

FOOTNOTES

These footnotes were part of the original *Windmills and Dreams*, published in 1996. The original text has occasionally been rewritten and text has been moved around, so the footnotes are also in different places on the pages of *Windmills and Dreams* and have numbers assigned in the 2016 updated edition.

F2.1 Glenda Deyloff, N.M. archeologist, has done considerable diggings in this area of Site LA8 and Site LA4. She states that Clovis Points have been found in the Northern Rio Grande area. One was found at Canada de los Alamos, and one found at Pecos. She found one, herself, in the area.

F2.2 Cherei L. Scheick, of Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Inc. notes the early ancient pre-history as being around 6600 B.C. to A.D. 600. Archaic " presence in the middle Rio Grande Valley—was seasonal and confined to the high mesas and mountains." (Eldorado II, Cultural Resources Survey of Pueblo Alamo and Chamisa Locita, Aug. '89, p.3). "Mega-fauna in the area." by Eric Blinman, in the 11/29/95, Eldorado History Interview.

F2.3 The Arroyo Hondo New Mexico Site Survey, D. Bruce Dickson, Jr., School of American Research Press.

F2.4 Glenda Deyloff, 11/2995. Eric Blinman, 11/29/95 Interview.

F2.5 Legare, David V., Alamo Lot 1A-1 Subdivision, Cultural Resources Survey, 3/10/94, p.3.

F2.6 Wendel Sloan, Blackwater Draw, New Mexico Magazine, 10/90, pgs. 12-13. Folsom hunter/gatherer evidence was found in N.M. around Clovis dating back to 11,200 years, more or less. CU Summi Paleo-Pioneers, states "inhabitants subsisted on coyotes, foxes, prairie dogs, rabbits and a variety of birds." pgs. 12-13.

F2.7 Stew Peckham in the 11/29/95 Interview with Four Archaeologists stated, "They are ancestral to modern pueblos...the latest tree-ring dates at Arroyo Hondo are in 1325, and that is about the latest in that general area. Pecos and north to the vicinity of Tesuque were all abandoned by 1450.... We don't know if they moved, but you can think of it as re-establishing themselves in a single much larger settlement down in the Galisteo Pueblo. At Site LA 8 it looked like it was the last occupation and there was nobody there...they just moved...there were very few burials around."

F2.8 Legare, David V., Alamo Lot 1A-1. Subdivision, Cultural Resources Survey, 3/10/94, p.2.

F2.9 The Moore's ranch and house were once part of the Lamy Ranch. In her recent interview, Genora stated that "there is evidence of a pueblo right in back of our house. If you are walking around and you see something that is asymmetrical, it is not natural, it is manmade."

F2.10 See attached photo of Zappe's "'Polvedera Obsydian Dart Point" from the Jemez Mountains, dated around 2000 to 1700 years ago.

F2.11 See photo of Jordan Weill's "maul" found on Chusco Road a few years back before houses were built in this area. No date has been established on the maul at this time.

F2.12 Dickson, D. Bruce, Jr., The Arroyo Hondo New Mexico Site Survey, SAR Press, pp 117-118.

F2.13 Dickson, D. Bruce, Jr., The Arroyo Hondo New Mexico Site Survey, SAR Press, pp 117-118. A change in ceramic glazes in the Coalition period, according to Dickson, indicated there may have been a move to this area from Mesa Verde. Mr. Dickson states that during the Coalition period there occurred a shift in ceramic production from mineral to organic paint. This evidence along with the appearance of the designs which bore similarity to Mesa Verde pottery, may signify that these pueblos settlers may have been descendants of Mesa Verde Puebloans. Erich Blimman, local archeologist, feels "this idea is obsolete." On page 15 of the Arroyo Hondo, Dickson states that there "exists a belief that improved strains of maize came into use over much of the Anasazi area after A.D. 700 and that (Carter, 1945) hypothesized that such an improvement in the subsistence base was of crucial importance in the gradual increase in certain Anasazi populations after that date."

