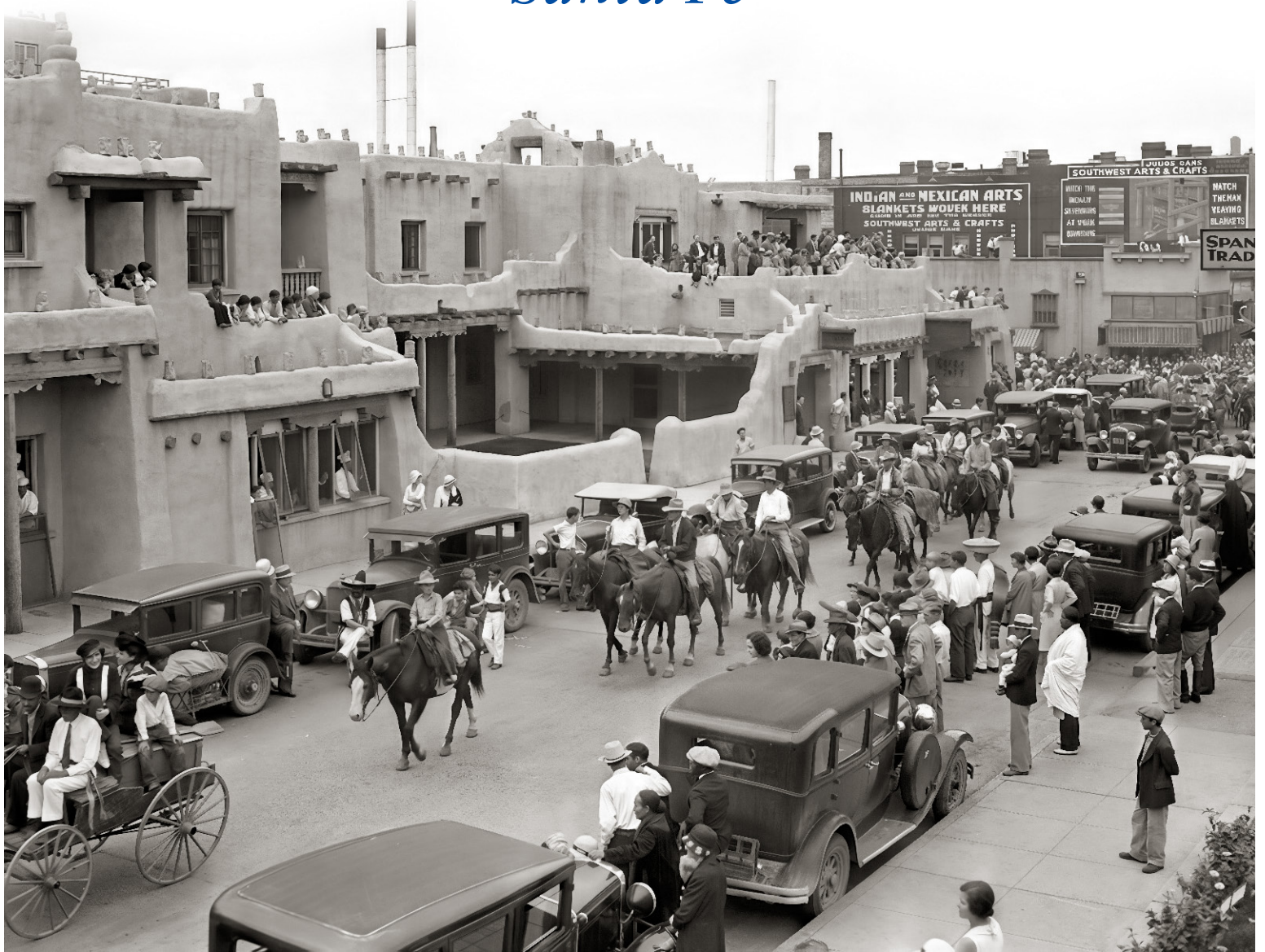


THE PURSUIT *of* HISTORY.

Santa Fe



THE PURSUIT *of* HISTORY.

Santa Fe

OCTOBER 28-30, 2024, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

SCOTT NADLER, PROGRAM DIRECTOR

The Pursuit of History: *Santa Fe*

500 years of rich history at the crossroads of cultures provides a window into the history of the West unlike any other.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27

5:00 pm Evening reception at a private residence in Santa Fe hosted by **Pat Spain**, whose generous support on behalf of the **James & Edith Spain Foundation** and the **Spain Family** is enabling us to present this exciting program, our first outside of the East Coast

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28

In the historic La Fonda Hotel, site of the inn at the end of the Santa Fe Trail, noted scholars and authors will spell out the context of indigenous slavery, focus on Santa Fe's role in the region's history, and discuss how the arrival of U.S. explorers, traders, and military interacted with the region's complex settlements and cultures. We will then explore the city itself on foot, starting at Santa Fe's historic Plaza, to see where and how this history played out on the ground.

7:00 am **Arrival**—Registration; coffee, tea, juice, and light breakfast; getting acquainted

8:00 am **Welcomes** from **The Pursuit of History**, our hosts from the **Hotel La Fonda**, and special guest Jedadiah Douglas (living history presenter **Scott Green**)
Around the room introductions

8:30 am **Resetting the Context** with **Estevan Rael-Gálvez**, former *New Mexico State Historian*, and current *Director of Native Bound Unbound: Archive of Indigenous Slavery*—Native Bound Unbound is creating a centralized digital repository to recover the stories of the enslaved Indigenous people across the Americas

9:30 am **Nicolasa M. Chávez**, *Deputy State Historian*, State of New Mexico

10:30 am **Hampton Sides**, author of *Blood and Thunder* and other books, in conversation with **Scott Nadler**

11:30 am **Lunch** at the historic Hotel La Fonda
After lunch the group will walk to the **New Mexico History Museum** (about 1.5 blocks)

1:00 pm **The Restoration of the Palace of the Governors** with **Billy Garrett** *Executive Director of the New Mexico History Museum*—New Mexico History Museum and the Palace of the Governors, with an introduction by Executive Director Billy Garrett on reimagining the Palace of the Governors

1:30 pm **Split into two groups for tours.** At the end of the first set of tours, the groups will switch to enjoy the other tour
Walking Tour of Santa Fe with **Scott Nadler**—Scott Nadler, *Program Director* for The Pursuit of History: *Santa Fe*, will lead a special walking tour of Santa Fe—designed specifically for this program and attendees—that goes much deeper than the typical tourist walking tours
Palace of the Governors—Behind the Scenes with **Billy Garrett**

-
- 4:00 pm** **Pre-dinner free time.** At the end of the second set of tours will be free time. Enjoy downtown Santa Fe on your own or explore the Palace of the Governors or New Mexico History Museum before dinner
-
- 6:00 pm** **Dinner—On your own.** Meetup with other attendees to discuss the day’s sessions, ask questions, have relaxed conversations, and share stories about their interest in the history of the region. Restaurant recommendations will be provided; individuals responsible for their own dinners.
-

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29

We will start with a behind-the-scenes perspective at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture before moving to the important Pueblo and Spanish archaeological site at Pecos National Park.

