

Santa Fe and Taos

Art and Antiquity in New Mexico

They are situated 70 miles apart, at 7,000 feet elevation, close to the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, which is the southernmost range of the Rockies. They have a heritage that is a blend of Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo cultures. They are favorites of artists, photographers, history buffs, and admirers of Southwestern landscapes and architecture.

“They” are Santa Fe and Taos. “They” are the destinations featured in this issue of *Pathfinder Newsletter*—a four-day guided tour that will whet your appetite for the pleasures of New Mexico. Four days is good; longer is better.

The best time to visit is between June and September, when all the museums are open and when daytime temperatures average between 72 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit, and nighttime temps are 42 to 56 degrees. Add in low precipitation and humidity, and 278 sunny days per year... what's not to like?

Pathfinder Newsletter

Winter 2008

Guided Tours of Cities, Towns, and National Parks in the American West

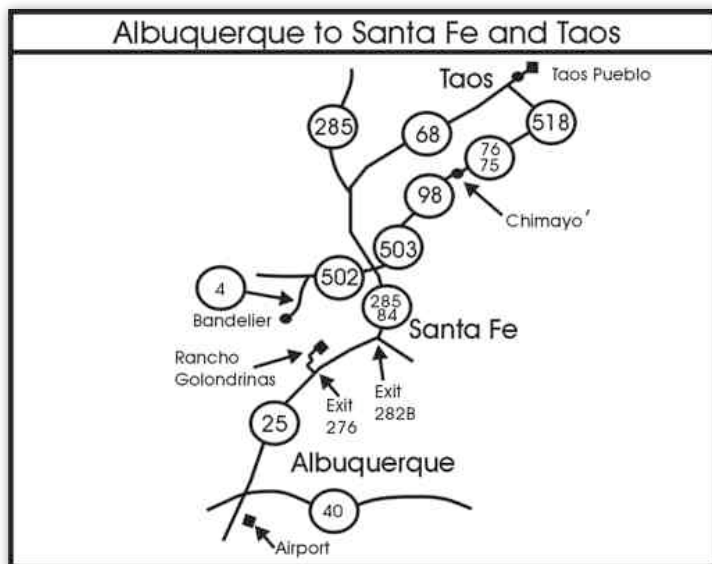
by the Authors of *Seven Perfect Days in Colorado* and *Seven Perfect Days in Northern California*

The Day Before Day One

Today's itinerary assumes that you will arrive in New Mexico in the morning or early afternoon, in order to visit and enjoy a very special attraction—Bandelier National Monument.

A few airlines fly into Santa Fe, but most visitors enter New Mexico via Albuquerque International Sunport. From there, Santa Fe is 60 miles (97 km), or an hour's drive, north on Interstate 25.

If you come from someplace that's dominated by green lawns and lots of trees, don't be put off by the landscape that you'll see as you drive north. The tawny, scrubby, semi-arid Southwest has a beauty of its own that grows on you. For those who are open to a different experience, New Mexico can become "The Land of Enchantment" (the State's promotional slogan).



When you arrive in the Santa Fe area, depart Interstate 25 at Exit 282B and drive 19 miles (31 km) north, through town on US 84/285, to Highway 502. Then, drive west on 502, toward Los Alamos, for 11 miles (17 km), to Highway 4, and southwest on Hwy 4 for 11 miles (17 km) to Bandelier National Monument. The monument was established in 1916.

Start at the Visitor Center, where you can see a 10-minute introductory film, browse the area-oriented books, and pick up a copy of the Main Loop Trail Guide. The guide contains descriptions of the 21 points of interest

along the trail; without it, you'll have a pleasant walk, but won't have the opportunity to learn the significance of what you're seeing.

In a nutshell, Bandelier is an excavated archeological site in Frijoles Canyon that displays the remnants of a pueblo (village) and cliff dwellings that housed up to 700 Native Americans from about 1000 AD to the late 1400s. They were the ancestors of the current pueblo Indians of this part of New Mexico. The 1¼-mile (2 km) trail parallels Frijoles (free-hoh-lace) Creek on the one side, and a 600-foot-high (183 meters) cliff of tuff rock on the other.

Tuff is compressed pink volcanic ash that was deposited following two eruptions of the Jemez Volcano about a million years ago. The many Swiss-cheese-like holes were caused by water and wind erosion of this very soft rock.

The first significant site that you'll see is a kiva (kee-vah), an underground sacred ceremonial room. The second site is the pueblo of Tyuonyi (chew-ohn-yee), one of several villages in Bandelier National Monument. Its structures were one to two stories high and made of plastered stone. They contained about 400 rooms that were used both to store food and to provide sleeping quarters for some 100 people. The central plaza contained three small kivas.

