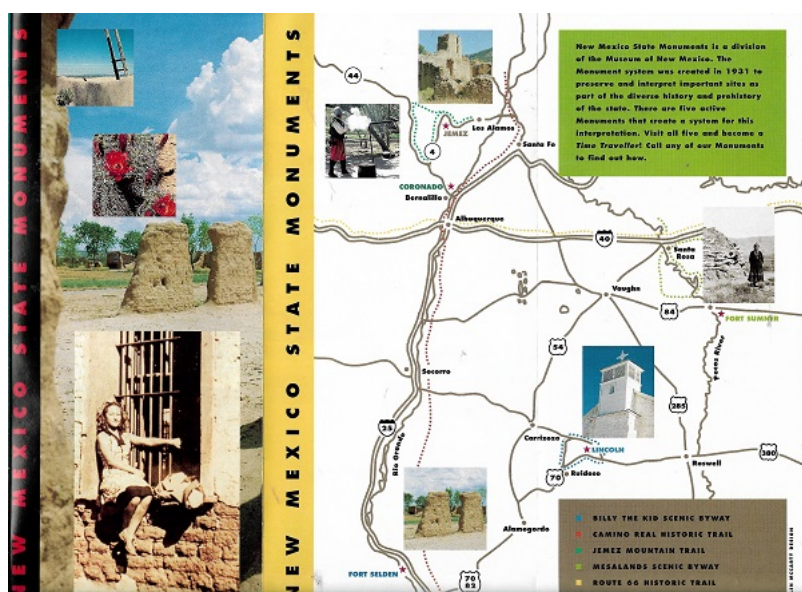


VZPOMÍNKY (25)

NOVÉ MEXIKO



CORONADO STATE MONUMENT

Kuama, a Tiwa word for "evergreen," was first settled around AD 1300 by American Indians who had long known about the fertile land near the Rio Grande. Successful at agriculture elsewhere, many moved into the area, allying themselves with the local population. The resulting pueblo flourished and grew, as did the many neighboring villages along the life-giving Rio Grande.

In 1540 Francisco Vázquez de Coronado – with 300 soldiers and 200 Indian allies from New Spain – entered this valley. Coronado's expedition was searching for the fabled cities of gold but instead found villages inhabited by prosperous native people. Coronado's party camped near the Tiwa pueblo of Kuama, one of the many villages contacted by the explorers.



Kuama is an earthen pueblo excavated in the 1930s by WPA workers, who also reconstructed new rain walls over the ruined original ruins. A square kiva, excavated in the south plaza of the community, contained many layers of mural paintings. These murals represent some of the finest examples of Pre-Columbian mural art in North America. Both the kiva and one of the mural layers are reconstructed and open to visitors, while several of the preserved mural segments are open to viewing in the mural room of the visitor center. The visitor center also contains prehistoric and historic Indian and Spanish colonial artifacts exhibits with several hands-on components.

Enjoy the history and beauty of Coronado State Monument, along with the many other attractions on the Camino Real and Jemez Mountain Trail National Scenic Byways in Sandoval County, New Mexico. Coronado is located 1 mile west on Highway 84, exit 100.

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FORT SELDEN STATE MONUMENT

Long before it was ever Fort Selden this site was recognized for its strategic and geographic qualities. Native American farmers known as the Mogollon prospered from the Rio Grande's water and their location on one of the Southwest's primary trade routes. Over time, the sound of sandals and bare feet gave way to creaking carts and singing hooves. The ancient trade route became the Camino Real, or Royal Road, connecting Mexico City to the new frontier.

In 1598 when Juan de Oñate led Spanish families into their new homeland, they stopped at a *puerto* (resting place) called *Rebollo* on the Royal Road. There, families and livestock could refresh themselves with water before entering the treacherous Jornada del Muerto, or Journey of Death, further up the Camino Real.

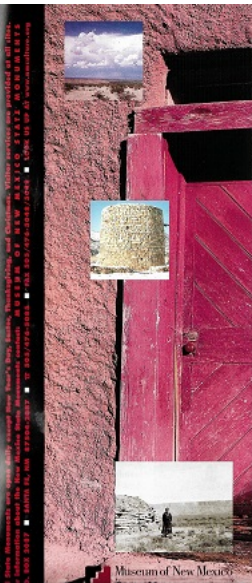


The surrounding valley prospered, and change came again: the new sound was from heavy boots and leather saddles. The U. S. government established Fort Selden in April 1865, and eventually earthen buildings housed units of U.S. Infantry and Cavalry, whose mission was to protect settlers from *desperado* and Apache Indians.

