Hollyhocks: The Taos Flower

The Taos Tax Revolt of 1816
Index of Articles & Reviews
AYER Y HOY en TAOS
Yesterday and Today in Taos County and Northern New Mexico

Issue No. 27: Spring 1999

The Taos County Historical Society's publication, AYER Y HOY en Taos County and Northern New Mexico, is published semi-annually by the Historical Society.

We invite articles of a scholarly nature, as well as book reviews of recent publications pertinent to the Taos and northern New Mexico area. We are open to publishing occasional reminiscences, folklore, oral history and poetry that are of lasting historical interest.

The Taos County Historical Society endeavors to maintain high standards of quality in AYER Y HOY, and we seek to make improvements as we go along. Readers' comments and suggestions are welcome.

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AYER Y HOY is mailed to all members of the Taos County Historical Society as a benefit of membership. Memberships are $15 for individuals, $20 for families, and $30 for sustaining Memberships.

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The Taos County Historical Society is a New Mexico nonprofit organization dedicated to the study and preservation of the historical resources of Taos County and northern New Mexico. Membership is open to any interested person, regardless of residence.

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EDITOR'S NOTE:

As the new editor of Ayer y Hoy, my first job was to learn the history of the journal. From its beginning in 1985 up to the present, 27 issues have been published. I sought an index of past issues and found there was none. Liz Cunningham had begun one several years ago but had been unable to finish it. My husband, Dr. Samuel Wells, a recently retired history professor, agreed to undertake a complete indexing of past issues. His index of articles and book reviews by issue is such a wonderful research tool that I wanted to share it with you. Practicing a minor bit of nepotism, I have appointed Sam to a position on the publications committee. His computer expertise will be the mainstay of the technical side of this operation.

Now, let me introduce myself. I am a professional journalist and author, a fulltime working writer, who prior to moving here resided in Mississippi. I am the author of six published books (all history related), and my work has appeared in more than 100 national and international publications. For the last 15 years I have also worked as an editorial consultant.

Everyone is invited to contribute articles of historic interest to Ayer y Hoy. We will be happy to furnish potential contributors with guidelines for scholarly articles as well as advice on format and style for reminiscences and oral histories. Deadline for our next issue is September 1, 1999.

Mary Ann Wells
The Taos Tax Revolt of 1816
By
Robert J. Torrez

In March 1816, New Mexico Governor Alberto Maynez received unusual and troubling reports from Taos which informed him that more than two hundred citizens of that vicinity had been placed under arrest and were in jail. Taos appeared on the verge of a revolt.

After some preliminary inquiries, Governor Maynez received a petition dated March 14, 1816, from Taos signed by "those jailed at Taos." The letter complained of the administration of their alcalde mayor, Pedro Martín, and emphatically stated they no longer wanted to recognize him as their alcalde. The petitioners concluded their letter by reiterating their loyalty to the King and asked they be allowed to travel to Santa Fe and speak to the Governor. The petition stated:

We are faithful subjects of the King, and as such we are prepared to respond immediately if the King orders us to pay a fifth of our harvest and property, but if the order is not [from his Majesty], we protest it as ruinous to our families, and beg for a permit to proceed to Santa Fe to present our complaints."

This remarkable document was a result of events placed into motion by a proclamation issued in 1814, in which the Spanish government had imposed a five per cent tax on all real property. The Governor had distributed the order to the various jurisdictions throughout New Mexico, instructing the alcaldes to proceed with collection of the tax, but cautioned them not to do so in a heavy handed manner.

But now, the reports Governor Maynez had before him made it appear Taos was on the verge of open rebellion, so Maynez as clearly concerned. Unable to attend to the issue personally, he commissioned the retired Alfédez, Juan de Dios Peña, to proceed to the region and investigate. Peña’s investigation revealed that in compliance to the Governor's orders, Pedro Martín, the alcalde mayor of Taos, had held a number of community meetings to read the 1814 proclamation which imposed the five-percent tax. At each place, there had been murmurs of protest, but there apparently had been no major problems. At least not until he arrived at San Geronimo de Taos, where fifty-eight citizens gathered to hear what Martín had to say.