Next, you will see the remainder of cliff dwellings, which were comprised of hand-carved cave rooms and an 800-foot (244 meters) stretch of multi-storied stone structures that were built along the base of the cliff. Look for the petroglyphs (drawings carved into rocks) about twenty feet up the wall.

Finally, if you have the time, you can walk an additional ½ mile to Alcove House, which is a large cave-like depression 140 feet (43 meters) above the canyon floor that was once a cliff dwelling. This involves climbing three long wooden ladders, plus a short one, and is not recommended for those who have a fear of heights or heart or respiratory problems.

What's so special about Bandelier? In one to three hours, with the information you'll receive and a little imagination, you can gain an appreciation for the day-to-day lives of a prehistoric people (they had no written language). The Ancestral Pueblo Indians lived in a beautiful canyon that had a reliable source of water, rocks to build shelter, abundant plant and wildlife, and land that produced corn, beans and squash. In the early American Southwest, it probably didn't get much better than this.

With additional time, there are waterfalls to see and 70 miles (113 km) of trails to explore in this 33,750-acre national monument, which is open year-round. Try to avoid holidays, weekends and midday, especially during spring and summer when visitation is heaviest.

As for dinner, this evening and the next two, see our restaurant recommendations below, under "Where to Eat and Sleep in Santa Fe." If you choose **La Boca**, you'll find the bruschetta and Moroccan spiced chicken tapas to be heavenly. If you choose **Santacafe**, you'll savor both the food and the outdoor patio dining. **Café Pasqual's** serves tasty food in a festive atmosphere.

Day One

Some people come to Santa Fe for the spas, the summer opera, or the fall Wine & Chili Fiesta. Those are potential add-on activities to what we suggest you do in this area that is so rich in art, Southwestern architecture, culture, and history. (See "To Learn More," below.)

Most visitors start from Santa Fe's **Plaza**, because shopping, galleries, restaurants, and historic and cultural sites are all within an easy walk of this central site. It was here that some 15,000 covered wagons deposited goods that had been carted 900 miles across the Santa Fe Trail, from Independence, Missouri, between 1821 and 1880. It was here that General Stephen Watts Kearney raised the American flag when his Army of the West captured New Mexico territory in 1846 during the Mexican War. And it is on this plaza that you'll find the oldest public building in the United States: the Palace of the Governors, built about 1610 by the Spanish government.



We suggest the following eight activities for your first full day in Santa Fe. They can all be comfortably done in a single day. Most attractions open at 10:00 a.m., but you can get under way earlier at this first stop:

Beginning at 8:00 a.m., nearly every day, Indians from 41 pueblos and tribes in New Mexico and parts of Arizona set up their **Indian crafts market** within the front portal of the Pal-

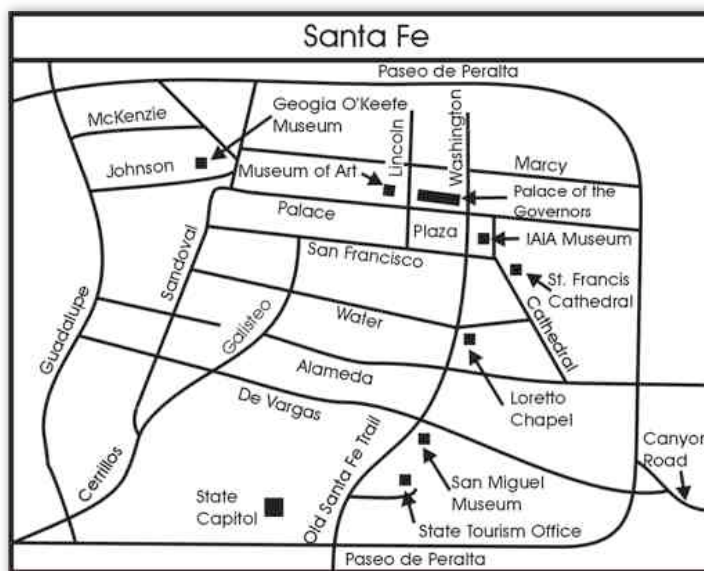


ace of the Governors. They display and sell handmade jewelry, pottery, and other goods on mats that are laid on the floor of the portal until about 4 or 5 p.m. Their craftsmanship is carefully regulated and monitored, so that buyers are assured of the genuineness and authenticity of the goods that are sold. If you're like us, you'll especially appreciate the silver, turquoise, and other colorful jewelry that these artisans make. A definite bonus is the opportunity to talk with Native Americans (comfortably, in English)

about their handiwork.

