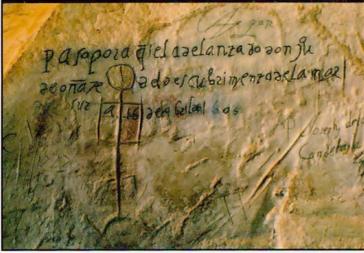




El Morro National Monument



NPS Photo

Inscription Rock in El Morro National Monument, northwestern New Mexico, bears silent witness to more than 700 years of history.

Drawn here by its secluded water hole, Ancestral Puebloans, Spanish and Anglo peoples marked their passing by carving over 2,000 petroglyphs and inscriptions into the sandstone bluff. Inscription Rock is a soft sandstone monolith, rising 200 feet above the valley floor.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-783-4226
www.nps.gov/elmo

Mailing address:
HC61, Box 43
Ramah, NM 87321

Fort Union National Monument



Photo Credit: Jeff Shearer

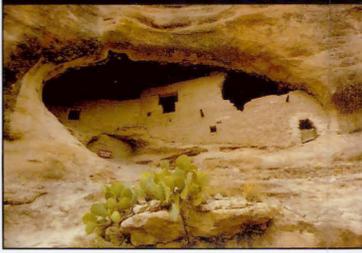
Fort Union was established in 1851 by Lieutenant Colonel Edwin V. Sumner as a guardian and protector of the Santa Fe Trail. During its 40-year history, three different forts were constructed close together. The third and final Fort Union was the largest in the American Southwest, and functioned as a military garrison, territorial arsenal, and military supply depot for the southwest.

Today, visitors to Fort Union National Monument use a self-guiding tour to visit the second Fort Union and the large, impressive ruins of the third. The largest visible network of Santa Fe Trail ruts can be seen here.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-425-8025
www.nps.gov/foun

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 127
Watrous, NM 87753

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument



NPS Photo

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument offers a glimpse into the homes and lives of the people of the Mogollon culture who lived in the Gila Wilderness from the 1280s through the early 1300s. Today, the monument surroundings probably look very much like they did when the cliff dwellings were inhabited.

The monument is surrounded by the Gila National Forest, and lies in the middle of the Gila Wilderness, the nation's first designated wilderness area. This designation means that the wilderness character of the area will not be altered by the intrusion of roads or other evidence of human presence.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 575-536-9461
www.nps.gov/gicl

Mailing address:
HC68, Box 100
Silver City, NM 88061

Pecos National Historical Park

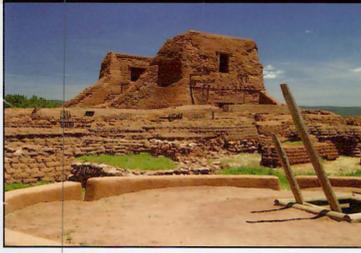


Photo Credit: Jeff Shearer

Pecos preserves 12,000 years of history, including the ancient pueblo of Pecos, two Spanish Colonial Missions, Santa Fe Trail sites, the 20th-century ranch history of Forked Lightning Ranch, and the site of the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass.

The Pecos National Historical Park visitor center contains exhibits (text in English and Spanish), book sales, and a 10-minute introductory film available in English. The park has a 1.25-mile self-guiding trail through the Pecos pueblo and mission ruins. Guided tours are available to groups with advance reservations. Tours of the Glorieta Battlefield are also available with advance reservations.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-757-6414
www.nps.gov/peco

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 418
Pecos, NM 87552

Petroglyph National Monument



NPS Photo

Petroglyph National Monument protects a variety of cultural and natural resources, including five volcanic cones, hundreds of archeological sites, and an estimated 20,000 images carved in rock by native peoples and early Spanish settlers. These images, and associated archeological sites provide glimpses into a 12,000-year-long story of human life in this area. Many images are recognizable as animals, people, brands, and crosses; others are more complex, their meanings possibly understood only by the carver.

Petroglyph National Monument stretches 17 miles along Albuquerque's West Mesa—a volcanic basalt escarpment that dominates the city's western horizon. The monument is cooperatively managed by the National Park Service and the City of Albuquerque.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-899-0205
www.nps.gov/petr

Mailing address:
6001 Unser Blvd. NW
Albuquerque, NM 87120

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument



NPS Photo

Once, thriving American Indian trade communities of Tiwa and Tompiro-speaking Puebloans inhabited this remote frontier area of central New Mexico.

Early in the 17th century, Spanish Franciscans found the area ripe for their missionary efforts. However, by the late 1670s, the entire "Salinas District," as the Spaniards had named it, was depopulated of both Indians and Spaniards.

