexico and is the only major bridge crossing the Rio Grande for over 100 miles. Spanning 1,272 feet, this elegantly designed deck truss bridge is in the National Register of Historic Places for its exceptional importance in transportation and engineering.	Rio Arriba	NM 522	MM 2
Rio Grande Gorge Bridge (3)	Second highest bridge on the National Highway System, rises 650 feet above the stream of the Rio Grande. Dedicated Sept. 10, 1965, it is a lasting monument to the untiring efforts of Governor Jack M. Campbell and the citizens of Northern New Mexico to open this scenic area to the public.	Taos	Undetermined	
Rio Grande Gorge State Park	With spectacular views and some of the finest public fishing in New Mexico, this park runs along the banks of the Rio Grande. From the Colorado border through the park, the "great river" offers exciting white-water boating through a deep canyon. There are four major camping/picnicking areas along the river.	Rio Arriba	US 064	At Rest Area
Rio Grande Rift (1)	A tremendous split in the earth's crust has resulted in the Rio Grande rift basin filled with thousands of feet of alluvium from bordering mountains and lava flows from deep within the earth. About 650 feet of this basin-fill is exposed in the Río Grande Gorge at the bridge crossing.	Rio Arriba	US 285	North of Tres Piedras
Rio Grande Rift (2)	Albuquerque is situated at the juncture of two major blocks in the earth's crust. One block, the Sandia Mountains, is tilted upward toward the east along the Sandia fault. West of the fault, the Rio Grande Rift has dropped downward forming a great trough which has subsided 26,000 feet from the rim of the mountains.	Bernalillo	I 40	Northwest of Intersection of I-25 on West I-40
Rio Salado Sand Dunes Elevation 4,850 feet	Winds blowing across the usually dry, sandy riverbed of Rio Salado formed dunes along this part of the Rio Grande Valley. The Rio Grande, just southeast of here, follows a massive geological trench shaped millions of years ago when huge blocks of land sank as the earth in central New Mexico slowly began pulling apart. The resulting Rio Grande Rift uplifted Los Piños Mountains to the east. Northwest are the Sierra Ladrone. Rocks on their 9,000-foot crests are similar to those buried four miles beneath these dunes.	Socorro	I-25	Rio Salado rest area N & S-bound
Rocky Mountains	The Sangre de Cristo ranges of the Southern Rocky Mountains visible here include the Spanish Peaks in Colorado, and the Culebra and Cimarron Ranges in New Mexico. Reaching altitudes of more than 13,000 feet, the well watered and forested mountains offer numerous recreational activities including skiing, hiking, fishing, hunting and climbing.	Colfax	US 064/087	MM 364
Rodeo Intermediate Field-Civil Aeronautics Authority # 57A	The intermediate field system, developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, greatly increased safety in early commercial aviation. Rodeo Intermediate Field 57A was established in 1930 to enhance navigation for Standard Airlines — later TWA — from California to El Paso, and served as an army auxiliary field during WWII. Its building foundations, earthen air strips and red directional arrow pointing the way to El Paso still are visible today.	Hidalgo	proposed for near intersection of US 80 and NM 9	unkown
Rodeo Station	The El Paso and Southwestern Railroad was constructed in 1902 by Phelps, Dodge and Company, to link El Paso, Texas with the copper mines of Bisbee, Arizona. New Mexico Highway 9, the "Border Route" between Columbus and Rodeo, parallels the rail line, and actually utilizes a portion of the abandoned railroad bed. The Southern Pacific's "Golden State Limited" and "Californian" passenger trains passed through Rodeo until 1952. Approved 7 Aug 1992	Hidalgo	NM 80	at Town of Rodeo
Rodeo Station	The El Paso and Southwestern railroad was completed in 1902 by Phelps Dodge and Company to link El Paso, Texas, with the copper mines at Rodeo, Animas, New Mexico. Highway 9, the "Border Route" between Columbus and Rodeo parallels the rail line, and actually follows a portion of the abandoned railroad bed. The Southern Pacific's "Golden State Limited" and "Californian" passenger trains passed through Rodeo until 1962.	Hidalgo	US 80,	in Rodeo

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Rodey	Rodey was first settled around 1865 and named Colorado after the red cliffs to the west. The name was changed to honor Bernard Shandon Rodey (1856-1927) an Irish immigrant who became a prominent New Mexican lawyer and legislator and who helped to create the state's university system.	Dona Ana	U.S. 85	Intersection of El Colorado St., 2 miles south of Hatch
Roosevelt County Museum	Open daily - visitor welcome Eastern New Mexico University Founded 1939 History and Anthropology of Roosevelt County Open weekdays 8-11:45, 1-4:00 -- Sat. and Sun. 1-4:00 - Admission free.	Roosevelt	US 070	North in Portales
Rose Powers White, 1894-1969	Rose Powers White worked tirelessly to compile histories of early pioneers of southeastern New Mexico. She published numerous articles and was frequently asked to lecture to organizations and school groups. She served as president of the New Mexico Folklore Society in 1953, and with her husband, R.E. "Eddie" White, donated land to Eastern New Mexico University and to the School for Exceptional Children.	Roosevelt	US 70	mm 429.9, Blackwater Draw Rest Area
Roswell (1)	Population -50,000 Elevation -3612 ft. Roswell was a watering place for the Pecos Valley cattle drives of the 1870s and 1880s. It was incorporated in 1891 and is seat of Chaves County, named for Col. J. Francisco Chaves, Civil War soldier and delegate to the U.S. Congress from the Territory of New Mexico. In the 1930s, Dr. Robert Goddard conducted experiments in liquid fuel rocket flights here.	Chaves	US 285 jct w/US 70	mm 115.5
Roswell (2)	Roswell was a watering place for the Pecos Valley cattle drives of the 1870s and 1880s. It was incorporated in 1891 and is seat of Chaves County, named for Col. J. Francisco Chaves, Civil War soldier and delegate to the U.S. Congress from the Territory of New Mexico. In the 1930s, Dr. Robert Goddard conducted experiments in liquid fuel rocket flights here. Population - 50,000 Elevation - 3,612 ft.	Chaves	US 285	south of Roswell, mm 105.6
Roswell (3)	Roswell was a watering place for the Pecos Valley cattle drives of the 1870s and 1880s. It was incorporated in 1891 and is seat of Chaves County, named for Col. J. Francisco Chaves, Civil War soldier and delegate to the U.S. Congress from the Territory of New Mexico. In the 1930s, Dr. Robert Goddard conducted experiments in liquid fuel rocket flights here. Population - 50,000 Elevation - 3,612 ft.	Chaves	US 285	undetermined
Roswell Pioneer Plaza	This plaza incorporates two of downtown Roswell's most historic buildings. East of this location is the Chavez County Courthouse, built in 1911. It is one of the best surviving examples of courthouses built in the Beaux Arts Revival "monumental civic style" architecture. The nearby Conoco service station was built in the 1920s. It is one of the few remaining architecturally intact gasoline stations from this early period of New Mexico's transportation history.	Chaves	US 285	100 W 5th St
Round Mountain	This cone-shaped landmark about 10 Miles from Tularosa was once known as Dead Man's Hill, and has been the backdrop for several military encounters. In April 1868 a small group of soldiers and Tularosa settlers engaged in battle with about 200 Mescalero ches.	Otero	US 070	mm 337.87 northside of highway across from the mountain, E. of Tularosa
Ruidoso	Population - 4260 Elevation - 6855 ft. Originally known as Dowlin's Mill, the town was located on the Chisum Trail which ran from the Pecos River to Arizona. By 1885 it had attracted a store, a blacksmith shop, and a post office which was named Ruidoso after the local stream. Several incidents of the Lincoln County War occurred here, including the murder of Paul Dowlin in May 1877.	Otero	US 070	In Ruidoso
Sadie Orchard 1860-1943	Arriving in the silver mining boomtown of Kingston in 1886, Sadie Jane Creech Orchard is arguably the most colorful woman in New Mexico history. Sadie opened brothels, worked as a prostitute, built and operated hotels and restaurants, and co-owned and drove for a regional stagecoach line. During World War I she tended to the less fortunate, and in the 1918 flu pandemic nursed children and cared for the sick and dying. New Mexico writer Erna Fergusson wrote of her, "For a bad woman, Sadie was one of the best."	Sierra	NM 152	Hillsboro, near the southeast corner of the intersection of NM 27 and NM 152.