We will return to Santa Fe to discuss the two days’ topics and conclude with added perspective over dinner at the Hotel La Fonda.

-
- 7:00 am** **Arrival—**Registration; coffee, tea, juice, and light breakfast; getting acquainted, book signings
-
- 8:30 am** **Program begins—**Lee and Scott to recap and look ahead; welcome and perspective from **Michael Ettema, New Mexico Friends of History**
-
- 9:30 am** **Board Buses to Museum Hill**
Tours at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture—Insiders and behind-the-scenes tour, including the “Here, Now and Always” exhibit
-
- 11:30 am** **Lunch** at Museum Hill Café
-
- 12:30 pm** **Board Buses to Pecos National Historical Park—**Tour of Pecos National Historical Park including excavation of 15th century Pecos Pueblo, ruins of early 18th century Spanish mission, and tracks of 19th century Santa Fe Trail
-
- 3:00 pm** **Board Buses to Hotel La Fonda**
-
- 4:00 pm** **Explore Santa Fe on your own or join us for an informal gathering at Le Hervé Wine Bar,** 139 W San Francisco Street, Santa Fe, lescombeswinery.com/locations/santa-fe-herve
-
- 5:30 pm** **Tour of Hotel La Fonda—**Join us for an exclusive behind-the-scenes tour of this landmark hotel
Dinner—After dinner, author **Anne Hillerman** will be in conversation with **Scott Nadler** to discuss, “**Woven stories: history, culture and landscape in New Mexico.**” Anne will also be available to sign books.
-

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30 (Optional Tour)

-
- 9:00 am–** Optional tour outside of Santa Fe to include **Los Alamos / Manhattan Project National Historical Park**
5:00 pm with **Ellen Bradbury Reid** and **Bandelier National Monument** with **Ellen Bradbury Reid** and **Scott Green** (*see next page for details*).
Includes bus and guides. Lunch is on your own at Los Alamos. Bus pick-up at La Fonda.
-



Los Alamos / Manhattan Project National Historical Park

The Manhattan Project was an unprecedented, top-secret World War II government program in which the United States rushed to develop and deploy the world's first atomic weapons before Nazi Germany. The use of these weapons by the United States against Japan in August 1945 ultimately became one of the most important historical events of the 20th century. The project ushered in the nuclear age and left enduring

legacies that echo all around us today. The Manhattan Project took shape at three primary locations across the country: Hanford, Washington; Los Alamos, New Mexico; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. ...

... Building the bombs themselves was not an easy task. Precise calculations and countless hours of experimentation were required to obtain the optimum specifications of size and shape. In early 1943, General Groves set up a bomb design and development laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, with some of the world's foremost scientists under the leadership of J. Robert Oppenheimer. The laboratory sat atop the Parajito Plateau in an isolated area in northern New Mexico. The uranium bomb utilized a straightforward gun method for creating a critical mass and nuclear explosion. In 1944, scientists determined that a gun-type bomb would not work for plutonium. They turned to the theoretical and extremely complex implosion method. Uncertain that it would work, officials tested the implosion method at the Trinity site in southern New Mexico on July 16, 1945. The Trinity Test ushered in the nuclear age with the world's first human-caused nuclear explosion.

Learn more about the Manhattan Project at nps.gov/mapr/learn/manhattan-project.htm.

[Source: U.S. National Park Service.]



Bandelier National Monument

Bandelier National Monument protects over 33,000 acres of ruggedly beautiful canyon and mesa country. Petroglyphs, dwellings carved into the soft rock cliffs, and standing masonry walls pay tribute to the early days of a culture that still survives in the surrounding communities.

The Ancestral Pueblo people lived here from approximately 1150 CE to 1550 CE. They built homes carved from the volcanic tuff and planted

crops in mesa top fields. Corn, beans, and squash were central to their diet, supplemented by native plants and meat from deer, rabbit, and squirrel. Domesticated turkeys were used for both their feathers and meat while dogs assisted in hunting and provided companionship.

By 1550, the Ancestral Pueblo people had moved from this area to pueblos along the Rio Grande. After over 400 years the land here could no longer support the people and a severe drought added to what were already becoming difficult times. Oral traditions tell us where the people went and who their descendants are. The people of Cochiti Pueblo, located just south and east along the Rio Grande, are the most direct descendants of the Ancestral Pueblo people who built homes in Frijoles Canyon. Likewise, San Ildefonso is most closely linked to Tsankawi.

Learn more about Bandelier National Monument at nps.gov/band/learn/index.htm.

[Source: U.S. National Park Service]

The Pursuit of History: *Santa Fe*

PROGRAM DIRECTOR



Scott Nadler (nadlerhistory@gmail.com) is the *Program Director* for The Pursuit of History: *Santa Fe*—creating and directing for the overall theme, organization, speakers, and special events for this event—the first Pursuit of History event not held on the East Coast.

Nadler is Founder and Principal of Nadler Strategy LLC (nadlerstrategy.com) advising corporations, business-to-business service firms, private equity, non-profits, and start-ups. He is also Senior Fellow with the **Global Environmental Management Initiative (GEMI)**. His consulting work, focused on sustainability and business strategy, has taken him to North America, South America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

Scott lives in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He serves on the Steering Committee of the New Mexico Museum Foundation's "Friends of History" and is also a Board member of **The Keshi Foundation**, a public non-profit providing sustainable pathways promoting Zuni arts, education, and economy while respecting the traditions and lifeways of the Zuni People.

Nadler is a Docent for the **Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Santa Fe**, under the auspices of the New Mexico History Museum. He has presented at **History Camps** around the U.S., including History Camp Boston, History Camp Colorado, and History Camp America. Scott has a BA in Government from Harvard University.

PRESENTERS



Nicolasa M. Chávez, MA, is the Deputy State Historian for the State of New Mexico and the former Curator of Latino/Hispano/Spanish Colonial Collections at the Museum of International Folk Art. She received her masters degree in history with a concentration in Iberian Studies at the University of New Mexico.

