

PRESERVING THE ENCHANTMENT

New Mexico State Historic Preservation Plan 2022-2031



NEW MEXICO HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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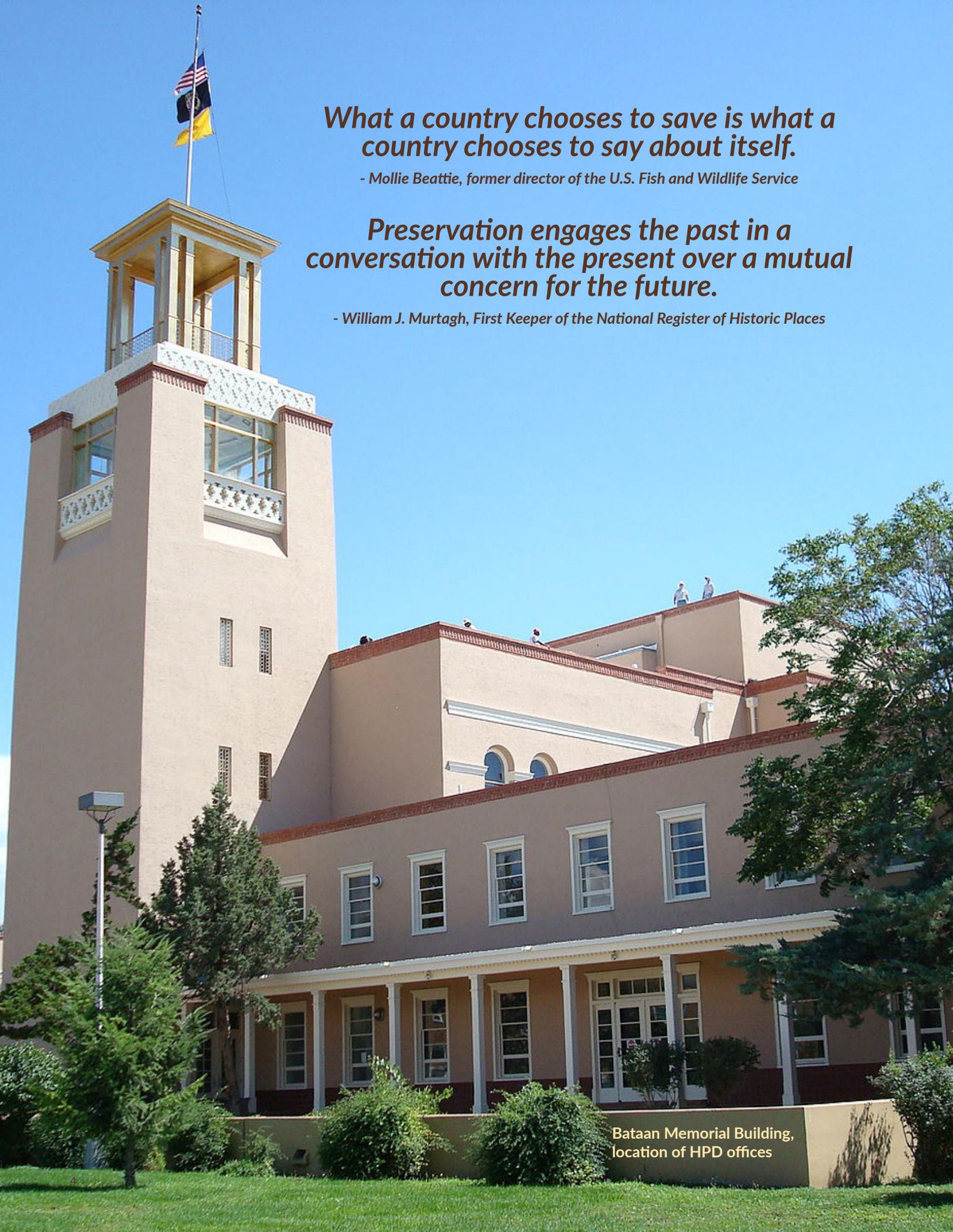
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What a country chooses to save is what a country chooses to say about itself.

- Mollie Beattie, former director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Preservation engages the past in a conversation with the present over a mutual concern for the future.

- William J. Murtagh, First Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

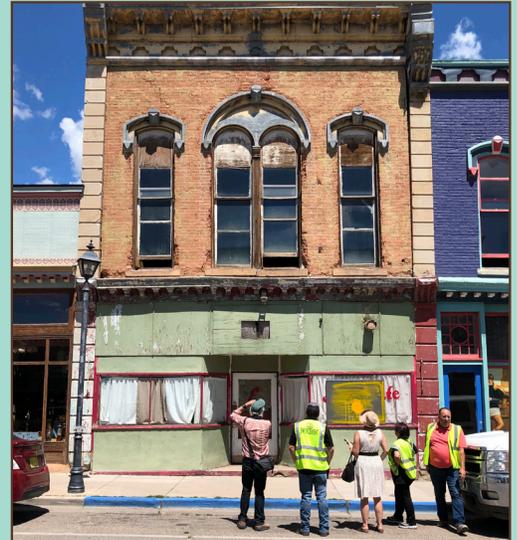
Bataan Memorial Building,
location of HPD offices

PART I

INTRODUCTION

The Historic Preservation Division is a state office tasked with protecting, preserving, and interpreting prehistoric and historic properties throughout New Mexico. Established as part of state government in 1967, HPD represents a wealth of preservation experience that is much older, stretching back over one hundred years. Generations of scholars, activists, government officials, and citizens have together endeavored to preserve New Mexico's unique history and character. New Mexicans, as a result, have been crucial participants in the historic preservation movement in the United States since its inception. HPD seeks to carry on this tradition.

New Mexico's dynamic preservation community is a product of the region's rich history. Humans potentially have been in New Mexico for over 20,000 years, leaving their mark in the form of thousands of notable sites spanning periods from the Ice Age to the Cold War and beyond. Sites as diverse as Paleoindian footprints and nuclear research testing facilities, monumental Ancestral Pueblo great houses and Spanish missions, acequias and Route 66, represent the rich history of occupation and land use in every corner of the state. They also enable the state's diverse inhabitants, including the Puebloan, Apache, and Navajo peoples, the descendants of Spanish settlers and *genízaros*, and more recent Anglo, Black, and Asian-American migrants, among many others, to maintain their connection to the



HPD inspects a historic property in Las Vegas



2017 Archaeology Fair



HPD inspects Albuquerque Railyards



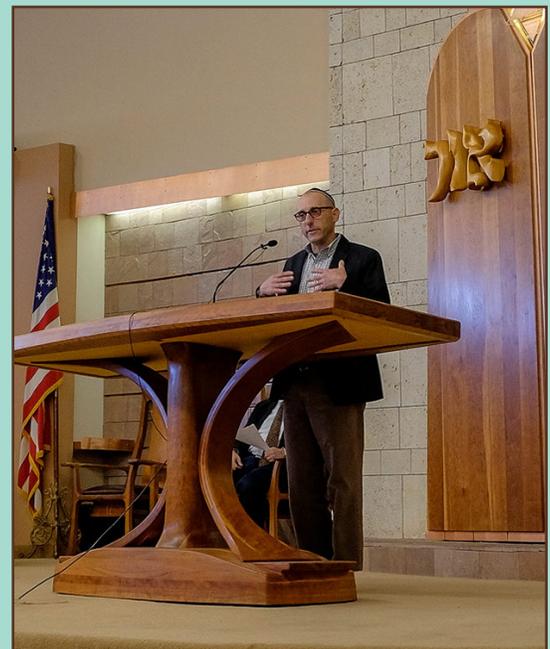
Youth Summit at Acoma Pueblo

new construction or manufacturing. Restoring older commercial and residential buildings, moreover, is environmentally responsible (Donvan D. Rypkema, *The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide*, 1994). Historic preservation provides usable and attractive buildings on land that is already developed. Such projects also reduce reliance on new products, environmentally unfriendly building materials, and the energy-intensive process of making new building materials. In addition, historic structures are often more energy efficient than new construction. Historic preservation, in other words, improves the quality of life for all New Mexicans.

With an interdisciplinary staff comprising archaeologists, historians, and architects, HPD serves as a nexus of coordination for historic preservation activities among state and federal agencies as well as with private organizations, tribes, and individuals. It administers state and federal preservation laws to protect and preserve significant historic and prehistoric sites. HPD assists local governments in developing preservation ordinances and plans. Staff work with property owners and interested groups to nominate historic sites and districts to the National Register of Historic Places and the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties. HPD maintains records of identified prehistoric and historic sites for research, education, and planning purposes. It administers the review of proposed rehabilitation work, which provides incentives for preservation, including state and federal rehabilitation tax credits as well as grant programs (see Part III for more details on each program). In sum, HPD works with local, state, and federal agencies, as well as tribal partners to recognize historically significance places and promote their preservation and effective reuse.

past and learn about their roots.

Historic preservation, however, is not just about the past; it shapes our present. Historic properties provide a unique sense of place and character for local communities. Preserved structures add character and charm, enhance neighborhood pride, and strengthen local cultural identity. Historic properties drive economic development by attracting tourists and fostering rehabilitation projects. Numerous studies conclude that rehabilitation offers a higher return on investment in terms of job creation than



Steven Moffson, State and National Register Coordinator, at Congregation B'nai Israel

DIRECTOR'S REPORT: Our Technological Future



Above: Jeff Pappas, State Historic Preservation Officer, and HPD Staff visit Rawlins Building in Las Vegas

Looking back at the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division's (HPD) most recent five-year state plan, one is struck by how our well-fought successes coincided with the persistent work of staff and the support of our departmental leadership. Certain truisms play out quite accurately in state government, but the one that certainly fits at HPD is the classic: slow and steady wins the race. Not that winning necessarily is the precise way to describe the doings at the Historic Preservation Division. But if winning is characterized by solid professional work that is timely and thoughtful, then maybe winning is a suitable descriptor.