F2.14 According to D. Bruce Dickson, Jr., in his book from SAR, The Arroyo Hondo Survey Nels Nelson, in 1915, reported that there appeared to be 70 rooms. However, in the 1971 digs for the "Lamy cutoff" by Joseph Allen of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Allen estimates, even though he could only excavate a portion of the site, that there appeared to be over 100 rooms.

F2.15 Eric states that "much of what we have to say has to be in generalities, in that we can't, just the nature of archaeology, in the fact that the records are so patchy. We can only talk. We have to extrapolate from a small amount of work over the big area, or extrapolate from outside Eldorado as to what was undoubtedly happening within the confines of Eldorado. So the story has to be much less articularistic, much less specific than the historic record."

F2.16 Partido was a form of cooperative grazing wherein the owner of the flock or herd shared the profits with the owner of the land.

F2.17 Devise: Act of giving or disposing of real property by will.

F2.18 By royal decree the church was not allowed to own land in New Spain, which is why the crown allowed the Indians to keep the pueblos. Recopilacion de Leyes de los Indios, Lib. IV, Tit.12, Ley 10 (1841).

F2.19 By 1856, New Mexico had changed hands twice. From 1821 to 1848 it belonged to Mexico, and after the Mexican-American War, 1846 to 1848, it was ceded to the United States in the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

F2.20 At no time is it mentioned that under both Spanish and Mexican law it was illegal for the church to own property; that property could neither be sold or devised to the church under any circumstances. The Vicar of Santa Fe who first accepted the grant and those who followed had

blatantly broken the then existing laws. Bishop Lamy, in effect, legitimized the church's illegal land grabbing.

F3.1 *Ranch*, an English word derived from the Spanish *Rancho*, meaning “a place where cowboys or herdsmen ate and slept. The term *rancher* derives from the Spanish word *ranchero*, meaning “owner of a large land mass upon which he raised cattle and sheep.” Webster. The first beef cattle were brought into [N] Mex. In 1521 by Gregorio de Villalobos, who saw the possibilities of a cattle industry. Hackett Historical Documents relating to N.M., Vol. 1, p 41. First authenticated breeding herd were Spanish cattle brought by Oñate..

F3.2 Snow, Cordellia, Archival Research, Quivera Research Center, Report no. 197, p 11.

F3.3 Kern, Francine, The Spanish Exploration for Eldorado History.

F3.4 (SFCO, Bk. J , p.1) It states, in the Browne/Manzanares deed to Onderdonk Live Stock Company, that "Two certain parcels...par No. 1 was that certain land grant commonly known as the 'Lamy Grant' also known as the 'El Rancho de Nuestra Senora de LI, and...as the 'Carlos Herrera' Lamy grant situate...in the County of Santa Fe. Parcel No. 2, the Canada de Los Alamos Grant...in 11 granted to Lorenzo Marquez...conveyed to Lawrence P. Browne by Francisco A. Manzanares...by deed dated June 30, 1883." Canada de Los Alamos Grant was listed here as having 12,068.39/100 acres. This transaction seems to have put the two grants togeth It is interesting to note that Artless J. Browne and Francisco Manzanares became partners in the Browne and Manzanares Live St(Company soon after Lawrence Browne passed away. Their names are recorded in the deed record books of Santa Fe County as partn following Lawrence P. Browne's death.

F3.5 It is interesting to note that Lease/Deed of Onderdonk in 1910 to T.J. Ross, states that Mr. Ross shall not occupy "one-half of the Rai House...the Ranch House is to be occupied by Mr. T.W. Hanna..." who "shall occupy the northeast side of the Ranch House...." In of words, it appears a house did exist, and was being shared. In a Lease/Deed two years later to the Hester Live Stock Company (for \$1f. a year), the deed states once more concerning buildings and a house.... "It is further understood that said lessee is to take care of all houses (except the Ranch House), fences, corrals, buildings, windmills...." We are made aware that the Frank C. Teal home, 1 community center, was not the first building of occupation.