Sadie Orchard, 1860-1943	Arriving in the silver mining boomtown of Kingston in 1886, Sadie Jane Creech Orchard is arguably the most colorful woman in New Mexico history. Sadie opened brothels, worked as a prostitute, built and operated hotels and restaurants, and co-owned and drove for a regional stagecoach line. During World War I she tended to the less fortunate, and in the 1918 flu pandemic nursed children and cared for the sick and dying. New Mexico writer Erna Fergusson wrote of her, "For a bad woman, Sadie was one of the best."	Sierra	NM 152	In Hillsboro, SE corner NM 152 & NM 27
Saint Vrain's Mill	This stone building is one of the finest examples of the water-powered flour mills established along the Mora River in the mid-nineteenth century. This mill was constructed about 1864. It is one of several built by Ceran St. Vrain, a French Canadian who came to New Mexico in the 1820s. St. Vrain was one of the region's most prominent merchants when he died in Mora in 1870. Approved 22 March 1991	Mora	Undetermined	Location undetermined
Salinas National Monument (1)	This unique regional complex of Puebloan structures and associated 17th-century Franciscan mission ruins are austere and beautiful reminders of early contact between Tiwa and Tompiro speaking Pueblo Indians and Spanish Colonials. The complex includes Abo, Quarai, and Gran Quivira ruins. The areas saline deposits in the valley's small basin lakes were utilized by native peoples and early Spanish settlers.	Lincoln	US 054	north
Salinas National Monument (2)	This unique regional complex of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated 17th-century Franciscan mission ruins constitutes a "capsule in time" in which the first century of Native American-European contact in what is now the U.S. is preserved. Nearby are the Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira ruins. The central visitor center is in Mountainair's historic Shaffer Hotel.	Torrance	Undetermined	

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Sally Chisum Robert "First Lady of Artesia" 1858-1936	Sallie was 19 when she arrived from Texas at her Uncle John Chisum's Jinglebob Land and Livestock Company ranch south of Roswell. Her ranching skills rivaled those of the cowboys she joined driving cattle up her uncle's Goodnight-Loving Trail to Colorado. She and her second husband opened the first post office and reading room in what became Artesia. Her landholdings are part of Artesia's original townsite and include the site of her cast-stone house where she raised many orphans. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Some of her diaries are preserved at the Artesia Historical Museum and Art Center. They include entries about her uncle, Billy the Kid, the Regulators, and the Lincoln County War.	Chaves	US 82	between mile markers 110 and 112.
Sally Rooke, Heroine of the Dry Cimarron Flood	Sally Rooke, Heroine of the Dry Cimarron Flood (1843--1908) On the night of August 27, 1908, while working as a telephone operator, Sally received a call that a wall of water was rushing down the Dry Cimarron River towards Folsom. She perished that stormy night at her switchboard warning of the danger, saving countless lives. Telephone operators across the country contributed 4,334 dimes to honor their colleague with a memorial.	Union	NM 325 & NM 456 junction	west side of Folsom Museum Capulin
Salmon Ruins	In the late 11th century, influence from Chaco Canyon, 45 miles south of here, began to be felt at this site and at nearby Aztec Ruins National Monument. The Chacoans abandoned this large and well-built masonry pueblo by 1150, and shortly thereafter, Mesa Verde people reoccupied it for approximately fifty years.	San Juan	US 64	unknown
Salt Lakes & Laguna del Perro	Salt Lakes: The Pedernal Hills form the eastern edge of Spanish New Mexico's 17th-century "Salinas Jurisdiction." Pueblo Indians used salt from these salinas in trade with Plains Indians. This salt was also prized by the Spaniards because of its use in silver processing for the rich Chihuahuan mines farther south in Mexico. Laguna del Perro: Numerous salt ponds and lakes, of which Laguna del Pero is the largest, occur in lowest part of Estancia Basin, closed depression between Manzano Mountains to west and low Pedernal Hills to east. Even paleoindians mined salt. Basin was filled by 150-foot-deep lake in late Pleistocene time. Elevation 6,110 feet.	Torrance	US 60	between mm's 225-226,north side of road pull-off
San Agustín Pass	The pass has always provided the best access through three mountain ranges, the Organ to the south and the San Andrés and San Agustín to the north. It was chosen as the route for U.S. 70, one of the nation's first coast-to-coast highways. Road cuts revealed Tertiary monzonite near the summit. Nearby, Organ Mountain mines yielded copper, lead, silver, gold and zinc. Gypsum sands glisten to the northeast, and to the west is the Rio Grande Valley.	Doña Ana	US 070	MM 164.2
San Antonio De Padua Catholic Church	This is one of the finest surviving examples of Bishop Lamy's French-inspired gothic architecture in New Mexico. Completed in 1906, it is constructed of locally quarried stone instead of traditional adobe. Among its adornments is a painting of Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles (Our Lady of the Angels), given to the nearby Pueblo of Pecos by the King of Spain in the early eighteenth century.	San Miguel	Undetermined	
San Francisco de Asis Church, Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico	This Mission Church is one of the oldest churches in American dedicated to San Francisco de Asis. It was constructed between 1813 and 1815 under the direction of the Franciscan Fray José Benito Pereyro. It is an outstanding example of adobe mission architecture. This church continues to this day to be a place of worship and an integral part of the community.	Taos	Undetermined	
San Isidro Catholic Church	This 19th century adobe church is dedicated to San Isidro the ploughman, patron saint of farmers and protector of crops. Christian tradition maintains that in order to allow San Isidro time for his daily prayers, an angel plowed his fields. Agua Fria observes the fifteenth of May as "His Day of Goodwill" to San Isidro's role in this traditionally agricultural community along El Camino Real. Iglesia de San Isidro "Esta iglesia de adobe, del Siglo Diecinueve, está dedicada a San Isidro Labrador, Santo Patrón de los labradores y protector de las cosechas. La tradición Cristiana sostiene que para que San Isidro tuviera tiempo de hacer sus oraciones diarias, un ángel labraba sus campos. La Villa de Agua Fría observa el Quince de Mayo como su "Día de Buena Voluntad" para honrar su influencia en ésta comunidad agrícola a lo largo de El Camino Real."	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
San José de la Laguna Mission (1)	The picturesque mission church of San José de la Laguna was built around 1706 by Fray Antonio Miranda and shows the single-aisle floor plan commonly used in pueblo churches. It has been repaired many times, and acquired its distinctive white stucco exterior in 1977. The church contains a beautiful and well-preserved altar screen made between 1800 and 1808 by a folk artist known only as the "Laguna Santero." The interior walls are mud-plastered and white-washed, and the floor is made of packed earth. The handsome wooden ceiling is laid in a herringbone pattern.	Cibola	I 40	MM 114.5
San José de la Laguna Mission (2)	The picturesque mission church of San José de la Laguna was built around 1706 by Fray Antonio Miranda and shows the single-aisle floor plan commonly used in pueblo churches. It has been repaired many times, and acquired its distinctive white stucco exterior in 1977. The church contains a beautiful and well-preserved altar screen made between 1800 and 1808 by a folk artist known only as the "Laguna santero." The interior walls are mud-plastered and white-washed, and the floor is made of packed earth. The handsome wooden ceiling is laid in a herringbone pattern.	Cibola	I 40	MM 113.5
San Juan Basin	Thousands of feet of sedimentary strata have been downwarped into the San Juan basin of northwestern New Mexico, a total area of some 20,000 square miles. The San Pedro and Nacimiento Ranges of the Southern Rockies rise in fault contact above the basin to elevations of more than 10,000 feet.	Sandoval	NM 550	MM 71
San Miguel del Vado National Historic District	This community was established in 1794 on a Spanish land grant of the same name. Located at the Santa Fe Trail's principal crossing of the Pecos River, it was a port of entry where caravans entering New Mexico stopped to pay customs taxes to the Mexican government. It was also the San Miguel County seat until 1864. Construction of the church began in 1806. Approved 11 Dec 1992	San Miguel	Undetermined	Near town of San Miguel del Vado?