A fourteenth-generation New Mexican, Chávez is a writer, curator, and historian passionate about history and the performing arts. She conducts lecture/demonstrations combining flamenco song and dance with its history as well as conducting lectures and programs on the many traditions of New Mexico, Spain and the Americas. Chávez is the author of ***The Spirit of Flamenco: From Spain to New Mexico*** and has curated and co-curated nationally recognized exhibits.

Chávez lives in Santa Fe, New Mexico and continues to perform lecture demonstrations, conduct presentations and write articles related to the rich history and cultural and artistic traditions of New Mexico.

as the former Senior Vice President at the **National Trust for Historic Preservation**, executive director of the **National Hispanic Cultural Center**, and as the state historian of New Mexico.

Dr. Rael-Gálvez earned a BA in English Literature at the University of California at Berkeley and a MA and PhD in American Cultures at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he wrote an award-winning dissertation, recovering the experiences and histories of American Indian slavery and the unique legacy and identity in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado.

Dr. Rael-Gálvez is also a native son of the ancient landscape of the American Southwest, with ancestral connections to both Latino and indigenous communities.



Estevan Rael-Gálvez, PhD, is the former New Mexico State Historian, and current Director of **Native Bound Unbound: Archive of Indigenous Slavery** (nativeboundunbound.org), a digital initiative supported by the Mellon Foundation with the goal of documenting Indigenous slavery across the Americas.

Trained as an anthropologist, historian, and Indigenous slavery scholar, Dr. Rael-Gálvez has served



Billy Garrett, MA, is the Executive Director of the **New Mexico History Museum** where he has led the rehabilitation of the Palace of the Governors and the development of an interpretive framework for the museum focused on inclusion, relevance, and engagement.

A third-generation resident of the state, Garrett grew up in Las Cruces, New Mexico. He holds a BA in Architecture and a MA in Anthropology from Arizona State University. Following college, Garrett worked for Arizona State Parks, the City of Phoenix, and as an independent consultant before embarking on a 26-year career as an architect and manager with the National Park Service, retiring in 2009. Following his retirement from the National Park Service, he

returned to Las Cruces and served as a Doña Ana County Commissioner from 2010–2018.

At the National Park Service, Garrett was a principal author of the NPS Guideline on Cultural Resource Management (NPS-28), led efforts to redefine the scope and purpose of Historic Structure Reports, and expanded the use of historic buildings for park housing on a system-wide basis.



Scott Green, MA, is a Docent Manager with the **Museum of New Mexico Foundation** and President of the **Friends of Klondike Corridor**. He has also taught high school, served as an

education coordinator for the Department of Cultural Affairs of New Mexico, and as a museum education curator for the State of New Mexico.

Green received his bachelors in mass communications at Towson University and his masters in public and applied history from New Mexico State University. In his current series on YouTube, shot in the Yukon, he portrays Tin Cup Kelly.

Jedadiah Douglas—who he is portraying for us—is a bit of a Zelig, having known many prominent figures of the early 1900s and been part of many important events of the era. He was a cattle drover, worked as a deputy, served during the Civil War and in the cavalry, and even performed in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. Jedadiah often tells stories about his Native American friends, the Mexican vaqueros he rode with, strong women ranchers he worked for, Buffalo soldiers he befriended, and Jewish merchants from whom he bought goods.



Anne Hillerman (annehillerman.com) grew up in Santa Fe, surrounded by stories of New Mexico's people, places, and fascinating history.

After many years as a journalist, she began writing the Chee, Leaphorn, Manuelito mysteries. Her books are inspired by the work of her father, author Tony Hillerman, who began the series. All her novels have been *New York Times* best sellers and her books are the basis for the Dark Winds series produced by AMC.



Ellen Bradbury Reid grew up in Los Alamos, where her father worked on the Manhattan Project. She became an art historian, and worked on Mabel Dodge Lujan's papers at the Beinecke Library,

Yale University. She served as Curator of Primitive Art at the Minneapolis Institute of Art, and also as the Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Santa Fe (now the NM Museum of Art).

She has published several books, including *From the Far Away Nearby* (on Georgia O'Keeffe); *Contemporary Mexican Art and Design*; *I Wear the Morning Star*, a catalog of material culture related to the Native American Ghost Dance of the 1890s; and, *A Nuclear Family: Coming of Age in Oppenheimer's Secret City* (2023). More recently she has been working on the history and legacy of the Manhattan Project, serving as a consultant for Race for the World's First Atomic Bomb: A Thousand Days of Fear (PBS/BBC, 2015). She has published in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist*, and organized the conference, "Legacies of the Manhattan Project," held in 2015 at the Santa Fe Institute.



Hampton Sides, PhD, (hamptonsides.com) is the author of *New York Times* bestselling narrative histories *Ghost Soldiers*, *Blood and Thunder*, *Hellbound On His Trail*, *In the Kingdom of Ice*, *On Desperate Ground*, and most recently, *The Wide Wide Sea: Imperial Ambition, First Contact and the Fateful Final Voyage of Captain James Cook*.

Dr. Sides has been a contributor to *Outside*, *National Geographic*, *Smithsonian*, *The New Yorker*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, and many other publications. A native of Memphis and a Yale graduate, he is a board member of the Society of American Historians, the Author's Guild, and the School for Advanced Research. He has an honorary doctorate in humane letters from Colorado College and lives in Santa Fe, New Mexico.



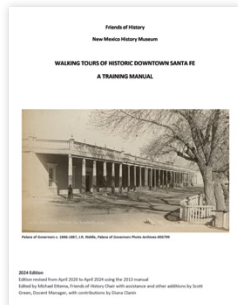
Lee Wright moved to New England in 2005, bought an old house (ca. 1780), and was soon serving on the boards of his local historical society and historical commission. He started **The History List** (thehistorylist.com) in 2011 and **History Camp** (historycamp.org) in 2014. In 2019 he co-founded **The Pursuit of History** (thepursuitofhistory.org) to expand innovative ways of engaging people with history.

He has spoken at the New England Museum Association conference and the annual conference of the America Association for State and Local History. He has held product and marketing management positions at Fortune 500 firms and has worked extensively with new ventures, including as a founder, consultant to founders, and as a member of the management teams in several different technology fields.

Wright is from the Midwest and has lived in Washington DC, Chicago, and Dallas. He holds a Masters of Management from Northwestern University and lives in Marlborough, Massachusetts.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND SITES

Santa Fe is the oldest capital city in the U.S., founded in 1610, and the highest in elevation at 7,000 ft. The city is the historic hub of the southwest, connecting three national historic trails: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Santa Fe Trail, and the Old Spanish Trail. This tour leads you from the busy plaza and other major tourist locations to lesser-known sites along quiet, old Santa Fe streets. [Source: U.S. National Park Service, nps.gov/places/palace-of-the-governors.htm]



Friends of History (friendsofhistorynm.org)

Thank you to the Friends of History for their research into the history of Santa Fe—which we used extensively in the timeline that begins on page 9.