F3.6 See map of Santa Fe Real Estate Weekly.

F3.7 There was considerable worry on the part of the city and county of Santa Fe as to the impact a city of the size AMREP planned for Eldorado in 1970 would have upon the water availability to everyone.

F3.8 Dusty stated..."The ranch down in Socorro — my mother hated it, not even one juniper — and rattlesnakes, hundreds of rattlesnakes." (Interview with Dusty Teal, 2/15/96)

F3.9 William Lumpkin is an artist as well as an architect. He is somewhere around 90 years old today and still lives in Santa Fe. He is well-known for his solar designs and for the remodeling of the La Fonda Hotel some years back. He had an exhibit in February of 1996 of his abstract

watercolors at St. John's College. He was an acquaintance of the Cinco Pintores and had studied with Peter Hurd. His works have been exhibited and collected all over the world. The Lumpkin's architectural drawing of the Teal house, which Dusty brought with him to the luncheon, was in the February, 1953 New Mexico Magazine, p.19. The page shows that the present day U.S. Highway 285 was then called the Lamy Road.

F3.10 In an interview, 2/17/96, with Alva Simpson's daughter, Elena Simpson Reeves, she states that, "I think (Simpson) bought it from Frank Teal for about \$12.50 an acre."

F3.11 Lamy Santa Fe Branch Line Study, Railroad Planning and Projects Bureau, Transportation Program Division, N.M. State Highway and Transportation Dept., 1989, p 3

F3.12 Dusty Teal owns a bookstore in Durango, and is a contractor. He was amazed, in looking over our "old" clubhouse, how well homes were built in those days. The materials, as well as the craftsmanship, seemed much better quality.

F3.13 Jill Udall once lived in a house which was built from those prison bricks. There were a number of old houses built from the old pri (Dusty Teal, 2/15/96)

F3.14 This is one of the most frequently asked questions by Eldoradoans. What are the living room floors?

F3.15 The Teals had not yet constructed a fence across the back west-end of the patio pool so that dust would blow in filling the water mud. The fence was built when the Simpsons moved in.

F3.16 The April, 1983, Eldorado Update, "Eldorado Past to Present," states that the old railroad station "had come from Kennedy, a tiny no longer in existence near Galisteo." This article was correct. Upon checking with the Palace of the Governor's, the historian Or] Romero verified that the town of Kennedy did exist between 1906 and 1918. It was located 20 miles south of Santa Fe, and two from Galisteo, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The town was named after Arthur K. Kennedy, a railroad official Teals were correct

F3.17 Some of the West family live here at the present in Eldorado. Gene West owned a ranch west of here.

F3.18 There is controversy over the actual depths of the old wells in Eldorado, at that time the Onderdonk Ranch. According to Simpson's foreman, wells were not 1200 feet deep. It may have been in Lamy.

F3.19 ' It is interesting to note at this point that another Simpson, William Haskell Simpson, at the time of Harvey Girls, was hired by the Santa Fe Railroad. He was responsible for the famous paintings that were hung in Harvey Houses, train stations and on trains coast to coast creating the euphoria about the West, bringing many new people to the area. Great western painters such as Frederick Remington, Charles Russell and many others became household names due to being introduced to the riding public this way. Whether William Haskell Simpson was related to Alva A. Simpson, Jr. is not known. The Simpsons did tell of having an uncle Willie.

F3.20 Wallis, Michael, Lamy, The Town a Railroad Built, Esperanza Publications, 1972; p.7.

F3.21 An article appeared in The New Mexican, Jan. 31, 1984, The Past 100 Years, as follows: "January 31, 1894: Lamy, 37 acres of it, now belongs to multimillionaire Robert O. Anderson of Roswell. Bearing the name of former Archbishop John B. Lamy, the town did not always follow his precepts. Wild and woolly frontier times were experienced here with a bunco gang operating on any strange passerby and train passengers debarking for Santa Fe."