Five years ago, in 2016, staff leadership made the right decision to invest in our capable but aging database known as the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS). A pioneer in data collection, the State of New Mexico has been active in recording and curating its most significant cultural resources since 1931, and the historic Laboratory of Anthropology on Museum Hill in Santa Fe, has become a world-class repository. Over many decades, HPD's data management team filled every nook and cranny of the Laboratory of Anthropology's cavernous basement with a treasure trove of survey reports, photographs, and compliance documents.

HPD, like so many State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) across the country, suddenly realized that technology was revolutionizing the flow of information. In 2008, HPD began to formulate a plan for a multi-phased modernization upgrade. The hope was to completely redesign the system for future upgrades and improvements with the end goal of 100 percent digital capacity by 2020. Strong and vocal support came pouring in from our most trusted and valued partners, including the Bureau of Land Management, the New Mexico Department of Transportation, the United States Forest Service, among many others.

With considerable effort, the division slowly transitioned its all-paper archive to a hybrid system, but the project was still incomplete. Leadership turnover plus a lack of funding effectively stalled the upgrade from moving forward. The system, as a result, was stuck in a sort of technological purgatory that proved unsustainable. Half-online and half-paper, NMCRIS needed a major infusion of energy to push it closer to completion. Fortunately, several longtime employees at HPD with knowledge of the initial upgrade got together and drafted a Request for Funding for consideration by the state's IT department included NMCRIS as an essential part of its strategic planning for the first time. Various survey results and constituent inquiries highlighted that the cultural resource community was



I think it's crucial for any SHPO to keep in mind that its singular responsibility is to the public. Serving New Mexicans must come first, and HPD is well positioned to do that. One undeniable reality, however, is the close relationship between historic preservation and technology.

HPD staff discussing the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System

firmly behind and grateful for the transition. But so much more needs to be done. Maintaining a digital database with a capable Geographic Information System Mapping (GIS) layer takes devoted care and funding. This is just the beginning. Clearly, though, the future of HPD is inextricably linked to its database and its ability to adjust to future changes and rapid technological innovations.

Another serious consideration that will continue is HPD's ability to serve its various publics effectively and efficiently. This concern is paramount and ought to be consistent and routine, but it takes lots of effort and funding to keep the operation running smoothly. A significant part of this work is making sure we successfully manage our compliance program, a core element of which is finishing our project reviews within the allotted 30-day period. The Division receives well over 1600 requests for review annually from various agencies. Reviews vary in scope from small public housing modifications to large infrastructure projects. Since 2012, the Division steadily has improved its review time. Over the last five years, HPD's completion rate went from the low 90th percentile to 96 percent.

I think it's crucial for any SHPO to keep in mind that its singular responsibility is to the public. Serving New Mexicans must come first, and HPD is well positioned to do that. One undeniable reality, however, is the close relationship between historic preservation and technology. From social media to website development to database management, the flow of information and its accessibility to large and diverse public audiences is the first step toward keeping the discipline relevant and critical to New Mexico's future.

And finally, one last thing about the plan. If you're familiar with HPD's previous efforts, you'll notice this time we substantially expanded the historic context by referencing the various national register properties associated with key moments in New Mexico history. We did this to illustrate just how valuable the national register program is to the state's collective attempt to understand its past.

The last five years have been productive at HPD. Let's hope the next ten years are equal to the task. Enjoy our new state plan!

Jeff Pappas, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer & Director

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

As the State Historic Preservation Office, HPD develops a State Historic Preservation Plan (State Plan) every five or ten years to meet provisions in the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, [54 U.S.C.], 1966). The National Park Service (NPS) provides requirements and guidelines for creating each State Plan. In broad terms, the State Plan must do five things. First, it must have a statewide focus. Second, the plan must consider the entire range of prehistoric and historic cultural properties across the state. Third, active public involvement from historic preservation stakeholders and broad-based public and professional involvement, including those with great potential to affect resources, is crucial to the development and implementation of the plan. Fourth, the plan must identify and analyze social, political, economic, and environmental conditions and trends in preservation. Fifth, the plan must ensure coordination with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies in the state.



Volunteers rehabilitate San José Hall in Galisteo

Created based on these guidelines, *Preserving the Enchantment, 2022-2032* offers an assessment of the progress of historic preservation in New Mexico, as well as its needs and opportunities. This plan serves as a blueprint for identifying and preserving new cultural resources and a set of guiding principles for better conserving those already documented. It details the historic context of New Mexico's cultural resources to illustrate how historic properties and sites on the National and State Registers of Historic Places inform our understanding of the past. The historic context also highlights areas and themes that require greater attention from the New Mexico preservation community.

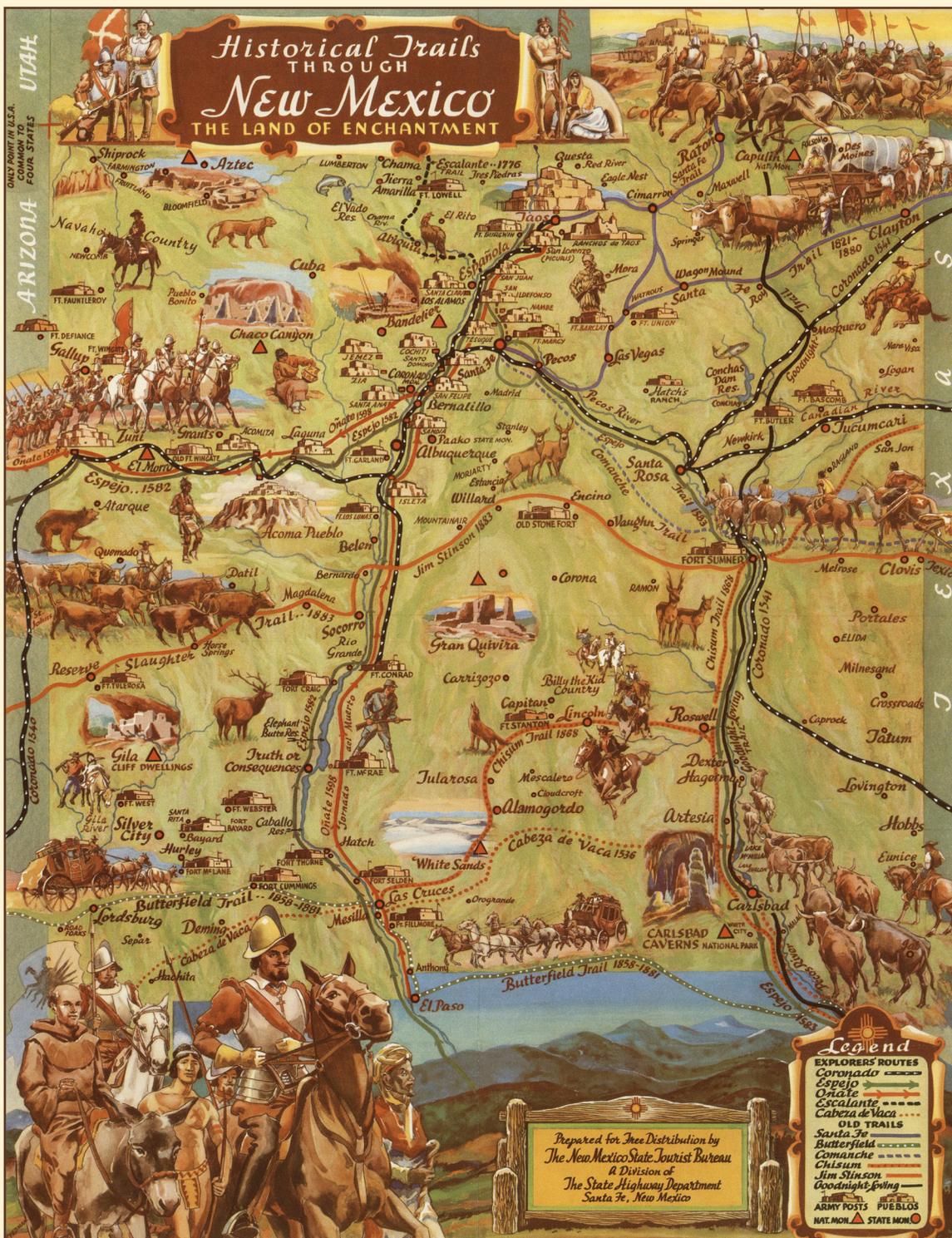
Furthermore, the plan establishes core objectives and strategies that will guide all of New Mexico over the next ten years. These objectives include broadening public knowledge of historic preservation, strengthening protections for cultural properties, increasing financial opportunities for historic preservation, and investing in the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) and other technologies. These principal goals will also serve as a common agenda for governing agencies, public and private organizations, and individuals that are engaged in the protection of cultural properties across the state.



HPD Staff site visit in Santa Fe

PART II

THE HISTORIC CONTEXT of New Mexico's Cultural Resources



1951 Pictorial Map of New Mexico by the New Mexico State Tourist Bureau

Introduction

In 2006, the New Mexico Spaceport Authority, Federal Aviation Administration, and New Mexico Historic Preservation Division entered into a cooperative agreement to construct the first purpose-built commercial spaceport in the world. Designed to usher in a new era of space travel and exploration, this futuristic endeavor was also interwoven with New Mexico's past, prompting new archaeological research. The Spaceport project exemplifies how HPD, in collaboration with federal and state agencies as well as the private sector, facilitates historic preservation and the production of knowledge. These dynamic partnerships preserve historic sites, help experts learn more about them, and ultimately enhance our understanding of the history of New Mexico.

SPACEPORT AMERICA



Spaceport's campus is located within a notably harsh section of the Chihuahuan Desert known as the Jornada del Muerto (Dead Man's Journey), where evidence of human presence goes back 12,000 years. An ancient Native American route, the path that cut through the Jornada del Muerto, one of the most arduous parts of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro at the turn of the seventeenth century. During World War II, the desolation of this landscape made it ideal for testing the atomic bomb and the missiles that gave rise to the space age. By the 2000s, the history and features of this region made it an attractive site for Spaceport.

