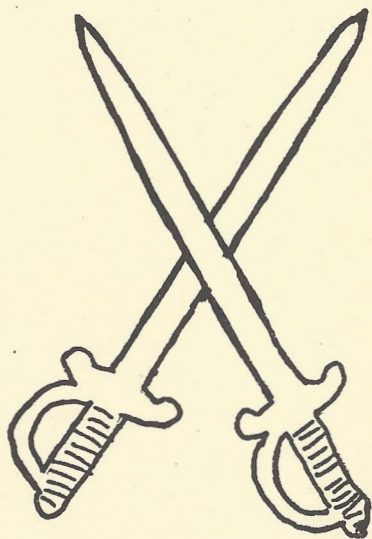


"THE DUKES OF ALBURQUERQUE -
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO -
OLD SPAIN AND NEW SPAIN"

Thomas M. Pearce



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"THE DUKES OF ALBURQUERQUE -
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO -
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by

Thomas M. Pearce

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FOREWORD

In recognizing Dr. Pearce for his long continued interest in the "relics of folk poetry, song, architecture, design, ceramics, and art which mark America's past, whether English, Spanish, or Indian," the Society believes that his careful research and documentation of the Dukes for whom our city is named required more than a single oral presentation.

The Albuquerque Historical Society, therefore, takes pride in making this small book available to Albuquerqueans, new and old, who have an abiding interest in the history of our community. Perhaps some one among us will be challenged to pursue the stories of the Dukes of Alburquerque even further through the archives of New and Old Spain.

Margaret H. Dike, President
The Albuquerque Historical Society

May 19, 1977

"The Dukes of Alburquerque -
Albuquerque, New Mexico -
Old Spain and New Spain"

Thomas M. Pearce

This brochure offers an outline of the dukes who have held the title of "Alburquerque" in Spain from the year 1464 until the present day, plus the relations of some members in the titled line to England, Mexico, and New Mexico, now a part of the United States of America. The present duke, Don Beltrán Osorio y Díez de Rivera, eighteenth in the line of descent, traces his titles from the grant to Osorio, Count of Lemos, conferred in 1457, and the line of La Cueva, whose dukedom was bestowed in 1464. A chart of the early Spanish nobility lists only four titles before that of Alburquerque, one of which was that of Osorio. This list, as reproduced by Jean Hippolyte Mariejol in The Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella (1961), does not extend beyond the year 1498, but the names are those of great influence before and during the years of reunion between the kingdoms of Aragón, León, and Castile, the areas which were to form the chief dominions of the Spanish monarchy.

The materials submitted here are intended only as an outline of subject matter suggested by the historical references cited. Much of the information was drawn from La Historia Genealógica y Heráldica, Volume X, by F. Fernández de Bethencourt, a copy of which was sent by Don Beltrán Osorio, and translated by Miss Carmen Espinosa and Professor Robert M. Duncan. Other sources have been used to amplify this information and fill in the periods of greatest interest to members of the Albuquerque Historical Society and of the city in New Mexico which bears the name of this distinctive line of the Spanish nobility.

The Greatest Spanish Lords in the Reign
of Ferdinand and Isabella

Family Names	Titles	Dates of These Dignities
Pimentel	Count of Benaventa	1398
Enríquez	Admiral, Lord of Medina de Rio, Count of Medgar	1438
Osorio	Count of Lemos	1457
Guzmán	Duke of Medina Sidonia	1460
La Cueva	Duke of Alburquerque	1464
Pacheco	Duke of Escalona	1469
Toledo	Duke of Alba	1469
Mendoza	Duke of the Infantado	1475
Manrique de Lara	Duke of Najera	1482
Zúñiga	Duke of Béjar	1486
Velasco	Constable-Duke of Frías	1488
Córdoba	Duke of Sessa	1486
La Cerda	Duke of Medina Celi	1491
Ponce de León	Duke of Arcos	1498
Cárdenas	Duke of Maqueda	

