

| Women's Historic Markers - By County | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|--|---|----------------|--|
| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
| Bernalillo | Albuquerque | Doña Elena Gallegos (c.1680-1731) / Elena Gallegos Land Grant | (SIDE 1) Doña Elena Gallegos was a daughter of early seventeenth-century Hispanic colonists, Antonio Gallegos and Catalina Baca. They fled New Mexico with their newborn daughter during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, and she returned in 1693 with two brothers and an uncle. Elena wed Santiago Gurulé, a tattooed Frenchman, born Jacques Grolet, a member of the ill-fated La Salle expedition. Everyone with the Hispanic form of his surname, Gurulé, has roots in New Mexico. After her husband's death in 1711, Captain Diego Montoya conveyed to Elena the vast landholding that has since borne her name. (SIDE 2) From the crest of the Sandia Mountains to the Rio Grande Valley lies the Elena Gallegos Land Grant. It covered 70,000 acres, approximately the northern half of Albuquerque up to Sandia Pueblo. The extent of the grant—some felt its eastern border was the foothills—was uncertain until a nineteenth-century court interpreted the word “sierra” in the original document as the crest of the mountains. The adjudication helped make it possible to preserve part of the land grant as open space and provide a picnic area for the enjoyment of all. | 7100 Tramway Blvd, NE | | Elena Gallegos Open Space and Picnic Grounds, 7100 Tramway Blvd, NE, |
| Bernalillo | Albuquerque | Flamenco "The Dance of Passion" / Clarita Garcia de Aranda Allison (1921-1989) | (SIDE 1) Flamenco is a dance of fiery passion and great skill, believed to have originated in Andalusia, Spain, in the fifteenth century and to have taken root in New Mexico in part due to the state's historic and cultural ties to Spain. The flamenco tradition was taught and performed in the early twentieth century in family and community gatherings and still enjoyed throughout the state in public celebrations of Hispanic heritage. The University of New Mexico is the first and only institute of higher education in the world to offer degrees in flamenco. (SIDE 2) Among the most renown teachers and performers of flamenco in the state, Clarita grew up in a musical family and was heavily influenced by her mother and her brother Antonio, a professional flamenco dancer. After serving as a civilian Spanish-language interpreter in World War II, Clarita opened a dance school in Albuquerque, Clarita's School of Dance, leading her students in performance around the state as the Baile Flamenco. Her love for the flamenco tradition brought greater awareness and appreciation to this centuries-old art form and its importance in the cultural history of the Southwest. | | | |
| Bernalillo | Albuquerque | Founding Women of Albuquerque | (SIDE 1) 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 Albuquerque. 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. | 2000 Mountain Road, NW, at 19th Street | | Albuquerque Museum, south parking lot |
| Bernalillo | Albuquerque | 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. | Broadway Boulevard and Avenida Chavez | | |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|--|---|----------------|---|
| Bernalillo | Albuquerque | Harvey Girls and Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter (1869–1958) | (SIDE 1) 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 2) 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. | 1st Street and Gold Avenue | | southeast corner, Alvarado Transportation Center, |
| Bernalillo | Albuquerque | 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. | 900 Atlantic Avenue, SW, and 8th Street | | at school entrance |
| Bernalillo | Albuquerque | Women of the Judiciary: The Honorable Mary Coon Walters (1922–2001) and Chief Justice Pamela B. Minzner (1943–2007) | (SIDE 1) 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. Pioneers prove their value in those that follow. (SIDE 2) 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. | 1111 Stanford Drive, NE | | UNM Law School, Pamela Minzer Court of Appeals Sculpture Garden |