The Friends of History is a non-profit organization that offers history programs, including walking tours, to raise awareness of the exhibits and programs of the New Mexico History Museum. Proceeds from their activities are donated to the museum to further their educational efforts.



La Fonda on the Plaza™—An Integral Part of Santa Fe History (lafondasantafe.com)

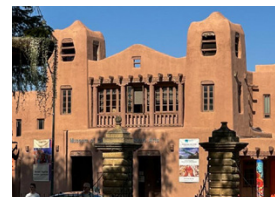
La Fonda on the Plaza holds a coveted place in Santa Fe history, a component in a rich tapestry of hospitality that predates American independence. City records indicate that La Fonda sits on the site of the town's first inn, established when the city was founded by Spaniards in 1607—making our property the oldest hotel corner in America. Vibrant and eclectic, and a proud member of Historic Hotels of America®, La Fonda's history can be traced back 400 years. In 1821, Captain William Becknell and his party found their way to the La Fonda during the maiden commercial route across the plains from Missouri, establishing the Santa Fe Trail as well as La Fonda's reputation for hospitality. Throughout the 19th century, La Fonda quickly became the preferred lodging option among trappers, soldiers, gold seekers, gamblers and politicians. The adobe structure changed hands several times as the years progressed, enduring milestones such as the Civil War, railroad expansion and New Mexico statehood, while maintaining its status as a Santa Fe landmark.

The structure that guests enjoy today was built in 1922 and features the influence of architects Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter and John Gaw Meem. Elements of the original design are still evident throughout the hotel, with La Plazuela situated on the hotel's original 1920s

outdoor patio, as well as breathtaking skylights, terracotta tile and hammered tin chandeliers.

In 1925, the building changed hands again when it was acquired by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. The company leased the property to Fred Harvey, a gentleman renowned for his keen sense of hospitality. Harvey introduced his own personal touch and made the inn a Harvey House, a hotel chain noted for its high standards, fine dining and the signature “Harvey Girls,” a staff of exceptionally well-trained waitresses.

[Source: La Fonda on the Plaza]



New Mexico History Museum (nmhistorymuseum.org)

The New Mexico History Museum occupies three distinct buildings: the Palace of the Governors (1610), Fray Angélico

Chávez Library (1907), and Pete V. Domenici Building (2009).

The Palace of the Governors was first used to exhibit the collections of the Historical Society of New Mexico in 1885. In 1909 the New Mexico Territorial Legislature authorized use of the Palace of the Governors for use by the Museum of New Mexico.

Over the next 100 years, the single museum developed into a system of state-run museums and agencies, and with the addition of the Domenici Building in 2009, the Palace became a part of the new New Mexico History Museum.

Operating as part of the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs, the New Mexico History Museum is now part of the largest state-sponsored museum system in the United States. [Source: New Mexico History Museum]



Palace of the Governors (nmhistorymuseum.org)

Dating back to 1610, the Palace of the Governors is the oldest public building in continuous use constructed

by European settlers in the continental United States. Built by the Spanish for colonial administration, the structure has been extensively modified over the centuries to meet changing needs and stylistic interests.

In addition to Spanish colonial life, the Palace has associations with the Pueblo Revolt (1680–1692), a brief period of Mexican rule (1821–1848), settlement as an American territory (1848–1912), and statehood for New Mexico (1912–present).

In 1909 the building was designated as the home for the Museum of New Mexico. To reinforce its connections with earlier cultures the building was renovated using features drawn from local building traditions. The resulting Spanish-Pueblo Revival style helped influence the architectural character of Santa Fe and much of the state. With a few minor

changes, this is the Palace of the Governors we see today. This modest one-story adobe structure has been designated a National Historic Landmark and was also recognized as a National Treasure by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

For many visitors to Santa Fe, the Palace is best known for its block-long portal where Native American artisans sell handmade jewelry and other crafts. Behind the adobe walls, visitors can find interpretive galleries, the Palace Press, and a large courtyard that connects with the rest of the museum campus. [Source: New Mexico History Museum]

THE PURSUIT OF HISTORY

The Pursuit of History® (ThePursuitOfHistory.org) is the national non-profit organization that engages adults in conversation about history and connects them with history, historic sites, and history organizations in their communities and across the country through innovative in-person and online programming. Our in-person annual events include **History Camp** (HistoryCamp.org), which we started in 2014, and **Pursuit of History Weekends**, which we started in 2023. Our online programs include weekly in-depth **History Camp Author Discussions** (HistoryCamp.org/discussions). In addition to our in-person events, today we have an online archive of more than 200 full-length discussions and presentations.

UPCOMING PROGRAMS

- **Spring 2025 | The Pursuit of History: *The Outbreak Of War***, Boston area, Massachusetts
- **August 2025 | History Camp Boston**—Our largest event, learn more at HistoryCamp.org
- **Fall 2025 | The Pursuit of History: *Boston Besieged***, Boston, Massachusetts
- **Spring 2026 | The Pursuit of History: *The Liberation Of Boston***, Boston, Massachusetts
- **Fall 2026 | The Pursuit of History: *Independent States*** (Location To Be Announced)

HISTORY CAMP AUTHOR DISCUSSIONS, THURSDAYS, 8 PM EASTERN

Every week we broadcast a free online discussion at HistoryCamp.org/discussions (no registration needed) and maintain more than 200+ discussions in our archive at HistoryCamp.org/archive. Upcoming **History Camp Discussion** authors and topics include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| – October 31: Malcolm Gaskill , <i>The Ruin of All Witches: Life and Death in the New World</i> | – December 5: Sharon McMahon , <i>The Small and the Mighty: Twelve Unsung Americans Who Changed the Course of History, From the Founding to the Civil Rights Movement</i> |
| – November 7: Nathaniel Parry , <i>Samuel Adams and the Vagabond Henry Tufts</i> | – December 12: Joyce Lee Malcolm , <i>The Tragedy of Benedict Arnold: An American Life</i> |
| – November 14: Damien Lewis , <i>Agent Josephine: American Beauty, French Hero, British Spy</i> | – December 19: Paul Sparrow , <i>Awakening the Spirit of America: FDR's War of Words with Charles Lindbergh and the Battle to Save Democracy</i> |
| – November 21: Bert & Jennifer Klein , <i>Pups of Liberty: Research, Design, & Animation Process</i> | – December 26: Don Cygan , <i>No Silent Night: The Christmas Battle for Bastogne</i> |
| – November 28: Rinker Buck , <i>Life on the Mississippi: An Epic American Adventure</i> | |

OUR THANKS

The Pursuit of History: *Santa Fe* is a project of the non-profit organization The Pursuit of History, a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) public charity, and is made possible through the generous support of the **James & Edith Spain Foundation** and the **Spain Family**.