What remains today are austere yet beautiful reminders of this earliest contact between Pueblo Indians and Spanish Colonials: the ruins of four mission churches, at Quarai, Abó, and Gran Quivira; and the partially excavated pueblo of Las Humanas, or as it is known today, Gran Quivira.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-847-2585
www.nps.gov/sapu

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 517
Mountainair, NM 87036

White Sands National Monument



NPS Photo

At the northern end of the Chihuahuan Desert lies a mountain-ringed valley called the Tularosa Basin. Rising from the heart of this basin is one of the world's great natural wonders—the glistening white sands of New Mexico's White Sands National Monument.

Here, great wave-like dunes of gypsum sand have engulfed 275 square miles of desert, and have created the world's largest gypsum dune field. The brilliant white dunes are ever changing: growing, cresting, then slumping—but always advancing. Slowly but relentlessly, the sand, driven by strong southwest winds, covers everything in its path. Within the extremely harsh environment of the dune field, even plants and animals adapted to desert conditions struggle to survive. Only a few species of plants grow rapidly enough to survive burial by moving dunes, but several types of small animals have evolved a white coloration that camouflages them in the gypsum sand.

Visitor information:
Phone: 575-679-2599
www.nps.gov/whsa

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 1086
Holloman AFB, NM 88330

Old Santa Fe Trail Building National Historic Landmark



NPS Photo

A masterpiece of Spanish-Pueblo-Revival architecture, and, at 24,000 square-feet, possibly the largest known adobe office building in the United States, the Old Santa Fe Trail Building is a result of the inspiration and labors of countless dedicated people.

This National Historic Landmark was constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps workers in the late 1930s, specifically to house National Park Service (NPS) offices. Along with its unique style of architecture and outstanding collections of art, furnishings, and fixtures, this building stands as a monument to, and a source of civic pride for, Civilian Conservation Corps alumni. It is a keystone in the administrative history of the National Park Service, and has been the site of many important decisions in NPS history. Today, as from the beginning, its occupants continue to direct their energies toward various facets of park management within the region.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-988-6888

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504

Santa Fe National Historic Trail



Wagon ruts from the historic Santa Fe Trail faded into history at Fort Union National Monument. NPS Photo

Between 1821 and 1880, the Santa Fe Trail was primarily a commercial highway connecting Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico. From 1821 until 1846, it was an international commercial highway used by Mexican and American traders. In 1846, when the Mexican-American War began, the Army of the West followed the Santa Fe Trail to invade New Mexico. When the Treaty of Guadalupe ended the war in 1848, the Santa Fe Trail became a national road connecting the United States to the new southwest territories. Commercial freighting along the trail continued, including considerable military freight hauling to supply southwestern forts. The trail was also used by stagecoach lines, thousands of gold seekers heading to the California and Colorado gold fields, adventurers, fur trappers, and emigrants. In 1880, the railroad reached Santa Fe, and Santa Fe Trail faded into history.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-988-6888
www.nps.gov/safe

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504



El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail



The Palace of the Governors, established in the early 17th century on the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Photo Credit: Sarah Schlanger, BLM

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (Royal Road of the Interior) National Historic Trail recognizes the primary route used for 300 years by travelers between Mexico City and provincial capitals in New Mexico. It is a timeless route of trade, cultural exchange, and interaction that still affects settlement and development in the greater American Southwest.

Part of the National Trails System, this national historic trail extends 404 miles from El Paso, Texas, to San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico. The Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service are charged with joint management of the trail.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-988-6888
www.nps.gov/elca
www.elcaminoreal.org

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504



Old Spanish National Historic Trail



As the Old Spanish Trail leaves its starting point at Abiqui, New Mexico, it climbs out of the Chama River Valley and begins its long stretch west to southern California. Photo Credit: Sarah Schlanger, BLM

The Old Spanish Trail served as a major trade route from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, California, between 1829 and 1848. The trail began in northern New Mexico and ran some 2,700 miles, across mountains and deserts in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, before it ended at Mission San Gabriel, on the outskirts of Los Angeles, California. American Indians, immigrants, sheep ranchers, weavers, military groups, explorers and trappers used the Old Spanish Trail during the development of the west.

The Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service will administer the trail after they complete a Comprehensive Management Plan with the assistance of the Old Spanish Trail Association and a variety of federal, state, tribal, and local partners.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-988-6888
www.nps.gov/olsp

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504

Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program



US Highway 66 (Central Avenue), Albuquerque, NM - NPS Photo

Route 66 was the shortest all-weather highway between Chicago and Los Angeles.