| Bernalillo | Pajarito | Josefa Baca, c.1685-1746 / Pajarito Land Grant | (SIDE 1) Josefa Baca, a descendant of colonists arriving in 1600, acquired the Sitio de San Ysidro de Pajarito, which included a hacienda and large tract of land south of present-day Albuquerque. Establishing a ranch with 950 head of sheep, horses, cattle, and goats with her livestock brand, Josefa became the progenitor of generations of New Mexicans. The village of Pajarito developed around the Baca family compound. (SIDE 2) Josefa's son, Antonio, sold the Pajarito tract to Clemente Gutiérrez. His heirs sought confirmation of their claim to the land from the surveyor general in 1877. The Court of Private Land Claims, on the presumption that a grant had been made to Josefa Baca, confirmed the Pajarito Land Grant in 1894 and patented it in 1914. Five generations after Josefa's death, her land and ranch remained within the same family, passing to a fifth great-granddaughter and direct descendant, Juliana Gutiérrez, wife of James Hubbell. The hacienda, lands, acequias, and orchards that survive today are a testament to the family's prosperity. | NM Highway 314; 6029 Isleta Boulevard, SW | | on the grounds of the Gutiérrez-Hubbell House |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Bernalillo | Pajarito | Juliana Gutiérrez y Chaves Hubbell (1833-1899) / Gutiérrez-Hubbell House | (SIDE 1) Juliana was a member of two prominent early Spanish families in New Mexico and a descendant of Josefa Baca, the original owner of the land comprising present-day Pajarito. In 1849, at the age of 16, she wed trader and army officer James Lawrence Hubbell through an arranged marriage. The couple built an extensive ranch that supported a mercantile and post office, orchards, vineyards, and pasturelands for livestock, which they raised and traded. With James often away on business, Juliana managed the property, becoming the matriarch of one of the most successful trading families in New Mexico history and helping establish the modern village of Pajarito. Their ranch is preserved today as the historic Gutiérrez-Hubbell House. (SIDE 2) Constructed in four phases in the Territorial style, the first eight rooms of the house were built from 1855–1859 around a large central hall, an architectural innovation in New Mexico at the time. The design was influenced by Eastern styles admired by Hubbell. The three-room kitchen ell added in the mid-1860s formed a placita, one of the home’s key Hispanic architectural elements along with its 27-inch-thick adobe walls, flat roof, vigas, and milled planks. In 1867, two bedrooms were added and a year later the large mercantile wing built north of them. The foot print of the 19-room, rambling structure is still evident. Thirteen of the rooms remain. | 6029 Isleta Boulevard, SW / NM Highway 314 | | near the entrance of the Gutiérrez-Hubbell House |
| Bernalillo | | 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. | NM Highway 556, south side of highway | 5.5 | |
| Catron | Datil vicinity | Ada McPherson Morley (1852–1917) and Agnes Morley Cleaveland, (1874–1958) | (SIDE 1) 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 2) 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. | US 60 | 69.5 | |
| Chaves | Artesia | 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. | US 82 | between mile markers 110 and 112 | |
| Chaves | | 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. | US 380, westbound at junction with NM Highway 409 | 165.1 | |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|---|---|----------------|---|
| Cibola | | 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. | NM Highway 53; south side of highway | 42 | |
| Colfax | Dawson | Revistas, Maromas, and Carpas and Florinda Naranjo Ortiz (1900-1939) | (SIDE 1) Revistas, Maromas, and Carpas Trapeze and juggling acts, song, dance, and dramatic performances were part of traveling vaudeville-style shows called revistas that brought fun and entertainment to families throughout New Mexico in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many were family based and included acrobatics, or maromas, performed under a small tent, or carp —the name by which they were sometimes known. Originating in Mexico with roots in Aztec culture, they often presented humor reflecting cultural differences between Mexican-American and Anglo traditions. Most ended with the onset of WWII. (SIDE 2) Florinda Naranjo Ortiz 1900-1939 Born in the one-time coal town of Dawson, Florinda Ortiz was part of a family-based carpa known as La Compañía Hermanos Ortiz, which toured the Southwest in the early twentieth century. With her husband, Jose Ortiz, and five children as performers, Florinda sang blues songs, including “St. Louis Blues,” and acted in comedy skits, while her husband performed magic acts dressed as El Gran Payaso Tamborín (Tamborine, The Great Clown). She was also a healer, selling herbs on her travels. Generations of her children became musicians and singers. | NM Highway 58 | 13 | |