Precontact

The earliest record of humans in New Mexico are thousands of fossilized footprints recently discovered in White Sands National Park. Formed between 21,000 and 23,000 years ago, the ancient tracks reveal the movement of people around the edges of a prehistoric lake. Ice Age animals left footprints as well, including mammoths, dire wolves, camels, and even a giant sloth who moved to avoid a group of people.¹



White Sands National Park

NEW MEXICO'S GEOGRAPHY

After the end of the Ice Age, New Mexico's geography more or less settled into the form it takes today. Covering 121,141 miles, New Mexico is a land of mountains, deserts, plains, and rivers. The Colorado Plateau covers the northwestern part of the state, where gentle hills rise and fall, interspersed with valleys, buttes, and mesas. Comprised of colorful combinations of sedimentary rock, the Colorado Plateau contains the San Juan Basin. In the north-central part of the state, the southern end of the Rocky Mountains tapers off with the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, a subrange which contains Wheeler Peak, the highest point in New Mexico. The Rio Grande cuts through the Rockies in the north and flows south almost directly through the center of the state.

West of the Rio Grande and south of the Colorado Plateau, mountain ranges extend north and south. The Basin and Range Province lies in the southwest, where plains punctuate the hollows between high peaks. The Great Plains stretch across the eastern part of the state. Covering one-third of New Mexico, plainlands include the Llano Estacado, a vast mesa with steep escarpments. In the west, the Llano Estacado slopes sharply downward toward the Pecos River valley. This river, one of the biggest in New Mexico, flows parallel to the Rio Grande towards Texas. In the southern part of the state, the northern fingers of the Chihuahuan Desert, one of the largest deserts in North America, point into New Mexico, broken up by mountain ranges.



Blackwater Draw Museum near Portales

By 12,000 years ago, Paleo-Indians hunted now-extinct megafauna such as mammoths and ancient species of bison in the eastern plains of New Mexico. Blackwater Draw, near Portales, represents an 11,000-year-old kill and butchering spot. Among the ancient animal bones were tapered bone fore-shafts for darts or spears and fluted blades. These unique blades, called Clovis points, along with blades from a later culture found at nearby Folsom, distinguish the late Ice Age residents of New Mexico and other parts of the United States.²

In New Mexico, some groups of people slowly transitioned to an agricultural way of life. Maize (corn) first was domesticated in Mesoamerica, present-day central Mexico, around 9000 years ago and the practice spread to New Mexico around 3500 years ago. The remains of a prehistoric camp called Bat Cave in the Plains of San Augustin in west-central New Mexico contain over 6000 years of cultural material that reveal the shift from hunting and gathering to the cultivation of small corncobs. Over the millennia, farmers increased the size of corncobs and began to grow beans and squash. These agricultural goods, initially a supplement to the diets of hunter-gatherers, became food staples and encouraged the adoption of a more settled way of life.³



Bat Cave in the plains of San Augustin



Artifact of the Basketmaker culture

The first agricultural groups in New Mexico are known as the Basketmaker culture due to their defining trait in the archaeological record. They produced intricately woven baskets that they used to hold water and for cooking. The Basketmakers developed the first permanent dwellings in the region, called pit-houses. These structures were several feet deep and ten to twenty feet wide, with timber framework and interwoven reeds and grass covered in mud forming the walls and roof.⁴

MIMBRES POTTERY

Along the upper Gila River and the Mimbres River in southwestern New Mexico, a branch of the Mogollon called the Mimbres produced distinctive black-on-white pottery with anthropomorphic designs. By the turn of the eleventh century, the Mogollon shifted from pit-houses to earthen above-ground adobe homes. Remains of some of their settlements are located at the Mimbres Cultural Heritage Site.



From the eighth through the eleventh centuries, new and distinct cultures that formed the basis for the Ancestral Pueblo arose within New Mexico. Across southern New Mexico and northern Mexico, the Mogollon people supplemented or replaced baskets with pottery, a technology introduced from Mesoamerica, which revolutionized cooking.⁵

Chaco culture flourished simultaneously in the San Juan Basin of northwestern New Mexico. During the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the Chaco people began to build large, elaborate buildings. At Chaco Canyon, their namesake settlement, they constructed monumental great houses and great kivas. It became an administrative center integrating people from across 40,000 square miles in the present-day Four Corners region, an area roughly the size of modern Portugal or Scotland. A network of roads radiated from Chaco Canyon to other great houses in smaller, far-flung communities, illustrating the culture's material and ideological expansion. Chaco Culture National Historical



Chetro Ketl at Chaco Culture National Historical Park

Park contains twelve large Chacoan great houses, most notably Pueblo Bonito. Other notable Chacoan sites include Aztec Ruins National Monument and Salmon Ruins near Bloomfield.⁶

Chaco's cultural system thrived for two hundred years, and then suddenly collapsed around 1150. There was a decline in population in many prosperous and elaborate settlements, including Chaco. The region experienced

erratic rainfall, agricultural failures, violence, nomadic raiding, and the collapse of religious authority and/or government authority. In response to this social turmoil, the region's inhabitants relocated to the northern San Juan and south to the area between Zuni and Acoma. Continued strife throughout the late-twelfth and thirteenth centuries led to migrations south into the Rio Grande valley.⁷

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Notable examples of settlements from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are located at Bandelier National Monument (see p. 6) and here, at Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.



The peoples who left these ancient northern sites relocated to the Rio Grande valley as well as the Acoma and Zuni regions of western New Mexico in the late-thirteenth and early-fourteenth centuries. The communities founded during and after these mass migrations are the foundations of the modern Pueblo peoples. They constructed large, multi-story settlements along the Rio Chama, Rio Grande, Pecos, and Rio Puerco rivers. Unlike Chacoan architects, who used stone masonry, Puebloan architects used puddled adobe and stone to build room blocks around kivas and central plazas. These building materials and designs influenced both subsequent Spanish and twentieth-century vernacular revival architecture in New Mexico.⁸

In the fifteenth century, several seminomadic groups migrated to New Mexico, including the

Utes and the Athapaskan-speaking ancestors of the Navajos and Apaches. They established themselves along the periphery of the Rio Grande Valley and its tributaries. The Utes occupied much of the region that the Chaco people abandoned a century earlier. This territory included far northwestern New Mexico, southeastern Utah, and portions of southwestern Colorado. The ancestors of the Navajos and Apaches moved into northwestern, eastern, and southwestern New Mexico. They intermixed with nomadic groups that had traded within the Chaco sphere and adopted Chacoan cultural traits, including rituals, stories, and trade networks. The arrival of the Navajo and Apache sparked a new web of exchange with Puebloan groups. This system centered on bison meat and maize, and also resulted in bouts of conflict and warfare.⁹

Spanish Colonization

New Mexico transformed significantly with the arrival of Europeans. From 1519-21, Spanish *conquistador* Hernán Cortés led an expedition that toppled the Aztec empire. Mesoamerica fell under Spanish control and became part of the viceroyalty of New Spain. In the sixteenth century, successive waves of *conquistadors*, eager to emulate Cortés, launched further expeditions that extended Spain's presence across the Americas. Initially focused on Central and South America, the *conquistadors* sought to conquer indigenous peoples and impose systems of tribute and forced labor called the *encomienda* and *repartimiento*.¹⁰

CORONADO HISTORIC SITE



The Coronado Historic Site is named after Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, who camped near here with his soldiers in 1540. The site contains Kuaua Pueblo, one of many Tiguex settlements, likely depopulated as a result of conflicts with the Spaniards.

The first major Spanish expedition into New Mexico occurred in 1540, when Francisco Vázquez de Coronado led a force of *conquistadors* and Mesoamerican allies north from what is today Mexico seeking the fabled “Seven Cities of Gold.” The expedition traveled from present-day Sonora into eastern Arizona until the Spanish encountered and attacked the Zuni village of Hawikuh. After seizing control of the pueblo, Coronado traveled east with the bulk of his force and occupied the large Pueblo province of Tiguex in what is now Albuquerque. In the winter of 1540-41, disputes between these indigenous communities and the Spanish over supplies and the treatment of local villagers sparked the Tiguex War. The brutal conflict resulted in the destruction of Tiguex villages and the deaths of



Segment of Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in southern New Mexico

hundreds of Native Americans. Recent archaeological surveys of Santiago Pueblo, located in what is today Rio Rancho, suggest it was the site of one of the largest sixteenth-century battles between Europeans and Native Americans in what became the United States and Canada.¹¹

The discovery of silver mines in Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua in the middle of the sixteenth century renewed Spanish interest in the North American interior. The region was attractive to the Spanish for two reasons. First, they were eager to explore the upper Rio Grande for new mines. Second, Puebloan groups were unique in comparison to the other, mostly nomadic, indigenous groups north of Mesoamerica. These Puebloan groups lived in large, centralized villages with up to several-thousand inhabitants, which the Spanish believed were easier to administer. The Spanish, as a result, called the region “New” Mexico because they perceived the concentrated Puebloan groups as similar to the Mexica rulers of the Aztec Empire.¹²

In 1598, Juan de Oñate, the scion of a wealthy Zacatecas mining family, launched an expedition to colonize New Mexico. The Spanish force journeyed from Santa Bárbara in present-day Chihuahua to a ford along the Rio Grande that became known as El Paso. From there, they traversed the waterless flatlands of the Jornada del Muerto (Deadman’s Journey) until they reached the upper Rio Grande valley and the first Puebloan settlements south of modern-day Socorro. This route became the basis for the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the road that subsequently linked New Mexico with the rest of New Spain.¹³

The Spanish established the Kingdom of New Mexico and made their settlements near Puebloan villages. In 1599, Oñate founded a new capital at San Gabriel de Yunque, near present-day Ohkay-Owingeh Pueblo. His successors moved the capital to Santa Fe in 1610, near the Tewa village of Oghá P’o’oge, and then established a new settlement next to Taos Pueblo in 1615. The bulk of Spanish soldiers and settlers, however, departed during these years after they failed to discover gold or silver in the region. With their quest for mineral wealth dashed, the remaining Spanish devoted their energies to developing missions among the Pueblo.¹⁴

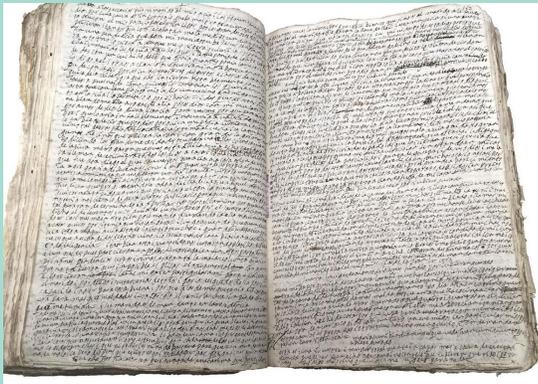
EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT



At what is today El Morro National Monument, Ancestral Puebloans as well as Spanish and American travelers carved over 2000 signatures, dates, messages, and petroglyphs. While on a precious-metal prospecting journey in 1605, Oñate left an inscription here. He marked for posterity that the first Spanish Governor of New Mexico “*Pasó por aquí*” (“Passed by here”).

