Road east to the end.

Exit 1 on Interstate 25, take University Avenue/Dripping Springs

Directions

Artifacts: hunting, and trapping are prohibited. Discharged or taken into the Visitor Center. Fireworks, firearms are allowed, but they are not to be discharged or taken into the Visitor Center. Fireworks, hunting, and trapping are prohibited. Artifacts: Do not dig or take historical artifacts.

Graffiti: Do not write on tables, trees, rocks, historical structures, or any other objects in this area, so that we can enjoy the natural beauty together.

Fees: $5 per vehicle. Day use only. Pay at the A.B. Cox Visitor Center from 8 am to 5 pm. Outside of these times, fees can be paid at the self-pay stations.

Fires: Do not cut or gather firewood. Use only grills provided at picnic sites. Portable charcoal grills and camp stoves are acceptable, but should be placed on a picnic table or on bare ground near table. Do not build ground fires.

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Gate Hours

Winter: 8 am to sunset
Summer: 7 am to sunset

Bureau of Land Management
Las Cruces District Office
1800 Marquess St
Las Cruces, NM 88005
575-525-4300
Visitor Center: 575-522-1219
or www.blm.gov/new-mexico
In case of emergency:
Immediate Emergency – 911
BLM 24-hour Dispatch – 1-800-637-9152

BLM/NM/PL-24/008+1711

Dripping Springs Natural Area
Organ Mountains—Desert Peaks National Monument

Soledad House

Immediate Emergency – 911

575-525-4300

Giovanni Maria de Agostini Wonder of the Century. The Astonishing Wonder Traveler


La Cueva and inscribed by Colonel Fountain.

The Hermit comforted his friends by building a fire every Friday before heading down the trail.

Carry a jacket even in the summer.

Walking or hiking shoes is recommended.

Areas.

Could even be flash floods in the low-lying areas.

Bring a warm enough sleeping bag.

Temperatures can dip to freezing. There possible, avoid exploring alone.

Check the weather. Be prepared for drastic changes in the weather. Summer days can be hot.

Drink plenty of water. Since the body loses fluids quickly in a desert environment, carry plenty of water and high energy snacks.

Know your limits. Don’t attempt hikes or rides that are beyond your ability. If in doubt, turn around.

Know Before You Go

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La Cueva

La Cueva (the cave) is the light tan colored volcanic tuft below the A.B. Cox Visitor Center. The use of this cave started in archeaic times around 5000 B.C. by the Jornada Mogollon, who were probably drawn to the area by water. They left behind rock art and grinding holes.

Excavations uncovered information about the ceramic sherds, worked sherds, manos, stone scrapers, and several projectile points. These excavations were carried out by Dr. Donald Lehmer through the University of Arizona in the 1940s and Thomas O’Laughlin in the 1970s through the Centennial Museum at the University of Texas at El Paso.

La Cueva had been used as a hideout and once had a stone wall at the entrance. Unfortunately, in the past, looters, pot hunters, and unknowing visitors have stolen archaeological artifacts from La Cueva. Please do not take any artifacts; it is a crime to do so and robs us of our history.

Dripping Springs

At the end of the Dripping Springs Trail are historical ruins from days gone by. Colonel Eugene Van Patten applied for a homestead and funded the construction of these buildings in the late 1860s. He was a noted figure in Las Cruces and had many stories to tell of his Dripping Springs Mountain Camp. Some of those stories would have included his time as a conductor on the Butterfield Overland Mail Coach Stage Line to his time fighting outlaws as a sheriff of Doña Ana County.

After his time in the Confederate States Army, where he had served as captain in the Battle of Val Verde against General Kit Carson, Van Patten moved to Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. Van Patten, who spoke fluent Spanish, met his wife, Benita Madrid Vargas, the daughter of a Piro Indian cacique, or tribal leader, there.

For decades, his mountain camp and associated buildings thrived. Eventually, through business deals gone sour, he fell into bankruptcy and sold the land to Dr. Nathan Boyd. Van Patten lived out the rest of his days with his daughter, Emilia Ascarate, in her home located in the Mesquite Historic District in Las Cruces.