| Colfax | Raton vicinity | 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. | I-25 | | Tinaja Rest Area; south of Raton |
| Colfax | Rayado | María de la Luz Beaubien Maxwell, 1829-1900 / Maxwell Land Grant | (SIDE 1) María de la Luz Beaubien, age 13, wed fur-trapper Lucien Maxwell in 1844, forever linking her to the history of the Maxwell Land Grant and New Mexico. She was born in 1829 to Charles H. Beaubien and María Pabla Lobato. Upon the death of her father in 1864, she inherited a share of her father’s portion of the Beaubien-Miranda Land Grant. Luz and her husband purchased the remaining Beaubien parcels as well as the Miranda lands, thereby owning the entire expansive tract that became known as the Maxwell Land Grant. (SIDE 2) The Maxwell Land Grant was the largest privately owned contiguous tract of land in the United States, comprising 1,714,765 acres in northeastern New Mexico and southern Colorado. It originated from the 1841 Beaubien-Miranda Land Grant that Governor Manuel Armijo made to Charles Beaubien and Guadalupe Miranda. After Beaubien’s death in 1864, his son-in-law, Lucien Maxwell, and daughter, María de la Luz, acquired the grant through inheritance and purchase. Maxwell was one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in New Mexico. The Maxwells sold the land to an English company in 1870. Later disputes between settlers and grant owners characterized the history of northeastern New Mexico in the late 19th century and precipitated the Colfax County War. | NM Highway 21 | | |
| Curry | 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. | intersection of US 60/84 and Beta Street, SE, | | Intersection of US 60/84 and Beta Street, SE, in Clovis on the school grounds |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--|--|------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Curry | | Estella García and Women of the WPA, Fabric Artists | (SIDE 1) 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 2) 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. | US 60/84 | 336.18 | |
| De Baca | Fort Sumner | Helene Haack Allen (1891–1978) | 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. | NM Highway 272 | | at Bosque Redondo Memorial Museum |
| Doña Ana | Las Cruces | María Gutiérrez 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. Maria battled cancer for 50 years, but traveled worldwide to train teachers. She was honored by the Wonder Woman Foundation with Rosa Parks in 1981. | NM Highway 138 | | NMSU campus on Espina Street between E. University Avenue and Steward Street |
| Doña Ana | | Doña Ana Robledo, 1604–1680 | The name of the county of Doña Ana originates from Doña Ana Robledo, who died near here while fleeing south with other settlers during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. She was buried below the peak that now bears her surname in the Robledo Mountains, so named in memory of her grandfather who was buried there in 1598. | Doña Ana Road at Taylor Road | | |
| Eddy | Carlsbad vicinity | Josephine Cox "Grandma" Anderson, "The Angel of the Pecos" (1849-1941) | 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." | US 62/180, westbound | | east of Carlsbad |
| Grant | Silver City | Anita Scott Coleman (1890-1960) | (SIDE 1) Author, essayist, and poet Anita Scott Coleman was an award-winning writer during the Harlem Renaissance in the early 20th century. Her writing added the African American experience in the Southwest to the artistic, social, cultural, and intellectual movement centered in New York. Her work appeared in leading Harlem Renaissance periodicals, including The Messenger, The Crisis, and Opportunity. Thirteen of her short stories were written in New Mexico and published between 1919 and 1925, including "The Little Grey House" and "El Tisico." Her essay "Arizona and New Mexico—The Land of Esperanza" reflects on African American life in the Southwest. (SIDE 2) Anita Scott was born in Guaymas, Mexico, in 1890. Her parents, William Henry and Mary (Stokes) Scott, had moved to Mexico following her father's retirement as a US Cavalry Buffalo Soldier. The family moved to a ranch near Silver City, where Anita grew up. She graduated from New Mexico Normal School (now Western New Mexico University) in 1909 and taught there until her marriage to James Harold Coleman in 1916. The Colemans moved to Los Angeles by 1926, and Anita continued writing through the 1940s while raising four children and a large extended family. In 2019 WNMU Foundation established a scholarship in her name. | NM Highway 90 | | intersection with Broadway Street at Visitor Center |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Grant | | Ladies Auxiliary of Local 890, Mine Mill and Smelter | 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. 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. | NM Highway 152 | 2.338 | Hanover-Fierro Intersection, southeast corner |