By now, Martin had apparently had his fill of complaints, and when several of those gathered at San Geronimo voiced their concerns, he lost his temper, and contrary to the Governor's caution, threatened to arrest those who protested. This only further inflamed the crowd, and in response, Martín arrested and jailed three of the most vociferous protesters.
Petition Signatures are difficult to read, but the ardent researcher will be able to decipher most names.
But the crowd did not disperse. Instead, they asserted that since they all felt the same as those who were arrested, they too should be jailed. The exasperated alcalde agreed, and placed the entire crowd under formal arrest. They were then all marched off to the local jail, which soon overflowed into the plaza. It appears the protest spread quickly. By the time Peña arrived at Taos, he found 280 persons under arrest. On June 26, after collecting nearly two hundred of pages of testimony, most of them complaints against Martín, Peña submitted his report to Governor Maynez.

Although everything seemed relatively quiet at this point, Maynez decided he wanted to speak directly to those involved, and ordered five apoderados be elected to come to Santa Fe and speak on behalf of all the Taos residents. Those elected, Felipe Sandoval, Francisco Sandoval, Bicente Trujillo, Pedro Antonio Martín, and José Antonio Archuleta, along with alcalde mayor Pedro Martín, proceeded to Santa Fe and presented their case to the Governor.

The citizens of Taos had gotten themselves into a situation that could legally be interpreted as treason, charges which had serious consequences. So Maynez listened carefully to what everyone had to say. The testimony makes it clear that the citizens of Taos had no intention to revolt or protest against the authority of the King or any of his legally appointed representatives. As is often the case in Spanish colonies, they were instead protesting mal gobierno, the improper or unjust administration of the laws. After all was said and done, the governor concluded it was in the best interest of all involved if charges against the Taos residents were dropped. "[I] pardon equally, the errors committed and insults made [by the citizens of Taos] to my royal authority," he proclaimed, but also sternly warned them that all the testimony and proceedings would remain on record in case any of them ever again threatened "any such discord."

For their part, the Taoseños formally acknowledged they had been wrong to defy the alcalde, who was the Governor's legally appointed representative. They also confessed to their "thoughtless and involuntary actions," and publicly acknowledged the Governor's authority as a legitimate representa-

tive of the King, and as such, that the tax had been imposed by legitimate authority.

The big loser in this affair was Pedro Martín. Although he felt his actions were done with the best of intentions, he admitted the approach he took in presenting the proclamation was incorrect. He assumed responsibility for the subsequent problems, and submitted his resignation. Juan de Dios Peña was appointed alcalde mayor in his place.

With this settlement, quiet returned to Taos, and everyone returned to their every day activities. The tax revolt was over, and now there were fields to be planted and livestock to be tended. The taxes still had to be paid, but the citizens of Taos had made their point. Contrary to what we are often led to believe, our New Mexican ancestors did not comply blindly or concede meekly to perceived injustices. The Spanish government they lived under was ruled by a system of laws that gave its citizens the right to protest and seek redress. New Mexicans knew their rights and exercised them as often as they deemed necessary. This Taos tax revolt of 1816 is but one example of how such an exercise of their right to petition not only forced the replacement of an unpopular public official, but allowed them to assert their status as loyal subjects of a distant, but beloved and respected Royal authority.

Anyone interested in seeing whether their ancestors were part of this "tax revolt" can consult the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621-1821 (SANM II, #2655), microfilm roll # 18, frame 391-577 at the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives in Santa Fe. This microfilm may also be available at several other libraries throughout the state.

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Time Capsule

VARIETIES OF ADVENTURE TRAVEL
CARSON BULLETIN February 14, 1919

Forest supervisor (Elliott S.) Barker left Taos for Albuquerque, to attend the allotment conference and supervisor's meeting. He plans to bring the Ford truck back with him if the roads are passable.
Index of Articles and Reviews in
AYER Y HOY en TAOS

SUMMER 1985 issue 1
(Editor: David L. Caffey, Founding Editor)
The Adobe Churches of New Mexico: Dust to Dust, or Revival
by John L. Kessell
Notes on Taos County Historic Churches
Bent's Old Fort: Citadel on the Santa Fe Trail
by Ernest Lyckman
BOOK REVIEWS:

WINTER 1986 issue 2
(Editors: David L. Caffey)
Ernest Blumenschein and the Great War
by Robert R. White
The Chili Line from Antonito to Tres Piedras
by John Comstock
Mrs. E. Martin Hennings, 1893-1985 A Remembrance
by Robert R. White
BOOK REVIEWS:

SUMMER 1986 issue 3
(Editors: David L. Caffey)
Our Lady of Aranzazu
by Corina Santistevan
BOOK REVIEWS:

WINTER 1987 issue 4
(Editors: David L. Caffey)
Taos and the American Art Colony Movement: The Search for an American School of Art
by Virginia Couse Leavitt
BOOK REVIEWS:

