

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---------------------|---|---|
| | New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative | on backs of single-sided signs |
| | The New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative was founded in 2005 by members of the New Mexico Women's Forum in a statewide effort to recognize women's contributions to New Mexico history on the state's Official Scenic Historic Markers. The Initiative ensures that women's diverse histories will be remembered and told, and will inspire and provide a guide for future generations. The 2006 Legislature funded the project. | |
| Bernalillo | Doña Dolores "Lola" Chávez de Armijo (1858-1929) | NM 556 at MP 5.5 |
| | 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 | Side One: Harvey Girls Side Two: Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter, (1869-1958) | Albuquerque: Southeast Corner of 1st Street and Gold Avenue |
| | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | |
| Bernalillo | Founding Women of Albuquerque | Albuquerque: Landscape median located in the south parking lot of the Albuquerque Museum on 19th Street. |
| | <p>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 <i>La Villa San Felipe de Alburquerque</i>. 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.</p> <p>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</p> | |
| Bernalillo | La Doctora María Dolores Gonzáles (1917-1975) | Albuquerque: at Dolores Gonzales Elementary School on the Southeast corner at Atlantic Ave SW and 10 St. SW |
| | 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. | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Bernalillo | Graciela Olivárez (1928-1987) | Albuquerque: Faces out from the Northwest corner at Broadway Blvd. and Avenida Cesar Chavez |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Bernalillo | Women of the Judiciary The Honorable Mary Coon Walters (1922-2001) Chief Justice Pamela B. Minzner (1943-2007) | UNM Campus ABQ, Bratton Hall, UNM Law School, southeast corner of Pamela Minzner Court of Appeals, 1111 Stanford Dr NE, Albuquerque, NM ☐ |
| | <p>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>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> | |
| Catron | Ada McPherson Morley, (1852-1917) Agnes Morley Cleaveland, (1874-1958) | US 60 at mm 69.5 |
| | <p>Ada McPherson Morley, (1852-1917)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Agnes Morley Cleaveland, (1874-1958)</p> <p>A native New Mexican, Agnes Morley Cleaveland grew up on her family's ranch near Datil, New Mexico. Her prize-winning book, <i>No Life for A Lady</i> (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.</p> | |
| Chaves | Louise Massey Mabie (1902-1983) The Original Rhinestone Cowgirl | New location US 70/380 MP 313.9 EB existing rest area |
| | <p>One of the first female radio stars in the 1930s, Louise's career spanned from 1918-1950. Her recordings in English and Spanish sold millions of copies. Heading the Roswell-based group, <i>Louise Massey and the Westerners</i>, she became known for spectacular costumes and a ladylike demeanor, garnering the title "the Original Rhinestone Cowgirl". She was inducted into the Cowgirl Hall of Fame in 1982.</p> | |
| Cibola | Matilda Coxe Stevenson (1849-1915) | NM 53, MP 42 (south side of highway) |
| | <p>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.</p> | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Cochiti | Women of Cochiti Cochiti Pueblo | NM 22 at MM 12.33 Sb lane west shoulder |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Colfax | Women of the Santa Fe Trail | I-25 SB rest stop at Tinaja |
| | <p>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. Susan Shelby Magoffin and Marion Sloan followed and both wrote about their experiences.</p> | |
| Curry | Estella García (dates unknown) Fabric Artists: Women of the WPA | US 60/84, MP 366.18, turn-out from westbound lane |
| | <p>Estella Garcia (dates unknown)</p> <p>Estella García taught <i>colcha</i> 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</p> <p>Fabric Artists: Women of the Works Progress Administration</p> <p>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, <i>colcha</i> 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.</p> | |
| De Baca | Helene Haack Allen (1891-1978) Philanthropist, Civic Leader, Business Woman | NM 272 Bosque Redondo Memorial Museum |
| | <p>Helene moved to Fort Sumner at age 21 and married a homesteader. They ran theaters, a mortuary and a farm at the site of the Old Fort Sumner Headquarters and the military graveyard where Billy the Kid is buried. She won legal battles to keep him interred there. The site is now home to the Fort Sumner State Monument and the Bosque Redondo Memorial Museum.</p> | |
| Doña Ana | Doña Ana (1604-1680) | NM 320 Mile Marker 1.78, WB lane |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Eddy | Josephine Cox "Grandma" Anderson The Angel of Pecos (1849-1941) | US 62-180 Calrsbad, East of Town 50' from existing HM on WBL Shoulder |