| Guadalupe | | 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 1972 Bilingual Education Act. | US 84 near intersection with NM Highway 119 | between mile markers 77 and 78 | |
| Harding | Gallegos | Monica Fuentes Gallegos (1851–1909) & 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. | NM Highway 39 | | |
| Hidalgo | Lordsburg vicinity | Women of Shakespeare: Emma Marble Muir (1873–1959), Rita Wells Hill (1901–1985), Janaloo Hill Hough (1939–2005) | 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. 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. | I-10 | 20 | at Lordsburg visitor center |
| Lea | Hobbs | 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. | NM Highway 18 / North Lovington Highway | | near the New Mexico Junior College entrance |
| Lea | | Lea County Cowgirls: Dessie Sawyer (1897–1990) and Fern Sawyer (1917–1993) | 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. 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. | US 380 | 231.1 | Caprock turn-off at rest area |
| Lincoln | Alto | Birthplace of Elizabeth Gutiérrez Garrett (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. | intersection of NM Highway 48 and NM Highway 532 | | |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|---|--|----------------|---|
| Lincoln | | 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. | US 380 | 91.2 | |
| Los Alamos | Los Alamos | Marjorie Bell Chambers and Peggy Pond Church (1903-1986) | (SIDE 1) 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. (SIDE 2) Peggy Pond Church, author of the Southwest classic The House at Otowi Bridge 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. | NM Highway 502 | 0.954 | in Los Alamos near Ashley Pond |
| Luna | Columbus | Susan Parks (1895-1981) | Susan "Susie" Parks operated the telephone switchboard in 1916. She and her husband, Garnet, owned and published the Columbus Courier newspaper and lived in back of the office on Broadway Street. Susie, alone with her infant daughter, Gwen, awoke in the early morning of March 9 to gunshots and shouts of, "Viva Villa!" Pancho Villa's army was raiding the village. Susie bravely withstood the gunfire, using her switchboard to summon National Guard troops from Deming. Susie and Gwen were wounded by glass and fragments of bullets, but both survived the attack. | Intersection of NM Highway 9 and NM Highway 11 | | |
| Luna | Deming | 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. | US 180 | | at Deming visitor center |
| Luna | | 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. | US 180/62 | 144.7 | at Butterfield Rest Area turnout |
| Luna | | Cathay Williams (ca. 1850 – 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 Cathey 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. | NM Highway 26 | 10.285 | |
| McKinley | Gallup | Parteras of New Mexico and Emma Estrada (1933–1997) | (SIDE 1) 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 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. | NM Highway 609 / County Road 403 | | Joseph Montoya Boulevard in Gallup at I-40 exit |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Mescalero Apache Reservation; Otero | Mescalero Apache Reservation | 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. | US 70 | 256.2 | |
| Mora | | 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. | NM Highway 518 | 29.5 | near Alsups gas station |
| Navajo Nation; McKinley | Navajo Nation | Dr. Annie Dodge Wauneka, Legendary Mother of the Navajo Nation (1910–1997) | 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. | NM Highway 134 | 9.2 | |
| Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo; Rio Arriba | Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo | Esther Martinez, P'oe Tsawa (1912–2006), Ohkay Owingeh | 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. | NM Highway 68 | | |
| Otero | | 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. | NM Highway 24, eastbound, near Bear Canyon Road | 0.1 | |
