

a history of new mexico since statehood

A History of New Mexico Since Statehood

a history of new mexico since statehood is a fascinating journey through the cultural, political, and economic developments that have shaped the Land of Enchantment. Since becoming the 47th state of the United States on January 6, 1912, New Mexico has undergone remarkable transformations, blending its rich Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo influences into a unique tapestry. Understanding this history provides valuable insights into how New Mexico evolved from a rugged territory into a diverse and dynamic state.

Early Days of Statehood: Challenges and Growth

When New Mexico achieved statehood in 1912, it was still largely rural, with much of its economy based on agriculture, ranching, and mining. The initial years were marked by efforts to establish political institutions and infrastructure to support the growing population. Despite being a vast state with a relatively small population, New Mexico's diverse cultural makeup presented both opportunities and challenges in governance and social integration.

Political Landscape and Cultural Identity

A key feature of New Mexico's early statehood period was the blending of cultures. The state was home to numerous Native American tribes, including the Navajo, Apache, and Pueblo peoples, along with descendants of Spanish colonists and Anglo settlers. Balancing these varied cultural identities was crucial in shaping New Mexico's political landscape.

State leaders worked to include Hispanic and Indigenous voices in government, although tensions sometimes arose over land rights and cultural preservation. The establishment of bilingual education programs and the preservation of traditional practices became important themes. This multicultural approach remains a defining characteristic of New Mexico's identity today.

Economic Foundations: Mining and Agriculture

Mining, particularly of coal, copper, and potash, played a significant role in New Mexico's early economy. The state's vast natural resources attracted investment and workers from across the country. Meanwhile, agriculture and livestock ranching sustained many rural communities.

Railroads expanded during this time, connecting New Mexico to national markets and facilitating economic growth. Towns like Albuquerque and Santa Fe grew as commercial hubs, while rural areas remained connected through farming and ranching.

New Mexico's Role in World War II and the Atomic Age

One of the most transformative chapters in a history of New Mexico since statehood involves the state's critical role during World War II. New Mexico became a center for military research and development, forever altering its economic and social landscape.

The Manhattan Project and Los Alamos

Perhaps the most famous event tied to New Mexico during this era was the Manhattan Project. In 1943, the U.S. government selected Los Alamos, a remote location in northern New Mexico, as the site for developing the world's first atomic bomb. This secret project brought scientists, military personnel, and workers from across the country to the state.

The success of the Manhattan Project not only contributed to ending World War II but also placed New Mexico at the forefront of nuclear research. The legacy of this period is still evident today in the state's ongoing involvement in national security and scientific innovation.

Military Bases and Economic Impact

Beyond Los Alamos, New Mexico hosted numerous military installations during the war, such as Kirtland Air Force Base and Holloman Air Force Base. These bases continued to operate post-war, becoming significant employers and contributors to the state's economy.

The influx of military and scientific personnel during and after World War II led to population growth and urban development. Cities like Albuquerque expanded rapidly, laying the groundwork for the modern urban centers we see today.

Social and Cultural Evolution in the Mid-20th Century

The decades following statehood saw New Mexico undergo profound social and cultural changes. The blending of Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo communities enriched the state's cultural fabric, but also brought challenges related to civil rights and social equity.

Native American Rights and Recognition

Throughout the 20th century, efforts to recognize and protect Native American rights gained momentum in New Mexico. Tribal sovereignty, land claims, and cultural preservation became focal points for Indigenous communities.

New Mexico was one of the first states to promote tourism centered around Native American culture, with pueblos and reservations becoming destinations for those interested in indigenous arts and traditions. This helped foster greater appreciation but also raised questions about cultural appropriation and economic benefits.

Hispanic Heritage and Bilingualism

Hispanic culture remained a cornerstone of New Mexico's identity. Many communities maintained Spanish as a primary language, and bilingual education programs became more widespread in public schools. This linguistic diversity has been a source of pride but also a challenge in terms of educational and economic access.

The preservation of Hispanic traditions, including fiestas, music, and cuisine, contributed to New Mexico's reputation as a cultural hotspot in the American Southwest.

Economic Diversification and Modern Development

Moving into the latter half of the 20th century and beyond, New Mexico's economy began to diversify significantly. While traditional industries like mining and agriculture remained important, new sectors emerged, reshaping the state's economic landscape.