Inside the historic **Palace of the Governors**, you'll find interesting exhibits, artwork, photographs, and collections of objects from the Spanish Colonial Period (1540-1821), the Mexican Period (1821-1846), the US Territorial Period (1846-1912), and the Statehood Period (1912 to the present). You may tour on your own, or join a free docent-led tour; call 505-476-5100 for guided tour times. Also of interest is the Palace Print Shop, which is just across the interior courtyard from the main building, where you can see a working exhibit of frontier printing presses. The New Mexico History Museum, adjoining the Palace of the Governors, is under construction and is scheduled to open on Memorial Day of 2009.

In the next block to the west, you'll find the **New Mexico Museum of Art** (formerly the Museum of Fine Arts). The first thing to grab your attention will be the building itself, which was constructed in 1917. The style is called Pueblo Revival, and was the genesis of the "Santa Fe style of architecture." We especially appreciated the museum's small, grassy entrance courtyard, with its benches from which the colorful and picturesque archi-





itecture can be peacefully enjoyed. The museum's permanent collection, which contains more than 23,000 objects, focuses on works that were produced in New Mexico, including photography, paintings (some of them very striking), sculpture, 20th Century furniture, and contemporary art.

[If you are an admirer of Georgia O'Keefe's art, you may want to substitute a visit to the O'Keefe Museum for one or more of the attractions that follow. See the accompanying map

for the museum's location at 217 Johnson St.]

One block to the east of the Plaza, around the corner at San Francisco St. and Cathedral Place, you'll find the **Institute of American Indian Arts Museum**—another example of Pueblo Revival architecture. Here, the museum store is nearly as interesting as the museum itself. Most of the products sold here were made by alumni from across the country who have attended the Institute of American Indian Arts, a four-year fine arts college located 12 miles southwest of downtown Santa Fe. The museum's formal collection includes contemporary paintings, sculpture, photography, textiles, clothing, baskets, jewelry, pottery, ceramics, and beadwork. It's touted as "The single largest collection of its type in the world" and contains more than 7,000 objects made by 120 Native American groups.

If you're ready for lunch, we have a suggestion: The cozy **French Pastry Shop**, at 100 E. San Francisco St. (505-983-6697) which serves crepes, quiche, sandwiches on French bread, hot sandwiches, salads, soup, and pastries, of course. (A bit more upscale is the La Plazuela restaurant inside the hotel.) After lunch, use the restaurant's rear exit into the La Fonda Hotel and enjoy the warmth, charm, and display cases of this historic Santa Fe landmark.

St. Francis Cathedral Basilica is our next stop. As with the Indian Arts Museum, it's located at the junction of San Francisco St. and Cathedral Place. An architectural anomaly in Santa Fe, this beautiful cathedral, circa-1886, is built in the French Romanesque style, and has stained glass windows that were made in France and transported by ship and covered wagon to Santa Fe. Of special note are: the 16 carved front door panels of historic interest; the 15 icons on the screen behind the altar, which depict the Saints of the Americas; the 14 Stations of the Cross paintings on the walls, which portray the progression of Jesus Christ to his death, plus a painting showing the Resurrection; and the chapel to the left of the altar, which contains many religious works of art, including the oldest statue of the Virgin Mary in the United States (she gets a new dress every Friday). Docents are available to give tours and provide information.

The Gothic Revival-style **Loretto Chapel**, our sixth stop, is likely to be the shortest, but one of the most memorable, of the day. To get there, walk south on Cathedral to Water and turn right; the chapel is at the corner of Water and Old Santa Fe Trail. The chapel's claim to fame is the "Miraculous Staircase," and the story behind it is fascinating. The recording that you'll hear relates how the nuns who ran the chapel wanted access to the choir loft, but didn't want to use a

ladder, or to use main-floor seating area by building a traditional staircase. In apparent response to the nuns' prayers, a mysterious carpenter appeared one day and began building an innovative 23-foot spiral staircase that has no visible means of support, other than the floor and balcony. It was built with square wooden pegs, without glue or nails. After six months of work and buying the materials himself, the carpenter simply disappeared without payment or thanks. The staircase is very beautiful, and you'll also enjoy the striking all-white, Gothic altar area at the front of the Chapel.

If you're not burned-out on church structures by now, there's another worthwhile stop: the adobe **San Miguel Mission**, located two blocks farther south on Old Santa Fe Trail. Adobe, by the way, is earth that is mixed with water and straw, then formed into bricks and set out to dry. Built by the Spanish (actually, by their Indian servants from Mexico) sometime between 1610 and 1628, it is recognized as the oldest functioning church in the United States. This will also be a short visit, because there are only two noteworthy things to see here. The first is the oldest altar screen in New Mexico (1798), featuring paintings of five saints and Christ the Nazarene, as well as a carved wood statue of St. Michael the Archangel. The second is the San Jose Bell, weighing about 800 pounds, that is believed to have been cast in Spain in 1356 (the date is controversial) and brought from Mexico in 1712.