| Otero | | Miss Mac Pioneer Woman (1870–1956) | After disembarking from the Lusitania 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 working hard to introduce the first alfalfa crop in the area and riding many miles on her horse "Wee Boy" to tutor the local ranch children. Her saddle is on display at the Sacramento Historical Museum in Cloudcroft. | NM Highway 24 | 8.3 | |
| Pueblo of Cochití; Sandoval | Pueblo of Cochití | Women of Cochití, Cochití Pueblo | Women in Cochití 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. | NM Highway 22 | 12.33 | near pueblo entrance |
| Pueblo of Jémez; Sandoval | Pueblo of Jémez | Evelyn M. Vigil, Phan-un-pha-kee, "Young Doe" (1921–1995) and Juanita T. Toledo, Pha-wa-luh-luh, "Ring-Cloud Around the Moon" (1914–1999), Jemez Pueblo | 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. | NM Highway 4 | 7 | near the Walatowa Visitor's Center |
| Pueblo of Laguna; Cibola | Pueblo of Laguna | Susie Rayos Marmon, Ga-wa goo maa, "Early Riser" (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. | US 70, westbound | 256.2 | |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|----------------|--|
| Pueblo of Nambé; Santa Fe | Pueblo of Nambé | St. Francis Women's Club, Nambé 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 Nambé and participating Pueblos. By 1974, the group raised enough money to rebuild the church, and, in the process, helped to renew cultural traditions at Nambé. | NM Highway 4 | | at the church in Nambé |
| Pueblo of Picuris; Taos | Pueblo of Picuris | Maria Ramita Simbola Martinez "Summer Harvest" (1884–1969), Cora Durand (1904–1981), and Virginia Duran (1904–1998), Picuris Pueblo | Maria Ramita Simbola Martinez, 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. | NM Highway 75 / Indian Road | 11.5 | |
| Pueblo of Pojoaque; Santa Fe | Pueblo of Pojoaque | Feliciana Viarrial (1904–1988), Pojoaque | 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 Feliciana's, returned after 1932 when the federal government restored their homelands. Mother of eleven, Feliciana was a matriarch of the community as it revitalized its culture. | NM Highway 84/285 | 178.47 | at 78 Cities of Gold Road |
| Pueblo of San Ildefonso; Rio Arriba | Pueblo of San Ildefonso | Maria Montoya Martinez, Povika, "Pond Lily" (ca. 1886–1980) | Maria Martinez 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, Maria was an innovator with strong spiritual and cultural awareness. Her skills and techniques have been carried on successfully by subsequent generations. | NM Highway 502 | 12.537 | |
| Pueblo of Santo Domingo; Sandoval | Pueblo of Santo Domingo | 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. | NM Highway 22 | | at closed I-25 access road |
| Pueblo of Tesuque; Santa Fe | Pueblo of Tesuque | 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. | US 84/285 | 175.1 | on frontage road at Camel Rock rest area |
| Pueblo of Zia; Sandoval | Pueblo of Zia | Trinidad Gachupin Medina (ca. 1883–1964), Zia Pueblo | 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. | US 550 | 18 | next to Pueblo of Zia marker |
| Pueblo of Zuni; McKinley | Pueblo of Zuni | 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. | NM Highway 53 | 17 | near Black Rock and Pueblo of Zuni |
| Quay | Tucumcari | Yetta Kohn, Matriarch, Cattle Rancher and Business Woman (1843–1917) | 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. | NM Highway 237 / Route 66 / West Tucumcari Boulevard | | Tucumcari Convention Center |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|----------------|------------------------------|
| Rio Arriba | near Los Luceros | Hispanic Women of Colonial New Mexico and their Wills / Doña Margarita Martín (c.1700-1743) | (SIDE 1) In Spanish Colonial New Mexico, women of all economic backgrounds had the legal right to draw up their own wills independent of their husbands. Today, these wills are important historical documents and are a record of official estate inventories, land ownership, and relationships among extended family and heirs. Wills provide insights into women's socioeconomic status and illuminate the lives of women in Spanish Colonial New Mexico. (SIDE 2) Margarita Martín was born in La Soledad sometime around 1700. She married twice, first to Juan Manuel Padilla in 1721 and then to Bernardo Roybal in 1731. Her will offers a view of items found in wealthy households during the Spanish Colonial era. Margarita owned a two-story house, land, orchards, household furnishings, religious items, and personal luxury items, such as strings of pearls, slippers, shawls, linen, lace, and scarlet cloth. Notable among her possessions was a harp brought to New Mexico on an arduous journey over the Camino Real. | NM Highway 68 | | |