SUMMER 1987 issue 5
(Editors: David L. Caffey)
Trail to Disaster: John C. Fremont's Fourth Expedition into the San Juan Mountains of Southern Colorado
by Patricia Joy Richmond
BOOK REVIEWS:
A Review of the Ranch, Trading Post, Mill and Distillery of Simeon Turley, Canoncito, Arroyo Hondo, Taos County, New Mexico 1830-1847 by Ernest Lyckman

Happy Birthday, Philmont
by David Caffey

BOOK REVIEWS:


Taos and the Bataan Campaign
by Jack Boyer [includes listing of Taos men in the Bataan Campaign]

BOOK REVIEWS:


Leopold Stokowski and Carlos Chavez: The Taos Connection
by Robert L. Parker

Old Tim: A Reminiscence
by Thomas M. Cook, Sr.

BOOK REVIEWS:


The American Valley Murders
by Victor Westphall

BOOK REVIEWS:


Recollections of the Early Artists
by Helen Greene Blumenschein

BOOK REVIEWS:


Philmont: Where Spirits Soar. Photos edited by Jerry Pop-

**WINTER 1991 issue 11**
(Edited by Judy Romero-Oak)

**Carson Returns to Taos**
by Char Boie Graebner

**An Interview with Kit Carson**
by Judy Romero-Oak

**BOOK REVIEWS:**
*New Mexico Railroads.* David F. Myrick. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, reviewed by Dr. Jon Nathan Young, Taos.

**FALL 1991 issue 12**
(Edited by Judy Romero-Oak)

**Ranchos de Taos Plaza**
by Van Dorn Hooker

**Symphony in Mud**
by Rev. Jose Garcia

**Christmas pageants of Holy Trinity Parish**
by Larry Torres

**Poem: Taos**
by Raymundo Romero

**BOOK REVIEWS (INSERT):**


**SPRING 1992 issue 13**
(Edited by Judy Romero-Oak)

"Those who are always against us:" Comanche Lore in Northern New Mexico
by Reed Anderson, Ph.D.

**Folkloric Music and Dance**
by Dr. Lorenzo A. Trujillo

**BOOK REVIEWS:**

**WINTER 1992 issue 14**
(Edited by Kathy Cordova)

**La Tierra Bendita**
by Michael Miller

**Taoseños Also Defended the Union**
by Jerry Padilla

**The Holiday Season at Taos Pueblo:**
A Blend of Two Beliefs
by Rick Romancito

**Memories of Past Christmases**
by Josephine M. Cordova

**Taos County Historical Society Aids in Preservation Project**
by Mildred Bruder Buchanan

**BOOK REVIEWS:**


SPRING 1993 issue 15
(Editor: Kathy Cordova)

Little Chief and the Indians
by R. C. Gordon-McCutchan, Ph.D.

El Santuario de Chimayo: A Personal Memory
by Sadie Ortiz Knight

Moros y Cristianos: New Mexico Folk Plays
by Guadalupe Tafoya

Excerpt: Tales of the Maidu
by John Duncan (from a book in progress)

BOOK REVIEWS:


WINER 1993 issue 16
(Editor: Kathy Cordova)

New Mexico's Village Novels
by Dr. David Caffey

Elizabettown in Moreno Valley, New Mexico
by Fayne Lutz

Los Posadas, Hispanic Christmas Tradition since Colonial Times
by Jerry Padilla

Excerpt: Tales of the Maidu
by John Duncan (from a book in progress)

All I Want for Christmas
by Julie Vigil

BOOK REVIEWS:


SPRING 1994 issue 17
(Editor: Kathy Cordova)

Moreno Valley Tales: The Outlaws
by Fayne Lutz

The Tie That Binds—Tia Monica
by Bridget Gallegos

Los Pobladores de Questa
("The Founders of Questa")
by Jose Paxedes Rael

Hispanas in Territorial New Mexico
by Dr. R. C. Gordon-McCutchan

Taos County Historical Society Honors Hattie Trujillo
by Fayne Lutz

BOOK REVIEWS:


WINER 1994 issue 18
(Editor: Kathy Cordova)

Christmas, Los Pastores and History
by Dr. Thomas Chavez

History of the Pilgrimage for Vocations
by Kathy Cordova

Ranger's House at Tres Piedras, A Legacy of Conservation Pioneers
by L. A. Lindquist

Echoes of the Past
by John B. Quintana

BOOK REVIEWS:

Barrios and Borderlands: Cultures of Latinos and Latinas in the United States. Denis Lynn Heyck. New York: Rout-


WINTER 1996 issue 22
(EDITOR: Melody Romancito)

A Brief History of Theater in Taos, Part One by Elizabeth Cunningham

Doc Martin's Locomobile by Robert White

BOOK REVIEWS:


SPRING 1997 issue 23
(EDITOR: Melody Romancito)

A Brief History of Theater in Taos, Part Two by Elizabeth Cunningham

KKIT Signs Off by Fayne Lutz

BOOK REVIEW:
NEW BOOK OF LOCAL INTEREST
OUT OF TIME
By James C. Bull
Wolff's Publishing Works; Taos, New Mexico.