Santa Fe New Mexico: A Window into the History of the West

Summary by Scott Nadler, Program Director for The Pursuit of History: *Santa Fe*.

Timeline text courtesy of **Friends of History** (friendsofhistorynm.org) and the **Museum of New Mexico Foundation** (museumfoundation.org).

Layers of Concurrent History—Accretion, not Succession

We often think of periods of history as starting and stopping (as in “the Dark Ages end at 4 pm today, the Renaissance will start promptly at 9 am tomorrow”). In fact—and especially in New Mexico—time periods don’t start and stop.

Think instead of layers: each new layer comes in on top (and it’s usually on top: economically, politically, militarily, etc.). But the earlier layers don’t disappear—they’re still there.

So when you think of Santa Fe, think of a layer cake. All the layers of history are still here. Now, rudely enough, the city wasn’t built in chronological order, so when you walk around it’s more of a marble cake than a layer cake.

But every layer is still here, in the culture, the people, the art, and in many cases the buildings. If you know what to look for, you can see all five layers in front of you.

U.S. Statehood
1912–PRESENT



U.S. Territorial Period
1848



Mexican Period
1821

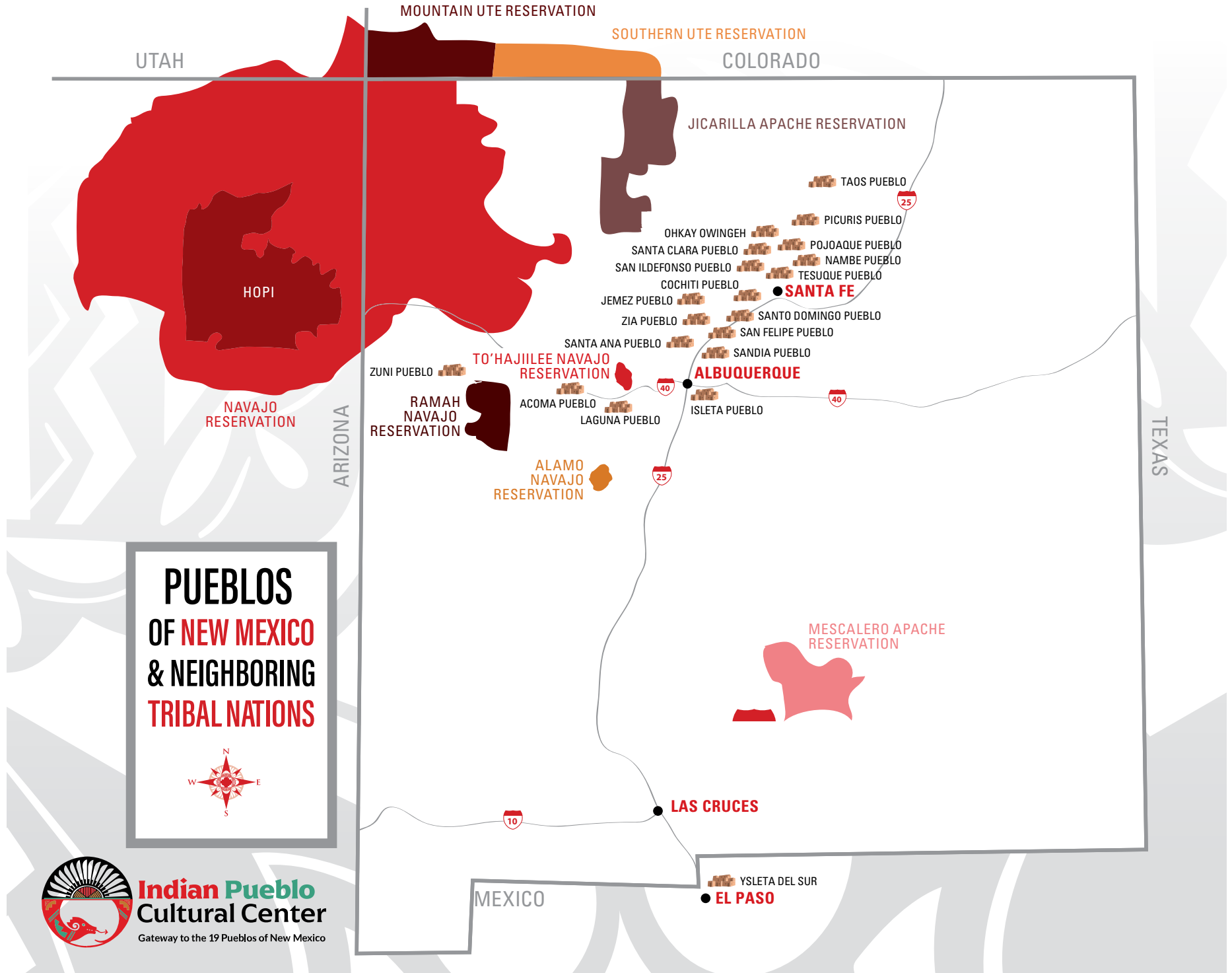


Spanish Colonial Period
1598



Indigenous
APPROXIMATELY 21,000 BCE–PRESENT





NATIVE AMERICANS

Major Dates

Indigenous peoples have lived in what is now New Mexico for at least 23,000 years.

Nineteen Puebloan tribes and four Athabascan tribes live in New Mexico today.

Architectural Clues

Pueblos

Irregular “room blocks,” from one to five stories high.

- Most built of “puddled” adobe (walls built up with successive layers of mud without the use of molds) with mud plaster finish.
- Larger pueblos had multiple room blocks that defined the plazas.
- Ground floor rooms had no doors, accessed by ladders in roof hatches.
- Roofs are supported by log vigas (round logs or poles) set directly on the walls which are then built up around the vigas a few more feet to form parapets with the roof recessed behind them. The roof is drained via canales(ka-nal-es) cut through the parapets.

CLUES: Thick rounded walls, few/no windows or doors, log vigas extending from roofline below parapet.

