

DINNER

Appetizer

Prince Edward Island Mussels

house-made chorizo, white wine dijon cream sauce
pepper flakes, pesto crostini
16

Grilled Artichoke

lemon garlic aioli sauce
14

Green Chile "Fries"

potato-cruste chiles, hot 'n' sweet vinegar
9

Tortilla Soup (vg) | Soup of the Day

Bowl 8 | Cup 5

Entree

Roasted Vegetable Chile Relleno (vg)

red chile sauce, goat cheese and quinoa tamale
20

Fajitas

sautéed bell peppers, onions, salsa, guacamole, flour tortillas
chicken 16 | beef 18 | shrimp 20 | combo 25 | vegetarian 16

Pasta Pomodoro

oven-roasted roma tomato sauce, garlic, piñon nuts
chile flakes, mascarpone cheese, parmesan, linguini
16

Chicken Picatta

chicken, gnocchi, broccolini, cherry tomatoes
24

Grilled Ruby Trout

wild rice, carrots, roasted-garlic pinon glaze
24

Wild Scottish Salmon

grilled salmon, risotto cakes, grilled asparagus, saffron citrus sauce
30

Seared Scallops

blackened scallops, cream corn sauce, corn tamale, fried spinach
36

NY Strip

garlic mashed potatoes, seasonal vegetables
shitake brandy demi-glace
37

Filet Mignon

herb-roasted fingerling potatoes, broccolini
shitake brandy demi-glace
38

Grilled Rack of Lamb

lamb, rosemary roasted sweet potatoes
grilled asparagus, zinfandel demi glaze
38

No splitting checks on parties of 5 or larger.

Split plates have a \$5.00 charge

No substitutions

Please notify your server if you have any food allergies

11.11.19

HISTORY OF OJO CALIENTE MINERAL SPRINGS RESORT & SPA

Opening in 1868, Ojo is one of the oldest natural health resorts in the United States.

Steeped in myth and legend, these ancient springs have been a gathering place and source of healing for thousands of years. The use of the waters can be traced back to the earliest human migrations in the region. Ancient peoples, the ancestors of today's Native American Tewa Pueblos, built large pueblos and terraced gardens overlooking the Springs. "Tewa" is the language spoken by the 8 Northern Pueblos of New Mexico. Tewa People include current residents and descendants of Taos, Picuris, Santa Clara, Ohkay Owingeh (formerly San Juan), San Ildefonso, Nambé, Pojoaque and Tesuque Pueblos.

Surrounding the Springs are the ruins of the cities populated before the birth of history. P'osi or P'osi-owingeh, "where the water comes to a point," was the largest of four pueblos surrounding the Springs and home to thousands of people. Because of the work of archaeologists Adolph Bandelier and Edgar Hewitt, we know that P'osi was a vibrant center of activity until the 15th century. The unusually diverse and abundant styles of pottery shards and other artifacts remain as a testament to P'osi and the Spring's long-standing iconic significance within the larger region. Tradition tells us that often-warring tribesmen would set their weapons and differences aside to gather in peace at the Springs to enjoy the benefits of the sacred waters and to trade and heal their wounds and ailments without conflict.

In the 1500's the Spaniards, in their quest for gold and the Fountain of Youth, also discovered the Springs. The first explorer's record cites, "The greatest treasure that I found these strange people to possess are hot springs which burst out at the foot of a mountain... so powerful are the chemicals contained in these waters that the inhabitants have a belief that they were given to them by their "gods." These Springs I have named "Ojo Caliente" (literally translated means "hot eye," but more commonly known as "hot spring"). After discovering Ojo Caliente's Springs and the lush and fertile surrounding river valley, the Spanish were challenged in their attempts to colonize the area and cultivate the land throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. Those attempts repeatedly resulted in the settlers retreating to the more established and safer settlement of Santa Fe, as result of routine raids conducted by the Comanche and other hostiles. One can still see the old "gun portholes" in the walls of Ojo Caliente's original Santa Cruz church (constructed in the late 1700's) which the Spanish settlers used to defend themselves.

It was not until the 19th century that westward expansion caused Ojo Caliente to emerge from its prehistoric origins. In 1868, Antonio Joseph, New Mexico's 1st Territorial Representative to Congress, built the first bathhouse and Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs became one of the first natural health resorts in the country. Ojo quickly became a hub of activity providing the mineral waters, overnight lodging, a post office, and a general store, where historical legends like Kit Carson frequently purchased supplies. As a "sanitarium," Ojo was known throughout the country as a place where thousands of people were "cured" each year through the healing effects of the waters and the earth. Three original buildings have been lovingly restored and maintained and are listed on the National Registry of Historic Places including: the Historic Bathhouse built in 1868, the Historic Hotel built in 1917, and the Adobe Round Barn built in 1924.

The famous and the infamous have taken these legendary waters. Volumes of testimonials filled with declarations of miracle cures abound. Whether unproven folklore or not, generations continue to make the pilgrimage to these special waters. This remarkable combination of four different types of mineral waters: lithium, iron, soda, and arsenic, over 100,000 gallons a day, still come steaming to the surface, revitalizing those who soak in them. Ojo Caliente is a legendary oasis healing mind, body, and spirit naturally for centuries. Its unique legacy as an ancient place of gathering and healing for diverse groups of people lives on today. As stewards and ambassadors, we are honored to share it with you.

Please turn off cell phones. Cell phones permitted only in lodging units & large parking lots.

Consuming raw or undercooked meats, poultry, seafood, shellfish, or eggs may increase your risk of foodborne illness.

Please notify your server if you have any allergies.

04.24.19