Simultaneously, perpetual infighting between successive governors and the Franciscans weakened the Spanish regime. The power struggle was over indigenous labor. The governor and colonists expected Pueblo peoples to provide workers and warriors as tribute to help protect the kingdom against Navajo and Apache attacks. The Franciscans, in contrast, believed themselves the sole administrators of the Pueblo mission communities and wanted to control Pueblo labor entirely. Mutual antagonisms led governors to imprison Franciscans. Franciscans, in turn, excommunicated local officials and even leveraged the power of the Office of the Holy Inquisition.¹⁵

THE INQUISITION IN NEW MEXICO



Case documents related to the arrest of Governor Bernardo López de Mendizábal, 1663-1664

The Inquisition in New Mexico was interwoven with the persecution of Jews across the Spanish Americas. The Inquisition developed in the late-sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries in New Spain to persecute *conversos*, Jewish converts to Christianity who continued to practice Judaism in secret. Also known as crypto-Jews, many *conversos* fled to frontier regions far from the reach of the Inquisition, such as New Mexico, where other Spaniards were more tolerant of their presence. Beginning in the middle of the seventeenth century, however, Franciscan friars in New Mexico began to accuse their political enemies of practicing Judaism, whether they were or not, as a way to strip them of their political power. The Inquisition climaxed in New Mexico in the early 1660s after Governor Bernardo López de Mendizábal attempted to eliminate Pueblo labor requirements for the Franciscans. In response, Fray Alonso de Posada, the local *comisario* of the Inquisition, accused Governor López, his wife, and several of their close associates of being crypto-Jews. The viceroy removed López from office in 1660 and ordered the former governor to return to Mexico City, where he faced trial and ultimately died in the Inquisition jail in 1664. The incident created a lasting schism between Church and secular authorities in New Mexico.

For more see: Stanley M. Hordes. *To the End of the Earth: A History of the Crypto-Jews of New Mexico*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2005.

Within this milieu of growing hardship and Spanish dysfunction, Puebloan groups united under the leadership of the Tewa religious leader Po'pay. A member of Ohkay Owingeh, Po'Pay fled to Taos Pueblo after the Spanish arrested and tortured him in 1675 for practicing "witchcraft." Within the inner sanctum of the Taos kiva, Po'Pay professed to receive visits from the spirit Po'se yemu, the guardian and teacher of traditional Pueblo practices, who declared that peace and prosperity would only return to the Pueblo with the destruction of the Spanish. Armed with this divine message, Po'Pay was able to rally the linguistically and ethnically diverse Pueblo to rebel against the Spanish. In August 1680, warriors from nearly every pueblo launched attacks on major Spanish settlements, farms, and missions, killing hundreds of Spanish settlers and two-thirds of Franciscan friars.¹⁶



Po'Pay statue in the U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, DC



Pecos National Historical Park

Over the ensuing twelve years of independence, the majority of various pueblos participated in a confederacy under the leadership of Po'pay and pursued nativism and cultural revivalism. In pursuit of this goal, they destroyed churches and Catholic religious objects. The legacy of this period is visible today at the ruins in Pecos National Historical Park and Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, where Puebloan revolutionaries razed the original mission churches following the Pueblo Revolt. Elsewhere Puebloans repurposed Spanish settlements for their own use. They reoccupied Santa Fe, including *Casas Reales* and the principal buildings of colonial administration. Notably, they transformed the Palace of the Governors and the adjoining central plaza into a Pueblo village. Structural elements of this settlement remain under the modern Palace of the Governors and central plaza, which the Spanish rebuilt following the *Reconquista*.¹⁷

Puebloan peoples' independence came to an end in 1692 when Don Diego de Vargas led a Spanish expedition back into New Mexico. The *Reconquista* was initially peaceful, as most pueblos swore fealty to the Spanish crown. Yet, when De Vargas returned the following year with settlers the response among Puebloan groups was split; some allied with the Spanish while others violently resisted them. When the Tewa and Tanos refused to yield back Santa Fe, the Spanish along with warriors from Pecos attacked and drove them out of the city.¹⁸

The eighteenth century created novel opportunities and unleashed new conflicts in New Mexico. Utes, Apache, Navajo, and the newly arrived Comanche adopted Spanish technologies to revolutionize their societies. Some used European tools, weapons, and livestock to become specialists in mounted warfare, bison hunting, and extensive horse and sheep herding. These developments



Taos Pueblo, the site of important trade fairs among the Spanish, Comanche, and Utes

bolstered their autonomy while also increasing their dependence on Spanish goods. The Spanish began to host trade fairs at Pecos and Taos, where they exchanged tools and livestock in return for captives, usually Plains Indians, whom they used as household laborers. By the end of the century, these captives—known as *genízaros*—constituted roughly one-third of the Spanish population.¹⁹

The population of the Spanish colony increased throughout the eighteenth century, enabling the establishment of new communities. Colonists, armed with land grants from the Spanish Crown, founded Albuquerque (1706), Belén (1735), Las Trampas (1751), Las Truchas (1754), and Abiquiú (1754), among others. *Genízaros*, who gradually transformed from servants into an independent

ethnic group, spearheaded this territorial expansion. They constructed these communities around a central plaza and church, which became a common pattern in many New Mexican towns and villages. The plaza and church were the focus of community life in these settlements, and the buildings around the plaza buttressed them from attacks. They also built community-operated waterways called *acequias* to irrigate nearby farmland. Hundreds of *acequias* remain in use today, and many are listed in the National and State Registers.²⁰

As commerce expanded among the Spanish, Pueblo, Utes, Navajo, Apache, and Comanche, so too did warfare. To obtain goods they could not acquire through trade, or to procure items they could then use to trade, members of these different groups organized raids on one another to seize captives and livestock. This unique “captive-exchange” system fostered both retaliatory attacks as well as an increase in commerce among the region’s diverse inhabitants.²¹

From the 1740s until 1786, raiding spiraled into full-blown warfare between the Kingdom of New Mexico and the Comanche. The conflict reached its peak in the 1770s, when the Comanche launched over one hundred attacks deep into New Mexico, transforming the region into an extraordi-

THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

On February 25, 1786, Batista de Anza, the governor of New Mexico and Ecuereacapa, the *capitán general* of the Western Comanche, met in the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe. The two leaders signed a peace treaty that brought their decades-long conflict to a close.



narily violent place. Comanches killed and captured hundreds of settlers, plundered nearly all of the region's livestock, and left dozens of villages burned and abandoned. Terrified and destitute refugees fled to Santa Fe, Taos, and Albuquerque. The situation became so grave that Spanish officials feared that New Mexico was on the brink of collapse.²²

In the wake of the Comanche War, which ended in 1786, New Mexico emerged socially transformed. This period of peace allowed settlers to rebuild the previously razed villages and venture out of the Rio Grande valley. New communities arose to the south in the Rio Puerco valley, such as Socorro (1815), as well as in the north and east along the northeast edge of the Great Plains, such as Mora (1817). These settlers included a mix of citizens and soldiers claiming Spanish descent, *genízaros*, and members of various Pueblo and Plains Indian groups. Unlike the past, however, many no longer identified themselves based on their caste or ethnicity. They instead increasingly saw themselves as *vecinos*, meaning members of a community. This amalgamation of the region's diverse population formed the foundation of the modern Hispano people.²³

Mexican Period

Between 1810 and 1821, the people of New Spain revolted against the Spanish Crown and succeeded in establishing the independent state of Mexico. New Mexico, however, was the only province to not participate in the Mexican War of Independence. The turmoil during and after the war further distanced New Mexico from the newly formed Mexican state. The conflict disrupted silver mining and textile production, leaving the Mexican economy in shambles. The Mexican government, in turn, was weak and politically unstable. Successive military *juntas* vied for control and the Mexican presidency changed hands forty-nine times between 1824 and 1857. Money and soldiers necessary to defend New Mexico dried up. The region, as a result, began to function outside the direct purview of the Mexican government.²⁴

U.S. traders from St. Louis entered New Mexico for the first time in 1821, the same year as

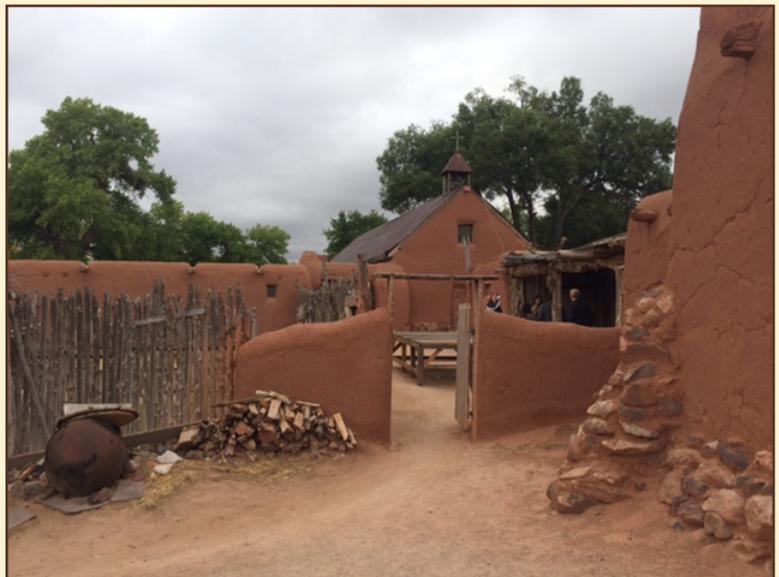


Santa Fe Trail Marker

Mexican independence. The new Santa Fe Trail linked New Mexico with the rapidly expanding U.S. markets in the east. Within a decade, hundreds of merchants arrived annually and exchanged finished goods for bison hides, textiles, and livestock. In 1829, Antonio Armijo led a group of New Mexican merchants who established a new trade route, which became known as the Old Spanish Trail, which connected Abiquiú to the San Gabriel Mission in modern-day Los Angeles, California.²⁵ Because of the Santa Fe and Old Spanish Trails, both now National Historic Trails, New Mexico's economy expanded as never before. The region became a nexus of trade, connecting commerce south to central Mexico, east to the Plains Indians and the United States, and west to California. As New Mexico's economy flourished, settlers continued to establish new settlements to the east such as Las Vegas (1835) and to the north including Questa (1842). The borders of New Mexico eventually extended into the San Luis Valley in present-day Colorado.²⁶