Established in 1926, the road carried emigrants from the Dust Bowl, WWII military convoys, vacationers, and others moving west to find a better life. A booming economy developed in many New Mexico towns, including gas stations, motor courts, cafes, and trading posts. The road was officially decommissioned in 1985.

In 1999, the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Act was passed to create a program that provides financial and technical assistance to help research and preserve the most representative and significant resources of this historic national highway.

Visitor Information:
Phone: 505-988-6888
www.cr.nps.gov/rt66

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL - NATIONAL PARKS AND FEDERAL RECREATIONAL LANDS PASS

The National Park Service is a participant in the new Interagency Pass Program which was created by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act and authorized by Congress in December 2004. Participating agencies include the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation and U. S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service. The pass series, collectively known as the America the Beautiful - National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass, is explained as follows:

ANNUAL PASS - COST \$80

This pass is available to the general public and provides access to, and use of, federal recreation sites that charge an entrance or standard amenity fee for one year, beginning from the date of sale. The pass admits the pass holder/s and passengers in a non-commercial vehicle at per vehicle fee areas, and pass holder plus three adults, not to exceed four adults, at per person fee areas (children under 16 are admitted free). The pass can be obtained in person at the park, by calling 1-888-ASK-USGS, Ext. 1, or via the Internet at <http://store.usgs.gov/pass>



SENIOR PASS. - COST \$10

This is a lifetime pass for U.S. citizens or permanent residents age 62 or over. The pass provides access to, and use of, federal recreation sites that charge an entrance or standard amenity fee. The pass admits the pass holder and passengers in a non-commercial vehicle at per vehicle fee areas, and pass holder plus three adults, not to exceed four adults, at per person fee areas (children under 16 are admitted free). The pass can only be obtained in person at the park. The Senior Pass provides a 50 percent discount on some expanded amenity fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, swimming, boat launch, and specialized interpretive services.

ACCESS PASS - FREE

This is a lifetime pass for U.S. citizens or residents with permanent disabilities. Documentation is required to obtain the pass. Acceptable documentation includes: statement by a licensed physician; document issued by a federal agency such as the Veteran's Administration, Social Security Disability Income or Supplemental Security Income; or document issued by a State agency such as a vocational rehabilitation agency. The pass provides access to, and use of, federal recreation sites that charge an entrance or standard amenity fee. The pass admits the pass holder and passengers in a non-commercial vehicle at per vehicle fee areas and pass holder plus three adults, not to exceed four adults, at per person fee areas (children under 16 are admitted free).

The pass can only be obtained in person at the park. The Access Pass provides a 50 percent discount on some expanded amenity fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, swimming, boat launching, and specialized interpretive services. In some cases where expanded amenity fees are charged, only the pass holder will be given the 50 percent price reduction. The pass is non-transferable and generally does NOT cover or reduce special recreation permit fees or fees charged by concessionaires.

VOLUNTEER PASS - FREE

This pass is for volunteers acquiring 500 service hours on a cumulative basis. It provides access to, and use of, federal recreation sites that charge an entrance or standard amenity fee for a year, beginning from the date of award. The pass admits the pass holder and passengers in a non-commercial vehicle at per vehicle fee areas, and pass holder plus three adults, not to exceed four adults, at per person fee areas (children under 16 are admitted free).



The National Park Service in New Mexico

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Experience New Mexico's National Parks

New Mexico's 13 national park areas, three national historic trails, a nationally recognized corridor, and the Spanish Colonial Research Center are part of a system of 391 national park units administered by the National Park Service on behalf of the American people. The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

New Mexico's national park units differ dramatically from one another in terms of topography, resources, and impact. For instance, Carlsbad Caverns National Park features 113 known caves, including Lechuguilla Cave—at 1,567 feet (478m) deep, America's deepest limestone cave, and also its fourth longest. World-Heritage-class Chaco Culture National Historical Park preserves a major center of prehistoric Ancestral Puebloan culture that flourished in Chaco Canyon and its vicinity between A.D. 850 and 1250. For more than 250 years, the soaring cliffs of El Morro, rising 200 feet above the ancient Zuni Trail, beckoned travelers seeking rest and shelter. Through the centuries, Spanish and American passers-by carved their names and a record of their deeds into the soft sandstone walls. The result is more than 2,000 inscriptions—a remarkable history book in stone! Today, this site is known as El Morro National Monument.

Rich in natural and human history, New Mexico's diverse national parks await exploration today, and we invite you to take time to discover their enchantment, enjoy their spectacular scenery, and take advantage of their countless opportunities for enjoyment, education and recreation.