The Hermit

“Agostini attracts followers with his eremitic life.” — David G. Thomas

Giovanni Maria Agostini, the Hermit, lived a very eventful life that involved trekking across Europe, South America, Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean, the United States of America, and Canada. He embarked on his wandering in service of being a spiritual teacher and starting spiritual communities. On the Hermit’s journey to New Mexico he befriended Manuel Romero, nephew to a wealthy merchant, Miguel Romero. Soon after he departed for Southern New Mexico, he established a residency in La Cueva. Friends in Mesilla worried for his safety with roving thieves in the area. The Hermit comforted his friends by building a fire every Friday evening to signal he was alive. If there was no fire, he had either become severely ill or nefarious activity had occurred at La Cueva.

Know Before You Go

Dripping Springs Natural Area is a window into the past! While this is an amazing place to learn about history and view amazing scenery, you also need to be prepared. Here are a few tips to help you have an enjoyable visit!

• Let someone know where you are going. Register at the A.B. Cox Visitor Center before heading down the trail.
• Wear proper clothing. A good pair of walking or hiking shoes is recommended. Carry a jacket even in the summer.
• Bring proper gear. If staying out overnight, bring intense heat, while summer night temperatures can dip to freezing. There could even be flash floods in the low-lying areas.
• Know your limits. Don’t attempt hikes or rides that are beyond your ability. If possible, avoid exploring alone.
• Drink plenty of water. Since the body loses fluids quickly in a desert environment, carry plenty of water and high energy snacks.
• Leave wildlife alone. Be alert and observe all snakes and wildlife from a safe distance.

La Cueva

Dripping Springs

The Hermit

Know Before You Go
Dripping Springs through History

5,000 B.C. - Estimated occupation of La Cueva begins by the Jornada Mogollon.

1866 - The Hermit makes La Cueva his home.

1869 - On April 30, 1869, Giovanni Agostini is discovered dead at La Cueva.

1870 - Colonel Eugene Van Patten purchases land and creates "The Dripping Springs Mountain Camp" near Las Cruces, New Mexico.

1884 - Emelia Van Patten, Colonel Van Patten's first daughter, marries Santiago Ascartes. They homesteaded the area that will later become the Cox ranch. Emelia was one of the founding members of Women's Improvement Association or W.I.A. The W.I.A undertook many community projects in Las Cruces, including the development of Pioneer Woman's Park.

1886 - Albert J. Fountain, a prominent figure in the Lincoln County War, was murdered on the east side of the Organ Mountains. Van Patten led a large posse to investigate. The bodies of Fountain and that of his eight-year-old son, Henry, were never found.

1896 - Albert J. Fountain, a prominent figure in the Lincoln County War, was murdered on the east side of the Organ Mountains. Van Patten led a large posse to investigate. The bodies of Fountain and that of his eight-year-old son, Henry, were never found.

1907 - New Mexico State University students held picnics out at Old Van Patten's.

1917 - Dr. Nathan Boyd purchases the Dripping Springs Mountain Camp.

1920 - The mountain camp is sold to Dr. T.C. Sexton from Las Cruces.

1920 - Franklin Hayner bought the ranch from a Mr. and Mrs. Ascartes in the late 1930s. The Hayners added the building that is now the visitor center and a swimming pool.

1936-1939 - Franklin Hayner bought the ranch from a Mr. and Mrs. Ascartes in the late 1930s. The Hayners added the building that is now the visitor center and a swimming pool.

1940 - Excavation of La Cueva by Dr. Donald Lehman through the University of Arizona.

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1950 - Albert Bascom (A.B.) Cox & Florence Cox acquire the Van Patten, Boyd, and Hayner properties and nearby surrounding lands to operate a successful ranch.

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1970 - 2nd excavation of La Cueva by Thomas O'Laughlin through the Centennial Museum in El Paso.


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1984 - Emelia Van Patten, Colonel Van Patten's first daughter, marries Santiago Ascartes. They homesteaded the area that will later become the Cox ranch. Emelia was one of the founding members of Women's Improvement Association or W.I.A. The W.I.A undertook many community projects in Las Cruces, including the development of Pioneer Woman's Park.

1988 - The Cox Family sells a portion of the land to the Nature Conservancy. The land is later transferred to the BLM and is established as the Dripping Springs Natural Area (DSNA).

1990 - Organ Mountain National Conservation Area creates the trail and platform with volunteers at La Cueva.

2014 - Organ Mountains–Desert Peaks National Monument, which includes Dripping Springs Natural Area is designated a national monument.

The written history of Dripping Springs focuses on the prominent history of Van Patten and a few others, but there are many other untold stories.

Color photos by C.Selby and vintage photos from the Rio Grande Historical Collection.