Energy and Technology

New Mexico became a leader in energy production, particularly in oil and natural gas extraction. The state's vast oil fields in the southeast contributed to economic growth and job creation. Renewable energy, especially solar and wind power, has also gained prominence in recent decades.

The presence of national laboratories, including Los Alamos and Sandia, has fostered a thriving scientific community focused on technology, defense, and environmental research. This has attracted highly skilled workers and investments, positioning New Mexico as a hub for innovation.

Tourism and Cultural Attractions

Tourism has become a pillar of New Mexico's economy. Visitors are drawn to the state's stunning natural landscapes, from the White Sands National Park to the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Historic sites like Santa Fe's Plaza and Taos Pueblo offer glimpses into centuries-old cultures.

Art and film industries have flourished as well, with Santa Fe and Albuquerque becoming centers for galleries, festivals, and movie productions. The state's unique blend of Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo cultures provides a rich backdrop that continues to captivate travelers.

Social Progress and Contemporary Issues

In recent decades, New Mexico has made strides in addressing social challenges while embracing its diverse heritage. Issues such as education reform, healthcare access, and environmental sustainability remain at the forefront of policy discussions.

Education and Community Development

Improving education outcomes has been a priority given New Mexico's historically lower rankings in national tests. Efforts to expand early childhood education, bilingual programs, and higher education accessibility aim to empower the next generation.

Community development initiatives often focus on rural areas and Native American reservations, recognizing the unique barriers these populations face. Investments in infrastructure, healthcare, and internet connectivity are helping to bridge gaps and promote equity.

Environmental Stewardship

New Mexico's natural beauty and resources require careful stewardship. Water scarcity, land conservation, and climate change adaptation are critical issues given the state's arid environment.

State and local governments work alongside tribal authorities and

environmental groups to implement sustainable practices. Renewable energy projects and conservation programs highlight New Mexico's commitment to balancing growth with ecological responsibility.

From its early days as a newly minted state to its modern role as a cultural and scientific beacon, a history of New Mexico since statehood reveals a story of resilience, diversity, and innovation. The state's ability to honor its rich past while embracing future opportunities continues to define its unique place in the American Southwest.

Frequently Asked Questions

When did New Mexico achieve statehood?

New Mexico became the 47th state of the United States on January 6, 1912.

What were some major economic developments in New Mexico after statehood?

After statehood, New Mexico's economy diversified with growth in mining, oil and gas production, agriculture, and later, tourism and technology sectors.

How did World War II impact New Mexico's history?

World War II brought significant changes to New Mexico, including the establishment of military bases and the Manhattan Project in Los Alamos, which developed the first atomic bomb.

What role did New Mexico play in the Civil Rights Movement?

New Mexico was active in the Civil Rights Movement, with efforts to improve rights for Native Americans, Hispanics, and other minority groups, including education and voting rights reforms.

How has New Mexico's cultural heritage influenced its history since statehood?

New Mexico's rich cultural heritage, blending Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo traditions, has shaped its arts, architecture, festivals, and political landscape throughout its history since statehood.

What environmental challenges has New Mexico faced since becoming a state?

New Mexico has faced environmental challenges such as water scarcity, land management issues, and the impact of mining and energy extraction on its natural resources.

How has New Mexico's political landscape evolved since statehood?

Since statehood, New Mexico's political landscape has evolved with shifts between Democratic and Republican leadership, focusing on issues like economic development, education, and indigenous rights.

Additional Resources

A History of New Mexico Since Statehood: An Analytical Review

a history of new mexico since statehood reveals a complex narrative of cultural integration, economic evolution, and political transformation. Since its admission as the 47th state of the United States on January 6, 1912, New Mexico has experienced profound changes that have shaped its unique identity. This article delves into the multifaceted history of New Mexico, examining pivotal moments, demographic shifts, and economic developments that continue to influence its trajectory.

The Early Years After Statehood

New Mexico's transition from a U.S. territory to statehood marked a critical juncture in its development. Prior to 1912, the region was characterized by a diverse population, including Indigenous peoples, Hispanic settlers, and Anglo newcomers. Statehood brought increased political representation and federal investment, fostering infrastructural growth. However, the early 20th century also posed challenges, particularly in balancing the interests of different ethnic communities and addressing economic disparities.