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
San Patricio	This farming and ranching community was the scene of many events associated with the Lincoln County War. In July 1878, a posse ransacked the village while looking for William "Billy the Kid" Bonney and others of the faction known as the "Regulators" who frequently visited the town or had hiding places in the vicinity. More recently, renowned artist Peter Hurd made his home here.	Lincoln	US 070	MM 281
San Pedro	Established in the 1840s on the east bank of the Rio Grande, San Pedro became an important trading center along the Camino Real. The sister village of San Antonio, it was once known for its extensive vineyards and other agricultural produce. The village waxed and waned over the years, declining significantly in the 1940s, and is now almost abandoned.	Socorro	US 380	MM 2.1
San Rafael	San Rafael, formerly known as El Gallo, is located at a spring near the Malpais, the great lava flow to the east. The area was visited by members of Vázquez de Coronado's expedition in 1540. In 1862, it was selected as the original site of Fort Wingate, focus of the campaign against the Navajos.	Cibola	NM 053	MM 83.1
San Ysidro Church	This church was constructed in 1868 following a flood that demolished an earlier building. The land was donated by four Corrales families — Gutierrez, Gonzales, Martin, and Lucero. Dedicated to San Ysidro, patron saint of farmers, it is a fine example of a small, mid-19th century New Mexico village church that has been remodeled over the years. Now used for community functions and cultural events, the building is maintained by the Corrales Historical Society.	Sandoval	NM 448	On Old Church Road on church property
Sangre de Cristo ("Blood of Christ")	From left to right along the eastern horizon, two of New Mexico's highest mountain ranges are visible, the Truchas Range and the Santa Fe Range. Both are part of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of the Southern Rockies where glacier carved alpine peaks rise to elevations exceeding 13,000 feet.	Taos	Undetermined	
Santa Barbara Tie and Pole Company	The Santa Barbara Tie and Pole Co., 1907-1926, began its operation at Tres Ritos, the confluence of three creeks. Vermonter A.B. McGaffey organized the company to cut ties and timbers for the Santa Fe Railway. Originally a camping ground for freighters on the old Taos-Las Vegas Trail and later established as a mining and lumbering camp, Tres Ritos is now a well known resort community.	Taos	NM 3, NM 518 & Forest Road 76	MM 3 @ La Junta Rd
Santa Cruz de la Cañada	In 1695, Governor Diego de Vargas founded his first town, Santa Cruz de la Cañada, designed to protect the Spanish frontier north of Santa Fe. The church, which still stands, was constructed in the 1730's. In 1837, residents revolted against Mexican authorities, resulting in the death of Governor Albino Perez.	Santa Fe	NM 53	in town before the Catholic church
Santa Cruz Plaza – On the Camino Real	In 1695, Governor Diego de Vargas founded Santa Cruz de la Cañada south of the Santa Cruz River. The town was later moved to this site north of the river. The church facing the Plaza dates from the 1730's. Santa Cruz was an important stop on the Camino Real between Santa Fe and Taos.	Santa Fe	NM 53	in town, before the Catholic church (side 2 of Santa Cruz de la Canada marker)
Santa Fe – On the Camino Real	Population – 48,899 Elevation – 7,045 Santa Fe, the oldest capital city in the United States, was established in 1610 as the seat of the Spanish colonial government for the Province of New Mexico. The Palace of the Governors, used by the Spanish, Mexican, and Territorial governors, has flanked the historic plaza since its construction in 1610, and now comprises part of the Museum of New Mexico.	Santa Fe	NM 14	S side of Cerrillos Rd near Camino Car
Santa Fe Opera (The)	Located on a former guest ranch of 199 acres, the Santa Fe Opera was founded in 1956 as the Opera Association of New Mexico by John Crosby, a New York-based conductor. The first season began in July of 1957. The Santa Fe Opera is internationally known for introducing new and innovative operas as well as for its productions of works from the standard operatic repertoire.	Santa Fe	US 84/285	
Santa Fe Trail				
Santa Fe Trail	The difficulty of bringing caravans over rocky and mountainous Raton Pass kept most wagon traffic on the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail until the 1840's. Afterwards, the Mountain Branch, which here approaches Raton Pass, became more popular with traders, immigrants, goldseekers, and government supply trains.	Mora	I-25	southbound rest area just north of Watrous
Santa Fe Trail - Cimarron Cutoff	The Santa Fe Trail was the major trade route between New Mexico and Missouri from 1821 until the arrival of the railroad in 1880. The Cimarron cutoff, a major branch of the trail, passed through this portion of Northeast New Mexico. Some of the best preserved segments of the trail route are located at the nearby Kiowa National Grasslands along the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.	Union	US 087	In Clayton
Santa Fe Trail (1)a	Opened by William Becknell in 1821, the Santa Fe Trail became the major trade route to Santa Fe from Missouri River towns. The two main branches, the Cimarron Cutoff and the Mountain Branch, joined at Watrous. Travel over the Trail ceased with the coming of the railroad in 1879.	Colfax	US 064	at junction with I-25
Santa Fe Trail (1)b	Opened by William Becknell in 1821, the Santa Fe Trail became the major trade route to Santa Fe from Missouri River towns. The two main branches, the Cimarron Cutoff and the Mountain Branch, joined at Watrous. Travel over the Trail ceased with the coming of the railroad in 1879.	San Miguel	I25	unk
Santa Fe Trail (2)	William Becknell, the first Santa Fe Trail trader, entered Santa Fe in 1821 after Mexico became independent from Spain and opened its frontier to foreign traders. The Mountain Branch over Raton Pass divided here. One fork turned west to Cimarron, the south and joined a more direct route at Rayado. The difficulty of bringing caravans over rocky and mountainous Raton Pass kept most wagon traffic on the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail until the 1840s. Afterwards, the Mountain Branch, which here approaches Raton Pass, became more popular with traders, immigrants, gold-seekers, and government supply trains.	Union	Undetermined	
Santa Fe Trail (3)a	The difficulty of bringing caravans over rocky and mountainous Raton Pass kept most wagon traffic on the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail until the 1840's. Afterwards, the Mountain Branch, which here approaches Raton Pass, became more popular with traders, immigrants, goldseekers, and government supply trains.	Colfax	US 064	
Santa Fe Trail Ruts	From 1821 until the railroad arrived in New Mexico in 1879, thousands of wagons hauled freight along the Santa Fe Trail between Missouri and Santa Fe. These wagons carved ruts which have since eroded and deepened, creating a wide swath which is the only visible remains of the Trail. Ruts of the Mountain Branch of the Trail can be seen 1.2 miles ahead.	Colfax	Undetermined	

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Santa Rita Copper Mines	Copper has been mined here since 1804. For five years, development by Francisco Manuel Elguea resulted in some 6,000,000 pounds of copper being transported annually to Mexico City by mule train. Brief periods of activity were halted by Apache opposition until the coming of the railroad in the 1880s, when the area became a major copper producer.	Grant	NM 152	MM 120.7
Santa Rosa (1)	Population—2469 Elevation—4620 ft. The Spanish explorer Antonio de Espejo passed through this area in 1583, as did Gaspar Castaño de Sosa in 1590. Santa Rosa, the Guadalupe County seat, was laid out on the ranch of Celso Baca y Baca, a politician and rancher in the late 1800s. It was named for his wife, Doña Rosa.	Guadalupe	I 40	East bound at MM 273
Santa Rosa (2)	Population—2469 Elevation—4620 ft. The Spanish explorer Antonio de Espejo passed through this area in 1583, as did Gaspar Castaño de Sosa in 1590. Santa Rosa, the Guadalupe County seat, was laid out on the ranch of Celso Baca y Baca, a politician and rancher in the late 1800s. It was named for his wife, Doña Rosa.	Guadalupe	I 40	
Santa Rosa de Lima Chapel	Only ruins remain of the chapel of Santa Rosa de Lima, licensed in 1737. The village associated with the chapel – La Plaza de Santa Rosa de Lima de Abiquiu –was repeatedly attacked by some Indian groups and temporarily abandoned until the area was re-settled in the 1750s. Population shifts in the Chama valley during the following century resulted in abandonment of the plaza by 1847. The chapel, however, remained in use until the early 1900s.	Rio Arriba	US 084	east of Abiquiu
Santa Rosa Lake State Park	Pronghorn antelope may be seen grazing near this reservoir on the Pecos River, at the edge of the Llano Estacado - the famed "Stockaded Plains." The park offers water sports; fishing for catfish, bass, and walleyes; camping/picnicking sties, a visitor center, and a boat ramp.	Guadalupe	Undetermined	In Santa Rosa
Santuario de Guadalupe	This adobe church, built sometime between 1776 and 1795, is the oldest shrine to Our Lady of Guadalupe in the United States. Its canvas painting of Our Lady is an outstanding example of Spanish ecclesiastical art. No longer an active church, the building is now a unique museum depicting New Mexico's religious history and is used for concerts and other community activities.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
Seton Village	Ernest Thompson Seton (1860-1946), naturalist, artist, writer, authority on Indian lore, and first Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America, lived here during the last part of his life. The village includes his home, art collection, library, and Indian museum.	Santa Fe	NM 300	Old Route 66/Old Las Vegas Highway between mm 2 & 3