Tension between New Mexicans and the Mexican government boiled over in 1837, when Governor Albino Perez imposed new taxes on the Santa Fe Trail trade. Poor Hispanos and many Pueblo Indians, in response, rebelled. They killed the governor and invoked a *junta popular*. As the revolt became increasingly radicalized, Manuel Armijo, a wealthy rancher from Old Town in Albuquerque, organized other local *ricos* to crush the uprising. This uprising of Hispanos and of Pueblo Indians became known as the Rebellion of 1837, which proved a major political turning point. Mexican officials thereafter abandoned their previous policy of appointing outsiders to govern New Mexico. Armijo became governor and, with the support of the region's wealthy elite, ruled New Mexico throughout most of the next decade with little federal oversight.²⁷

The outbreak of the Mexican-American War in 1846 was a watershed event for the people of New Mexico. The United States dispatched the Army of the West under General Stephen Kearny, which marched toward New Mexico along the Santa Fe Trail. Although Armijo raised forces to defend the region, he also



El Rancho de Las Golondrinas, one of several large haciendas that were the the hallmarks of the *ricos* of this era

entered into secret negotiations with U.S. envoys. He then surrendered as soon as the Army of the West arrived in New Mexico. Armijo's acquiescence to the arrival of U.S. troops was not necessarily a capitulation, but rather recognition that there was no popular will to resist the United States. By this point, the United States had become New Mexico's most important trade partner, with the revenue from the Santa Fe Trail trade accounting for more than 70% of the local governing budget. New Mexico had drifted away from Mexico commercially and politically while developing closer and closer ties with the United States. New Mexico's official annexation to the United States with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 formalized this new relationship.²⁸

Territorial Era

Despite the peaceful nature of New Mexico's annexation to the United States, the region's early years as a U.S. territory were filled with discord. A new wave of Anglo administrators and merchants arrived in New Mexico.

Many of the latter were German-Jewish merchants such as the Spiegelberg Brothers who settled in Santa Fe and came to dominate local trade. While some members of New Mexico's upper-class soon forged business partnerships and intermarried with these Anglo newcomers, many of the region's poorer inhabitants resented and mistrusted them. In 1847, popular anti-Anglo sentiment boiled over. A coalition of Taos Pueblo Indians and northern New Mexican Hispanics demanding greater representation rebelled and killed the



Charles Bent's house, the site of his murder, is now a museum in Taos and listed on the National Register of Historic Places

first U.S. governor, Charles Bent, along with several other Anglo officials. U.S. military forces ruthlessly put down the rebellion in Taos and then launched a scorched-earth campaign leading to the destruction of every house and ranch in the Mora River valley.²⁹

With the new U.S. territory facing both potential internal uprisings as well as continued raids from the surrounding Utes, Navajos, and Apaches, the early U.S. presence in New Mexico was primarily military. The U.S. Army established a series of forts throughout the territory. Some guarded the main population centers such as Fort Marcy (Santa Fe) and Fort Burgwin (Taos) while others such as Fort Fillmore, Fort Thorn, and Fort Craig protected travelers using the Camino Real as well as the newly established Southern Trail to California.³⁰

FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT



The largest and most important fort in New Mexico during the Territorial period was Fort Union near Las Vegas, which guarded the territory's main artery to the United States, the Santa Fe Trail. It also deeply influenced the region's architecture. Fort Union was constructed using adobe as well as milled lumber and fired bricks, courtesy of the first sawmill and brick kilns at the fort. It introduced Greek Revival style architecture that was then popular throughout the United States to New Mexico. This fusion of New Mexican and American design laid the foundation for what became the Territorial style of architecture. Local officials subsequently used this mode of architecture for government buildings throughout the territory in the hope that it would convince the federal government to grant the region statehood.

The outbreak of the Civil War (1861-65) fractured New Mexico and transformed the region into the westernmost theater of the conflict. Many of the soldiers stationed in New Mexico defected to the Confederacy. The residents of Mesilla, then the largest settlement in southern New Mexico, as well as the mining community of Tucson, then located in southwestern New Mexico, attempted to break away from the territory and establish the Confederate State of Arizona. Compounding these issues, Confederate President Jefferson Davis believed the rest of New Mexico had vital strategic importance as a gateway to reaching California. Confederate forces from east Texas, as a result, launched an invasion into central and northern New Mexico in early 1862.³¹

To bolster the overmatched Union troops that remained in New Mexico, Territorial officials organized the New Mexico Volunteers under the command of Colonel Kit Carson and Lieutenant Colonels J. Francisco Chaves and Manuel Chaves. Recruited primarily from Hispano and Pueblo communities, these troops fought at the Battle of Valverde near present-day Socorro and served as

crucial guides for Union forces when they defeated Confederate invaders at the Battle of Glorieta Pass. By spring 1862, Confederate forces fled to Texas and Union troops reoccupied southern New Mexico.³²

After the eviction of the Confederates, the military service of the New Mexico Volunteers continued, and their activities turned to internal conflicts. Military leaders dispatched the New Mexico Volunteers to eliminate the autonomy of the region's nomadic and semi-nomadic indigenous peoples. From 1862 to 1863, they launched a brutal campaign against the Mescalero Apache, destroying their settlements and eventually capturing



Bosque Redondo Memorial at Fort Sumner Historic Site

nearly three thousand Apaches and interning them at the Bosque Redondo reservation next to Fort Sumner in the Pecos River valley of De Baca County. From 1863 to 1865, the New Mexico Volunteers, with the aid of Ute allies, initiated a similar operation against the Navajo. They captured roughly seven thousand Navajos and forcibly marched them 450 miles from Fort Defiance to Bosque Redondo. Known as the Long Walk, this brutal journey caused the death of at least two hundred Navajos.³³



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT OBELISK IN THE SANTA FE PLAZA

To honor the Union campaigns against the Confederates, Apache, and Navajo, the Territorial Legislature funded the construction of the Soldiers' Monument in the center of the Santa Fe Plaza in 1868. A registered historic site, the memorial became engulfed in the broader national controversy over the meaning and purpose of monuments in American life. In 2020, during this period of popular dissent, demonstrators destroyed the monument.

Following the Civil War, the military's presence in New Mexico, and the industries that supported it, continued to grow. There were over twenty forts scattered throughout New Mexico by the end of the 1860s. The U.S. military, as a result, became the single largest consumer of local goods.³⁴ Among the industries that expanded to meet the needs of the military was cattle ranching. In the latter half of the 1860s, Texas ranchers—notably John Chisum, Charles Goodnight, and Oliver Loving—began to move cattle west from Texas to New Mexico, and north along the Pecos River to Fort Sumner. One of their earliest drives provided much-needed food for Navajo and Apache prisoners at Bosque Redondo. Subsequently known as the Goodnight-Loving Trail, the cattle-driving network proved so lucrative that it eventually extended 436 miles north to Denver. Today, large cattle ranches and related products account for 39 percent of the state's agricultural production.³⁵

The development of the cattle industry also created new conflicts in New Mexico. Anglo cowboys violently clashed with Hispano and Native American shepherders, and eventually each other, over control of Spanish and Mexican land grants and access to grazing land. These conflicts gave rise to the Lincoln County War (1878) and Colfax County War (1873-88), which involved shootouts and assassinations among competing factions and gangs that included infamous gunslingers such as Billy the Kid and Pat Garrett. Today, the Lincoln Historic Site preserves the town's construction and character from this bloody and chaotic era. It also includes exhibits that recount the details of the Lincoln County War.³⁶

BUFFALO SOLDIERS



Officers' Quarters in Fort Bayard Historic District

The Apache Wars, which reached their zenith in the 1870s and 1880s, brought the first significant numbers of African Americans to New Mexico. From 1875 to 1881, the U.S. government deployed the Buffalo Soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments across the region. Headquartered at Fort Union, they protected eastern New Mexico from Jicarilla and Mescalero raids. Their service in the region climaxed in 1880 at the Battle of Fort Tularosa, near present-day town of Aragon, when a detachment

repulsed a large Chiricahua attack. Many Buffalo Soldiers stayed after completing their military service to work as cowboys and ranch hands. Today, Fort Bayard National Cemetery and National Historic Landmark, Fort Craig National Historic Site, Fort Stanton Historic Site, and Fort Union National Monument help teach the history of the Buffalo Soldiers' time in New Mexico.

The introduction of railroads dramatically transformed New Mexico. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SF) first reached Albuquerque in 1880, largely by retracing the paths of the Santa Fe Trail and Camino Real. By 1883, there were over 1200 miles of railroad tracks laid throughout New Mexico. Albuquerque, Las Vegas, and Las Cruces became major railroad hubs, eclipsing other cities left off the main lines. As the headquarters of the AT&SF, Albuquerque supplanted Santa Fe as the commercial center of the territory. Las Cruces, similarly, replaced Mesilla as the dominant community in southern New Mexico.³⁷

RAILROADS AND ARCHITECTURE

The New Mexico Town Company, a subsidiary of the AT&SF, platted new townsites in New Town Albuquerque and East Las Vegas. Laid out in linear grid patterns, these new communities used building materials transported along the railroads in the construction of new homes and buildings in eastern architectural styles. These additions contrasted sharply with the original Spanish settlements in Old Town Albuquerque and East Las Vegas that comprised a central plaza with streets extending outward from it. While most of Albuquerque’s original New Town no longer exists, Las Vegas maintains many buildings and neighborhoods from the region’s railroad boom. Most are in the Las Vegas Plaza, Bridge Street Historic District, and Douglas-Sixth Street Historic District.