The order of holders of the Alburquerque dukedom: -

First

Beltran de la Cueva. Born in Ubeda; died in Cuéllar, 1492. He was married to Doña Mencía de Mendoza; then to María Enríquez de Toledo. A third marriage was to María de Velasco. According to sources in Spanish history, Enríque IV, king of Castile and León (1454-1474), granted the dukedom to Beltrán de la Cueva in 1464. As a favorite of the king, La Cueva was unpopular with many of the nobles, and was accused of intimacy with the queen. The king's opponents forced him to disinherit his daughter Juana in favor of his brother Alfonso. When this youth died suddenly, the nobles proclaimed their support for Enríque's sister, Isabella, who married Ferdinand of Aragón in 1474. In 1479, these two rulers united the kingdoms of Castile and Aragón. One year later, Ferdinand required La Cueva to relinquish a pension of 1,400,000 maravedís which had been bestowed upon him by Enríquez IV. The Spanish city of Alburquerque is in the province of Badajoz, fifteen miles from the border of Portugal. The ruins of a castle stand on a height at the edge of the city. In 1956, Professor A. L. Campa, University of Denver, formerly a member of the Modern Language Department, University of New Mexico, visited this city and received a hand-lettered parchment of greeting to the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, to be delivered on the occasion of its 250th anniversary. The parchment contained an illuminated seal showing a white oak tree signifying that the name of the city was derived from Latin albus quercus, "white oak."

Second

Francisco Fernández de la Cueva. Born in Cuéllar, August 25, 1467; died at Cuellar, July 4, 1526. He was married to Doña Francisca de Toledo. They had nine children.

Third

Beltrán de la Cueva. Born at Cuéllar; died at Toledo, 1560. He was Captain General of the Spanish Army and Generalísimo of the English Army in France during the alliance between Henry VIII (1491-1547) of England and Charles I (1500-1558) of Spain in 1520-1522, against the French king Francis I. Don Beltrán was sent to England and participated in the unsuccessful invasions of France. An expedition under the Duke of Suffolk in late summer of 1523 accomplished nothing. When the army of Charles I defeated the French on February 24, 1535, Henry VIII arranged a truce with France that lasted nearly twenty years. In 1525, Don Beltrán became Captain General of Navarre and Aragón; and also became a Knight of the Golden Fleece. He fought at Villalar against the comuneros, a party of landowners opposing King Charles I. He was in the field against the French in Navarre, defended Fuenterrabia and captured San Juan de Luz. He founded the Hermitage of San Marcial at Irún. In 1530, he married Doña Isabel Girón at the monastery of Almadilla. In his will he asked that no mourning be held by his children or servants, as being detrimental to their health and of no benefit to his soul. A picture of this duke hangs in Warwick Castle, England, where post cards of the painting show a gentleman in a black velvet hat with a rolled brim; he wears a velvet jacket over a bronze-toned shirt with trunk-breeches to match. An ornate handled sword hangs from his hip near the left hand which holds the edge of a pedestal with the inscription: Aquí esto sin temo y de la muerte no he favor, or "Here is one without fear who takes no account of Death." The painting was the work of an artist named Moroni, who lived in Milan, and since northern Italy came under Spanish rule during the reigns of Charles I and Philip II, the painting could have been done there. The date on the pedestal is 1560, the year in which the second Beltrán

de la Cueva, the third duke, died.

Fourth

Francisco Fernández de la Cueva. Born in Cuéllar; died at the same place in 1563. He was the first Marquis of Cuéllar. He took part in the battles of Coleta and Tunis, and also fought beside his father at San Juan de Luz. His first wife was María Constanza de Leiva; a second marriage was to Doña María Fernández de Córdoba.

Fifth

Gabriel de la Cueva y Girón, brother of the former duke, was born at Cuellar and died in Milan. With the military successes of Charles V, the Spanish emperor who inherited Sicily, Sardinia, and the lands of the Hapsburgs, Don Gabriel became Viceroy and Captain of Navarre and Milan. He was chosen Keeper of the Keys for the Order of Alcántara. His wife was Doña Juana de la Lama; she received in Milan the Golden Rose from the Pope.

Sixth

Beltrán de la Cueva. He was the first cousin of the preceding duke. Born in Cuéllar; died in Madrid, March 13, 1612. His offices and titles were: Knight Commander of the Order of Santiago; Viceroy and Captain General of Aragón; Counsellor to his Majesty. He was married first to Doña Isabel de la Cueva Córdoba, daughter of the fourth duke; next to Doña Ana Fernández de la Cueva (Animas).

Seventh

Francisco Fernández de la Cueva. Born in Cuéllar; April 28, 1575; died in Madrid, July 18, 1637. He was viceroy in Cataluña and Sicily, and became King Philip IV's ambassador to Rome. He was a member of the King's Councils of State and of War. After being cited in "The Laurel of Apollo," he became President of the Supreme Council of

Aragón and Italy. Don Francisco obtained authorization for placing his coat-of-arms in the Monastery of Armadilla. His first marriage was to Doña María de Padilla; his second to Doña Ana Enríquez de Córdova and Colonna.