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

The National Park Service in New Mexico

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Legend

- Old Spanish National Historic Trail
- Santa Fe National Historic Trail
- El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail
- Route 66 Corridor
- ★ State Capitol

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT 1906 - 2006

COMMEMORATING A CENTURY OF PRESERVING AMERICA'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The Antiquities Act was enacted in June 1906. This Act came about as a result of increasing concern over damage done to American Indian ancestral sites by pot hunters and vandals on public lands; mainly in the southwestern United States, including New Mexico.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, professional archeological organizations and government officials had begun to seek a means to halt destructive activity. However, they had no specific statutory authority to bring looters of archeological sites to justice.

Beginning in 1900, legislation to protect the sites and sensitive objects was introduced several times in Congress before its successful passage in 1906. Archeologist Edgar L. Hewett, based in Santa Fe, New Mexico, was one of the leading proponents of the Act, preparing its final wording, and energetically lobbying for its passage.

Most national monuments in America have been established by presidential proclamation under the Antiquities Act of 1906, but Congress also has the authority to establish them.

THE ORGANIC ACT

THE EVOLUTION OF THE U.S. NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Between 1906 and 1916, the number of national monuments across America was dramatically increasing—Congress needed an agency to manage them and the growing number of national park units that were being designated by individual congressional legislation.

On August 25, 1916, they created an agency—the National Park Service, under the Department of the Interior, and mandated in its Organic Act that it was to "promote and regulate the use of the federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations," and was also to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (Organic Act, 16 U.S.C. 1).

Today, the National Park Service preserves 391 highly significant and unique places, and provides all Americans with countless diverse opportunities to experience, learn from, and enjoy our country's unique natural and human history—which is precisely what Congress had in mind when it established the Organic Act in 1916.

Spanish Colonial Research Center



Leather Jacket Soldier of the Internal Provinces, 18th Century - NPS Photo

The Spanish Colonial Research Center specializes in research concerning Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period topics. The Center staff conducts archival research in Spain, Mexico, and the United States (1492-1898). The Center's database is dedicated to Spanish Colonial Heritage sites within the NPS and includes topics dealing with the ethnographical materials related to tribes in North America; establishment of English and French colonies in North America; American Revolution; U.S. Westward Movement; Civil War; and Spanish-American War.

The Center's accomplishments include trail and new area studies; administrative histories; research assistance to parks for interpretation/preservation purposes; translations for NPS units; and historical transcriptions. The Center specializes in Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period cartography of North America inclusive of Alaska, the Caribbean, and the Philippines; and, publishes the *Colonial Latin American Historical Review (CLAHR)*. For additional information, call 505-346-2890, or visit www.nps.gov/spca. The Spanish Colonial Research Center's address is MSC05 3020, 1 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-0001.

Aztec Ruins National Monument



NPS Photo

Aztec Ruins, built and occupied by Ancestral Puebloan people over a 200-year period, preserves an extended and planned community containing a variety of structures. Included are several large, multi-story public buildings ("great houses"), many smaller residential structures, ceremonial kivas, remnants of linear "roadways," and earthen berms. Thousands of well-preserved artifacts, original wood beams, and a reconstructed great kiva hint at the lives of these 12th and 13th-century inhabitants.

Aztec Ruins National Monument connects people of the past with people and traditions of today. Many Southwestern American Indians today maintain deep spiritual ties with this ancestral site through oral tradition, prayer, and ceremony. The site offers visitors opportunities to learn about these remarkable people and their descendants, and to forge connections with the monument's timeless landscape and stories.

Visitor information:
Phone: 505-334-6174
www.nps.gov/azru

Mailing address:
84 County Rd 2900
Aztec, NM 87410

Bandelier National Monument



NPS Photo

Just over a million years ago, the Jemez Volcano covered hundreds of square miles with ashflows, creating a wide plateau. Erosion quickly cut sheer-walled canyons into the plateau, resulting in Bandelier's spectacular canyon- and-mesa landscape. With elevations ranging from 5,000 feet at the Rio Grande to 10,000 feet at the volcano's rim, the park is home to a great variety of plants and animals.

For thousands of years hunter-gatherer groups lived here, and from the mid-1100s to the mid-1500s it was home to Ancestral Pueblo people. After many generations they moved on, settling along the Rio Grande. Present-day Pueblo people hold a close connection to this area.

Bandelier includes over 23,000 acres of designated wilderness, with 70 miles of trails. It was named for Adolph Bandelier, a pioneering anthropologist who first studied the area in 1880.