| Rio Arriba | | 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. | US 84 | 203 | |
| Rio Arriba | | 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. | US 84 | 215.7 | next to Red Rocks marker |
| Rio Arriba | | 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. | NM Highway 30, west side | 7.1 | |
| Roosevelt | | 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. | US 70 | 429.9 | at Blackwater Draw Rest Area |
| San Juan | Farmington | 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. | NM Highway 516 | 1.2 | |
| San Miguel | La Liendre community | 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. | NM Highway 67 at junction with NM Highway 104 | | |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|--|------------------|----------------|---|
| San Miguel | Las Vegas | 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. | 727 Grand Avenue | | UNM Law School, Pamela Minzer Court of Appeals Sculpture Garden |
| San Miguel | | Emiteria “Matie” Martinez Robinson Viles (1888-1961) / The Viles Foundation and Matie Viles | (SIDE 1) Orphaned as a child in Golondrinas, “Matie” would forever feel a special benevolence toward orphans. She lived with her grandparents after the death of her parents, and later moved in with Elizabeth and Isaiah Robinson in Mora where she tended Elizabeth’s health. Matie married George A. Viles in 1908. When he found work at a lodge near Cowles, Matie packed their belongings on two buckboards and navigated rough terrain to help him manage it. In 1930, the couple bought Mountain View Ranch, a dude ranch patronized by East Coast investors who gave him financial advice. (SIDE 2) When George died in 1950, Matie thought she did not have enough money to pay for his funeral. He had kept secret a fortune amassed through his investments. Upon learning from his lawyer of her sudden wealth, Matie wanted to help children. She established the Viles Foundation in 1959 to provide scholarships for higher education to orphans and youth in San Miguel and Mora Counties. On its fiftieth anniversary, the Viles Foundation announced it had granted more than \$2 million to 852 students statewide, many achieving great success. | NM Highway 518 | 15.2 | between Las Vegas and Mora |
| Sandoval | Corrales | 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. | NM Highway 448 | 12 | near Grayhawk Drive |
| Sandoval | | Women Veterans of New Mexico | 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. These three women, who lost their lives in military service, are representative of the region: 1st Lt. Tamara Archuleta, United States Air Force, Los Lunas, NM, Died 23 March 2003; Specialist Lori Piestewa, United States Army, Tuba City, Arizona, Died 23 March 2003; Captain Christel Chávez, United States Air Force, Albuquerque, NM, Died 7 August 2002 | NM Highway 165 | 0.1 | 1 mile north of I-25 |
| Santa Fe | La Cienega | Hispanic Women of Colonial New Mexico and Land Ownership / Vega y Coca Sisters—Feliciano, Leonarda, María, Apolonia, Francisca, and Isabel | (SIDE 1) Hispanic Women of Colonial New Mexico and Land Ownership 1598-1821 Under Spanish law, women in New Mexico could buy, sell, and own property. A woman did not need her husband’s permission to sell property that she brought into the marriage, and further, she could use the court system to adjudicate land claims. Several communities in New Mexico, such as La Ciénega and Pajarito, arose on combined land grants owned in part or whole by women. (SIDE 2) Vega y Coca Sisters—Feliciano, Leonarda, María, Apolonia, Francisca, and Isabel c.1700-1750 The Vega y Coca sisters were born between 1700 and 1712 to Miguel Vega y Coca, a soldier and alcalde in Taos, Santa Cruz, and Santa Fe. His wife was Ignacia Montoya. In 1730 the family moved to La Ciénega where Miguel died in 1751. Each daughter inherited property, including an extensive plot of land, a large house, and pasturelands. The sisters married soldiers, alcaldes, and landowners, leaving a legacy of prominent Spanish families in New Mexico. Among their descendants are members of the Alire, Baca, Bustamante, Ortiz, and Tenorio families. | I-25 | | |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|----------------|---|