This book is an easy read, short (82 page) publication. Don't let the size fool you, though, for it's loaded with history and research.

The book bears the sub-title Arroyo Seco: An historic look at a 250 year old northern New Mexico village. It is presented in an interesting fashion, including a poem, text, photos and illustrations. It offers a glimpse into our own community, and therefore ourselves.

Subject matter ranges from 16th century roots to modern times, including the following: land and water controversies; survival and change; Taos Ski Valley; the church and the Penitentes and their role in the community; farming; and local organizations.

The author admits that a book's completion relies solely upon the point of view of the storyteller. He finds the recently restored Holy Trinity capilla a catalyst and the heart of the village. "Some might say that the Old Church is a metaphor for a community that wants to recall its roots," he writes. The book was born as Bull's "substitute for roofing duties," on the restoration project, and book proceeds will help pay for reconstruction and maintenance. The author credits a number of local persons who assisted in the finished product. The publication is an example of a community coming together in cooperation.

— by Kathy Cordova

LANDMARK TAOS
TAOS NEWS May 19, 1966
May 29 has been set for the dedication ceremonies of the Blumenschein Home in Taos as a Registered National Historic Landmark. This important designation was made by the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service after the building had been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.
Book Notes

Due to a period of months without an editor Ayer Hoy has only one book review for this issue. We hope to resume reviews in the Fall 1999 issue. Until then, we offer the following news about books related to northern New Mexico interests:

The Royal Road: El Camino Real from Mexico City to Santa Fe by Christine Preston, Douglas Preston and José Antonio Esquivel. University of New Mexico Press, 1998, cloth $55, paper $26.95. Douglas Preston's text chronicles the history of the road and its travelers. His wife, Christine, was photographer for the project. Esquivel provides historical background and genealogies of old New Mexico families.

The Taos Society of Artists edited and annotated by Robert R. White. University of New Mexico Press, reissue 1998, cloth $16.95. An extensive new preface discusses research on the Taos Society and individual artists undertaken in the 15 years since the book was first published.

Cuentos de Cuanto Hoy: Tales from Spanish New Mexico collected by J. Manuel Espinosa. Edited and translated by Joe Hayes. University of New Mexico Press, 1998, cloth $35, paper $15.95. First published in Spanish in 1937, this is the first publication of this folklore collection in English.

Acequia Culture: Water, Land and Community in the Southwest by José A. Rivera. University of New Mexico Press, 1998, paper $19.95. The author presents the contemporary case for the value of acequias and the communities they nurture in the river valleys of southern Colorado and New Mexico.

Bone Voyage: A Journey in Forensic Anthropology by Stanley Rhine. University of New Mexico Press, 1998, cloth $49.95, paper $16.95. Drawing on cases he worked for the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator, Rhine demonstrates how unidentified skeletal remains indicate race, sex, age, height and ultimately identity and how the specialist decodes skeletal anomalies to establish the cause of death.

Textiles in Southwestern Prehistory by Lynn S. Teague. University of New Mexico Press, 1998, cloth $45. This book examines the ways in which textiles can be interpreted to help archaeologists understand the lives of prehistoric peoples.

Behind the Mountains by Oliver La Farge, preface and afterword by John Pen La Farge. University of New Mexico Press, reissue 1998, paper $12.95. This book was first published in 1956 and has long been unavailable. Pulitzer Prize-winner La Farge married into a New Mexico ranching family. This is his account of the life of his wife, Consuelo Baca, and her family on a sheep ranch in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in the 1920s.

The Navajo Verb: A Grammar for Students and Scholars by Leonard M. Faltz. University of New Mexico Press, 1998, paper $27.95. The verb is the most important and the most complex part of Navajo grammar. For the first time a book offers those interested in the Navajo language step-by-step system to understanding verbs.