Settlements Of The San Miguel Del Vado Land Grant	Soon after the Spanish Government approved the San Miguel del Vado Land Grant in 1794, settlements such as San Miguel, Puertecito, San José , Las Mulas, Entranaso, Guzano, Bernal, La Cuesta and El Pueblo were established along the banks of the Pecos River. Others such as San Juan, Rivera, El Barranco, Sena, Lovato, La Fragua and El Cerrito were founded later in the 19th Century. Side 2: This community was established in 1794 on a Spanish land grant of the same name. Located at the Santa Fe Trail's principal crossing of the Pecos River, it was a port of entry where caravans entering New Mexico stopped to pay customs taxes to the Mexican government. It was also the San Miguel County seat until 1864. Construction of the church began in 1806.	San Miguel	Undetermined	
Seven Rivers Cemetery	Seven Rivers was located south of Artesia near the confluence of seven branches of a stream that flowed into the Pecos River. Settled in the mid-1860s, the town flourished as a trading post and refuge for participants in the Lincoln County War. The community declined until on the cemetery was left. When Brantley Dam was constructed in 1988 the cemetery was relocated behind Twin Oaks Memorial Park north of Artesia Approved 21 July 2000	Eddy	Undetermined	On Hwy 285 south of Roswell near NM 2 intersection
Shakespeare	Located at the north end of the Pyramid Mountains, near the old stage stop at Mexican Springs, Shakespeare was first known as Pyramid Station. Later named Ralston, a diamond swindle caused its collapse in 1874. The town was revived as Shakespeare in 1879, named for the Shakespeare silver mining company, but the economic depression of 1893 closed the mines and made it a ghost town.	Hidalgo	I 10	near Indian Road 13
Shalam Colony 1884-1907	In 1884, Shalam Colony was established on the banks of the Rio Grande near the village of Doña Ana by John Ballou Newbrough and a group of Utopian followers called Faithists. Newbrough's "Book of Shalam" set forth a plan for gathering the outcast and orphaned children of the world and raising them to be the spiritual leaders of a new age. Shalam Colony was closed in 1901.	Doña Ana	NM 185	5.5
Shiprock (1)	This huge volcanic neck was formed in Pliocene time, over 3,000,000 years ago. It rises 1700 feet above the surrounding plain and is famed in the legends of the Navajo as "Sa-bit-tai-e" (the rock with wings). They hold that it was the great bird that brought them from the north.	San Juan	US 491/US 666	
Shiprock (2)	This area has been part of the Navajo homeland for centuries. The town of Shiprock is named for the great peak nearby, which figures importantly in Navajo legend. Early in the 20th century, Shiprock was made headquarters of the Northern Navajo Agency.	San Juan	Undetermined	
Sierra Blanca	Sierra Blanca, a complex ancient volcano, rises more than 7,300 feet above Tularosa Basin to peak at 12,003 feet. Vertical geologic movement between ranges and basin in about 2 miles. San Andrés Mountains on west side of Tularosa Basin are uplifted on east side and tilted westward. Elevation 4,670 feet.	Otero	US 070	east side of hwy between mm's 253 & 254
Sierra Grande	Largest extinct volcano in northeastern New Mexico, Sierra Grande rises to an elevation of 8,720 feet, one of many volcanoes, cinder cones, and flows that cover more than 1,000 square miles of area in northeastern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado eastward to the Oklahoma state line.	Union	US 064/087	MM 392.0
Silver City	Population – 9887 Elevation – 5895 ft. Silver City is located in the midst of rich mineral deposits. The Santa Rita Copper Mines, opened in 1805, were the second such mines operating in what is now the U.S. A silver strike in 1870 began the commercial mining for which the area is still known. The Apache chiefs Victorio, Geronimo and Mangas Coloradas figure in its history.	Grant	US 180	

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Sisters of Charity	The first Sisters of Charity arrived in New Mexico Territory in 1865 from Cincinnati at the request of Bishop Lamy with the mission of serving all people regardless of race, religion or ability to pay. Hundreds of sisters followed. They established some of the most significant institutions of the state including St. Vincent Hospital & Orphanage and St. Elizabeth Shelter for the Homeless in Santa Fe.	Santa Fe	I-25	mm 270, La Bajada Rest Area
Site of San Augustin Springs	Here on July 27, 1861, less than 300 Confederate troops intercepted 500 Union soldiers retreating from Fort Fillmore to Fort Stanton. Exhausted from the heat and famished for water, the Union troops straggled across the desert in a five-mile evacuation train. Unable to fight, Major Isaac Lynde surrendered his command without firing a single shot.	Doña Ana	US 070	MM 162.9
Smokey Bear Historical Park	This park commemorates Smokey Bear and describes the history and development of this national symbol of forest fire protection. The original Smokey is buried here within sight of the mountain where he was found orphaned by a fire raging in the Lincoln National Forest. The park offers extensive historical exhibits as well as a trail that identifies native plants.	Lincoln	US 380	In town of Capitan
Smugglers' Trail	Smugglers once crossed this area with mule trains of contraband from Mexico, to be traded for merchandise in Arizona. In the summer of 1881, a group of Mexican smugglers was killed in Skeleton Canyon by members of the Clanton gang, including Old Man Clanton, Ike and Billy Clanton, and Curly Bill. The Clanton Hideout The infamous Clanton Gang had two crude dugouts here in the 1880s that served as hideouts and a base for wide-ranging outlaw activities, particularly in connection with the Curly Bill Gang's depredations along the Smugglers' Trail that passed by here. Old Man Clanton was ambushed below the border in revenge for a Skeleton Canyon massacre.	Hidalgo	NM 338	north end of Animas near high school (opposite side of "Clanton Hideout" marker
Socorro Plaza Kittrell Park	Established in 1816 at the time of the original Spanish land grant, this plaza developed into the traditional social, political and economic hub of the community. Excellent examples of Mexican and Territorial period architecture surround the plaza, which is named after Dr. L.E. Kittrell, a local dentist who landscaped the plaza in the 1880s.	Socorro	Undetermined	
Soda Dam	This spectacular formation has built up over the centuries by deposits of calcium carbonate from a spring that bubbles to the surface at this point. The river flows under a dome that is still building. The dam is 300 feet long, 50 feet high and 50 feet wide at the bottom.	Sandoval	NM 004	MM 19.1
South End of the Rockies	Divided by the Río Grande, the volcanic Jémez Mountains are the western New Mexico Rockies; the Sangre de Cristo ("blood of Christ") Mountains are the eastern chain. Ice Age glaciers carved their summits including Santa Fe Baldy, the prominent peak in the Santa Fe Range, which rises to 12,622 feet above sea level.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
Southern Rockies	These foothills and the higher glaciated peaks to the north are the southern tip of the Rocky Mountains. This particular segment is known as the Sangre de Cristo ("blood of Christ"), a formidable barrier that rises above 13,000 feet in a chain of peaks that trend from Santa Fe on the south to Salida, Colorado on the north.	Santa Fe	Undetermined	
Spanish Entrada Site	Among the many cultural sites located nearby is a camp where Francisco Vázquez de Coronado's troops spent part of the winter of 1540-41 while searching for the fabled Seven Cities of Gold. Archaeological excavations in 1985 confirmed the location near the Tiwa pueblos of Kuaua and Santiago to the north, which were visited by the troops. The ruins of Kuaua (Tiwa for "evergreen") are preserved and interpreted at the Coronado State Monument near Bernalillo.	Sandoval	NM 528	West on Exit 233 on Alameda to 528 North at MM 13.2
Springer (1)	Population—1696 Elevation—5857 ft. Located in the old Maxwell Land Grant and near the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail, Springer served as Colfax County seat from 1882 to 1897. Several men were killed here in one of the late flare-ups of the Colfax County War, a dispute between land grant owners and settlers.	Colfax	I 25	1.7 Miles north of Springer
Springer (2)	Population—1696 Elevation—5857 ft. Located in the old Maxwell Land Grant and near the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail, Springer served as Colfax County seat from 1882 to 1897. Several men were killed here in one of the late flare-ups of the Colfax County War, a dispute between land grant owners and settlers.	Colfax	US 056/412	MM 0.6
St. Anthony's Catholic Church	St. Anthony's Church was built in the 1840's. Recognized by Archbishop Lamy as being grand and beautiful, the church boasts four foot adobe walls and substantial vigas harvested from the surrounding mountains. The church was dedicated to San Antonio, the patron saint associated with the return of lost articles and missing persons. For decades it has stood at the center of the community, witnessing hundreds of baptisms, weddings and funerals.	Taos	NM 522	in church parking lot, Church Plaza
St. Joseph's Mission	Father Albert Braun, who directed the construction of the remarkable mission church of St. Joseph, served as chaplain in both World Wars. He first came to Mescalero in 1916, and later built this stone church in memory of Americans killed in World War I. It took him almost twenty years to complete, and was dedicated in 1939.	Otero	US 070	east
State History of Education Museum	Constructed in 1906, the Lake Arthur Elementary School has been memorialized as the oldest continuously used school building in New Mexico. In 1989, the New Mexico legislature designated the structure as the official New Mexico State History of Education Museum. The museum was dedicated on October 12, 1989 and features displays and artifacts from New Mexico's school districts.	Chavez	Undetermined	
State Road 137	This road was built by Civilian Conservation Corps (1936-1942) Companies 2842 and 2868 to connect US 285 with El Paso Gap and for access to the Lincoln National Forest. On September 14, 1991, surviving CCC enrollees Wayne Westfall, Le Roy Jones, Edward Huckaby and Clarence Blanscett gathered here to dedicate this marker in honor of project supervisor Wayne Coalson and Bill High and the men who built the road. Approved 14 Feb 1992	Eddy	SR 137	On SR 137?