Eighth

Francisco Fernández de la Cueva. Born in Barcelona, 1619; died in Madrid, March 27, 1676. Since this is the first of the Dukes of Alburquerque with which New Mexico is closely involved, the offices and titles in Spain will be summarized before details are given of his stay in Mexico. He was a Knight Commander of the Order of Santiago; General of the Cavalry in Flanders; Lieut. General of the Sea; Viceroy of Sicily; Chief Treasurer of King Charles II and a member of his Council of State and War. His wife was Doña Juana Francisca Díez de Aux y Armendáriz Afán de Rivera. Don Francisco was the 22nd viceroy of New Spain, from 1653 to 1660, arriving in Mexico City just four months before Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector of England. At this time, the Governor and Captain General of New Mexico, 1652-1656, was Juan de Samaniego, who was caught in a feud between the secular and religious authorities for control of the Indians, their lands, and ecclesiastical properties. As a General of the Seas, Don Francisco encountered English naval power in the Caribbean. He found it necessary to reinforce Spanish possessions in the island of Hispaniola (modern Dominican Republic and Haiti). The same events which were occurring between Church and State in New Mexico were also occurring in Mexico. A great outrage occurred in the last year of the Duke's reign as viceroy. He was accustomed to visit the Cathedral to say his prayers. On one occasion when he was so occupied in the Chapel of the Virgin of Soledad, a deranged soldier struck the duke with his sword. Before the man could strike again, the

retainers of the viceroy overpowered him. After the soldier was carried off, the duke finished his devotions. The punishment of the would-be assassin was barbaric: he was put in a cage and carried through the streets; then hanged on a gallows in the Plaza Mayor. After he died, his head was cut off and placed on a pike for public viewing. In addition, the right hand of the man was severed and displayed with the sword that struck the viceroy. Mexican historians describe the duke as a patron of the arts and letters, and dedicated to the advancement of learning. Upon his return to Spain, he accompanied the Infanta to Vienna for her marriage to the emperor Leopold I. Additional material on the period of the Duke as viceroy may be found in "Two Dukes of Albuquerque," El Palacio, 6 (June 1954), 171-184. Lady Anne Fanshawe (1625-80), whose husband Sir Richard Fanshawe was ambassador to both Portugal and Spain, in her Memoirs (1829, 1905) describes a visit from the eighth duke in 1664: "That afternoon the Duke of Albuquerque came to visit my husband and afterwards me, with his brother Don Melchior de la Cueva. As soon as the Duke was seated and covered, he said, 'Madame, I am Don Juan de la Cueva, Duke of Albuquerque, Viceroy of Milan, of his Majesty's Privy Council, General of the Galleys, twice Grandee, the first Gentleman of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and a near kinsman to his Catholic Majesty, whom God long preserve.'" Madame Fanshawe adds that he then rose up and made a low bow with his hat off, saying, "These, with my family and life, I lay at your Excellency's feet." She cites this introduction as an illustration of the degree to which veneration of noble blood penetrated all strata of Spanish society. However, she states that it was possible to buy titles of nobility, telling of a wealthy Jew who bought the title of Marquis from the king for 50,000 crowns shortly before the auto de fé of

1680. For a larger sum, his father had been made Knight of the Order of Santiago, although it was well known that his uncle was one of the chief men of the synagogue of Amsterdam. R. Trevor Davies, Spain in Decline, 1621-1709 (1957).

Ninth

Melchior de la Cueva y Enríquez, brother of the former duke, was born in Madrid on March 6, 1625; he died in Madrid in 1686. He was Captain General of the Armada of the Ocean Sea as well as Counsellor of War and State. His wife was Doña Ana Rosales Fernández de la Cueva, daughter of the eighth duke. R. Trevor Davies, in the previously cited reference, also records that in 1684, during the reign of Charles II, the wife of the ninth duke became Keeper of the Queen's Wardrobe after the Duchess of Terranova was relieved of that position because she banged her fist on a table, trampled a fan under her feet, and cried, "I am going home to enjoy some rest and I do not intend ever coming back to the palace or ever thinking of it."