Visitor information:
Phone: 505-672-3861 Ext. 517
www.nps.gov/band

Mailing address:
15 Entrance Road
Los Alamos, NM 87544-9508

Capulin Volcano National Monument



NPS Photo

Mammoths, giant bison, and short-faced bears witnessed the first tremblings of the earth and firework-like explosions of molten rock thousands of feet into the air. Approximately 60,000 years ago, a rain of cooling cinders and four lava flows formed Capulin Volcano, a nearly perfectly shaped cinder cone rising more than 1,200 feet above the surrounding landscape. Although long extinct, Capulin Volcano is dramatic evidence of the volcanic processes that shaped northeastern New Mexico.

Today, the pine-forested volcano provides habitat for mule deer, wild turkey, and black bear. A 2-mile road spiraling to the top of the volcano and paved trails into the crater and around its rim provide opportunities to explore the volcano and enjoy spectacular views of the surrounding volcanic landscape.

Visitor information:
Phone: 575-278-2201
www.nps.gov/cavo

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 40
Capulin, NM 88414

Carlsbad Caverns National Park

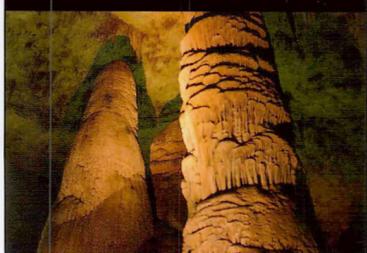


Photo Credit: Jeff Shearer

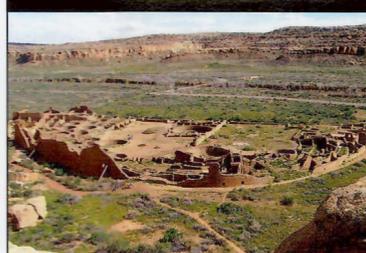
Established to preserve Carlsbad Cavern and numerous other caves within a Permian-age fossil reef, Carlsbad Caverns National Park contains 113 known caves, including Lechuguilla Cave—the nation's deepest limestone cave, at 1,567 feet (478m) and its fourth longest. The Big Room of Carlsbad Cavern is one of the world's largest and most accessible underground chambers.

Carlsbad Cavern is a sanctuary for approximately 350,000 Mexican (Brazilian) free-tailed bats. During the day, they crowd together on the ceiling of Bat Cave, where they can be seen by only a few scientific researchers. At nightfall, however, the bats leave the cave in gigantic swarms from May through October. Silhouetted against the night sky like a dark, swift-moving cloud, the bats make their most dramatic display. These free-tailed bats are extraordinary creatures, and are only one of 16 bat species that have been found in the park.

Visitor information:
575-785-2232
www.nps.gov/cave

Mailing address:
3225 National Parks Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220

Chaco Culture National Historical Park



NPS Photo

Chaco Culture National Historical Park preserves one of America's most significant and fascinating cultural and historic areas. Chaco Canyon was a major center of Ancestral Puebloan culture between A.D. 850 and 1250. It was a hub of ceremony, trade, and administration for the entire prehistoric Four Corners area—unlike anything before or since.

Chaco is remarkable for its monumental public and ceremonial buildings, and its distinctive architecture. The Chacoan people ingeniously combined pre-planned architectural designs, astronomical alignments, geometry, landscaping, and engineering to create an ancient urban center of spectacular public architecture—one that continues to amaze and inspire us a thousand years later.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park is a very special place. Remote and isolated, it offers few amenities, so come prepared. You will find that the rewards are unlimited.

Visitor information:
Phone: 505-786-7014 ext. 221
www.nps.gov/chcu

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 220
Nageezi, NM 87037

El Malpais National Monument



Photo Credit: Daniel Fagergren

Although *el malpais* is Spanish for "badlands," El Malpais National Monument holds many wonderful surprises. Lava flows, cinder cones, pressure ridges, complex lava tube systems, and other volcanic features dominate the mysterious and rugged El Malpais landscape.

For more than 10,000 years, people have interacted with the El Malpais landscape. Historic and archeological sites provide reminders of the past. More than mere artifacts, these cultural resources are kept alive by the spiritual and physical presence of contemporary Indian groups, including the Puebloan peoples of Acoma, Laguna and Zuni, and also the Ramah Navajo. These tribes continue their ancestral uses of El Malpais, including gathering herbs and medicines, paying respect, and renewing ties.

Visitor information:
505-783-4774
www.nps.gov/elma

Mailing address:
123 E. Roosevelt
Grants, NM 87020