| Santa Fe | La Cienega | Hispanic Women of Colonial New Mexico and the Law / Doña Rosa Bustamante (1735-1814) | (SIDE 1) During the colonial period in New Mexico, Spanish law granted women important legal rights. Women conducted land deals, purchased property and livestock, operated businesses, kept their surnames, and wrote wills independent of their husbands. Women offered testimony in legal cases and addressed legal matters in court. Inheritance laws provided that a daughter receive a portion of the estate equal to her male siblings. (SIDE 2) Rosa Bustamante was a successful businesswoman in northern New Mexico in the 18th and 19th centuries. Born to wealthy descendants of the Oñate expedition, she owned a weaving store in Santa Fe and married Antonio José Ortiz, the city's alcalde. Her large dowry was valued at 2,179 pesos. Rosa owned a mill, sheep, cattle, orchards, and property in Pojoaque, Santa Fe, and La Ciénega. She was generous to her community, served as godmother to 64 children, and became the largest benefactor of the Catholic Church for that time. | I-25 | | |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe | Katherine Stinson Otero (1891-1977) | Katherine was the fourth American woman to earn a pilot's license and the first female skywriter. She overcame pioneering aviator Max Lillie's reluctance to teach her to fly, and became the "Flying Schoolgirl," nicknamed for her youthful looks, small stature, and derring-do. Katherine marveled spectators, rolling her plane, skywriting at night with flares attached to its wings, and maneuvering risky loop-the-loops. With her family she founded the Stinson Aviation Company, designed aircraft, and operated a flight school. She was the first aviatrix to fly the Orient and set a record in 1917 for the longest West Coast solo flight. | NM Highway 284 | | Near intersection of Paseo Real (NM 284) and Aviation Dr., entrance to Santa Fe Municipal Airport |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe | Mother Magdalen and the Sisters of Loretto | (Side 1) 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. (Side 2) 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. | Alameda Street | | Santa Fe River Park at Santa Fe Trail |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe | Inez Bushner Gill (1918–1982) and Maralyn Budke (1936–2010) | (SIDE 1) 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. (SIDE 2) 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. | | | on the state capitol grounds |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe vicinity | 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. | I-25 | 270 | 26 miles southwest of Santa Fe |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|----------------|--|
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe vicinity | Maria Gertrudis Barcelo, "Doña Tules" (ca. 1800–1852) | Maria 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. | I-25 | | La Bajada rest area |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe vicinity | Mary Cabot Wheelwright (1878–1958) and Amelia Elizabeth White (1878–1972) | (SIDE 1) 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. (SIDE 2) 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. | I-25 | | La Bajada rest area |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe vicinity | 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. | I-25 | 270 | La Bajada rest area |
| Santa Fe | Santa Fe vicinity | Three Wise Women: Eva Scott Fenyes (1849–1930), Leonora Scott Muse Curtin (1879–1972), Leonora Curtin Paloheimo (1903–1999) | (SIDE 1) 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. (SIDE 2) 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. | I-25 | 270 | La Bajada rest area |
| Santa Fe | TBD | Soledad Chávez Chacón (1892-1936) | (SIDE 1) In 1922, two years after women gained the right to vote, Soledad was elected Secretary of State, the first Hispanic woman to hold statewide office in New Mexico and the country. She descended from a family of territorial governors and office holders, and "the hand of destiny" provided Lala an historic opportunity. In 1924, Lt. Governor José Baca passed away and Governor James Hinkle was out of state, leaving Secretary Chacón to assume the duties of the governor, becoming the first female Hispanic in the nation to govern a state. New Mexico was one of the last states in 1921 to allow women in public office, and Soledad's achievements opened doors. | TBD | TBD | |
| Sierra | Hillsboro | 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." | NM Highway 152 | | southeast corner of NM Highway 152 and NM Highway 27 |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|----------------|---|
| Sierra | Truth or Consequences | Carrie Tingley (1877-961) "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. | I-25 alternate / South Broadway Street | | in town on South Broadway at entrance road to Veterans Hospital |