Immediately bordering the mission's property on the south is a sidewalk that will take you behind the buildings that front on Old Santa Fe Trail to the **State Tourism Office**. Here, you can browse the tourist literature and ask any questions you may have. It was here we learned that the State Capitol building contains \$5,000,000 worth of original artwork that can be freely toured by visitors. So, our last stop of the day will be to see that artwork. Simply continue around the State Tourism Office to Old Santa Fe Trail and cross the street to the Capitol building, the only round state capitol in the U.S.

In 1991, the Capitol Art Foundation began collecting works of art by artists who live and work in New Mexico, to be shared with all visitors to the building. Start on the fourth level of the **State Capitol Building** and work your way down to the second/entry level. (Visitors are not allowed on the underground first level, which contains the House and Senate chambers.) Almost everywhere you can walk—around the beautiful 60-foot-high (18 meters) Rotunda, around the outer ring that contains the offices, and through the corridors between the two—you will find paintings, photographs, wall hangings, handcrafted furniture, and one large, very attractive buffalo head made of paint brushes, film strips, ribbon, fabric, rolled up newspaper, and all manner of other parts. (Yes, you are permitted to walk through the office areas.)

Day Two

This is your opportunity to get “up close and personal” with the New Mexican landscape during a walk through a wonderful outdoor Spanish colonial living history museum. And you should have sufficient energy left later in the day to visit some of the many art galleries on Santa Fe's famous Canyon Road.

There are several things you need to know up front about your visit to **El Rancho de las Golondrinas**: the rancho is not open from the second week in October through the end of May, nor is it open on Monday or Tuesday; the doors open at 10 a.m. and close at 4 p.m.; and, food is available on the weekends at the concession near the entrance, but only snacks can be purchased

in the Museum Shop during weekdays. Since there is a wonderful place to picnic as you tour the site, we suggest that you either bring a picnic lunch or purchase the Bumble Bee tuna salad with crackers, and/or other snacks, in the shop before you begin your walk. If you are there on a typical summer day, you should also carry water, which is available in the shop.

El Rancho de las Golondrinas is about a 15-mile (24 km) drive from downtown Santa Fe. Here are the directions provided on the Golondrinas website: “From Santa Fe, take I-25 to Exit 276. Go right off the exit, so that you are headed north on NM 599 (Santa Fe bypass); take your first left at the light (West Frontage Road); travel roughly ½ mile (1 km) on the frontage road and go right on Los Pinos Road; the museum is three miles (5 km) down Los Pinos Road on the left-hand side of the road.”

So why are we recommending this particular activity? As with Bandelier National Monument, this is a place to learn about the day-to-day lives of people who lived in, and passed through, this country so long ago. If you use some imagination, the authentic buildings, artifacts, and costumed interpreters will help transport you to the 1700s and 1800s when this was the last protected overnight stop on the Camino Real, which was the 1,500-mile trade route between Mexico City and the Plaza in Santa Fe. And, since most of the rancho’s inhabitants and guests were Spanish or Mexican, this is an opportunity to gain some insights into another culture. Ask lots of questions of the docents!



[Golondrinas and 1824 are the setting and year for Josefina’s story; she is a doll who is a fictional character in the American Doll book series. The doll and accompaniments are available in the museum shop. If Golondrinas doesn’t appeal to you, you might want to check out the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce website (www.santafechamber.com) and New Mexico’s Department of Tourism website (www.newmexico.org) for alternative ideas.]

What is there to see here? In the museum shop, you will be given a map that shows 69 points of interest along the 1½-mile (2.4 km) walk, and serves as a self-guided tour of the 200-acre site. Also in the shop, you’ll find the booklet, “El Rancho de las Golondrinas: Spanish Colonial Life in New Mexico,” by Louann Jordan, which provides good descriptions of the sites you’ll be visiting. We enjoyed all of the 34 open buildings, but especially liked seeing (in order):

- the Golondrinas (early 1700s) and Baca (early 1800s) compounds
- the blacksmith shop
- the schoolhouse
- the very picturesque Morada (a meeting house of the Penitentes, a secretive male social and religious society) and its cemetery

- the Madrid House (where the movie, “Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid” was filmed; *the heavily-treed picnic area here, beside a lovely pond, is the perfect spot to enjoy your lunch*)
- the flour mill
- the Sierra Village, a complex of nine 1860s to 1870s structures
- the sheepherder’s cabin.