| | <p>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."</p> | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Grant | Ladies Auxiliary of Local 890, Mine Mill & Smelter (1951-1952) | NM 152 Mile Marker 2.338 |
| | <p>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.</p> <p>Back of Marker</p> <p>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, <i>Salt of the Earth</i>. These courageous women not only survived in solidarity until the strike ended, but they commanded recognition as well as respect.</p> | |
| Guadalupe | Mela Leger - Bilingual Education Pioneer (1928-2006) | US 84 between mm 77 & 78 |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Harding | Monica Fuentes Gallegos (1851-1909) and Carlota Fuentes Gallegos (1857-1936) | NM 39 at Gallegos |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Hidalgo | The Women of Shakespeare Emma Marble Muir (1873-1959) Rita Wells Hill (1901-1985) Janaloo Hill Hough (1939-2005) | Visitor's Center Exit 20 Lordsburg |
| | <p>Side 1: Three remarkable women devoted much of their lives to preserving Shakespeare. When aged nine, Emma Marble Muir's parents moved to the prosperous mining town where she learned its quirky history from "Uncle" Johnny Evenson, the stage keeper. In 1935, Rita Wells Hill, a silent-film actress, purchased the ghost town and surrounding ranchlands with her husband Frank. They began restoring Shakespeare, and moved into the mercantile, where they raised their daughter, Janaloo.</p> <p>Side 2: Emma appeared one day on horseback at the Hill's property, friendship followed and she shared the town's history with Rita and in stories she wrote for <i>New Mexico Magazine</i>. Rita and Janaloo from their own research wrote prolifically about the town, which became a tourist draw. Until their deaths, Rita and Janaloo worked tirelessly to showcase Shakespeare as an authentic ghost town and to preserve the ranching way of life.</p> | |
| Jemez | 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) Jemez Pueblo | NM 4 MM 7 by current marker at Jemez |
| | <p>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.</p> | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---|--|---|
| Laguna | Susie Rayos Marmon Ga - wa goo maa (1877-1988) Laguna Pueblo | I-40 Scenic pullout EB & WB Mile Marker 113.1 |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| Lea | Lea County Cowgirls Dessie Sawyer (1897-1990) & Fern Sawyer (1917-1993) | US 380 MP 217 in Tatum corner of Ave A and Broadway |
| <p>Front of Marker</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Back of Marker</p> <p>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.</p> | | |
| Lincoln | Eve Ball (1890-1984) Author and Preservationist | US 380 MP 91.2 in existing turnout |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| Los Alamos | Marjorie Bell Chambers, Ph. D Historian and Mentor of Women (1923- 2006) | Los Alamos: Ashley Pond - Shared sign with Peggy Pond Church |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| Los Alamos | Peggy Pond Church 1903-1986 | Los Alamos: Ashley Pond Shared Sign with Marjorie Bell Chambers |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| Luna | Cathay Williams, ca. 1850-Death Date Unknown | NM 26 Mile Marker 10.285 |
| <p>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.</p> | | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| McKinley | Parteras of New Mexico Emma Estrada (1933-1997) | Gallup: City Park on Joseph Montoya Blvd. Across from Greyhound Bus Stop. (I-40 off ramp/ Exit 22 - on Joseph Montoya Boulevard Across from City Park) |
| | <p>Side One: <i>Parteras of New Mexico</i></p> <p>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 <i>parteras</i> 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.</p> <p>Side Two: Emma Estrada (1933-1997)</p> <p>Emma Estrada was a <i>partera</i>, 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 <i>partera</i> in New Mexico, and worked with doctors to assure the best medical care. She is remembered for her quiet confidence and devotion.</p> | |
| Mescalero Apache | Lozen, Little Sister "A Shield to Her People" (ca. 1840-1889) | Mescalero Apache, US 70, MP 256.28 |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Mora | Curanderas — Women Who Heal | NM518 Mile Post 29.5 on the North side of highway across from Allsup's Convenience Store. |
| | <p>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 <i>Curanderas</i>, 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.</p> | |
| Nambe | The St. Francis Women's Club Nambe Pueblo | NM 503 Milepost 3.2 behind Nambe Falls Sign |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Navajo | Dr. Annie Dodge Wauneka (1910-1997) "Legendary Mother of the Navajo Nation" | NM 134 MM 9.2 |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Ohkay Owingeh | Esther Martinez, P'oe Tsawa, (1912-2006) Ohkay Owingeh | NM 68 MM4 |