New Views of Borderlands History edited by Robert H. Jackson. University of New Mexico Press, 1998, paper $19.95. Seven original essays offer the entohistorical interpretation of Spanish-Indian interaction from Florida to California. The indigenous peoples in the borderlands were hunter-gathers or agriculturalists whose lives differed substantially from the lives of Indians in hierarchical societies of Central Mexico. As a result, Spain's role in the different regions varied greatly.

Frederick Jackson Turner: Strange Road Going Down by Allan G. Bogue. University of Oklahoma Press, 1998, cloth $34.95. The man whose 1893 essay "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" established him as a leader in the field of western American history has his theories questioned in this scholarly tome.

Tempest Over Teapot Dome: The Story of Albert B. Fall by David H. Stratton. University of Oklahoma Press, 1998, cloth $29.95. Did Fall's freewheeling New Mexico political career prepare him for his position as Harding's interior secretary? He became the first cabinet member sentenced to prison for a crime committed in office. In the Teapot Dome scandal, Fall took a $404,000 bribe from millionaire oilmen in return for leases to naval oil reserves.
ANNUAL SPRING LUNCHEON TO HONOR ARCHULETA AND KNIGHT

Two citizens of Taos will be honored at the Taos County Historical Society's annual spring luncheon at 12:30 p.m., Sunday May 9, at the Holiday Inn. This year's honorees, announced by TCHS President Andy Lindquist, are Richard Archuleta of Taos Pueblo and Sadie Knight a long time member of the TCHS.

According to Lindquist, each year the society recognizes one or two members of the community who have made exceptional contributions to a broad field of historic interests.

"Richard Archuleta is being recognized for his leadership, vision, and untiring efforts to preserve the Pueblo's traditions and culture," Lindquist said. "Sadie Knight is being honored for her long years of service to the society."

Guadalupe Tafoya, TCHS secretary said, "Richard has served the Taos Pueblo community in many capacities. Perhaps the most challenging of his many positions has been that of warchief secretary. He has been a part of the official tribal government on five different occasions. He served as tribal sheriff, once on the governor's staff as church fiscale and three times as warchief secretary."

Archuleta is currently chairman of the Taos Pueblo Utility Service, president of the Taos County Economic Development Corporation, and manager of the Taos Pueblo Bison Management Project. Taos Pueblo is a member of the Tribal Bison Cooperative which consists of 49 tribes in 16 western states.

In a telephone interview, Sadie Knight said she was born in Taos in 1927 and graduated from Taos High School in 1944. She left Taos with her husband and family in 1967 for Albuquerque where she was employed by Sandia National Laboratories. After retirement in 1985, she moved back to Taos and became active in the Taos County Historical Society and other volunteer work. She became a board member of TCHS in 1986 and served as secretary in 1988 and 1989. Vice-president of the society in 1992, she became president in July of that year when the president resigned. She served a full term as president in 1993.

Knight has been a member of the Harwood Foundation/Museum Advisory Board and has worked as a volunteer at the Millicent Rogers Museum. She has demonstrated a special enthusiasm for the opera and has served as both secretary and president of the Taos Opera Guild. She has been a very active member of the Taos County Chamber of Commerce and is a lector at Our Lady of Guadalupe Church. She says, "I am a people person and greatly enjoy the interaction and camaraderie in the many activities I am involved with."

The luncheon is open to the public. To make your reservation call Mary Wheeler at 758-9480. The fee is $10 per person.

Time Capsule
NEW ROADS TO TAOS
TAOS NEWS September 1, 1960
Highway Commission chairman George Lavender, in an attempt to solve the controversy over a proposed road through northern New Mexico, last weekend called for three separate road projects in the region. One of the three is a highway from Tres Piedras west. Lavender said survey crews are at work on possible alignments .... Lavender declared he believed "the best place to start on the Tres Piedras west route is the projected 900 foot, $800,000 bridge over the Rio Grande northwest of Taos .... The bridge is to be let to contract about next June.

REMEMBER
The deadline for the next issue of the journal is September 1, 1999. Articles, photos and other materials must be in the editor's hand on or before that date to be included in the Fall issue. The sooner a contributor submits an article, etc., the more likely the article will be included. Contributors are responsible for acquiring photos or other artwork to accompany their submissions.
Hollyhocks: The Taos Flower
by Ruth G. Fish
(Editors' note: this article is condensed from an unpublished essay written in July 1963 for the Taos Garden Club.)