Tenth

Francisco Fernández de la Cueva Enríquez. Born in Genoa in the mid-seventeenth century; died in Madrid, October 23, 1733. He was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Philip V, Captain General of the kingdom of Granada and of the coast of Andalucía and of the Ocean Sea, besides being a Knight of Santiago and of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Documents in Special Collections, Zimmerman Library, the University of New Mexico, show that as Captain General of the Ocean Sea, the tenth Duke was in charge of the fortress of Gibraltar, and was responsible for supplying the garrison with wheat, timber, arms, gunpowder, and other stores. These photostats also state that he had in his possession fifty-eight repostereros

or wall hangings ornamented with the coats-of-arms belonging to the Dukes of Albuquerque. Don Beltrán Osorio presented one of these repositos to the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, upon his visit here from July 7 to July 17, 1956, to celebrate the 250th Anniversary of the founding of the villa at this place. There may be no mention of the founding of this villa in the public records of Spain, but there are documents in the records of Mexico and New Mexico to establish the facts presented here. Two settlements or villas had been established in New Mexico after Governor Juan de Oñate led his troops and colonists into an Indian pueblo in 1598. The second governor, Don Pedro Peralta, founded the first villa, calling it Santa Fe after the name of the city in Spain which had been founded by the monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella to celebrate victory over the Moors in 1492. Santa Cruz, the second villa, was established by New Mexico's twenty-eighth governor, Don Diego de Vargas. San Felipe de Albuquerque, a third villa, was decreed by the thirty-first governor, Don Francisco Cuervo y Valdés, who had the approval of the tenth Duke of Albuquerque. The original name was San Francisco de Albuquerque, but Valdés revised "Francisco" to "Felipe" because he thought it wiser to honor the patron saint for whom King Philip was named than to commemorate the patron of the viceroy and himself. Details of fiestas, bullfights, banquets, plays, and other entertainment provided for the tenth Duke during his stay in Mexico City are presented in the previously cited article "Two Dukes of Albuquerque." One scandal marred his tenure. A wealthy young woman, whose father had been governor of the Philippines, was sought in marriage by four suitors. The Archbishop favored one of the suitors, and the Viceroy favored another. The tutors of the young woman kidnapped her and, while she was hidden, a lawyer presented an in-

dictment against the favorite of the Archbishop asserting that this suitor was pledged to another woman. When this information was furnished, the Archbishop excommunicated the lawyer and removed the young woman to a convent. There the Archbishop married her to his favorite. The Viceroy, not to be outdone in the struggle, sent his troops to stop the ceremony, but the monks at the convent closed the doors. In retaliation, the Viceroy seized the bridegroom, fined him, and banished him to Vera Cruz. A brother of the groom was also fined, and the Duchess was so upset with her husband that she separated from him! A great lawsuit resulted, in which the Viceroy, his Duchess, the Supreme Court, the Archbishop, and the married couple were all involved. Perhaps the outcome would have been grave for all concerned had not the father of the groom died in the midst of the proceedings. The shock of the death was so great that a reconciliation occurred. The couple continued with their honeymoon, and the Duchess returned to her husband. Governor Cuervo y Valdés went back to Mexico in 1707, a year after he established the villa of Albuquerque. There is no information whether Don Francisco Fernández expressed gratitude for the favor done by Don Francisco Cuervo in naming the villa. The spelling of "Albuquerque" lost an r in the second syllable shortly after the American occupation of New Mexico, probably because of confusion with the name of the Portuguese admiral Affonso de Albuquerque (1453-1515). The viceroy participated in transporting the painting of the Guadalupeana from the Mexico City Cathedral to the Collegiate Church at Tepeyac.

Eleventh

Francisco Fernández de la Cueva. Born in Madrid, September 28, 1692; died at Hortaleza, June 23, 1757. His official offices were: Gentleman of

the Bedchamber to Philip IV; Knight of the Golden Fleece. He married Doña Agustina Ramona de Silva (Infantado). His only sister, Doña Ana Catalina de la Cueva y de la Cerda, was the fifth Marquesa of the Balbases, who later continued the line.

Twelfth

Pedro Miguel de la Cueva y de Valasco y Espínola. Born in Seville, May 5, 1712; died in Madrid, October 2, 1762. He was Knight Commander of Calatrava and Field Marshal for the Crown. His wife was Doña Benta Antonia Enríquez Dávalos. She is buried at Santo Tomás Church, at the foot of the altar in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary.