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Stinking Springs	William "Billy the Kid" Bonnet and three members of his gang surrendered to a posse led by Sheriff Pat Garrett at a rock house near here on December 24, 1880. A fifth outlaw was killed during the gunfight. Bonney later escaped but was finally killed by Sheriff Garrett at Fort Sumner on July 14, 1881.	DeBaca	US 60-84?	near Taiban?
Storrie Lake State Park	Long a popular spot for rainbow trout fishing, Storrie Lake also features boating, swimming, and water-skiing. Facilities include camping/picnicking sites, a boat ramp, a playground, and a visitor information center.	San Miguel	NM 518	At MM 4.1
Strike Valley	Between Sapello and Mora, State Road 3 follows a narrow strike valley eroded into soft shale between ridges of resistant sandstone called hogbacks, both the result of uplift of the Rocky Mountains. To the east stretch the Great Plains and to the west, the Sangre de Cristo Mountains rise to elevations exceeding 13,000 feet. Elevation here 7,000 feet.	Mora	US 581	MM 15.2
Sugarite Canyon State Park	This heavily wooded mountainous park, located on the Colorado-New Mexico border, was formerly the site of a thriving coal camp. There are two fishing lakes in the New Mexico portion of the canyon, and another lake lies just across the border in Colorado. Wild turkey and deer are plentiful in the park vicinity, and facilities include hiking trails and camping/picnicking sites. The colorful history of the canyon and region is described in the visitor's center.	Colfax	NM 526	
Sumner Lake State Park	Sumner Lake was originally named Alamogordo Lake after Alamogordo Creek. The lake and surrounding land became a state park in 1960. In 1974, the lake and state park were renamed Sumner in honor of Colonial Edmond Vose Sumner who in the mid 19th Century established forts Craig, Fillmore, Thorn, and Union.	De Baca	NM 203	At intersection of US 84 and NM 203.
Sunnyside Springs	Nearby is a "sweet water" spring which has been used though the centuries by Plains Indians, Spanish Explorers, and most recently, ranchers and settlers. A stagecoach station was located at the spring, which was named after Sunnyside, the nearby settlement whose name was changed to Fort Sumner in 1910.	De Baca	US 084	MM 1.1
Susie Rayos Marmon	Susie Rayos Marmon "Ga-wa goo maa" (1877–1988) LAGUNA PUEBLO. Educated at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania under the U.S. policy of acculturating Indian children through schooling and removal from their homelands, Susie was instrumental in bringing education back to Laguna. A lifelong teacher, oral historian, and storyteller, Susie was honored with a school in her name in Albuquerque in 1989 and received many national and state citations for her commitment to educating students.	Cibola	US 70	mm256.2, WB lane turnout
Tajique	The pueblo-mission of San Miguel de Tajique was established in the 1620's. In the 1670's, famine, disease and Apache raids caused the abandonment of the Jurisdicción de las Salinas (1598-1678) which included Tajique. Modern occupation of Tajique began in the 1830's with a land grant made to Manuel Sanchez.	Torrance	NM 55	in Tajique, west side of hwy
Taos	The Tiwa people of Taos Pueblo have lived in this area for at least one thousand years. The community of Taos was settled by Spanish and Mestizo people in the early 1700s. It later served as a supply base for the "Mountain Men," and was the home of Kit Carson, who is buried here. In the early 1900's, Taos developed as a colony for artists and writers.	Taos	NM 76	
Taos Canyon	In 1692, after having been driven from New Mexico by the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the Spanish began to re-establish their rule. In one of the last battles of the reconquest, in September 1696, Governor Diego de Vargas defeated the Indians of Taos Pueblos at nearby Taos Canyon.	Taos	Undetermined	
Taos Plaza, End of the Camino Real	Spanish settlers lived in the Taos Valley before the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, but the town of Fernández de Taos was not founded until the 1790's. The Camino Real, or King's Highway, from Mexico City reached its end in this Plaza and in nearby Taos Pueblo.	Taos	Undetermined	
Terrero Bridge	This bridge was one of several constructed by the American Metal Company in the 1920s to provide Pecos River crossings for mining and timbering operations in the region. The 1987 New Mexico Historic Bridge Survey lists it as the last remaining bridge of this design in the state. Now bypassed by a modern concrete structure, it remains in place for use by hikers and horseback riders. Approved 7 April 1995	San Miguel	NM 63	Along NM 63 near bridge
Tesuque Rain Gods	Seated clay figurines known as rain gods or "rain catchers" spring from Tesuque Pueblo's deep-rooted figurative pottery tradition. Popularized in the 1880s, Tesuque women made and sold the figurines in a variety of colors and designs, and earned income by selling them to curio dealers and tourists. Rain gods typically hold pots while other gods hold children, animals and other objects. The tradition is practiced to this day.	Santa Fe	US 84/285	mm 175.1 (frontage rd., Camel Rock Rest Area)
The St. Francis Women's Club, Nambe Pueblo	The St. Francis Women's Club was instrumental in raising funds to rebuild San Francisco de Asís Church, which had been condemned and demolished in about 1960. Their main fundraiser was the annual Fourth of July ceremonial, featuring dances of Nambe and participating Pueblos. By 1974, the group raised enough money to rebuild the church, and, in the process, helped to renew cultural traditions at Nambe.	Santa Fe	NM 4,	at church, Nambe Pueblo

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
The Three Fates	<p>Side One: “The Three Fates” Mabel Dodge Luhan (1879–1962) Frieda Lawrence (1879–1956) Dorothy Eugénie Brett (1883–1977)</p> <p>Three extraordinary women contributed to the unique artistic culture of Taos in the 20th Century. Sometimes called “The Three Fates”, they had a long, passionate and often contentious relationship with each other. Mabel Dodge Luhan created a haven for artists, writers and musicians at her Taos home, including D.H. Lawrence and his wife Frieda. They arrived in Taos in 1924 with their friend, Dorothy Brett.</p> <p>Side Two: “The Three Fates” Mabel Dodge Luhan (1879–1962) Frieda Lawrence (1879–1956) Dorothy Eugénie Brett (1883–1977)</p> <p>Freida von Richthofen was born into Prussian aristocracy and married Lawrence in 1914. She was his most ardent supporter and served as inspiration for many of his characters. Dorothy Brett, known simply as Brett, was born into English aristocracy. She provided moving depictions based on Taos Pueblo spiritualism in her paintings known collectively as “The Ceremonies”. Together, these women created a vibrant world of artistic experimentation and creation.</p>	Taos	NM 522	mm 1.5
Three Rivers	Located in the Tularosa Basin east of the great lava flows known as the malpais, Three Rivers was once prominent in the cattle empires of Albert Bacon Fall, John S. Chisum, and Susie McSween Barber, “the cattle queen of New Mexico.” Charles B. Eddy’s El Paso & Northeastern Railroad reached here in 1899.	Otero	US 054	MM 97 south
Three Rivers Petroglyphs	Three miles to the east is a mile-long array of pictures pecked into the solid rock walls of a volcanic ridge. They include both geometric and animal forms. They were likely made by prehistoric Mogollón Indians between ca. A.D. 1000 and 1400.	Otero	US 054	MM 97
Three Wise Women	<p>Front: Three Wise Women Eva Scott Fenyes, 1849–1930 Leonora Scott Muse Curtin, 1879–1972</p> <p>Three generations of one family worked more than 100 years to preserve the cultural heritage of New Mexico. Eva Fenyes created an artistic and photographic record of missions and adobe buildings, and preserved Spanish Colonial and Native American crafts. Leonora S. M. Curtin wrote Healing Herbs of the Upper Rio Grande, which documented the ethnobotany of the region and the plants used by traditional healers.</p> <p>Back: Leonora Curtin Paloheimo, 1903–1999 Leonora Curtin Paloheimo worked to preserve New Mexico’s varied cultures. She researched Native American languages for the Smithsonian. During the Depression, she founded The Native Market as an outlet for Spanish American artisans who handcrafted traditional furniture and household items. She and her Finnish husband, George Paloheimo, established New Mexico’s first living history museum, El Rancho de las Golondrinas, in 1972.</p>	Santa Fe	La Bajada Rest Area I-25	26 miles Sw of Santa Fe