The hollyhock is the official flower of the Taos Garden Club and has long been unofficially accepted as the floral symbol of Taos. No other plant has flourished with such persistent vigor as it has shown, despite the handicaps of general neglect, poor soil, and drought that it has often had to suffer. Year after year its strong spikes of gaily-colored blossoms have continued to gladden the dooryards, patios, acequia banks—even alleys and roadways—of the community. To the delight of Taoseños and visitors alike, it is known as "the Taos flower."

Botanically called *althea rosea*, the hollyhock is a member of the mallow family, cousin to the hibiscus of the tropics and cottons of the temperate zones. Its common name derives from *hocus ben-gaida*, a name given in Wales to the *malva benedicte* or "holy mallow" of medieval Latin literature. Legends claim that it was called holy because it was first brought to southern Europe from the Holy Land where it had been transplanted from China. Its survival in all climates and soils has caused it to be transplanted to many nations during the Middle Ages.

To the Spanish, the plant was generally known as *las varas de San José* (rods/staffs of St. Joseph) and it is pictured in many early paintings of St. Joseph in southern Europe. Symbolically, it represented God's love and mercy for mankind since it was able to endure in many different types of climates and soils. Spanish colonists brought hollyhock seed to this area during the earliest years of settlement. Even in arid New Mexico, the doñas soon had flowers lining their portales and bordering their adobe walls. The hollyhocks survived despite the rigors of the late spring and early autumn frosts, the intense summer sun and persistent drought. They became favorites. Seeds were shared and soon everyone had hollyhocks.

We of the Garden Club cherish a story from a biography of Mrs. Teresina Bent Scheurich, the daughter of Charles Bent, the first U.S. governor of the Territory of New Mexico. Teresina married Aloys Scheurich, a German-born musician in 1860 and in 1865 bought a home near the heart of town that had once been a thick-walled fortress-residence protecting the southwest corner of the town's first walled plaza compound.

In her original patio, Teresina had a lovely garden. According to her granddaughter, Tessie Berry, the first thing she did after planting trees and vines was to send to St. Louis, Missouri, to an acquaintance of her husband's for commercially packaged flower seeds. The seeds came west in a freight train over the Santa Fe Trail and may have been the first commercially packaged flower seeds to arrive here.

Teresina ordered several double-blossom varieties of *varas de San José* in all the available shades as well as *butones de oro* (marigolds). True to form, the hollyhocks flourished. Mrs. Scheurich shared them with her neighbors and friends and new varieties were added to Taos' gardens. When I came to Taos almost thirty years ago, I found several homes with plantings which their proud owners claimed to be descendants of Teresina's stock.

Mrs. Donald G. Secrest, the first president of the Taos Garden Club (organized in March, 1949), also loved hollyhocks. At her suggestion, the club's first project was the scattering of seeds along the main highways leading to town, along residential streets, downtown alleys, and in the Plaza. The club encouraged the owners of service stations, hotels, motels, as well as to the owners of conspicuously vacant lots to plant hollyhocks. The club furnished the seeds when necessary. In two or three years, the results were spectacular. Tourists began to pick seeds from the plants. The garden club members packaged seeds and gave them to the Chamber of Commerce to give visitors.

Unfortunately, the various highway and street paving projects and installation of water mains eventually destroyed most of these efforts. But hollyhocks still remain in abundance and are still the Taos flower.
SANTA FE WILL DRIVE YOU CRAZY
LA REVISTA DE TAOS, February 11, 1905
A Santa Fe dispatch of January 31 says: A. R. Gibson, mayor of Santa Fe was picked up at El Paso, Texas yesterday, suffering from loss of memory. He was unable to recall his name or any circumstance connected with his own life. Brother Elks took him in charge and found identification papers on his person to locate him as the mayor of Santa Fe. He was brought back to Santa Fe tonight in a demented condition.

TAOS NEWS July 19, 1966
SUMMER TRAVEL By Spud Johnson
...for instance, not many nights ago, a couple of us drove north on Highway 3 after dinner on a pleasant summer evening. The clouds had scattered after an afternoon shower, the stars were shining, the car was humming, our hearts were young and gay (or a reasonable facsimile), and so we decided to be really adventurous and drive all the way to Arroyo Hondo. What the hell, we thought, why not be reckless?

POPULATION BOOM?
TAOS NEWS, August 11 1960
Taos has increased 18.8 per cent in the last 10 years, to a population of 2157, according to the official preliminary census report obtained by the Chamber of Commerce. The report shows that Taos had a population of 1815 in 1950. While Taos gained in population, the county lost 7.9 per cent of its population, dropping from 17,146 in 1950 to 15,784 in 1960.