SANTA FE EXAMPLES: (None)



Scenes from the 2023 Indigenous PowWow held on Santa Fe Plaza—the first PowWow held on the Plaza (Scott Nadler)



Taos Pueblo (Scott Nadler)



Published by J. J. Stoner, Madison, Wis.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF

SANTA FÉ, N.M. 1882.

Copyright 1882 by J. J. Stoner, Madison, Wis.

Beck & Paul, Lithographers, Milwaukee, Wis.

- 1. Palace.
- 2. H'd Qrs. Dist. N. M.
- 3. Post of Fort Marcy.
- 4. Government Corral.
- 5. First National Bank of Santa-Fe.
- 6. Second National Bank of New Mexico.
- 7. Cathedral.
- 8. St. Vincent Hospital.
- 9. Academy, } Sisters of Loretto.
- 10. Chapel, } Sisters of Loretto.
- 12. Convent, }
- 13. St. Michaels College.
- 14. San Miguel Church. Erected in 1582, destroyed by Indians 1680, rebuilt 1710 by the Marquis de la Penuela.
- 15. Congregational Church.

- 16. Guadalupe Church.
- 17. M. E. Church.
- 18. Presbyterian Church.
- 19. Episcopal Church.
- 20. Oldest Building in Santa-Fe.
- 21. Palace Hotel, P. Rumsey & Son.
- 22. Exchange Hotel, Reed & Bishop. [Hotel La Fonda]
- 23. Capitol Hotel, Gray & Bailey.
- 24. Herlow's Hotel, P. F. Herlow.
- 25. Santa-Fe Planing Mill, P. Hesch.
- 26. Cracker Factory, D. L. Miller & Co.
- 27. Post Office.
- 28. Depot.
- 29. Gas Works.
- 30. Fisher Brewing Co.'s Brewery.

Bird's eye view of the city of Santa Fé, N.M. 1882. (Library of Congress)



Major Dates

- 1540:** Spanish explore New Mexico
- 1598:** Spanish attempt first settlement
- 1610:** Santa Fe founded
- 1680:** Pueblo Revolt
- 1693:** Spanish reconquest
- 1790:** Spanish build Presidio

Architectural Clues

Spanish Colonial

Pueblos adapted with touches originally from Moors (North Africa).

- Same basic construction methods as the pueblos plus stone foundations, wooden doors with pintle hinges, and a fireplace with a chimney in some rooms.
- One to three rooms built in a row or in an L- shape with no interior hallways.
- Most buildings were one story though two story examples also were built.
- Larger houses might take on a U-shape or even a fully enclosed rectangle with an open placita or courtyard in the center.
- Most rooms had direct access to the exterior.
- Portals are added in front of some doors

CLUES: Same as Pueblos but dark wood-framed doors and windows.

Wealthy residents included a zaguan (sah-gwahn) or passage large enough to accommodate a horse and rider or an ox cart, secured with heavy wooden doors.

SANTA FE EXAMPLES: Interiors of Palace Avenue placitas. The so-called “Oldest House,” though much modified over the centuries



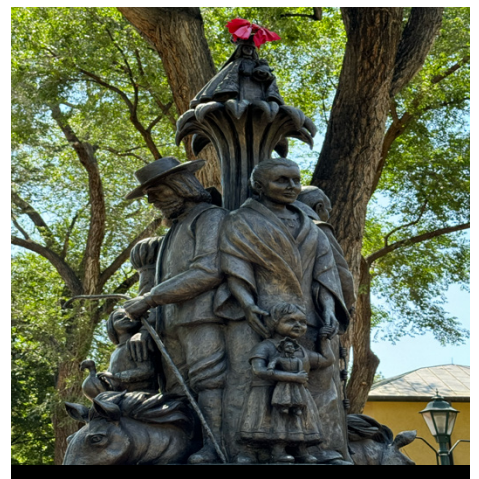
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail (U.S. National Park Service)



Built in 1610, the Palace of the Governors is the oldest public building in continuous use in the U.S. (Scott Nadler)



“The Oldest House in the United States” on de Vargas Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico, photographed ca. 1886 (J.R. Riddle, Palace of the Governors Photo Archives)



Santa Fe Cathedral Park Monument commemorating the Spanish colonists of 1598 (Scott Nadler)

1821-MEXICAN PERIOD



Major Dates

- 1821:** Mexican independence, Santa Fe Trail
- 1829:** Old Spanish Trail
- 1837:** Chimayo Revolt against Mexican rule
- 1846:** Mexican-American war, U.S. Army arrives in Santa Fe
- 1847:** Taos Revolt against U.S. occupation

Architectural Clues

As American manufactured goods became available via the Santa Fe Trail, new materials like metal hardware, milled lumber, and window glass started to slowly become available.

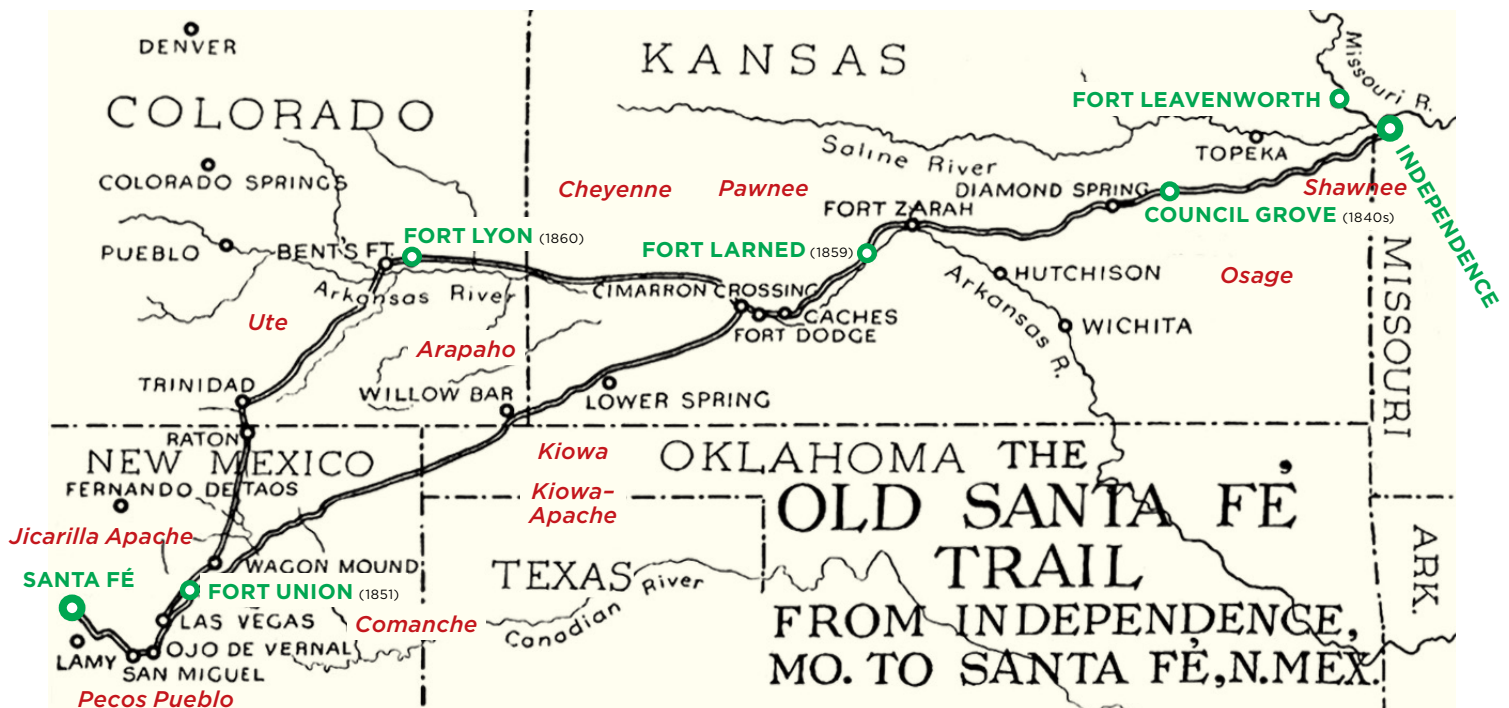
Storefronts begin to appear on the Plaza.