| Sierra | Truth or Consequences | Magnolia Ellis, "Magnificent Magnolia" (1893-1974) | Magnolia Ellis was a "magnetic healer." Born in Hill County, Texas, she settled in Hot Springs, today's Truth or Consequences, in 1937, and built a two-story residence and office that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. She denied being a faith healer, instead laying hands on patients who claimed to have a feeling of electricity when she touched them. Patients picked numbers, and Magnolia visited them in six different booths, sometimes seeing 100 patients a day. Magnificent Magnolia helped put Hot Springs on the map. | intersection of Main Street and Broadway | | intersection of Main and Broadway between E. Riverside Dr. and S. Riverside Dr. |
| Socorro | San Antonio vicinity | Women of the Camino Real | (SIDE 1) In 1598 the first Spanish settlers in New Mexico traveled up the Camino Real from north-central Mexico. Of the 560 people so far identified on that expedition, at least 20 percent were women. They came on foot, on wagons or horseback, and were the first of thousands of women who suffered the arduous journey traveling back and forth, sometimes more than once, on the trail. (SIDE 2) The legacy of these women is evident from place names, communities like Socorro, which bear their names. Some women came as heads-of-households while others followed their husbands and families. Some even came as slaves. They all played an important role in expanding and colonizing New Mexico. Women defined the culture, history and traditions of New Mexico throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. | I-25 | | At Fort Craig Rest Area |
| Socorro | Socorro vicinity | 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. | I-25 | | Walking Sands rest area 15 miles south of Socorro |
| Taos | Arroyo Hondo | Cleofas Martinez Jaramillo (1878-1956) | (SIDE 1) By the early 20th century, Spanish traditions hundreds of years old began to fade from the northern New Mexico landscape. There was concerted effort to preserve them by newly arrived artists and people whose families lived the traditions for generations. Cleofas wrote four books that record oral traditions in writing. Spanish Fairy Tales was published in 1939. A cookbook followed and after that two more about cultural traditions including Shadows of the Past, which describes the fall tradition of gathering piñon nuts in the woods around her native Arroyo Hondo. (SIDE 2) "Cleo" wrote about customs she also helped preserve and revive. By 1935 she had lost her husband and three children, but found inspiration from an article about preserving culture and clothing from the pre-Civil War South. It inspired her to found La Sociedad Folklórica, which preserves Spanish folklore, colcha embroidery, traditional attire, tinwork, literature, dance, music, and art. The society continues to bring these traditions to new generations by making them a part of annual events and celebrations held in northern New Mexico. | Intersection of NM Highway 522 and Sangre de Cristo Road | | |

| COUNTY/PUEBLO/ TRIBE | CITY OR VICINITY | TITLE | TEXT | HIGHWAY | MILE MARKER | ADDITIONAL LOCATION NOTES |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Taos | Taos | The Three Fates: Mabel Dodge Luhan (1879–1962), Frieda Lawrence (1879–1956), Dorothy Eugénie Brett (1883–1977) | (SIDE 1) 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. (SIDE 2) 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. | NM Highway 522 | 1.5 | |
| Taos | | Captive Women and Children of Taos County and María Rosa Villapando (ca. 1725–1830) | (SIDE 1) 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. (SIDE 2) 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. | NM Highway 68 | 33.6 | |
| Taos Pueblo; Taos | Taos Pueblo | 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. | NM Highway 150 | 0.275 | |
| Torrance | | 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. | US 285 | 254.6 | |
| Union | Capulin | 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. | junction of NM Highway 325 and NM Highway 456 | | west side of Folsom Museum Capulin |
| Valencia | Los Lunas | Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares (ca. 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. | NM Highway 314 and Morris Road | | at Los Lunas Judicial Complex |
| Valencia | Los Lunas | 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 <i>Old Spain in Our Southwest</i> . | NM Highway 314 | | Los Lunas train station |