The state capital, Santa Fe, became a cultural and administrative hub, while Albuquerque emerged as a commercial center due to its strategic location along transportation routes such as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. This period saw a gradual modernization of agriculture and mining industries, which formed the backbone of New Mexico's economy.

Political Landscape and Social Dynamics

New Mexico's political environment in the decades following statehood was marked by a delicate interplay between tradition and modernization. The state's governance reflected the complex ethnic mosaic, with Hispanic and Native American communities seeking greater inclusion in political processes. Despite formal enfranchisement, many minority groups faced systemic barriers.

The early political scene was dominated by the Democratic Party, which maintained strong support among rural and Hispanic populations. However, political patronage and factionalism often complicated governance. The state's political evolution also intersected with national events, including the New Deal era, which brought federal relief programs that impacted New Mexico's economy and social welfare.

Economic Development and Industrial Shifts

New Mexico's economy since statehood has undergone significant transformation, evolving from a resource-dependent economy to a more diversified one. Mining, particularly of copper, coal, and potash, initially drove economic growth. Agriculture, centered on cattle ranching and crop production, remained vital but faced challenges from droughts and market fluctuations.

Impact of the Manhattan Project and Military Investment

One of the most defining moments in New Mexico's 20th-century history was its role in the Manhattan Project during World War II. The establishment of Los Alamos National Laboratory transformed the state into a critical site for nuclear research and development. This military and scientific investment had lasting economic and social impacts.

The influx of federal funding and personnel stimulated local economies, particularly in northern New Mexico. Military bases and defense contracts continued to play a significant role in the state's economy throughout the Cold War, fostering technological innovation and providing employment opportunities. However, these developments also raised environmental and ethical concerns that persist today.

Tourism and Cultural Preservation

Tourism emerged as a major economic sector by mid-century, capitalizing on New Mexico's rich cultural heritage and natural landscapes. The state promoted its unique blend of Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo cultures, attracting visitors to historic sites, art colonies, and festivals. Santa Fe's reputation as an arts and cultural capital grew, supported by

institutions such as the Georgia O'Keeffe Museum and the Santa Fe Opera.

The preservation of indigenous traditions and historic architecture became a priority, balancing development pressures with cultural integrity. This focus on heritage tourism contributed to economic diversification, though it also highlighted ongoing tensions between modern growth and traditional ways of life.

Demographic Changes and Urbanization

Since gaining statehood, New Mexico has experienced significant demographic shifts. The population has grown steadily, with marked increases in urban areas like Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and Rio Rancho. This urbanization reflects broader national trends but also presents unique challenges related to infrastructure, education, and social services.

Ethnic and Cultural Composition

New Mexico's demographic profile is distinctive for its high proportions of Hispanic and Native American residents, alongside Anglo populations. Over the decades, immigration and internal migration have contributed to this diversity. The state is home to 23 federally recognized Native American tribes, each maintaining distinct cultural identities.

The interplay of these groups has shaped policies on bilingual education, land rights, and cultural representation. Efforts to address historical inequities have included language preservation programs and initiatives aimed at improving healthcare and economic opportunities for marginalized communities.

Urban Growth and Economic Implications

The expansion of urban centers has driven economic and social transformation. Albuquerque, as the largest city, serves as a commercial, educational, and transportation nexus, while suburban growth has reshaped regional demographics. This growth supports sectors such as technology, healthcare, and education but also creates demands for housing, transportation, and environmental management.

Rural areas, by contrast, often face economic stagnation and population decline, underscoring disparities within the state. Policymakers have grappled with balancing urban development with the needs of rural communities, including access to resources and preservation of agricultural lands.

Political and Social Developments in the Late 20th and Early 21st Centuries

New Mexico's political and social landscape has continued to evolve, reflecting broader national trends and local particularities. The state has been a laboratory for progressive policies in education, environmental protection, and social justice.

Environmental Challenges and Energy Policy

Environmental concerns have become increasingly prominent, particularly regarding water resources, land use, and the legacy of nuclear testing and mining. New Mexico's arid climate places pressure on water supply, prompting innovative management strategies.

Energy policy in the state balances traditional fossil fuel extraction with growing investments in renewable energy. Wind and solar power projects have expanded, positioning New Mexico as a potential leader in clean energy. However, the transition raises questions about economic impacts on communities reliant on extractive industries.