| | <p>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 for the Arts, the nation's highest honor for artists.</p> | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Otero | Mary White (1894-1988) | NM 24 MP 0.1 and CR D-020 also known as Bear Canyon Road |
| | 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. | |
| Picuris | Maria Ramita Simbola Martinez "Summer Harvest" (1884-1969), Cora Durand (1904-1981), Virginia Duran (1904-1998) Picuris Pueblo | Picuris Pueblo - Hwy 75 and Indian Road 205at milepost 11.5 |
| | 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. | |
| Pojoaque | Feliciana Tapia Viarrial (1904-1988) Pojoaque Pueblo | Pojoaque Pueblo, US 84/285 East Frontage Road milepost 179.47, 78 Cities of Gold Road |
| | Feliciana Viarrial helped establish today's Pueblo of Pojoaque. Pojoaque, or <i>Posuwageh</i> , water drinking place, is a Tewa village founded circa A.D. 900. 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. | |
| Quay | Yetta Kohn (1843-1917) Matriarch, Cattle Rancher and Business Woman | Near Convention Center near JCT Loop 36 & NM 237 |
| | Born in Bavaria and widowed in Las Vegas, New Mexico, 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. | |
| Rio Arriba | AGUEDA S. MARTINEZ, (1898-2000) "YOU WILL FIND ME DANCING ON THE LOOM" | Rio Arriba County. US 84, MP 203.04 |
| | 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. | |
| Rio Arriba | Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986) | Rio Arriba County, US 84, MP 215.7, Next to Red Rocks Marker |
| | 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. | |
| Roosevelt | Rose Powers White (| US 70 MP 429.9, Blackwater Draw Rest Area |
| | 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. | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---|---|--|
| San Ildefonso | Maria Montoya Martinez, (Povika, Pond Lily) (ca. 1886-1980) San Ildefonso Pueblo | NM 502, MP 12.537 at main entrance to San Ildefonso Pueblo |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| San Juan | Harriet Belle Amsden Sammons (1876-1954) Bank President | Browning Parkway and Browning Road, Farmington, NM |
| <p>Harriet was an astute financial manager and the first female bank president in New Mexico, operating the First National Bank in Farmington from 1922 until 1951. During the Depression, she bought out the San Juan National Bank, keeping it solvent and approving loans. She financially supported the newly formed United Indian Traders Association and kept many Farmington citizens out of bankruptcy.</p> | | |
| San Miguel | Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert (1895-1991) | Junction of NM 67 and NM 104 |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| San Miguel | Dr. Meta L.Christy (1895-1968) | 727 Grand Ave., Las Vegas, NM |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| Sandoval | Dulcelina Salce Curtis (1904_1995) | Corrales, Right of Way at NM 448 and mile post 12 |
| <p>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</p> | | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Sandoval | Women Veterans of New Mexico | Sandoval County, HWY 165, MP 0.2 on shoulder |
| | <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. These women have taken up arms throughout our history, and New Mexico honors them for their considerable contributions and sacrifice.</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> | |
| Santa Clara | Pablita Velarde, Tse Tsan, Golden Dawn (1918-2006) Santa Clara Pueblo | Santa Clara, NM 30, mp 7.1 facing north, by current marker |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Santa Fe | Maria Gertrudis Barceló Doña Tules (c. 1800-1852) | I25 Northbound, MP 270 La Bajada Rest Area |
| | <p>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 <i>El Camino Real</i> from Sonora, Mexico in 1815. Bishop Jean-Baptiste Lamy allowed this controversial lady to be buried in the south chapel of <i>La Parroquia</i>, the Santa Fe parish church, and used the money from her funeral for badly-needed repairs.</p> | |
| Santa Fe | Laura Gilpin (1891- 1979) | I25 Northbound, MP 270 La Bajada Rest Area |
| | <p>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 <i>The Enduring Navaho</i> in 1968. A master of the art of platinum printing, her photographs are found in museums around the world.</p> | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Santa Fe | Sisters of Charity | I25 Northbound, MP 270 La Bajada Rest Area |
| | <p>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.</p> <p>Back</p> <p>Sisters Pauline Leo and Vincent O'Keefe, Civil War nurses, with Sisters Theodosia Farn and Catherine Mallon arrived in Santa Fe in 1865.</p> <p>Sister Mary de Sales Deheney, an Irish immigrant with an eighth-grade education, became the first woman doctor licensed in the Territory.</p> <p>Sister Blandina Segale, an Italian immigrant, authored <i>At the End of the Santa Fe Trail</i>.</p> <p>Hermana Dolores Chavez de Gutierrez, a New Mexico territory native, became a benefactor of St. Vincent Hospital and Orphanage.</p> | |