By now, it should be early- to mid-afternoon and you’ll want to head for Canyon Road, in order to visit as many art galleries as time will allow. (See the accompanying map of Santa Fe.) Most of the galleries close at 5:00 p.m. in the summer. There are many galleries scattered throughout Santa Fe, but this is the place to enjoy the most in the least amount of time. There are 90 galleries on Canyon Road; these and other Santa Fe art galleries are the focus of the website, www.canyonroadarts.com. Santa Fe is reputedly the second or third largest art market in the United States, behind only New York and Los Angeles.

We suggest that you street-park near the bottom of the hill, and work your way up and back.

Here are the galleries that were recommended to us by knowledgeable locals and that we enjoyed, in ascending street order:

- **Morning Star Gallery**, 513 Canyon, 505-982-8187, www.morningstargallery.com.
- **Nedra Matteucci Fine Art**, 555 Canyon, 505-982-8187, www.nedramatteuccifineart.com
- **Mark Sublette Medicine Man Gallery**, 602A Canyon, 505-820-7451, www.medicinemangallery.com.
- **Zaplin-Lambert Gallery**, 651 Canyon, 505-982-6100, www.zaplinlampert.com.
- **Jane Sauer Thirteen Moons Gallery**, 652 Canyon, 505-995-8513, www.jsauergallery.com.
- **Kania-Ferrin Gallery**, 662 Canyon, 505-982-8767, www.kaniaferringallery.com.

Day Three

Your pleasant morning activity will be a drive north to Taos, arriving there by lunchtime. During the afternoon, the highlight will be your visit to the Taos Pueblo to see and photograph the oldest, continuously-occupied community in the United States. If, heaven forbid, the day is overcast, we suggest that you delay the visit to the pueblo until tomorrow and take in some of Taos’ museums and historic homes instead.

The **High Road to Taos** is much more interesting than the stretch of Interstate 25 between Albuquerque and Santa Fe. You’ll need to watch for changing road numbers as you drive the 78 miles (125 km) north to Taos; see the map on page 2. The first part of this route will take you through the rugged and picturesque foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to Chimayó, where you’ll visit a weaver and a very charming religious site.

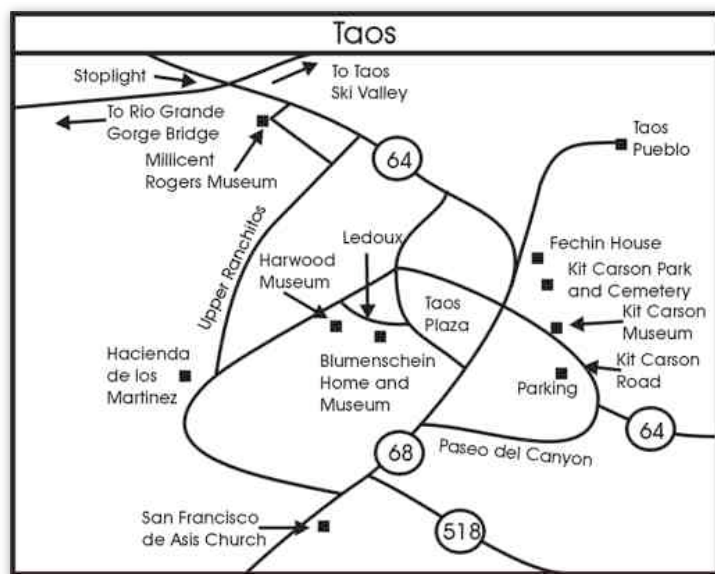
The **Sanctuario de Chimayó**, called “The Lourdes of America,” for its reputation as a place of spiritual and physical healing, receives about 300,000 visitors and pilgrims each year. Look for the entrance sign on Hwy 98, about a mile before the junction of 98 and 76. You’ll find the site’s pamphlet helpful as you tour the inside of this lovely, colorful adobe chapel.

Ortega's Weaving Shop is at the junction of Highways 98 and 76. Here, you'll see blankets, rugs, vests, coats, purses, accent pillows, placemats, and coasters that have been made by the Hispanic Ortega family since the early 1700s.

About a mile after you turn right on Hwy 76, you'll come upon a scenic overlook that will provide you with the opportunity to study the countryside in a little more leisurely manner than you can from a rushing car. The plant life is primarily prairie grasses, piñon pines, and juniper shrubs. You may catch a glimpse of an antelope, a coyote, or a jackrabbit. Farther along the High Road, you'll see pine, spruce, and aspen trees as you drive through the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

If you are planning additional time in Taos, you may want to stop at the Taos Visitor Center—located about 1½ mile north of Hwy 518 at the corner of 68 and Paseo del Canon. The center's excellent "Newcomer and Visitor Guide" contains maps and information about area activities and businesses.

