

Guidebook of Santa Fe and Indian Pueblos



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GUIDEBOOK OF SANTA FE AND INDIAN PUEBLOS

BIEN VENIDOS—Welcome to Santa Fe, oldest capital in the United States. This city was established about 1610, seventy years after the Spaniards first explored this area, claimed it for the Crown of Spain, and named it New Mexico. The Indians revolted in 1680, but were re-conquered in 1692. The Spanish flag again flew over Santa Fe until 1821, when Mexico revolted from Spain. What now constitutes this state remained under Mexican rule until 1846, when it was taken as a territory of the United States by General Stephen Watts Kearny.

A Civil War battle was fought in New Mexico, near the town of Glorieta, 23 miles east of Santa Fe, on Highway 85-84; the Union forces won. New Mexico attained full statehood in 1912.

Santa Fe is a bi-lingual community. Spanish is spoken in many homes and used to some extent in business. The Spanish influence, in architecture and culture, remains clearly evident. Santa Fe is a peaceful mountain city, to which thousands of visitors return again and again. At an elevation of 7,000 feet, and with the tiny Rio Santa Fe running through it, this community has charm found in few other places. You will like Santa Fe.

MAPS—Satisfactory maps of this city and the surrounding 50-mile area cannot be successfully reproduced in a booklet of this size. But excellent maps of both may be obtained at the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce, which also can supply any additional information you desire.

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Cover decoration by Ka-Sah, a young Zuni Indian artist, student at the U. S. Indian School at Santa Fe. Aged 21, his baptismal name is Percy Tsisere. Art authorities say his work shows much promise. Indian art exhibits may be seen at several places in Santa Fe, in addition to the Indian School. (See Page 8).

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On The Plaza

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

GUIDEBOOK OF SANTA FE*

Among Santa Fe's major points of interest to visitors and new residents are:

THE PLAZA—Western terminus of the historic Santa Fe Trail, over which wagon trains and stage-coaches traveled from Independence, Missouri, for sixty years, beginning in the early 1820's.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS—On north side of Plaza. This adobe structure probably was built by Don Pedro de Peralta, Spanish provincial governor, about 1610—some 10 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. Some of the walls of the Palace are seven feet thick. (Admission free).

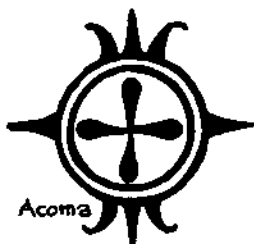
STATE ART MUSEUM—Northwest corner of the Plaza, across Lincoln Avenue from the Palace. Here laymen and artists alike will always find exhibits of interest, including works of outstanding American artists. (Admission free).

LA FONDA (hotel)—Southeast corner of Plaza. Largest Santa Fe or "pueblo" type structure in the city. Interesting architecture, inside and out. Well worth seeing.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. FRANCIS—Half block from La Fonda, at the eastern end of San Francisco street. Erected in early 1870's, the Cathedral is internationally famous. It served as the setting of Willa Cather's novel, "Death Comes for the Archbishop."

POST OFFICE—Across Cathedral Place from the Cathedral itself. One of the most unique

*The name "Santa Fe" is a contraction of the original name of this city, which was "La Villa Real de la Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assisi." The literal translation: The Royal City of the Holy Faith of Saint Francis of Assisi. Thus "Santa Fe," as translated from the ancient Spanish, means Holy Faith. This city was founded by the Spaniards in 1610, although there is some evidence that an Indian settlement had occupied this site for many years before that time.



*Great Star Symbol
Indian Motif*

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