Old City Hall in the Douglas-Sixth Street Historic District in Las Vegas

The arrival of the railroad also opened vast areas of New Mexico to mining. In southern New Mexico, thriving boomtowns such as Mogollon, Pinos Altos, Hillsboro, and White Oaks emerged in the 1880s and 1890s around gold and silver deposits. The largest and most successful of these new mining communities was Silver City. Founded after the discovery of silver deposits in 1870, the city expanded into copper production following the advent of open-pit mining. In northern and eastern New Mexico, Raton (1880) and Gallup (1881) formed as coal mining hubs. Today, Silver City, Raton, and Gallup each have historic downtown districts that preserve commercial structures built during their initial mining booms.³⁸

The expansion of railroads allowed for the construction of large irrigation projects. In the 1890s, industrialist James J. Hagerman incorporated the Pecos Valley Railroad and formed the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company. He then began to build dams and canals across the lower Pecos River valley that opened new land for farming. This region became a major agricultural center, known as the “Fruit Belt,” and spurred the growth of Roswell. After the turn of the twentieth centu-



Elephant Butte Dam near Truth or Consequences

ry, the federal government funded the construction of major dams and irrigation systems across New Mexico. Among the largest and most important was Elephant Butte Dam north of present-day Truth or Consequences, which controlled the flow of the Rio Grande through the Mesilla valley into Mexico. Elephant Butte Dam provided water that allowed professor Fabián García, a horticulture professor at New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, later renamed New Mexico State University, to experiment with commercial chile varieties. His Number 9 pepper became the standard chile in local cuisine and helped transform New Mexico into the “chile capital of the world.”³⁹

The development of these new industries brought new groups of people to New Mexico. Many mine workers were immigrants from Italy, Austria, and various Slavic countries. By the turn of the twentieth century, European immigrants made up half the population of Raton. Chinese immigrants, in addition, arrived as railroad workers and many discovered new opportunities in rapidly growing railroad towns, especially Albuquerque and Las Vegas. They became truck drivers, farmers, or small-business owners, operating ventures such as laundries, general stores, and restaurants.⁴⁰



A Chinese coin found along a railway line near Deming

SEGREGATION IN NEW MEXICO



Laurence Dunbar Elementary School in Vado

The Fruit Belt in southeastern New Mexico attracted not only Anglo homesteaders, but also significant numbers of African Americans. Among them was Francis Marion Boyer, who walked 1000 miles from Georgia to New Mexico to escape the Ku Klux Klan. He helped found Blackdom, located south of Roswell, in 1903. This farming settlement became the first—and only—permanent community established by African Americans in New Mexico. Their arrival, however, antagonized the predominately southern Anglo settlers in the region. A race riot broke out in Clovis in 1912, and within fifteen years, nine counties across southern and eastern New Mexico established segregated schools. A remnant of this era is the Paul Laurence Dunbar Elementary School in the town of Vado, located fifteen miles south of Las Cruces. Constructed in 1926 after the local school board chose to racially segregate public schools, the elementary school subsequently educated the town's Black population. It is now a registered historic site.

While beneficial for the greater economy, New Mexico's development during the Territorial Period was detrimental for Pueblo and Hispano communities. Many from these groups occupied land dating back to Spanish- and Mexican-era land grants, but questions of land rights were fraught with dissent. Overlapping claims, poor and incomplete records, divergent U.S. property laws, and intrusions by Anglo land speculators transformed the issue of land grant ownership into the central legal issue in New Mexico during at this time. Lacking the same level of legal knowledge, political connections, and resources as private interests and government representatives, Pueblo and Hispano communities lost vast tracts of their land in unfavorable federal court rulings. The Court of Private Land Claims, established in 1891, approved less than six percent of Pueblo and Hispano private land claims. The U.S. Supreme Court, dealing a further blow to Hispano claims, ruled in 1897 that their common lands were federal property. The loss of traditional grazing lands, hunting grounds, and access to timber isolated and impoverished many Pueblo and Hispano communities. The territorial period was a time of largesse for some New Mexicans and loss for others.⁴¹

Statehood through the Great Depression

In 1912, New Mexico became the 47th state, coinciding with an influx of Anglo artists and intellectuals and a renewed interest in Hispano and Native American culture. Among the first migrant Anglo artists to arrive were Bert Phillips and Ernest Blumenschein. In 1898, these New York painters were traveling to Mexico when one of their wagon wheels broke near Taos. Captivated by Taos Pueblo, they stayed and established the Taos artist colony. The painters became known for romanticizing Native Americans and Southwestern landscapes. With Joseph Henry Sharp, E. Irving Couse, Oscar E. Berhinghaus, Victor Higgins, Walter Ufer, and Kenneth Adams, they formed the Taos Society of Artists in 1915. The former homes and studios of Couse and Sharp now form the Couse-Sharp historic studios, a registered historic site that serves as an archive and research center on the society.⁴²



Couse-Sharp homes and studios in Taos

Around the same time, New Mexico emerged as a center for treating tuberculosis during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Local boosters launched a vigorous advertising campaign touting the region's salubrious climate and dozens of sanatoriums emerged around the state. They attracted thousands of tuberculosis patients from across the country. By 1920, "lungers," as the ailing migrants were known colloquially, comprised about 10% of the state's population. The industry became a dynamic new element of the local economy and played a crucial role in the development of healthcare within the state. Major hospitals, such as St. Joseph's Hospital (1902) and Presbyterian Hospital (1908) in Albuquerque, originally began as sanatoriums. The state's modern healthcare system thus traces its foundations back to treating tuberculosis.⁴³

Among the cohort of influential archaeologists at the time was Edgar Lee Hewett. In 1907, he convinced the New York-based Archaeology Institute of America to appoint him as the director of its newly established School of American Archeology (SAA) in Santa Fe. Then, in 1909, Hewett successfully lobbied the territorial legislature to create the Museum of New Mexico (MNM), appoint him as its director, and make the Palace of the Governors the joint headquarters of SAA and MNM. Under Hewett's stewardship, these two institutions became pivotal to northern New Mexico's scholarly atmosphere, in large part because Hewett was able to attract a young group of scholars to his staff, including Jesse Nusbaum, Kenneth Chapman, and Sylvanus Morley. He also bolstered a creative community, allowing the city's artists to utilize the Palace of the Governors for studio and exhibition space.⁴⁴

After achieving statehood in 1912, newly elected state and local leaders sought to develop a new civic identity drawing on Hispano and Native American cultures and expand New Mexico's burgeoning tourism industry. Santa Fe Mayor Arthur Seligman appointed staff members from MNM and SAA to develop a plan to revitalize New Mexico's capital city. The group adapted local adobe architecture to develop what became known as Santa Fe style. They revealed their work in 1913 at the *New-Old Santa Fe* exhibition in the Palace of the Governors. This vernacular style subsequently redefined the architecture of Santa Fe and much of northern New Mexico.⁴⁵

RAPP AND RAPP AND THE SANTA FE STYLE



New Mexico Museum of Art in Santa Fe, formerly the Museum of Fine Arts

The new state government also contributed to the development of the Santa Fe style. In 1915, Governor William C. McDonald (1912-17) underwrote the New Mexico exhibit at the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The architectural firm Rapp and Rapp built the display pavilion, which they modeled after Spanish mission churches and Pueblo settlements. In 1917, the state government established the Museum of Fine Arts in Santa Fe. Built by Rapp and Rapp, the building became a major influence on the emerging Santa Fe style. These activities also reflected the growing belief among the state's leaders that carefully curated and distilled displays of Native American and Hispano cultures might provide a boost to the local economy by attracting tourists.



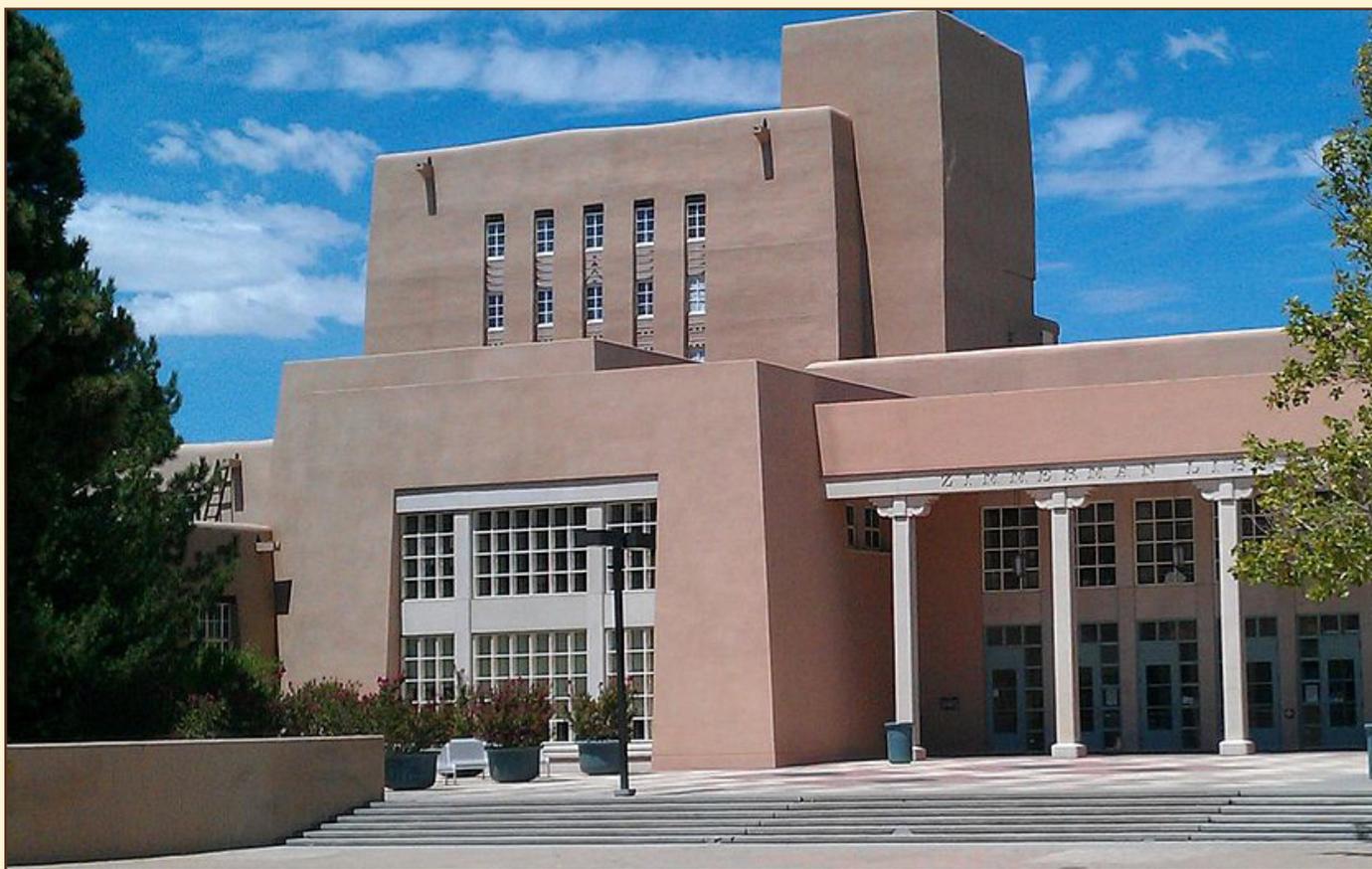
Laguna Pueblo, home of Charlie Kie, first leader of the All Pueblo Council