Santa Fe de Nuevo Mexico in Mexico, ca. 1824 (Wikimedia)



View of Santa Fe Plaza in the 1850s, painted ca. 1930, by Gerald Cassidy (1869–1934), New Mexico Museum of Art



"Old Santa Fe Trail from Independence MO. to Santa Fé, N.Mex." and branches (ND), with additions of approximate tribal territories (red) and Safe Havens for Santa Fe travelers (green) from the U.S. National Park Service maps.



Major Dates

- 1846:** U.S. Army arrives in Santa Fe, New Mexico becomes part of the U.S.
- 1850:** New Mexico becomes an official U.S. Territory
- 1860:** Presidio turned into Fort Marcy Military Reservation
- 1862:** Confederate forces occupy Santa Fe for 2 ½ weeks
- 1869:** Cathedral construction started
- 1878-1881:** Lincoln County War
- 1880:** Santa Fe railroad reaches Santa Fe area, but mainline skips Santa Fe, end of the Trail
- 1886:** Cathedral completed

Architectural Clues

Territorial Style

Adapted Anglo buildings to adobe construction

- Squared (sawn) vigas, larger multi-pane windows in frames, door and window trim made from milled lumber, brick coping at the top of the parapets, and manufactured hardware.
- Front portales, frequently painted white like other trim.

CLUES: Fired brick, white wood trim, squared corners, big windows

SANTA FE EXAMPLES: The exterior of the Sena Plaza. Arias de Quiros placitas, built earlier, were remodeled in the Territorial style in the 1860s.

Victorian Styles (ca. 1870-1900)

Wholesale adoption of eastern and Midwestern building practices of the time, abandoning adobe construction in favor of masonry or wood. Larger commercial buildings usually were brick, and homes were made of wood or brick. A few stone buildings also were built through the period.

SANTA FE EXAMPLES: Catron building, Felipe B. Delgado House

French Styles (ca. 1851-1880)

Imported by Bishop (later Archbishop) Lamy, these included the Romanesque and Gothic traditions of his native France.

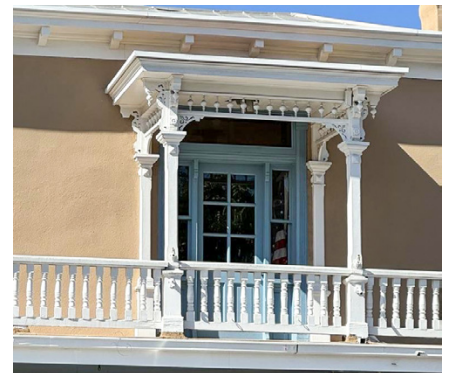
SANTA FE EXAMPLES: Cathedral, Loretto Chapel



Sena Plaza in downtown Santa Fe, ca. 1882
(Palace of the Governors Photo Archives)



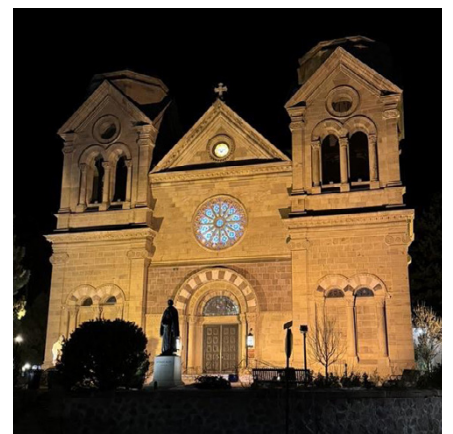
The White House dry goods store,
Catron Building on Plaza (Palace of the
Governors Photo Archives)



Felipe B. Delgado House (Scott Nadler)



Loretto Chapel (Scott Nadler)



Catholic Cathedral (Scott Nadler)



Major Dates

1917-1922: Pueblo-Spanish Revival begins. Construction of NM Museum of Art, IATA Museum Of Contemporary Native Arts (former U.S. Post Office), La Fonda

1922: First Indian Market

1926: La Fonda becomes a Harvey House, followed by start of Detours



1926-1937: Santa Fe Loop of Route 66 in use

1936: First Portal program

1943: Santa Fe becomes civilian base for secret

Los Alamos site

1972: Museum Portal Program

Architectural Clues

Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style (ca. 1913-present)

Gives modern buildings traditional adobe construction look. Along with Territorial Revival, it is now commonly known as “Santa Fe style.”

- Uses Spanish-Pueblo elements including asymmetrical massing of rooms, flat roofs behind parapets with canales, round vigas and wooden ceilings, relatively small windows, exposed lintels, rounded edges, and round portal posts with scrolled corbels.
- John Gaw Meem was most prominent architect.

SANTA FE EXAMPLES: New Mexico Museum of Art, Museum of Contemporary Native Art, La Fonda Hotel

Territorial Revival Style (ca. 1928-present)

Gives modern buildings appearance of Territorial era construction, with symmetrical openings, multi-pane windows, neo-classical trim and detailing, and brick coping on the parapets. The symmetry makes it relatively easy to scale the style to nearly any size building.