For lunch, today and tomorrow, we recommend **Graham's Grill** (106 Paseo del Pueblo Norte, 575-751-1350), **Michael's Kitchen** (304 Paseo del Pueblo Norte, 575-758-4178), and **Bent's Deli and Café** (120 Bent St., 575-758-5787).



After lunch, follow the accompanying map and the road signs three miles north of town to the **Taos Pueblo**, which is back-dropped by the Sangre de Cristos. Native Americans have lived here for nearly 1,000 years. Approximately 150 still live full time in these striking multi-story adobe structures, which are without electricity and running water. (Most members of the community live outside the pueblo in more contemporary housing.) Be sure to visit the San Geronimo Chapel, originally built in 1619 and rebuilt in 1850, as well as the gift shops where the work of local artisans can be seen and purchased. There is a

fee for each camera taken into the pueblo, and photography of tribal members is not allowed without their permission.

Upon returning to Highway 64, turn left onto 64, and right after about 500 feet (150 meters), to get to the **Millicent Rogers Museum**. Millicent Rogers was an art patron whose Native American silver and turquoise jewelry, and Indian textiles, became the core of a wonderful collection of Southwestern arts—including paintings, pottery, baskets, textiles, sculpture, colonial furniture, and kachina figures. The museum shop has an especially nice selection of quality items crafted by local artisans.

Here's a tip: you can purchase a combo ticket for \$20.00 that will give you access to five museums: Millicent Rogers, Hacienda Martinez, Taos Art/Fechin, Blumenschein, and Harwood—all of which are included in this guided tour.

Next, continue south on Millicent Rogers Museum Road, turn right on Upper Ranchitos and watch for the signs to **Hacienda de los Martínez**. The fortress-like Spanish Colonial adobe dates to 1804. It was the residence of Severino and Maria Martinez, who had six children, and the Taos valley's commercial and political center. Many of its 21 rooms, and its two courtyards, were used for the manufacturing and storage of trade goods. The hacienda became a hub of trade activity between Mexico (via the Camino Real) and the United States (via the Santa Fe Trail). The museum's handout says, "Severino owned caravans of pack mules and horses that he used to transport raw and finished wool in the form of blankets, rugs, socks and clothing, as well as processed animal hides and other products." It's safe to assume that his caravans often stopped for the night at El Rancho de las Golondrinas, south of Santa Fe, which you visited yesterday.

As for dinner this evening and tomorrow, see our restaurant recommendations below, under "Where to Eat and Sleep in Taos." If you choose **Orlando's**, be aware that their New Mexican food is excellent, but it can be a good deal hotter than what US Mexican restaurants usually serve, because of the chiles that are used in the cooking. If you choose highly-rated **Doc Martin's**, check out the popular Adobe Bar, also in the Taos Inn, where live entertainment and conviviality reign. **Graham's Grill** serves the best hamburger that we've ever tasted.

Day Four

Unsure how you'll feel about visiting more museums, we offer four alternatives to the activities that we've planned for you:

- Shop in the Taos Plaza, on Kit Carson Rd., and on Paseo del Pueblo Norte (Highway 68). (You'll be walking along all three routes during the day's tour, so you may be able to combine shopping with the tour.)
- Browse the art galleries in those same locations, and scattered throughout Taos.
- Visit the Rio Grande Gorge Bridge, which is the second highest bridge in the U.S. highway system, and is seven miles (11 km) west of the traffic signal at the junction of Highway 64 and Taos Ski Valley Rd.
- Take an 18-mile drive (29 km) from the same junction to ride the ski lift at the Taos Ski Valley, high in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, and to hike to a place where you can see Wheeler Peak, the highest point in New Mexico at 13,161 feet.

There is a large public parking lot on Kit Carson Road, roughly two blocks east of the **Kit Carson Home and Museum**. You may park your car there, free, for the entire day. The museum opens at 9:00 a.m.

Christopher Houston "Kit" Carson, a five-foot four-inch giant of the American frontier was:

- known to history buffs as the fur trapper/mountain man/scout who guided the great Pathfinder, John C. Fremont, on his three mapping explorations of the American West in the 1840s;
- known to New Mexican Anglos as an important character in the state's history;

- known to New Mexican Hispanics as the husband of Josefa, from the socially and politically prominent Jaramillo family;
- and known to the Navajos as the army brigadier general who rounded them up and confined them to reservations.

You can learn more about Kit Carson and his family (the Carsons had six children) by watching the museum's excellent 20-minute movie, and by touring the adobe home and reading its exhibits. If you become intrigued by the man, we recommend the book, *Blood and Thunder*, by Hampton Sides, a beautifully-written history of New Mexico during Kit Carson's time. It's available in the museum shop or on Amazon.com.

