Koenig emphasizes the link between contemporary artists and the site that by artists living and working in northern New Mexico. In addition, the site will connection to the town, Koenig notes.

12,000 photographs, 10,000 negatives, 36 sketchbooks, and hundreds of pieces of Blue Willow china; brass, copper, and pewter objects; and a collection of paintings, many featuring Virginia Couse's distinctive profile, frame cabinets full of—the santos, the Spanish Colonial furniture. The site enables you to put the finest characteristics of the Pueblo Indian.

In 1926, writer Fred Hamilton Rindge emphasized this painterly preoccupation of Blue Willow china. In 1927, around the time of the writer's death, the American Magazine of Art published a Couse article in which he wrote, "The great naked anatomy of a majestic landscape once

One of those paintings shows a Native man with two long braids, turquoise earrings, and a white turban. The artist, whose name is not known, gazes at the painting with a calm expression, his eyes fixed on the canvas before him. "It's a portrait of someone who lived in Taos, perhaps a local artist or a visiting painter," Koenig says. 

The Couses' house looks much as it did when the artist died, in 1936—family portraits, family mementos, and works of art. The house is now a museum, open to the public.

The Couse-Sharp connection deepened in 1909, when the Couses moved next door to the Sharps, who'd bought a house on Kit Carson Road a year earlier. The Couses and the Sharps were close friends, and they often hosted joint exhibitions. The Couses' collection of Native American artifacts and art, as well as their extensive library of books on art and culture, provided a platform for discussion and debate among the artists.

The artists soon developed a tourist trade, creating pottery, jewelry, paintings, and other memorabilia. Explaining his motivations, Sharp wrote, "In the past years I have been swayed by nobility of thought."

The Lunder Research Center, also on Kit Carson Road, is a repository for art and artifacts from the Taos Society of Artists, a group of artists who lived and worked in Taos in the early 20th century. The center houses a collection of 181 works by Couse, 30 by Sharp, and a handful by other TSA artists, as well as documents and correspondence that provide insight into the lives and work of these artists.

In October, the site dedicated something new: the 5,000-square-foot Rosie the Mobile Machine Shop aviation model in North America. It's one of more than 1,000 models created by artists living and working in northern New Mexico. The model is a tribute to the creativity and innovation of the region, and it's a reminder of the importance of art and culture in our lives.

The American Magazine of Art was founded in 1894 and published until 1978. It was a leading magazine of the time, providing readers with information about art, artists, and artistry. The magazine was known for its high-quality illustrations and its focus on the visual arts. Today, the magazine is a testament to the importance of art and culture in our lives, and it continues to inspire and engage readers around the world.