Educational and Social Equity Initiatives

Education reforms have targeted disparities in access and outcomes, especially among Native American and Hispanic students. Bilingual education and culturally responsive curricula aim to improve engagement and achievement. The state has also focused on expanding higher education opportunities through institutions such as the University of New Mexico and New Mexico State University.

Social equity initiatives address healthcare access, poverty reduction, and criminal justice reform. New Mexico's diverse population and historical context provide a backdrop for ongoing dialogues about inclusion and representation in public life.

New Mexico's Contemporary Identity and Future Prospects

Today, a history of New Mexico since statehood is reflected in its ongoing negotiation between tradition and innovation. The state embodies a rich cultural tapestry and a dynamic economy, with opportunities linked to technology, renewable energy, and cultural tourism.

Balancing growth with sustainability, fostering equity across diverse communities, and preserving cultural heritage remain central challenges. As New Mexico continues to evolve, its past provides essential insights into the forces shaping its present and future.

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a history of new mexico since statehood: *A History of New Mexico* Charles Florus Coan, 1925

a history of new mexico since statehood: *New Mexico Territorial Era Caricatures* Ron Hamm, 2014-01-02 Step inside the pages of New Mexico Territorial Era Caricatures and learn about the men who made New Mexico what it is. See their likenesses and read about them. Druggists, farmers, postmasters. Many in these pages were just ordinary men who were concerned about running their businesses, making a living, and providing for their families. If they had time they attended lodge meetings and helped make their community a better place in which to live. But there were others. They made their mark on a larger territorial stage. Governors, senators, land speculators, educators, military men, influential newspaper editors. They were true movers and shakers. What all these men in this book had in common was their love for New Mexico and their desire to make it better. Some of these men you thought you knew. Learn anew. Others you have never heard of. This book will make you wish you had. Discover hidden facets and see their likeness drawn at their height of their renown by a master illustrator, Harry Samuel Palmer.

a history of new mexico since statehood: *New Mexico* Richard Melzer, 2011 A pictorial celebration of New Mexico's history and landscape. In celebration of New Mexico's statehood centennial, Richard Melzer focuses on the various social and political elements that have made the Land of Enchantment what it is today. Filled with images that document the past hundred years, New Mexico is a photographic delight accompanied by brief insightful essays that leave the reader in no doubt of a history that is both imposing and exciting in its scope. This book is also an official product of the state's centennial celebration. Richard Anthony Melzer is a professor of history at the University of New Mexico Valencia Campus. He is a former president of the Historical Society of New Mexico and is the author of many books and articles on twentieth-century New Mexico history.

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a history of new mexico since statehood: *New Mexico* Joseph P. Sanchez, Robert L. Spude, Arthur R. Gomez, 2013-09-26 Since the earliest days of Spanish exploration and settlement, New

Mexico has been known for lying off the beaten track. But this new history reminds readers that the world has been beating paths to New Mexico for hundreds of years, via the Camino Real, the Santa Fe Trail, several railroads, Route 66, the interstate highway system, and now the Internet. This first complete history of New Mexico in more than thirty years begins with the prehistoric cultures of the earliest inhabitants. The authors then trace the state's growth from the arrival of Spanish explorers and colonizers in the sixteenth century to the centennial of statehood in 2012. Most historians have made the territory's admission to the Union in 1912 as the starting point for the state's modernization. As this book shows, however, the transformation from frontier province to modern state began with World War II. The technological advancements of the Atomic Era, spawned during wartime, propelled New Mexico to the forefront of scientific research and pointed it toward the twenty-first century. The authors discuss the state's historical and cultural geography, the economics of mining and ranching, irrigation's crucial role in agriculture, and the impact of Native political activism and tribe-owned gambling casinos. *New Mexico: A History* will be a vital source for anyone seeking to understand the complex interactions of the indigenous inhabitants, Spanish settlers, immigrants, and their descendants who have created New Mexico and who shape its future.