Thirteenth

Miguel José María de la Cueva. Born in Madrid, 1743; died in Arenas de San Pedro, 1803. He was Lieut. General of the Royal Armies and Captain of the Halbardier Guards. Like many of his predecessors, he was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King, and Knight Commander of Calatrava and a Knight of the Golden Fleece. An additional appointment was Knight Commander of Montesa. At the age of twenty-three, he became a Colonel of the Lusitania Dragoons. At this time, he married in Valencia, Doña Cayetana de la Cerda, who was eighteen years of age.

Fourteenth

José María de la Cueva de la Cerda. Born in Madrid, December 26, 1775; died in London, February 2, 1811. He was Lieut. General of the Royal Armies; Knight Commander of Santiago, and possessor of the Grand Cross of Charles III. He took part in the War of Independence, leading forces in the Army of La Mancha and Extremadura. He was sent by the Council as Ambassador to George III of England. His wife was Doña Escolástica

Gutiérrez de los Ríos y Sarmiento. There were no children. He was buried with great honor, being taken to the Chapel of María del Carmen in Cádiz.

Fifteenth

Nicolás Pérez Osorio y Zayas Spínola de la Cueva. Born in 1793; died in 1866. He was granted the dukedom by decree of the Supreme Council of Castile on April 12, 1831. He married Doña Ines Francisco de Silva y Téllez-Girón.

Sixteenth

José Osorio y Silva. Born 1825; died 1910. In 1868, he married Sofía, Princess Troubetzkoy.

Seventeenth

Miguel Osorio y Martos. Born June 30, 1886; died in 1942. His wife was Doña Ines Díez de Rivera y Figueroa.

Eighteenth

Beltrán Alfonso Osorio y Díez de Rivera Martos y Figueroa. Marqués de Alcañices, de los Balbases, de Cadrehita, de Cullera, de Montaos; Conde de Fuensaldaña, de Grajal, de Huelma, de Ledesma, de la Torre, de Villanueva de Cañedo, de Villahumbrosa. Three times Grande de España; Commandante de Caballería. Born in Madrid, December 15, 1918. He and his wife, Doña Teresa Beltrán de Lis, were guests of the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, from July 7, 1956, until mid-July of that year, during the 250th Anniversary of the founding of the villa. They presented to the city one of the family reposteros bearing the Alburquerque coat-of-arms, as a "symbol of the eternal friendship and the admirable cooperation which exists between our two countries." The Duchess of Alburquerque was killed on December 18, 1969, when her car collided in a thick fog outside Madrid with a car driven by Rafael

(Ramfis) Trujillo, son of the late Dominican Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. The Duchess and her son, Juan Miguel, Marques of Cuéllar were returning from the country estate outside Madrid. The boy, who will become the nineteenth Duke, suffered a broken leg and a broken arm. The second wife of Don Beltrán is N. María Malcampo y San Miguel, who is also the Duchess del Parque de San Lorenzo de Villahermosa; Marquesa de Casa Vicencio, de San Rafael; Condesa de Joló y Vizcondesa de Mindanao.

The 250th Anniversary Banquet Speech
by Don Beltrán Osorio y Díez de Rivera
at the Albuquerque Country Club on
July 7, 1956

Exmo. Sr. Gobernador, Sr. Maestro de Ceremonias,
Sr. Alcalde, Señoras y Señores:

tan amablemente invitado por esta ilustre Ciudad para asistir al 250 aniversario de su Fundación, os dirijo estas palabras de profunda y verdadera gratitud en nombre de España y de mis antepasados.

Fundada esta ciudad hace dos siglos y medio por el Virrey de Nueva España y Décimo Duque de Alburquerque, aquí os traigo, en nombre de tanta Historia pasada, - Historia nuestra y mía - un Repostero con el Escudo de Armas de la Casa de Alburquerque.

Este Escudo, bordado en el siglo XVII, ha vivido, a través de los años, las duras batallas de las guerras y las horas creadoras de la paz entre los pueblos. Cargado de glorioso abolengo, os lo entrego como un pedazo de mi mismo y de los míos.

Yo, y los que me sucedan por la ley de la vida y por la voluntad de Dios, recordarán siempre, que aquí, en esta maravillosa tierra de Albuquerque está colgado el Escudo de quien la mandó fundar, como perenne homenaje a su memoria.

Ahora, cuando regrese a España, contaré allí a todos, con la emoción que me producen estas horas entre vosotros, lo que ha sido este acto de recuerdo hacia un vieja Casa española, recuerdo tan fuerte y tan vivo que se convierte hoy, Señor Alcalde, en un símbolo de la entrañable amistad y de la admirable colaboración que existe entre nuestros dos

pueblos. Como decía hace poco el Obispo de Nueva York, Monseñor Sheen, en un inolvidable discurso: "España fue nuestra amiga ... desde el principio."