Tierra Amarilla (1)	In 1832 the Mexican government made a large community land grant to Manuel Martinez and other settlers, but settlement was delayed by raids by Utes, Jicarilla Apaches and Navajos. Tierra Amarilla, first called Nutritas, became the Rio Arriba County seat in 1880. In 1967 it was the focus of conflicts between National Guardsmen and land rights activist Reies López Tijerina.	Rio Arriba	US 064	At Jct. 162
Tierra Amarilla (2)	Manuel Martinez of Abiquiú received a large land grant in this area in 1832, but opposition from the Utes interrupted colonization until the 1860s. Tierra Amarilla, first called Nutritas, became the Rio Arriba County seat in 1880. In 1967 it was the focus of conflicts between National Guardsmen and land rights activist Reies López Tijerina.	Rio Arriba	US 084	MM 175.5
Tiguex Province	More than one hundred prehistoric and historic pueblos and other archaeological sites and over 15,000 petroglyphs or rock art sites give ample evidence of the occupation of this valley for at least 12,000 years. Spanish explorers who came into the area in the sixteenth century gave the name “Tiguex Province” to the dozen or more Tiwa-speaking Indian pueblos (towns) they found in the middle Río Grande Valley.	Bernalillo	NM 528	mm .10.037
Tijeras Canyon	This pass between the Sandía and Manzano Mountains has been a natural route for travel between eastern New Mexico and the Río Grande Valley since prehistoric times. Known as Cañon de Carnué in the Spanish colonial period, it takes its present name from the village of Tijeras, Spanish for “scissors”.	Bernalillo	NM 337	Just west of Tijeras at MM 7.5, (Rt 66 and NM 337)
Tiptonville	In 1862, William B. Tipton built his home one-half mile west of here. By 1870, he had laid out the town of Tiptonville along the banks of the Mora River. The town served as a stopover and meeting place for Santa Fe Trail travelers as well as soldiers from Fort Union. It boasted a mission school, Masonic Lodge, stores and a post office.	Mora	Undetermined	
Tollgate Canyon	Between 1871 and 1873, Bazil Metcalf constructed a toll road from the Dry Cimarron through Tollgate Gap, providing one of the few reliable wagon roads between Colorado and northeast New Mexico. This road remained an important commercial route until the Colorado and Southern Railway came through this area in the late 1880’s.	Union	Undetermined	

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Tomé	For centuries, the prominent cerro, or steep hill, of Tomé was a significant landmark for travelers along the Camino Real. Settled as early as 1650, this area was abandoned following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and remained uninhabited until the Tomé Land Grant was established in 1739. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Tomé was the center of government for the Rio Abajo district.	Valencia	NM 047	North in Tome at MM 25.4
Trail of the Forty-Niners	To give gold-seekers another route to California, Capt. Randolph B. Marcy and Lt. James H. Simpson opened a wagon road from Arkansas to New Mexico in 1849. Marcy's Road, although very popular with the Forty-Niners, still was never as well-traveled as the Santa Fe Trail. Here the route parallels I-40 to Albuquerque.	Guadalupe	I 40	West bound, MM 252
Trinidad Gachupin Medina (ca. 1883–1964)	Trinidad Gachupin Medina was the most widely known Zia potter of her time. She was recognized for her large polychrome storage jars. Sponsored by trader Wick Miller, she toured the United States from 1930 to 1946, demonstrating pottery making at department stores and national exhibitions, including the World's Fair held in Chicago. Generations of Zia potters continue this tradition, which she helped to preserve.	Sandoval	US 550	mm 18 @ Zia Pueblo, Next to Pueblo of Zia marker
Trinity Site	The nuclear age began with the detonation of world's first atomic bomb at the Trinity Site on July 16, 1945. The site may have been named Trinity by J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of Los Alamos Nuclear Physics Laboratory, who said at the blast, "Now, I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds," quoting from the Bhagavad Gita. The detonation of the bomb marked the culmination of the Manhattan Project.	Socorro	I 25, Exit 380 E	MM 12.4 on NM 380 E
Truchas	In 1754, Governor Tomás Vélez Cachupín granted land on the Río Truchas (Trout River) to 12 families from Santa Cruz and Chimayó. They established Nuestra Señora del Rosario de Truchas as a fortified plaza under the governor's instructions to frontier settlements prone to attacks by Plains Indians. The church is notable for its altar screen painted by santero Pedro Antonio Fresquis, ca. 1805. The community is mentioned in Willa Cather's 1927 novel Death Comes for the Archbishop. The Milagro Beanfield War was filmed here in 1987.	Rio Arriba	N.M. 76	MM 15.7
Truchas Peaks	Ice Age glaciers carved these beautiful alpine peaks, among the highest in the New Mexico Rockies, rising to 13,101 feet. Precambrian quartzite, some of the oldest rock in New Mexico, forms the core of the Truchas (trout) Peaks, part of the Pecos Wilderness, which encompasses some of the most pristine mountain terrain in the state.	Rio Arriba	NM 076	MM 17
Tucumcari (1)	Population—5363 Elevation—4096 ft. This area was troubled by both Comanches and Comancheros, New Mexicans who traded illegally with the Indians, until the military campaigns of 1874. With the coming of the railroad in 1898, the small community of Liberty, eight miles to the north, moved here to form the nucleus of Tucumcari, which was incorporated in 1908. The Rock Island-Southern Pacific Depot built in 1927 is an outstanding example of a Mission Revival-style depot and recently was restored.	Quay	I 40	In business loop
Tucumcari (2)	Population—5363 Elevation—4096 ft. This area was troubled by both Comanches and Comancheros, New Mexicans who traded illegally with the Indians, until the military campaigns of 1874. With the coming of the railroad in 1898, the small community of Liberty, eight miles to the north, moved here to form the nucleus of Tucumcari, which was incorporated in 1908. The Rock Island-Southern Pacific Depot built in 1927 is an outstanding example of a Mission Revival-style depot and recently was restored.	Quay	US 054	MM 305.5
Tucumcari Mountain	Tucumcari Mountain has long been a landmark for travelers along the Canadian River. Pathfinder Pedro Vial mentioned it in 1793, while opening a trail between Santa Fe and St. Louis. In order to find the best route from Arkansas to California, Capt. Randolph B. Marcy led an expedition past here in 1849. The town of Tucumcari was founded in 1901 and takes its name from the mountain, which signaled people traveling Route 66 and Interstate 40 that rest was nearby.	Quay	I 40	
Tularosa	The Tularosa Basin has been occupied by Indian groups for thousands of years. The first Hispanic settlers moved here from the Rio Grande Valley in 1862. Anglo settlers and cattlemen began moving into the region in the 1870s. The original 1862 townsite has been designated a State and National Historic District. Tularosa appears as "Oasis" in the novels of western writer Eugene Manlove Rhodes.	Otero	US 054	MM 78
Tularosa Valley	Spectacular escarpment of Sacramento Mountains to east is of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, well exposed along Dog Canyon. Tularosa Valley is downdropped about 2 miles relative to Sacramentos and San Andrés Mountains on west side of basin. Gypsum dunes of White Sands to west occur only in arid climates. Elevation 4,030 feet.	Otero	US 54	north
Ute Lake State Park	Established in 1964, Ute Lake State Park is named after Ute Creek, a major tributary of the Canadian River. The reservoir's capacity was increased in 1983-84 by raising the dam and building a massive labyrinth weir spillway. The spillway, the largest in the United States, required 27,000 cubic yards of concrete and 7.4 million pounds of steel to construct. The park offers multiple recreational opportunities, including camping/picnicking, fishing, bird watching and boating.	Quay	US 054	MM 326.9
Valle Grande (1)	About one million years ago, the magnificent valley before you was formed by collapse, after a series of tremendous volcanic eruptions ejected a volume of material more than 500 times greater than the May 1980 eruptions of Mt. St. Helens. This event climaxed more than 13 million years of volcanism in the Jemez Mountains. Minor volumes of magma, leaking to the surface as recently as 50,000 years ago, formed the dome-like hills between you and the skyline to the north, which is the opposite wall of the enormous Valles Caldera. The heat from young volcanism makes this area attractive for geothermal energy.	Sandoval	NM 004	MM 42.8
Valle Grande (2)	Often called "the world's largest crater," Valle Grande is actually a giant caldera, formed a million years ago when a series of volcanoes collapsed and whole mountains were engulfed forming the great valley below this highway.	Los Alamos	NM 501	MM 42.5
Valmora Historic District	This site was probably named Valmora by Ashley Pond, Jr., who operated a school for boys here from 1900 to 1904. The Valmora Ranch Sanatorium was established by Dr. William T. Brown in 1905. For decades it served as a residential sanatorium dedicated to the treatment of tuberculosis patients. Dr. Carl Gellenthien, a nationally recognized pulmonary specialist, served as Medical Director for the sanatorium from 1927 until his death in 1989. 20 Nov. 1998	Mora	Undetermined	Near SR 97 near Valmora

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Vásquez de Coronado's Route (1)	In 1541 an expedition from the army of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, New Mexico's first explorer, marched south 80 leagues to investigate the pueblos along the lower Río Grande. The group reached that part of the infamous Jornada del Muerto, now covered by Elephant Butte Lake, where the river disappeared underground.	Socorro	I 25	MM 114 Fort Craig Rest Area
Vásquez de Coronado's Route (3)	In 1540 Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and a small army set out from Mexico to search for the fabled Quivera and its cities of gold. In the spring of 1541, the expedition halted near here for four days while they built a log bridge across the Pecos River. From there they continued their exploration deep into present-day Kansas.	Guadalupe	US 054	
Vásquez de Coronado's Route (4)	Under orders from Francisco Vázquez de Coronado in 1540, Captain Hernando de Alvarado explored among the pueblos and followed this route from Española to the Pueblo of Taos. Captain Francisco de Barrionuevo also passed this way the following year on his way to the same pueblo.	Rio Arriba	NM 068	MM 24.1
Vásquez de Coronado's Route (7)	In May 1541, Spanish explorer Francisco Vázquez de Coronado halted his expedition along the west bank of the Pecos River for four days while they built a bridge across the river. The expedition then spent the next several months searching for the fabled riches of Quivera in the plains of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. In early 1542, the disillusioned explorers returned through here on their way back to Mexico. Approved 28 June 1996	Guadalupe	NM 91	At the Puerto de Luna Senior Citizens Center, off NM 91.
Vaughn	Population -737 Elevation -4028 ft. Vaughn, a decision point in the transcontinental railway system, is located along the route of the Stinson cattle trail. In 1882, Jim Stinson, manager of the New Mexico Land and Livestock Co., drove 20,000 cattle in eight separate herds along this important trail from Texas to the Estancia Valley.	Guadalupe	US 60	west end of Vaughn, pull out, S side of hwy
Vázquez de Coronado's Route (2)	In the fall of 1540, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado's army traveled from Zuñi to his chosen winter headquarters in the Tiguex province on the Río Grande. Here the advance guard of the army followed the river from the Isleta area to Alcanfor, a pueblo near Bernalillo, where it camped for winters.	Valencia	NM 314	MM 11.9, south of Isleta
Vietnam Veterans Memorial State Park	This chapel was founded in 1968 by the Westphall Family in memory of Lt. David Westphall, who was killed in action in May 1968, and all Vietnam veterans. Upon completion in 1971, it became the first major national memorial to Vietnam veterans. The site was dedicated as New Mexico's 33rd state park on Veterans Day, November 11, 2005.	Colfax	US 64	mm 276.7
View of the Rockies	Reaching altitudes of more than 13,000 feet, well watered, and forested, the Rocky Mountains are host to numerous recreational activities including skiing, fishing, hunting, and camping. To the north can be seen numerous volcanic peaks that lie east of the Rocky Mountains in both Colorado and New Mexico. Elevation here 6,300 feet. Treeless grasslands of the High Plains cover the eastern one-third of New Mexico and stretch eastward into the mid-continent. Surface water from the mountains beyond and underground aquifers permit ranching as the principal economic activity. Carbon dioxide gas, a geologic resource, has been discovered and developed in the subsurface.	Colfax	US 056	MM 23.7
Village of Questa	This village was founded and abandoned several times between 1815 and the mid 1840s. The original name of the village was San Antonio del Río Colorado, dedicated to Saint Anthony, the patron saint associated with the return of lost articles and missing persons. In 1883, its name was changed to Questa. The land was also originally home to Mouache and Capote bands of Ute Indians and was used as a hunting ground for many other nomadic tribes. Esta villa fué fundada y abandonada varias veces entre los años 1815 y mediados de 1840. Dedicada a San Antonio, el Santo patrón que devuelve las cosas y personas perdidas, el nombre original de la villa fué San Antonio del Río Colorado. En 1883, su nombre fué cambiado a Questa. La tierra fué tambien originalmente el hogar de las bandas Mouache y Capote, de la tribu nativo Americana Ute, y fué usada como territorio de caza por muchas otras tribus nómadas.	Taos	NM 522	
Villanueva State Park	Couched between high sandstone bluffs in a beautiful valley of the Pecos River, this park is located near the picturesque Spanish Colonial village of Villanueva. The park offers hiking trails with historical markers, and camping/picnicking sites.	San Miguel	NM 003	MM 60.3
Villanueva	Originally named La Cuesta by its founders, this village was renamed Villanueva in the late 19th century. It was one of the earliest settlements established along the Pecos River when the San Miguel del Vado Land Grant was approved by the Spanish Government in 1794. The village church, completed by 1830, is an excellent example of 19th century New Mexico religious architecture.	San Miguel	Undetermined	
Virginia Gutierrez 1941-2011	Accomplished potter and Nambé Pueblo's first woman lieutenant governor, Virginia's work has appeared in the Smithsonian Museum and in galleries around the world. As a young girl, she learned her trade from a great aunt and became particularly well known for her distinctive plates. She helped support her family by selling her work, although she gave much of it away to family and friends. A proud member of her Pueblo, she spoke Tewa fluently and served honorably as lieutenant governor in 1991 and 1992.	Santa Fe	SR 503	TBD, likely at or before pueblo entrance
Virginia T. Romero (1896-1998) Taos Pueblo	Virginia T. Romero, world-famous potter and mother of ten children, began her lifelong career in 1919. She supported her family by selling a variety of pots to locals and tourists for use in cooking, storing water, and as decorative art. She helped keep the micaceous pottery tradition alive in Taos Pueblo. Traditionally fired outdoors, these pots are dotted with flecks of mica, a shiny silicate mineral.	Taos	NM 150	0.275
Wagon Mound	This last great landmark on the Santa Fe Trail was named for its resemblance to the top of a covered wagon. At Wagon Mound, travelers could cross from the Cimarron Cutoff to Fort Union, which is located on the Mountain Branch of the Trail. The two branches joined south of here at Watrous.	Mora	NM 120	MM 40.3

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Waldrop Park	This site is named for Victor H. Waldrop and stewardship for is shared by the New Mexico Department of Transportation and local bird enthusiasts. Wind blown-sand deposited at the base of Mescalero Ridge forms a 60 mile expanse of open dunes and stabilized hummocks. This park has become popular with bird watchers. The scissor-tailed flycatcher and other species can be found throughout the dunes.	Chavez	US 380	US 380, MP 165.1
Walker Air Force base 1941-1967	Roswell Army Air Field was established in 1941 and renamed after New Mexico native Brig. Gen. Kenneth Walker in 1948. Once the Strategic Air Command's largest base, its bomber fleet and Atlas missiles were key deterrents during the early years of the Cold War. WAFB closed in 1967 and became the Roswell International Air Center, home to public and private entities. Two world record free-fall parachute jumps took place here, including Alan Eustace's 135,890-foot descent, which reached a speed of 822 miles per hour, in 2014.	Chaves	U.S. 70/285	mm105.1 at pull-off with view of Base iconic water tower