| Santa Fe | Mother Magdalen and the Sisters of Loretto (1852-1968) | Santa Fe: Southwest corner E. Alameda & Old Santa Fe Trail |
| | <p>Front:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Back:</p> <p>Between 1863 and 1879 the Sisters with the help of local people raised funds to build the Loretto Chapel. During the next 150 years, hundreds of women, many of them of Hispanic heritage, joined the Sisters of Loretto. Mother Lucia Perea was the first to be named superior in Santa Fe in 1896.</p> | |
| Santa Fe | Three Wise Women Eva Scott Fenyes, 1849-1930 Leonora Scott Muse Curtin, 1879-1972 Leonora Curtin Paloheimo, 1903-1999 | I25 Northbound, MP 270 La Bajada Rest Area |
| | <p>Three Wise Women</p> <p>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 <i>Healing Herbs of the Upper Rio Grande</i>, which documented the ethnobotany of the region and the plants used by traditional healers.</p> <p>Three Wise Women, c'ntd.</p> <p>Leonora Curtin Paloheimo, 1903-1999</p> <p>Leonora Curtin Paloheimo worked to preserve New Mexico's varied cultures. She researched Native American languages for the Smithsonian. During the Depression, she founded <i>The Native Market</i> 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, <i>El Rancho de las Golondrinas</i>, in 1972.</p> | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Santa Fe | Mary Cabot Wheelwright (1878-1958) | I25 Northbound, MP 270 La Bajada Rest Area, shared sign with Amelia White |
| | 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. | |
| Santa Fe | Amelia Elizabeth White (1878-1972) | I25 Northbound, MP 270 La Bajada Rest Area; shared sign with Wheelwright |
| | 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 the 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. | |
| Santo Domingo | Kewa Women's Co-op Santo Domingo Pueblo | NM 22 and I-25 NM 22 Northwest of I-25. |
| | According to oral and recorded history, the Santo Domingo people have always made and traded jewelry. From prehistoric times <i>heishi</i> , 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 <i>heishi</i> and other traditions including pottery, embroidery, weaving, and Pueblo foods. | |
| Sierra | Magnolia Ellis, "Magnificent Magnolia" (1893-1974) | Small Triangular Park in T or C on Business loop & E Broadway |
| | 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". | |
| Socorro | Women of the Camino Real | I-25 Ft. Craig Rest Area, mm 113 |
| | 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. | |
| | 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. | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|--|--|---|
| Taos | “The Three Fates” Mabel Dodge Luhan (1879-1962) Frieda Lawrence (1879-1956) Dorothy Eugénie Brett (1883-1977) | NM 522, MP 1.25 |
| <p>Side One:</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:</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 | Side One: Captive Women and Children of Taos County Side Two: María Rosa Villapando, (ca. 1725-1830) | NM 68 MP 33.6 (Horeshoe Rest Area) |
| <p>Side One: Captive Women and Children of Taos County</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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 Pueblo | Virginia T. Romero (1896-1998) Taos Pueblo | Taos Pueblo, NM 150 MM 0.275 |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| Tesuque | Tesuque Rain Gods Tesuque Pueblo | Tesuque Pueblo, US 84/285 Frontage Road MM 175.1 (Camel Rock Historic Monument) |
| <p>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.</p> | | |

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
Complete list of Markers & Text with Location
Alphabetical by County, Tribe or Pueblo

| County/Tribe/Pueblo | Marker Title & Text | Location |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Torrance | María “Concha” Concepción Ortiz y Pino de Kleven (1910-2006) | Torrance County, US 285 MP 254.60 |
| | <p>“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. <i>Vista Magazine</i> honored her as “Latina of the Century” in 1999.</p> | |
| Union | Sally Rooke, Heroine of the Dry Cimarron Flood (1843–1908) | West side of the Folsom Museum facing south, fronting NM325 (at junction of NM 456) |
| | <p>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 others of the danger, saving countless lives. Telephone operators across the country contributed 4,334 dimes to honor their colleague with a memorial.</p> | |
| Valencia | Nina Otero-Warren (1881-1965) | NM 314 at Los Lunas Rail Runner station, |
| | <p>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>.</p> | |
| Valencia | Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares (c 1650-1734) | Morris Rd & Hwy 314, Los Lunas In front of the new judicial complex |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Zia | Trinidad Gachupin Medina (ca. 1883-1964) Zia Pueblo | Zia Pueblo - NM 550 at Milepost 18 |
| | <p>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.</p> | |
| Zuni | Zuni Olla Maidens Zuni Pueblo | Hwy 53 MP 17; site near Black Rock/Zuni |
| | <p>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.</p> | |