The growing importance of Native American and Hispano cultures coincided with new disputes over land grants. In 1921, New Mexico Senator Holm O. Bursum introduced a bill to Congress that proposed allowing non-Pueblo people to claim reservation land if they could prove ten years of residency. Ostensibly designed to settle competing claims over land grants, the bill in effect threatened to strip the Pueblo peoples of their land rights. In response, the Pueblo formed the All Pueblo Council and, under the leadership of Charlie Kie of Laguna Pueblo, launched a nationwide public relations campaign against the bill. New Mexico's artists supported these efforts. Poet Alice Corbin Henderson and novelist Mary Austin, helped organize the New Mexico Association of Indian Affairs to lobby on behalf of the Pueblo. In addition, the artists established the Indian Arts Fund (1922) and the inaugural Indian Market (1922) to showcase indigenous artists and promote Native American culture. By 1923, members of the American public began to flood their Congressional representatives with telegrams and letters in support of the Pueblo. The Bursum Bill subsequently floundered in Congress and Pueblo rights, as result, ended up expanded and reinforced.⁴⁶

Along with tourism, the oil industry emerged as a major facet of New Mexico's economy in the 1920s. Geologists first discovered oil in northwestern New Mexico at the Rattlesnake oilfield near Shiprock in 1921. In 1924, Van S. Welch, Tom Flynn, and Martin Yates established the first commercial oil well in southeastern New Mexico. By 1932, pipelines exported oil outside the state, and refineries proliferated producing gasoline, kerosene, heating oil, and oil for asphalt. Today, the oil-and-gas industry comprises 80% of the state's extraction industry.⁴⁷

Boomtimes gave way to extreme hardship in New Mexico with the onset of the Great Depression (1929-39). By the early 1930s, the agricultural, mining, and ranching industries had declined by over 50 percent. The AT&SF, the state's largest private employer, laid off most of its employees. At the height of the economic crisis, nearly half the working population of state was out of a job. It was the greatest crisis in New Mexico since the Comanche Wars of the late eighteenth-century.⁴⁸

The New Deal (1933-39), offered New Mexicans a lifeline. An alphabet soup of work relief programs, including the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Public Works Administration (PWA), and Worker's Progress Administration (WPA), employed thousands of New Mexicans to improve local infrastructure. The CCC focused on federal and state parks, building roads, trails, and visitor centers. CCC workers also built the southwestern headquarters of the NPS in Santa Fe, which was at the time the largest adobe office building in the United States and today is a registered historic site. The PWA built the Conchas Dam, today part of the Conchas Historic District, on the Canadian River in San Miguel County, and realigned Route 66. It also funded the construction and rehabilitation of buildings at colleges and universities across the state. This work included a number of notable buildings at the University of New Mexico designed in the Pueblo Revival style by John Gaw Meem, including Zimmerman Library, Scholes Administration Hall, and Carlisle Gym. The WPA built new public buildings in virtually every municipality across the state. In Albuquerque, WPA projects included modernizing the municipal airport and constructing the State Fairgrounds, Monte Vista Fire Station, and Albuquerque Little Theater.⁴⁹



Zimmerman Library at the University of New Mexico

The New Deal, furthermore, propped up the arts in New Mexico. The Public Works of Art Project (PWAP) and Federal Artist Project hired thousands of artists to create artwork for public buildings. New Mexican artists adorned government buildings with sweeping paintings and murals. Notable examples include William Penhallow Henderson's landscape murals in the Santiago E. Cam-

pus U.S. Courthouse in Santa Fe as well as Peter Hurd’s vibrant exterior wall designs at the Old Post Office in Alamogordo. These New Deal programs also enabled Native American and Hispano artists—such as potter Maria Martinez of San Ildefonso Pueblo and sculptor Patrocinio Barela of Taos—to achieve international recognition.⁵⁰

THE NEW DEAL IN ROSWELL

The influence of the New Deal on art in New Mexico did not stop there—it also helped establish Roswell as a notable art center. In 1935, Public Works of Art Program struck an agreement with city hall, the Chaves County Archaeological and Historical Society, and Roswell Friends of Art to establish the Roswell Museum and Art Center. Opened in 1937, the museum



Roswell Artist-in-Residence Compound

focused on the art and history of the Southwest, and today includes the largest collection of Peter Hurd paintings in the country. In 1967, arts patron Donald B. Anderson established the Roswell Artist-in-Residence Program that has since provided living quarters, studio space, and stipends to more than 220 contemporary artists from around the world. The compound for the program is now a registered historic site.

Midcentury

As the Depression receded, a new anguish, World War II (1941-45), gripped the nation, setting in motion sweeping changes across New Mexico. Thousands of New Mexicans joined the military and fought in every theater of the global conflict. Navajos and Hopis became Code Talkers and employed their languages as an unbreakable means of secret communication for the U.S. military. African Americans from southeastern New Mexico joined the Tuskegee Airmen and served as fighter pilots in North Africa and Western Europe. The 200th Coast Artillery of the New Mexico National Guard served in the Philippines. Deployed in part because military officials naively believed the unit’s Spanish-speaking Hispanos had a cultural affinity with Filipinos, the New Mexican National Guardsmen fought in the Battle of the Philippines and endured the Bataan Death March. While the exact number of combatants from New Mexico is not certain, some estimates suggest that the state had the highest per capita casualty rate of any U.S. state during World War II.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNMENT CAMPS



Japanese Internment Remembrance Site in Santa Fe

Not all of the war's tragedies occurred overseas. During the nationwide panic that followed Pearl Harbor, the United States confined over one hundred thousand Japanese Americans. New Mexico was pivotal to these efforts: The state became home to four internment camps. Located in Santa Fe, Fort Stanton, Lordsburg, and the Old Raton Ranch in Lincoln county, these camps imprisoned over 6000 Japanese Americans. The largest camp, which confined more than 4500 prisoners, was in Santa Fe. After the camp's abandonment in 1946, it became the site of the Casa Solana housing subdivision.

Domestically, the war laid the foundation for more civil rights for some groups in New Mexico. Many veterans of color demanded greater freedoms when they returned home following the conclusion of the conflict. In 1948, Michael H. Trujillo, a schoolteacher from Laguna Pueblo and former staff sergeant in the Marine Corps, challenged in federal court the statute in the state constitution that denied Native Americans in New Mexico the right to vote. He succeeded in overturning it. In 1950, Oliver Brown, an African American veteran, became the chief plaintiff in a case challenging school segregation in Topeka, Kansas. In 1954, the Supreme Court decided in *Brown vs. Board of Education* that separate schools for Black and White students was unconstitutional. The ruling ended segregation across the United States, including in New Mexico. The Lincoln Jackson School in Clovis, built and operated between 1952 and 1965, served predominately Black students during and after segregation. An important remnant of the Civil Rights era, the school is now a registered historic site.⁵¹



Lincoln Jackson School in Clovis



Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque

The war had other dramatic impacts, chief among them its effects on New Mexico's economy. Supplying the war effort resuscitated the state's moribund agricultural, ranching, and mining industries, which all rebounded due to their importance in supplying the war effort. At the same time, the federal government transformed the state into a military and scientific hub. In 1941, the Army Air Corps, precursor to the Air Force, established Albuquerque Army Air Field, later Kirtland Air Force Base. It was the first of eight military related airfields across the state, which focused on training pilots to fly B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators.⁵²

During this time period, the military's reach extended far beyond bases into more secretive affairs. In 1943, the military established what became Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) as part of the Manhattan Project. Major General Leslie Groves and physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer oversaw construction of a "secret city" for an army of scientific workers who, within twenty months, developed the world's first nuclear weapon. Today, LANL is part of the Department of Energy and one of the world's largest scientific institutions. While the lab's primary mission is maintaining the reliability and security of nuclear weapons systems, it has since branched out into space exploration, nuclear medicine, renewable energy, nanotechnology, and supercomputing. Today, visitors can learn about LANL's history by visiting the Los Alamos locations of the Manhattan Project National Historical Park. The Los Alamos site is one of three parts that comprise the Manhattan Project National Historical Park; the others are located in Hanford, Washington and Oak Ridge, Tennessee.⁵³



V-Site, where diagnostic testing of Fat Man took place, at Los Alamos National Labs

New Mexico's military and scientific facilities subsequently placed the state at the forefront of U.S. efforts to wage the nuclear arms race during the Cold War (1947-91). Kirtland Air Force Base became the headquarters for the Air Force Special Weapons Center with the adjoining Sandia National Labs (SNL) responsible for all scientific research and development. Through this arrangement, SNL developed and tested nuclear warheads while Kirtland housed the deadly arsenal in the Manzano Base One storage facility at the base of the Sandia mountains. Kirtland also became a wing of Strategic Air Command, developing and testing weapons, laser technology, and the Strategic Defense Initiative. Kirtland is now the sixth-largest U.S. Air Force base and is home to 377th Air Base wing. First organized in 1966 as a combat support group in Vietnam, this wing carries out support operations around the world.⁵⁴

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE



Missile debris at White Sands Missile Range

After World War II, the military transferred German scientists, including Werner Von Braun, to White Sands where they further developed the V-2 Rocket. The facility subsequently was at the forefront of rocket research. Scientists at White Sands created and tested the Nike Hercules Missile, Athena/ABRES test missile, Sprint Missile, and the RCA An/FPS-16 Instrumentation Radars for tracking rocket trajectory. The V-2 Launching Site is now a registered historic site.