a history of new mexico since statehood: *A Land Apart* Flannery Burke, 2017-05-02 Winner, Spur Award for Best Contemporary Nonfiction (Western Writers of America) *A Land Apart* is not just a cultural history of the modern Southwest—it is a complete rethinking and recentering of the key players and primary events marking the Southwest in the twentieth century. Historian Flannery Burke emphasizes how indigenous, Hispanic, and other non-white people negotiated their rightful place in the Southwest. Readers visit the region's top tourist attractions and find out how they got there, listen to the debates of Native people as they sought to establish independence for themselves in the modern United States, and ponder the significance of the U.S.-Mexico border in a place that used to be Mexico. Burke emphasizes policy over politicians, communities over individuals, and stories over simple narratives. Burke argues that the Southwest's reputation as a region on the margins of the nation has caused many of its problems in the twentieth century. She proposes that, as they consider the future, Americans should view New Mexico and Arizona as close neighbors rather than distant siblings, pay attention to the region's history as Mexican and indigenous space, bear witness to the area's inequalities, and listen to the Southwest's stories. Burke explains that two core parts of southwestern history are the development of the nuclear bomb and subsequent uranium mining, and she maintains that these are not merely a critical facet in the history of World War II and the militarization of the American West but central to an understanding of the region's energy future, its environmental health, and southwesterners' conception of home. Burke masterfully crafts an engaging and accessible history that will interest historians and lay readers alike. It is for anyone interested in using the past to understand the present and the future of not only the region but the nation as a whole.

a history of new mexico since statehood: *Jack M. Campbell* Jack M. Campbell, 2016-08-15 Jack M. Campbell (1916–1999) was elected governor of New Mexico in 1962 and reelected in 1964, the first New Mexico governor in twelve years to win a second term. In this engaging autobiography, Campbell traces his life story across major historical events in the country and New Mexico. From humble beginnings on the plains of Kansas through his career as an FBI agent and his first days practicing law in Albuquerque, Campbell writes of his early attraction to the beauty and culture of New Mexico. After serving in the US Marine Corps in World War II, he returned to New Mexico and devoted himself to improving the state's political and economic circumstances as a legislator, governor, and private citizen. Through a series of impressive accomplishments, he succeeded in bringing the state fully into the twentieth century. Campbell truly was New Mexico's first modern governor.

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a history of new mexico since statehood: Chasing the Santa Fe Ring David L. Caffey, 2014-03-15 Anyone who has even a casual acquaintance with the history of New Mexico in the nineteenth century has heard of the Santa Fe Ring—seekers of power and wealth in the post-Civil War period famous for public corruption and for dispossessing land holders. Surprisingly, however, scholars have alluded to the Ring but never really described this shadowy entity, which to this day remains a kind of black hole in New Mexico's territorial history. David Caffey looks beyond myth and symbol to explore its history. Who were its supposed members, and what did they do to deserve their unsavory reputation? Were their actions illegal or unethical? What were the roles of leading figures like Stephen B. Elkins and Thomas B. Catron? What was their influence on New Mexico's struggle for statehood? Caffey's book tells the story of the rise and fall of this remarkably durable alliance.

a history of new mexico since statehood: The Academic's Handbook, Fourth Edition Lori A. Flores, Jocelyn H. Olcott, 2020-09-21 In recent years, the academy has undergone significant changes: a more competitive and volatile job market has led to widespread precarity, teaching and service loads have become more burdensome, and higher education is becoming increasingly corporatized. In this revised and expanded edition of *The Academic's Handbook*, more than fifty contributors from a wide range of disciplines and backgrounds offer practical advice for academics at every career stage, whether they are first entering the job market or negotiating the post-tenure challenges of leadership and administrative roles. Contributors affirm what is exciting and fulfilling about academic work while advising readers about how to set and protect boundaries around their energy and labor. In addition, the contributors tackle topics such as debates regarding technology, social media, and free speech on campus; publishing and grant writing; attending to the many kinds of diversity among students, staff, and faculty; and how to balance work and personal responsibilities. A passionate and compassionate volume, *The Academic's Handbook* is an essential guide to navigating life in the academy. Contributors. Luis Alvarez, Steven Alvarez, Eladio Bobadilla, Genevieve Carpio, Marcia Chatelain, Ernesto Chávez, Miroslava Chávez-García, Nathan D. B. Connolly, Jeremy V. Cruz, Cathy N. Davidson, Sarah Deutsch, Brenda Elsey, Sylvanna M. Falcón, Michelle Falkoff, Kelly Fayard, Matthew W. Finkin, Lori A. Flores, Kathryn J. Fox, Frederico Freitas, Neil Garg, Nanibaa' A. Garrison, Joy Gaston Gayles, Tiffany Jasmin González, Cynthia R. Greenlee, Romeo Guzmán, Lauren Hall-Lew, David Hansen, Heidi Harley, Laura M. Harrison, Sonia Hernández, Sharon P. Holland, Elizabeth Q. Hutchison, Deborah Jakubs, Bridget Turner Kelly, Karen Kelsky, Stephen Kuusisto, Magdalena Maczynska, Sheila McManus, Cary Nelson, Jocelyn H. Olcott, Rosanna Olsen, Natalia Mehlman Petrzela, Charles Piot, Bryan Pitts, Sarah Portnoy, Laura Portwood-Stacer, Yuridia Ramirez, Meghan K. Roberts, John Elder Robison, David Schultz, Lynn Stephen, James E. Sutton, Antar A. Tichavakunda, Keri Watson, Ken Wissoker, Karin Wulf