SANTA FE EXAMPLES: Supreme Court Building



New Mexico Museum of Art (Scott Nadler)



New Mexico Art Museum, ca. 1930-1945 (Boston Public Library)



Hotel La Fonda (ND, courtesy of Hotel La Fonda Historic Hotels of America)



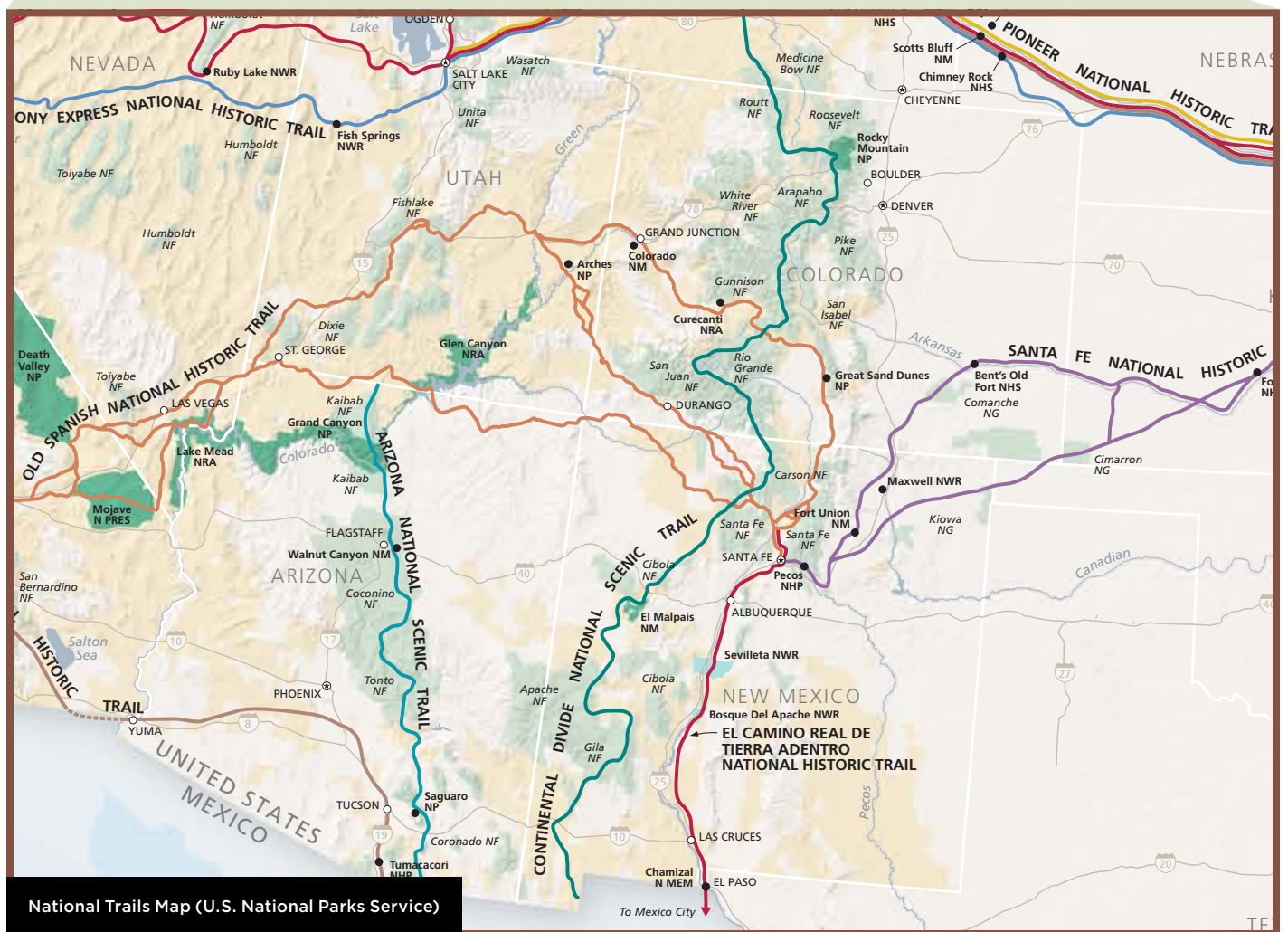
Supreme Court Building, ca. 1930-1945 (Boston Public Library)



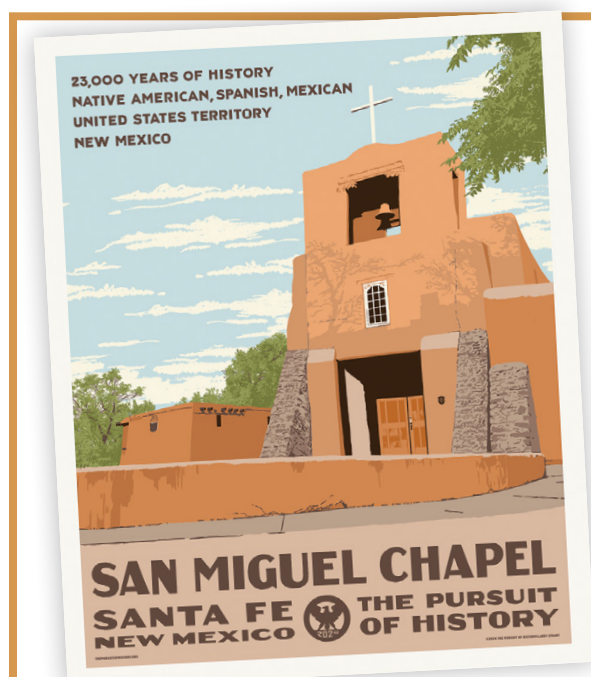
Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, 1909 (Palace of the Governors Photo Archives)



Arrival of the Caravan at Santa Fe, Commerce of the Prairies (1844), by Josiah Gregg (David Rumsey Historical Map Collection)







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Romalda Jojola, Isleta Pueblo,
New Mexico, ca. 1930 (Palace of
the Governors Photo Archives)



Cowboys eating dinner, New Mexico, ca. 1884-1892 (Palace of the Governors Photo Archives)



Sulphur Spring Stage Station, Jemez, New Mexico, ca. 1897 (Palace of the Governors Photo Archives)



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In April, however, Gage received orders to arrest several patriot leaders, rumored to be around Lexington.

Gage sent his troops out on the night of April 18, hoping to catch the colonists by surprise and thus to avoid bloodshed. When the British arrived in Lexington, however, colonial militia awaited them. A fire fight soon ensued. Even so, it was not obvious that this clash would lead to war. American opinion was split.

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