Next, look in on **Horse Feathers**, at 109 Kit Carson Rd., a funky shop that's full of cowboy collectibles. Then, head north on Paseo del Pueblo Norte (Highway 68) and pass the historic Taos Inn and the Taos Community Auditorium. Beyond the Auditorium, you'll find Kit Carson Park and the graves of Kit and Josefa Carson, around the circle to the right, within a rectangular wrought-iron fence.

Continue walking north to 227 Paseo del Pueblo Norte, where you'll find the **Taos Art Museum at the Fechin House** (large white home). The museum's permanent collection contains some 300 paintings by more than 50 local artists, but we found the house itself to be the star attraction. In addition to his portrait art, Russian-born Nicolai Fechin had an exceptional talent for woodcarving. He enhanced the beauty of his home, which he designed and built, by creating beautiful and unique columns, stair banisters, doors, windows, and furniture.



Then, window-shop your way down the other side of Paseo del Pueblo Norte, through the Plaza, and use the accompanying map to locate the **Blumenschein Home & Museum**. Ernest Blumenschein first saw the Taos Valley during an 1898 sketching trip, and moved his family here in 1919. He was a founder and member of the Taos Society of Artists, which attracted artists and attention to Taos and contributed to the area's reputation as a significant American art colony. The home is completely furnished with the Blumenschein's original possessions, including the family's art, and depicts how successful artists of the time lived. Blumenschein's wife, Mary, was an acclaimed artist in her own right.

Finally, ½ block to the west, you'll find the **Harwood Museum of Art**, another example of the Pueblo Revival style of architecture. Operated by the University of New Mexico, the Harwood has a classily-presented collection of Hispanic, 20th century, and contemporary art.

Tomorrow morning, allow a few extra minutes to see and photograph the San Francisco de Asis Church as you leave town. It's located on the left side of Paseo del Pueblo Sur (Highway

68), just south of Highway 518. Drive to the back, where you'll see the church's much-painted and often-photographed arched entrance (see the photo on page 1). Then, it's a one-hour drive down Highways 68 and 285 to Santa Fe, and another hour drive to the Albuquerque International Sunport.

Hasta la vista, Land of Enchantment!

Where to Eat and Sleep in Santa Fe

[The zip code for Santa Fe is 87501.]

Santa Fe's Convention and Visitors Bureau website, www.santafe.org, has lists of restaurants and accommodations, with links to many of their websites (see "To Learn More About the Attractions in or Near Santa Fe," below). Restaurants that came highly recommended to us, and that we enjoyed, are: **La Boca** (72 W. Marcy St., 505-982-3433, "google it"; tapas cuisine). **Santacafe** (231 Washington Ave., 505-984-1788, www.santacafe.com; American/Southwestern cuisine), and **Café Pasqual's** (121 Don Gaspar Ave, 505-903-9340, www.pasquals.com; Southwest/Mexican/Italian/eclectic cuisine). We also recommend the **Adobe Abode B&B**, 202 Chapelle St., 505-983-3113, www.adobeabode.com, and its sister property across the street, **Adobe Star Inn**, 222 McKenzie St. (see the Santa Fe map), 505-988-3024, www.adobestarinn.com.

Where to Eat and Sleep in Taos

[The zip code for Taos is 87571.]

The **Taos Visitor Center** website, <http://taosvacationguide.com/visitor-info-center>, has lists of restaurants and accommodations with links to many of their websites (see "To Learn More About the Attractions in or Near Taos," below). Restaurants that came highly recommended to us, and that we enjoyed, are **Doc Martin's** in the historic Taos Inn (125 Paseo del Pueblo Norte, 505-758-1977, www.taosinn.com, organic American/Southwest cuisine), **Graham's Grille**, 106 Paseo del Pueblo Norte, 575-751-1350, www.grahamsgrille.com, American/eclectic cuisine), and **Orlando's New Mexican Café** (1114 Don Juan Valdez Ln., on Highway 64, 505-751-1450, "google it," New Mexican cuisine). We also recommend the **Old Taos Guesthouse** (B&B), 1028 Witt Rd.; 800-758-5448 and 505-758-5448, www.olddaos.com; the original part of the house dates to 1827.

To Learn More About the Attractions in or Near Santa Fe:

[Except as shown, the zip code for Santa Fe is 87501.]

Santa Fe Convention and Visitors Bureau, 60 E. San Francisco St.; 800-777-2489 or 505-955-6200, www.santafe.org; open 8-5 Mon-Fri, literature is available at the address Sat-Sun; pick up or request the bureau's free 92-page Visitors Guide. **Bandelier National Monument**, 15 Entrance Road, Los Alamos, NM 87554, 505-672-3861, www.nps.gov/band; Visitor Center open 9-5:30 in the spring and fall, 8-4:30 in the winter, and longer hours in the summer. **Palace of the**

Governors, 105 W. Palace Ave.; 505-988-3454, www.palaceofthegovernors.org; open 10-5 Tue-Sun year-round, and every day during the summer. **New Mexico Museum of Art**, 107 W. Palace Ave.; 505-476-5072, www.mfasantafe.org; open every day 10-5, and until 8 on Friday evenings. **Institute of American Indian Arts Museum**, 108 Cathedral Place; 505-983-1777 (museum store, 505-983-1666), www.iaia.edu/museum; store hours are 10-5 Mon-Sat and 9-5 on Sun. **St. Francis Cathedral and Basilica**, 231 Cathedral Place; 505-982-5619, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathedral_Basilica_of_Saint_Francis_of_Assisi; open daily 8-5:45, except during mass. **Loretto Chapel**, 207 Old Santa Fe Trail; 505-982-0092, www.lorettochapel.com; summer hours are 9-6 Mon-Sat and 10:30-5 on Sun; winter hours are 9-5 Mon-Sat and 10:30-5 on Sun. **San Miguel Mission**, 401 Old Santa Fe Trail; 505-983-3974, www.nosfarchives.org/sanmiguel.html; open 9-5 Mon-Sat and 10-4 Sun. **El Rancho de las Golondrinas**, 334 Los Pinos Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87507; 505-471-2261, www.golondrinas.org; open 10-4 Wed-Sun from the first week in June through the first week in October. **Other Activities in the Area:** For information about spas, start with this article: <http://www.thesantafesite.com/articles-database/Spas-in-Santa-Fe.html>. To check out Santa Fe's summer opera schedule, consult: <http://santafeopera.org>. To learn about Santa Fe's fall Wine & Chile Fiesta: www.santafewineandchile.org/.

To Learn More About the Attractions in or Near Taos:

[Except as shown, the zip code for Taos is 87571.]

Taos Visitor Center, 1139 Paseo del Pueblo Sur; 575-758-3873 or 800-348-0696, <http://taosvacationguide.com/visitor-info-center>; open daily 9-5; pick up or request the center's 32-page Taos Vacation Guide. **Ortega's Weaving Shop**, P.O. Box 325, Chimayó, NM 87522; 505-351-4215 or 877-351-4215, www.ortegasweaving.com; open 9-5 Mon-Sat. **Santuario de Chimayó**, P.O. Box 235, Chimayó, NM 87522; 505-351-4889, www.holychimayo.us; open 9-5 Jun-Sep and 9-4 Oct-Apr. **Taos Pueblo**; 575-758-1028, www.taospueblo.com; open daily 8:30-4, except during religious activities and early Mar to mid-Apr. **Millicent Rogers Museum**, 1504 Millicent Rogers Road; 575-758-2462, www.millicentrogers.org; open daily 10-5, except closed Mondays Nov-Mar. **La Hacienda de los Martinez**, 708 Hacienda Road (off Ranchitos Road); 575-758-0505, www.taosmuseums.org/hac_martinez.php; open 9-5 May-Oct, 10-4 Nov-Mar. **Kit Carson Home and Museum**, 113 Kit Carson Rd.; 575-758-4945, www.kitcarsonhome.com; open daily, 9-5. **Taos Art Museum at the Fehin House**, 227 Paseo del Pueblo Norte; 575-758-2691, www.taosartmuseum.org; open 10-5 Tue-Sun. **Blumenschein Home and Museum**, 222 Ledoux St.; 575-758-0505, www.taohistoricmuseums.org; open 9-5 Apr-Oct, 11-4 Nov-Mar. **Harwood Museum of Art**, 238 Ledoux St.; 575-758-9826, www.harwoodmuseum.org; open 10-5 Tue-Sat, 12-5 Sun.

New Mexico Department of Tourism, 491 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87503; 800-545-2040 or 505-827-7400, www.newmexico.org.

Books: *Santa Fe, Taos & Albuquerque*, by Fodor's (our preferred travel guide); *Blood and Thunder*, by Hampton Sides (an excellent history of Kit Carson's New Mexico).

Bill and Celia Ginnodo are residents of Arlington Heights, Illinois. They have traveled extensively in the American West, including New Mexico. They are the authors of *Seven Perfect Days in Colorado: A Guided Driving Tour* and *Seven Perfect Days in Northern California: A Guided Driving Tour*, which can be seen at www.pridepublications.com and on Amazon.com. Bill and Celia can be contacted at info@pridepublications.com.

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