F3.22 The Legal Tender Menu A Brief History, also The Journal North, pgs 8 & 9, 3/8/86

F3.23 "Though the newspaper's feature headline boldly splayed, "SIMPSON Lamy-Ranch sold to AMREP Corp.," no mention of AMREP was found within any official document of the era. The original deed, on the records of the Santa Fe Courthouse, was entitled: "Warranty Deed" "Simpson Cattle and Land Co., a New Mexico Corporation, for consideration **paid**, grants to Rio Rancho Estates Inc., a New Mexico Corporation, the following described real estate in Santa Fe County, New Mexico." Dated July 29,1969, the property's "deedscription" in Book 266 extends 20 pages, from page 582-606

F3.24 For which Alva had paid \$337,000 (\$12.50) per acre to Frank Teal in 1956. See Elena Simpson Reeves interview, 2/6/96.

F3.25 Quote a spokesman for AMREP, Albuquerque Journal North, 8/1/69, p.1.

F3.26 I-25 would cut right through the NE corner of the Lamy-Ranch property.

F3.27 Op. Cit., Albuquerque Journal, 8/1/69, p.1.

F3.28 Albuquerque Tribune, 8/4/69, p. D-2. Santa Fe New Mexican, 4/14/63, PASATIEMPO, (Cover + centerspread, pgs. 8,9).

F3.29 Santa Fe New Mexican, 4/14/63, Pasatiempo, (Cover + centerspread, pgs. 8,9).

F3.30 Op. Cit., Albuquerque Tribune, 8/4/69, p. D-2.

F3.31 Op. Cit, Santa Fe New Mexican, 4/14/63, p.8.

F3.32 *ibid*

F3.33 " Op. Cit., Albuquerque Tribune, p. D-2. (Alva's advancement from private to major during his military service was no mean achievement. His actual rank is not clear. Media varied, "Major-Colonel." Relatives thought "Major.")

F3.34 Op. Cit., Santa Fe New Mexican, Pasatiempo, 4/14/63, p. 9.

F3.35 *Ibid*

F3.36 See Maria Elena Simpson Reeves interview

F3.37 Op. Cit. Albuquerque Tribune, 8/4/69, p D-2

F3.38 Businessmen in the News, FORTUNE, March, 1955

F3.39 See Maria Elena Simpson Reeves interview

F3.40 Op. Cit. Santa Fe New Mexican, 4/14/63

F3.41 Ibid

F3.42 Ibid

F3.43 Op. Cit. Albuquerque Tribune, 8/4/69 p. D-2.

F3.44 The original curio store owned by Julianna Simpson

F3.45 Obit., Albuquerque Journal, 11/12/84

F3.46 Op. Cit., Santa Fe New Mexican, Pasatiempo, 4/14/63

F3.47 Obit., Albuquerque Journal, 11/12/84

F3.48 Ibid.

F3.49 See interviews, Sarge & Genora Moore

F3.50 March '55, Fortune Magazine article on Simpson uranium mining.

F3.51 William Kruger, former well-known architect of Santa Fe and designer of the state capitol building.

F3.52 Dr. Carl Gellenthien was director of Valmora Tuberculosis Hospital at time Elena lived on the Simpson ranch. New Mexico Magaz, Jan. 1988, Oldest Doctor Still Makes House Calls by Danita Ross and Hovels, Haciendas and House Calls, a biography of Dr. Cad Gellenthien, by Dorothy Simpson Howard, (Alva's sister).

F3.53 Elena Simpson, at age 16, in the Lamy Ranch kitchen by the large refrigerator and by the wall ovens.

F3.54 The original curio store owned by Julianna Simpson

F3.55 This is probably the 1200 foot well Dusty Teal referred to in his visit to Eldorado in February 1996

F3.56 Hunt , V. Daniel, Windpower; Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, N.Y., 1981, p. 9.

F3.57 Baker T. Lindsay; A Field Guide to American Windmills; Publ. Univ. of Okla Press, 1985,
p.110-111

F3.58 Fisher, . Ralph A., Jr., Windmills, N.M.Mag. Sept, 1975; p. 26.