Albuquerque

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Your Excellency Señor Governor, Señor Master of Ceremonies, Señor Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

So kindly invited by this illustrious city to attend the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of its founding, I direct these remarks to you with profound and true gratitude, in the name of Spain and of my ancestors.

This city was founded two centuries and a half ago by the Viceroy of New Spain, the tenth Duke of Alburquerque. In memory of the history past, I bring you here a repostero which bears the coat-of-arms of the House of Alburquerque.

This coat-of-arms, embroidered in the seventeenth century, has lived through the years, the hard battles of war, and the creative hours of peace among peoples. Loaded with glorious traditions, it is turned over to you as a portion of myself and of my children.

I and those who follow me under the law of life and the will of God shall always remember that here in the marvellous land of Albuquerque, hangs the coat-of-arms of him who ordered its founding as perennial homage to his memory.

Now when I return to Spain, I shall there relate to all, with the emotion which I feel during these hours among you, that which has been an act of remembrance toward an ancient Spanish house, a recollection so strong and so real that it has become, Señor Mayor, a symbol of the deep friendship and the admirable collaboration that exists between our two peoples.

As stated not long ago by the Bishop of New York, Monsignor Sheen, in an unforgettable address: "Spain was our friend from the very beginning."

PERSONAL: Born May 22, 1902, in Covington, Ky.; son of Thomas Matthews (a dentist) and Josephine Calla (DeMoss) Pearce; moved to Missoula in October of 1914; married Helen Hendel Spang, April 10, 1941; Children: (stepdaughters) Carol Ancona (Mrs. Ancona Bair), Phyllis Ancona (Mrs. John C. Robinson). EDUCATION: Entered University of Montana in 1919, University of Montana, B.A., 1923; University of Pittsburgh, M.A., 1925, Ph.D., 1930; post-graduate summer study at University of California, 1928, and University of Chicago, 1929. POLITICS: Democrat. RELIGION: Episcopalian. HOME: 1712 Sigma Chi Rd., N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87106. OFFICE: Bandelier Hall 102, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. 87106.

CAREER: University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., instructor in English, 1925-27; University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, assistant professor, 1927-29, associate professor, 1930-41, professor of English, 1941-64, professor emeritus, 1964 -, head of department of English, 1940-51; full-time writer, 1964 -. MEMBER: College English Association (past vice-president), Modern Language Association of America, American Name Society (past President), Modern Language Association of America, American Folklore Society, American Dialect Society, American Association of University Professors, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Kappa Alpha, Sigma Chi.

WRITINGS: (Editor with Telfair Hendon) America in the Southwest (anthology), University of New Mexico Press, 1933; Christopher Marlowe: Figure of the Renaissance, University of New Mexico Press, 1934; (with Jim "Lane" Cook) Lane of the Llano, Little, 1936; (with Mabel Major and Rebecca Smith) Southwest Heritage: Literary History and Bibliography, University of New Mexico Press, 1938; Cartoon Guide of New Mexico, J. J. Augustin, 1939; The Beloved House, Caxton, 1940; Democracy in Progress, University of New Mexico Press, 1943; (editor with A.P. Thomason)

Southwesterners Write (anthology), University of New Mexico Press, 1947; (editor with Mabel Major) Signature of the Sun: Southwest Verse 1900-1950, University of New Mexico Press, 1950; (editor with Ina S. Cassidy and Helen S. Pearce) New Mexico Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary, University of New Mexico Press, 1965; Mary Hunter Austin, Twayne, 1966. Oliver La Farge, Twayne, 1972; Stories of the Spanish Southwest, privately printed 1973; Spoon River on Campus, Spoon River Poetry Press, 1976; Editor, New Mexico Quarterly, 1931-39; associate editor, Western Folklore, 1949 -.

SIDELIGHTS: "My mother knew the English and Scottish ballads which were sung in her family, but she was also a professional vocalist, and I grew up in an atmosphere of concerts, symphony music and opera via the early record albums and an occasional visit of operatic companies to Cincinnati or Pittsburgh.... Despite terms in educational institutions and research hide-aways like the Henry E. Huntington or the Folger Shakespeare Library, I still find interesting the relics of folk poetry, song, architecture, design, ceramics, and art which mark America's past, whether English, Spanish, or Indian."

TAKEN FROM: CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS