

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Round trip = 1.5 miles)

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

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

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

4. Coronado Mural. Just west of the U.S. Courthouse and Carson monument is Santa Fe's main post office. In the lobby at the far west end of the building are two 1921 Gerald Cassidy murals depicting the Spanish explorer Coronado and the Pueblo Indians in 1540-41.

5. Pinckney R. Tully House. 136 Griffin Street at Grant Avenue (commercial property). The location was purchased prior to 1851 by James Conklin, a French-Canadian trader who came to Santa Fe in the 1820s. The house was built in 1851 by his son-in-law, P.R. Tully. In 1863, Tully sold the property to other traders, and many other Santa Feans owned the property prior to its current proprietor, the Historic Santa Fe Foundation (HSFF).

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

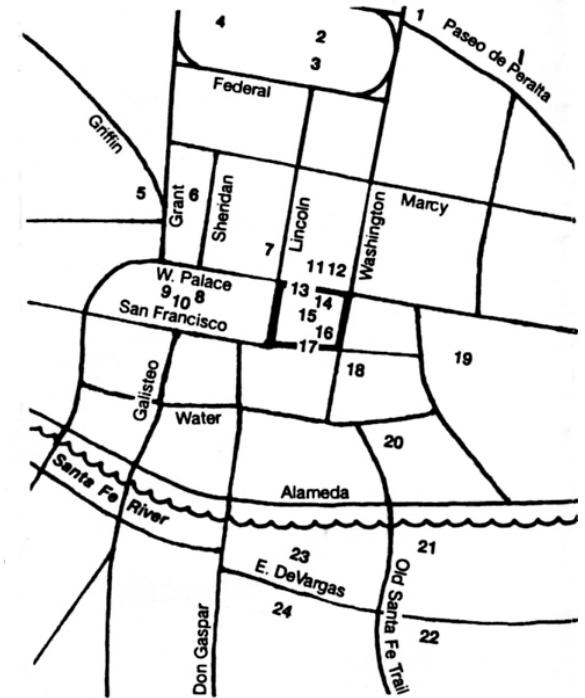
7. Fort Marcy Officers' Residence (Edgar Lee Hewett House). 116 Lincoln Ave. A historic plaque is in the front yard. This building was one of seven officers' quarters built along Lincoln and Grant Avenues, five of which were demolished when Ft. Marcy was abandoned in 1894. The building has been remodeled numerous times, and is now occupied by the Museum of New Mexico Foundation.

8. Felipe B. Delgado House. 124 W. Palace Ave. (Commercially occupied and owned by the HSFF, but opened to the public the 1st Monday of each month). The house was built in 1890 by a prominent merchant and grandson of Captain Manuel Delgado, who established the family in New Mexico in 1778.

9. "La Tules" Gambling House. 142 W. Palace (commercial). Señora Doña Gertrudes Barccelo migrated from Taos in the early 1800s. A gambler, she catapulted to the ownership of a popular gambling house in 1835 that catered to Santa Fe's social and military elite. She was the best Monte dealer (a card game) in the city, and apparently helped fund the U.S. Army's first expedition to Chihuahua, Mexico after New Mexico became a territory in 1846.

10. Santa Fe Trail mural. 139 W. San Francisco. At the very end of Galisteo Street, there is a wide walkway, or *zaguan*. An eighty-four tile mural on the west wall illustrates a map and some Trail scenes.

11. The Palace of the Governors. Facing the Plaza. Built in 1610, it is one of the oldest buildings in North America. Now a museum, the Palace was the home of such Trail personalities as Governor Manuel Armijo, and American traders rented rooms here from which they sold their wares. General Kearny raised the American flag here in 1846. Trail-related exhibits are on display in the museum.



12. Cowbelle's Trail Plaque. At the east end of the Governor's Palace (to the right as you face it), a bronze plaque honors Santa Fe Trail drivers. Look for it under the iron hitching rail on Washington Avenue.

13. The Santa Fe Plaza. The Plaza was the terminus of the Santa Fe Trail, some 900 from Franklin, Missouri. Many thousands of enterprising people suffered the hardships of trail travel to stand here.

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

15. Soldier's Monument. In the center of the Plaza, encircled by an iron fence, this monument was dedicated in 1867, and honors the Union soldiers who died at the Battle of Glorieta, as well as Trail travelers and New Mexico pioneers.