Watrous	The Mountain Branch and the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail meet at Watrous. This important spot on the Trail was first known as La Junta, "junction" in Spanish. In 1879, with the coming of the railroad, it was named for Samuel B. Watrous, a prominent local rancher.	San Miguel	I 25	At NM 161 at MM 21.4
Wheeler Peak	Across Moreno Valley to the west stands Wheeler Peak named for Lt. George Montague Wheeler, a military surveyor. At 13,161 feet, it is the highest peak in New Mexico. The peak and the Taos Range are composed of Precambrian granite and gneiss. Moreno Valley is underlain by soft sandstones and shales, which are covered by stream and glacial deposits.	Colfax	US 064	MM 281.8
White Oaks	White Oaks grew rapidly after the discovery of gold in 1869. From tent city to bustling mining town, it was the largest town in Lincoln County with cultural events and an occasional bandit. Gold depletion and failure to grant railroad right-of-way caused its demise. Cedarvale cemetery - resting place of many White Oaks citizens.	Lincoln	NM 349	between mm's 8 & 9 at east end of town
White Oaks	White Oaks grew into a bustling mining town after gold was discovered in 1879. Mines were given colorful names like The Boston Boy, Lady Godiva and Old Abe. It is said that Old Abe produced more than \$3,000,000 in gold. The bonanza town boasted four newspapers, two hotels and many saloons. In 1898 the town was bypassed by the railroad, and thereafter was virtually abandoned.	Lincoln County	NM 349	unk
Wild Horse Mary Rustling Hideout	No text provided. This may not be an official marker?	Catron	US 180	
William R. Morley Monument	This monument marks the gravesite of Williams Raymond Morley, an engineer who located the first railroad in New Mexico. An enemy of the powerful Santa Fe Ring, Morley died mysteriously in 1883 while working for the Mexican Central Railway in northern Mexico. The monument and the bodies of Morley and his wife were moved here from Las Vegas, N.M. in 1990. Approved 25 Jan 1991	Catron	US 60	at Datil
Willow Springs	In 1861, the U.S. Army established a government forage station here by a small spring. A well was dug, and the station became a water stop for Barlow and Sanderson stagecoaches. With the arrival of the railroad in 1879 and the founding of Raton, the station was incorporated into the new town and eventually was razed.	Colfax	Undetermined	In town of Raton
Women of Cochiti	Women in Cochiti are known for reviving the historic figurative tradition now referred to as Storytellers, adult clay figurines surrounded by children. The efforts of these women have bloomed into a vibrant cottage industry, inspiring many potters and have greatly enhanced the economic welfare of Cochiti. Storytellers are now widely collected as art, appearing in major museums and private collections around the world.	Sandoval	NM 22	north side of road entering pueblo
Women of Cochiti - Cochit Pueblo	Women in Cochiti are known for reviving the historic figurative tradition now referred to as Storytellers, adult clay figurines surrounded by children. The efforts of these women have bloomed into a vibrant cottage industry, inspiring many potters and have greatly enhanced the economic welfare of Cochiti. Storytellers are now widely collected as art, appearing in major museums and private collections around the world.	Sandoval	NM 22	mm 12.33, just outside pueblo entrance
Women of Shakespeare	The Women of Shakespeare Emma Marble Muir (1873–1959) Rita Wells Hill (1901–1985) Janaloo Hill Hough (1939–2005) Front of Marker Emma Marble Muir arrived at the mining town of Shakespeare in 1882. She and her daughter, Rita Wells Muir, learned to appreciate and preserve the town's history. Rita and her husband bought Shakespeare as part of their ranch in 1935. Rita passed the ranch to her daughter, Janaloo Hill Hough. Back of Marker Janaloo and her husband continued fighting for the history and preservation of Shakespeare. Investing their own resources, they rebuilt some of the buildings destroyed by a fire in 1997. Without the dedication of this mother, daughter and granddaughter, the ghost town of Shakespeare would not exist today.	Hidalgo	I-10	mm 20 @ Lordsburg Visitor Center

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Women of the Judiciary	<p>Side One: Women of the Judiciary The Honorable Mary Coon Walters (1922-2001)</p> <p>Ms. Walters, who was a transport pilot during World War II, was the only woman in her UNM law school class when she graduated at age 40. She served on the state Court of Appeals and as a probate judge. In 1984, she became the first female New Mexico Supreme Court justice. She was a role model and mentor to women in New Mexico's legal community.</p> <p>Side Two: Women of the Judiciary Chief Justice Pamela B. Minzner (1943–2007)</p> <p>Pioneers prove their value in those that follow. Pamela Minzner took Mary Walters' seat on the Court of Appeals. Later, following Justice Walters to the New Mexico Supreme Court, she became the first woman chief justice. Renowned for her intellect, kindness, professionalism and gentle spirit, she, in turn, mentored hundreds in the legal profession. Today, women regularly serve on New Mexico's court benches.</p>	Bernalillo	1111 Stanford Dr, NE	UNM Law School, Pamela Minzer Court of Appeals Sculpture Garden
Women of the Santa Fe Trail	The Women of the Santa Fe Trail endured untold hardships traveling across the Great Plains. In 1829, six Hispanic women were the first known female travelers going east on the trail. In 1832, Mary Donoho was the first woman whose name was recorded to travel west along the trail in 1832. Susan Shelby Magoffin and Marion Sloan followed and both wrote about their experiences.	Colfax	I-25	Tinaja Rest Area, s. of Raton
Women Veterans of New Mexico	<p>SIDE ONE: New Mexico has a proud history of military service. We are a state of culturally diverse citizens who are willing to defend our freedom and rights. Over 15,000 women in New Mexico have volunteered to serve in our military. New Mexican women have taken up arms throughout our history and their considerable contributions are a tribute to the pride and honor of all New Mexicans.</p> <p>SIDE TWO: These three women, who lost their lives in military service, are representative of the region:</p> <p>1st Lt. Tamara Archuleta United States Air Force Los Lunas, NM Died 23 March 2003</p> <p>Specialist Lori Piestewa United States Army Tuba City, Arizona Died 23 March 2003</p> <p>Captain Christel Chávez United States Air Force Albuquerque, NM Died 7 August 2002</p> <p>New Mexico has a proud history of military service. We are a state of culturally diverse citizens who are willing to defend our freedom and rights. Over 15,000 women in New Mexico have volunteered to serve in our military. New Mexican women have taken up arms throughout our history and their considerable contributions are a tribute to the pride and honor of all New Mexicans. Side two:</p>	Sandoval	NM 165	mm 0.1, N of I-25
Yetta Kohn (1843-1917)	<p>Yetta Kohn (1843-1917), Matriarch, Cattle Rancher and Business Woman</p> <p>Born in Bavaria and widowed in Las Vegas (NM), Yetta ran the family store and raised four children alone. She later moved to La Cinta on the Canadian River where she opened another store, became the postmistress, started a bank and operated a ferry. She eventually bought land that became the 4V Ranch, which expanded into the T-4 Cattle Company, operated today by her descendants.</p>	Quay	Route 66 (NM 237) W. Tucumcari Blvd	Tucumcari Convention Center
Yucca - New Mexico's State Flower	<p>The Yucca is a member of the lily family. It's spring blossoms are pearly white. Early Indians used its tender shoots for food. Soap was made from its roots, sandals and basketry from the leaf fiber. A single variety of moth produces pollination.</p> <p>Yucca Plains Wide alluvial plains of southwestern New Mexico are feature of Basin and Range province with isolated fault block mountains scattered like islands from a sandy sea. Volcanic rocks form most of Cedar Mountains to south and Pyramid Mountains to west but Burro Mountains to northwest are mainly ancient granites. Elevation 4,560 feet.</p>	Luna	I 10	MM 53
Yucca Plains	Now included on the Yucca - New Mexico's State Flower marker.	Luna	I 10	MM 53

MARKER TITLE	TEXT OF MARKER	NM COUNTY	HIGHWAY/ NAME	MILEMARKER
Zuni Olla Maidens	The Zuni Olla Maidens are an all-women's group renowned for their skill and ability to balance fragile water jars or ollas on their heads. Historically, Zuni women collected water in ollas from nearby springs for everyday use. Today, they perform in parades and community events, walking with water jars placed on their heads while singing their own compositions and those traditionally sung by Zuni men.	McKinley	NM 53	mm17
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