Many different soldiers called Fort Selden home. Several of the units that served at Fort Selden were black troopers, referred to as Buffalo Soldiers. In the late 1890s, young Douglas MacArthur lived at the fort, while his father was post commander. Fort Selden was abandoned in 1911 when it no longer was necessary for defense.

Explore a wonderful part of history, layered in the ruins and interpretation of this western fort. Let us be one of your focal points as you explore the Camino Real National Scenic Byway stretching to the north and south from this point. Fort Selden is located 13 miles north of Las Cruces at exit 124 off I-25.

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FORT SUMNER STATE MONUMENT

Fort Sumner was the center of a million-acre reservation known as the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation. The story of how the U.S. Army forcibly moved the Navajo and Mescalero Apache people from their traditional homelands to the land surrounding this lonely outpost is pivotal to the history of the American West.

The Navajo and Mescaleros were starved into submission and then forced to march hundreds of miles to the Bosque Redondo Reservation. The Navajo call this journey the Long Walk. When they arrived, 9,000 Navajo and Mescaleros were spread as far as 20 miles along the banks of the Pecos River.

This experiment in social engineering was doomed to failure from the beginning. The Mescalero Apaches – 420 strong – left without asking permission in 1865. The Navajo were held for three more years before the U.S. Government resolved to undo this terrible mistake. General William T. Sherman was sent to Fort Sumner in May of 1868 to negotiate a new treaty. The Treaty of 1868 allowed the Navajo to return to their original homes in the Four Corners Region and acknowledged Navajo sovereignty.

Today, a small museum and an interpretive trail provide information about the tragic history of Fort Sumner and the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation. Learn about this important period in New Mexico history as you explore along the Mesquite Byway of eastern New Mexico.

Fort Sumner State Monument is located 3 miles east of the present village of Fort Sumner, and 3 miles south of Highway 60/24 on Billy the Kid Road.

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JEMEZ STATE MONUMENT

The Jemez State Monument Heritage Area is one of the most beautiful prehistoric and historic sites in the Southwest. It includes the stone ruins of a 500-year-old Indian village and San José de las Jemez church. The village of Guisasa was built in the narrow San Diego Canyon by the ancestors of the present-day people of Jemez (Wahanesa) Pueblo. The name Guisasa refers to the natural springs in the area.

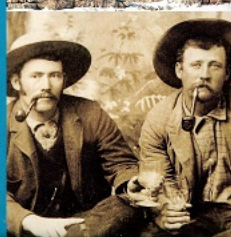


In the 17th century, the Spanish established a Catholic mission at the village. The mission was short-lived, and, in time, the people abandoned the site and moved to the current location of Jemez Pueblo. The massive stone walls were constructed about the same time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. The heritage center contains exhibitions that tell the story of the site through the words of the Jemez people. A 1,400-foot interpretive trail winds through the impressive site ruins.

Jemez State Monument is off State Road 6 in the town of Jemez Springs, along the route which is now part of the Jemez Mountain Trail-Scenic Byway, a National Scenic Byway. Please explore along the Jemez Mountain Trail Scenic Byway, and visit more of the history of New Mexico. Call or visit Jemez State Monument and ask for information on this site and other points of interest.



JEMEZ STATE MONUMENT



LINCOLN STATE MONUMENT

Lincoln is a town made famous by one of the most violent periods in New Mexico history. Today's visitors can see the Old Lincoln County Courthouse with museum exhibitions that recount the details of the Lincoln County War and the historic use of the "House" as a store, residence, Masonic Lodge, courthouse, and jail. Walk in the footsteps of Billy the Kid, Pat Garrett, and other famous and infamous characters of the Wild West. Trace the events of 1878 through the Courthouse and the Tinsell Store, with their preserved 19th-century atmosphere.

The Tinsell Store contains displays of the original 19th-century merchandise in the original shelving and cases. The east wing of the store, the former residence, contains exhibitions on "everyday life" and people of the late-19th century, while the west wing has displays interpreting the history and prehistory of the Bonito Valley. Continue your walk through history by visiting the defensive tower (tower) for the village, the San Juan Mission Church, and the Mantillo Store.



The importance of this community and the significance of the Bonito Valley in the prehistory and history of the Territory of New Mexico are interpreted within some of the 11 structures that form Lincoln State Monument. These historic adobe and stone buildings are preserved as they were in the late 1800s and represent the factions involved in the Lincoln County War, 1878-1881.

Located 12 miles east of Capitan on U.S. 380, Lincoln is one of the many points of interest along the Billy the Kid National Scenic Byway. Travel this byway and experience both the breathtaking beauty and solitude.