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2017-02-06 The Encyclopedia of Local History addresses nearly every aspect of local history, including everyday issues, theoretical approaches, and trends in the field. This encyclopedia provides both the casual browser and the dedicated historian with adept commentary by bringing the voices of over one hundred experts together in one place. Entries include: ·Terms specifically related to the everyday practice of interpreting local history in the United States, such as "African American History," "City Directories," and "Latter-Day Saints." ·Historical and documentary terms applied to local history such as "Abstract," "Culinary History," and "Diaries." ·Detailed entries for major associations and institutions that specifically focus on their usage in local history projects, such as "Library of Congress" and "Society of American Archivists" ·Entries for every state and Canadian province covering major informational sources critical to understanding local history in that region. ·Entries for every major immigrant group and ethnicity. Brand-new to this edition are critical topics covering both the practice of and major current areas of research in local history such as "Digitization," "LGBT History," museum theater," and "STEM education." Also new to this edition are graphics, including 48 photographs. Overseen by a blue-ribbon Editorial Advisory Board (Anne W. Ackerson, James D. Folts, Tim Grove, Carol Kammen, and Max A. van Balgooy) this essential reference will be frequently consulted in academic libraries with American and Canadian history programs, public libraries supporting local history, museums, historic sites and houses, and local archives in the U.S. and Canada. This third edition is the first to include photographs.

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in-service training programs, as a reference for new social studies teachers, and as a resource for experienced social studies educators who are engaged in rethinking their teaching practice.

a history of new mexico since statehood: All Trails Lead to Santa Fe , 2010 Santa Fe, as a tourist destination and an international art market with its attraction of devotees to opera, flamenco, good food and romanticized cultures, is also a city of deep historical drama. Like its seemingly adobe style-only architecture, all one has to do is turn the corner and discover a miniature Alhambra, a Romanesque Cathedral, or a French-inspired chapel next to one of the oldest adobe chapels in the United States to realize its long historical diversity. This fusion of architectural styles is a mirror of its people, cultures and history. From its early origins, Native American presence in the area through the archaeological record is undeniable and has proved to be a force to be reckoned with as well as reconciled. It was, however, the desire of European arrivals, Spaniards, already mixed in Spain and Mexico, to create a new life, a new environment, different architecture, different government, culture and spiritual life that set the foundations for the creation of La Villa de Santa Fe. Indeed, Santa Fe remained Spanish from its earliest Spanish presence of 1607 until 1821. But history is not just the time between dates but the human drama that creates the City Different. The Mexican Period of 1821-1848, American occupation and the following Territorial Period into Statehood are no less defining and, in fact, are as traumatic for some citizens as the first European contact. This tapestry was all held together by the common belief that Santa Fe was different and after centuries of coexistence a city with its cultures, tolerance and beauty was worth preserving. Indeed, the existence and awareness of this oldest of North American capitals was to attract the famous as well as infamous: poets, writers, painters, philosophers, scientists and the sickly whose prayers were answered in the thin dry air of the city situated at the base of the Sangre de Cristos at 7,000 foot elevation. We hope readers will enjoy All Trails Lead to Santa Fe and in its pages discover facts not revealed before, or, in the sense of true adventure, enlighten and encourage the reader to continue the search for the evolution of La Villa de Santa Fe.

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