The Cold War's influence was not confined to the northern reaches of the state. It also bolstered Air Force bases in southern New Mexico. Holloman Air Force Base near Alamogordo became the home of Air Force Material Command. The base served as a major test site for pilotless aircraft, guided missiles, and aerospace research. Cannon Air Force Base, located just west of Clovis, became a



Dunn Solar Telescope, National Solar Observatory in Sunspot

training center for F-86 Sabre pilots. In Roswell, Walker Air Force Base served as the largest base of the Strategic Air Command. Home to the 6th Bombardment Wing and the 579th Strategic Missile Squadron, Holloman was a major component of the country's nuclear first strike capabilities.⁵⁵

Civilian science also left its mark in New Mexico as the state became home to several non-military scientific research installations in the postwar period. The National Solar Observatory (1952), located south of Cloudcroft in Sunspot; NASA's White Sands Test Facility (1963); and the astronomical radio observatory, the Very Large Array (1973), fifty miles west of Socorro, became among the world's premier astronomical research facilities. William Randolph Lovelace II, a pioneer in the field of space medicine, established Lovelace Hospital in Albuquerque in 1947 and in 1959 NASA awarded the medical facility the contract to conduct a battery of physical and psychological tests on the Mercury astronauts. In recognition of New Mexico's contribution to the Space Race, artifacts and debris from Tranquility Base, the area where the Apollo astronauts landed on the moon for the first time, have since become a state historic site. The New Mexico Museum of Space History in Alamogordo interprets this history for visitors.⁵⁶

The space industry remains in New Mexico today and has contributed to historic preservation within the state. The New Mexico Spaceport Authority, which operates Spaceport America, forty-five miles north of Las Cruces, has funded innovative research mapping the locations of trails and *parajes* (campsites) on the Jornada del Muerto branch of the Camino



Mt. Taylor mine in the Grants Mineral Belt

Real, and funding research into historic water sources and archaeology in the area.⁵⁷

Just as the influence of the Cold War rose high in the sky, its effects also altered the state deep in the earth. In connection with the Cold War, resource extraction industries boomed. In 1950, Paddy Martinez discovered the Grants Mineral Belt, transforming the state into the largest uranium producer in the United States for much of the Cold War. Grants, located at the edge of the Colorado Plateau, became a uranium mining boomtown. Uranium mines and mills cropped up around Grants, on the Navajo Reservation, and at Laguna Pueblo. The fossil fuel industry, in turn, expanded with the 1945 discovery of the Barker Dome gas field in San Juan County. As a result of the influx of geologists, petroleum engineers, and field workers, the population of Farmington tripled between 1950 and 1965. The industry subsequently partnered with Project Plowshare to utilize nuclear capabilities for commercial purposes. In 1967, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission detonated a twenty-five-kiloton nuclear bomb fifty miles east of Farmington in an unsuccessful attempt to release natural gas from the ground.⁵⁸

The influx of scientists, engineers, and military personnel sparked a massive population surge that fostered urbanization and the embrace of modern architecture. The International Style—whose hallmarks include geometric forms, open spaces, flat roofs, glass framework, reinforced-concrete-and-steel construction, and no ornamentation—was especially popular. The style was employed for homes, commercial buildings, medical offices, car dealerships, public schools, motels, restaurants, and churches in the city and around the state. The twelve-story Simms Building in Albuquerque, designed by architects Max Flatow and Jason Moore, was the tallest building in the state at its completion in 1954 and remains one of New Mexico’s best examples of the International Style.⁵⁹ Other modernist exemplars include the Murray Hotel in Silver City as well as buildings in the Artesia Residential



Simms Building in downtown Albuquerque



Albuquerque Main Library

Historic District and Clovis Railroad and Commercial District, and in Lovington, Roswell, and Las Cruces.⁶⁰

In Albuquerque, to cope with the city's swelling population, city planners embraced urban renewal in the 1960s and 70s to redevelop downtown. With support from federal urban renewal funds, they sought to reshape New Town, the core of the city's downtown, into a commercial center. A key component of this plan was the construction of new municipal buildings, including Albuquerque City Hall (1968), Albuquerque Police Department (1972), the Albuquerque Convention Center (1972), and the Main Library (1975). Designed in the Brutalist style, which is characterized by heavy use of concrete, rough exterior walls, and razor-sharp acute angles, these buildings represented the city's revitalization efforts. They also gave Albuquerque, one of the few municipalities in the state to embrace Brutalism, a unique character within New Mexico.⁶¹

In 2019, students at the University of New Mexico's School of Architecture and Planning, under the guidance of HPD staff, endeavored to recognize the contribution of Albuquerque's experiments with Brutalism by nominating the Main Library. They highlighted the Main Library as a unique blend of Brutalist form and humanistic elements and emphasized the way it created a local interpretation of the style. The building was exceptional, they argued, and it should be included on the National and State Registers before it was fifty years of age. This project illustrates HPD's continued commitment to expanding historic preservation efforts in the state and training a new generation of historic preservationists. Moreover, it heralds the future focus of HPD. Moving forward, the organization intends to emphasize how both its rural landscapes and urban spaces continue to shape New Mexico's history.

PART III

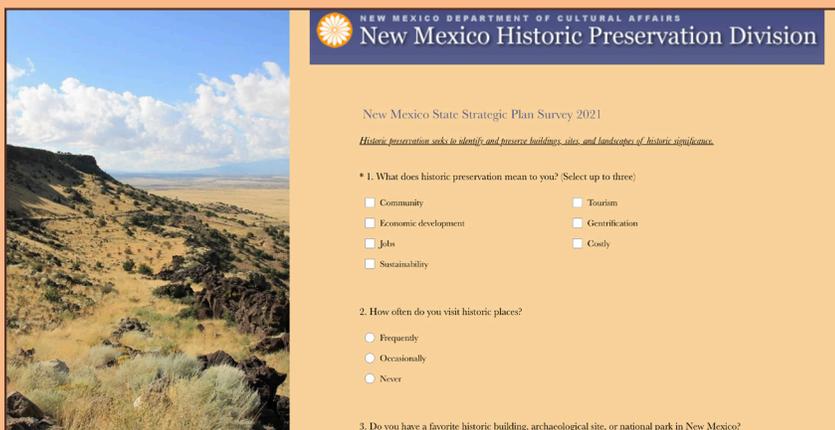
THE PLANNING PROCESS

The collaborative nature of HPD’s work requires public input for the development of the ten-year plan. The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, however, created new challenges in the preparation and execution of the survey. For the 2022-2031 State Plan, HPD hired outside consultants from local business Sunmount Consulting to facilitate the creation, promotion, and administration of the survey. As in previous plans, HPD solicited the public’s views on the state and future direction of preservation in New Mexico through a public survey. Whereas HPD in the past was able to distribute surveys in a variety of public venues, including archaeology fairs, historic preservation conferences and meetings, and Culture Day at the Legislature, this year’s survey had to be conducted entirely online. Moreover, the pandemic truncated the length of the survey process, with the solicitation period shortened from the usual six months to one.

To address these challenges and bolster public engagement, HPD pursued a number of new measures. From March to April 2021, for the first time, HPD made the survey available in both English and Spanish. In addition, the department created a promotional YouTube video to complement the traditional press release. In mid-May, HPD posted the video and links to the online survey on its website and distributed them in an extensive email campaign. HPD also recruited a network of non-profit, government, and tribal partners to distribute the survey among their contacts. These groups included the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, Archaeology Society of New Mexico, and New Mexico Archaeology Council. Certified Local Governments, tribal nations and pueblos, New Mexico Historic Sites, New Mexico Tourism, New Mexico State Parks, and the University of New Mexico Regionalism/Historic Preservation Program also distributed the survey. It was open from mid-May until Mid-June.

With the help of its preservation partners, HPD received a record 661 survey respondents and the survey captured a wider geographic swath of the population than previous efforts.

With the help of its preservation partners, HPD received a record 661 survey respondents and the survey captured a wider geographic swath of the population than previous efforts. Survey outreach efforts focused on several important professional groupings, including federal agencies, tribal entities, non-profits, and local governments. HPD received responses from



The 2021 State Plan Survey

residents of 32 of 33 counties, with the majority of responses coming from New Mexico's most densely populated areas: Bernalillo (30 percent), Santa Fe (22 percent), Doña Ana (7 percent), and Sandoval (7 percent). In comparison to the previous survey in 2016, the 2021 survey received more responses



Above: To watch HPD's survey video, point your smartphone camera at this box or visit <https://youtu.be/jqYHDKWxb-w>

Right: Screenshot of the promotional video for the survey campaign



from Bernalillo County than from Santa Fe County. At the same time, however, respondents continued to skew older than the overall population average of 38 years old. Roughly 55 percent of respondents were over the age of 60 while only 15 percent were 40 years old or younger. These demographics suggest that the world of preservation in New Mexico remains insular. HPD and the preservation community at large in New Mexico must expand efforts to reach a broader and younger audience to ensure that preservation planning and activities involve a wider spectrum of the population.

On the whole, survey respondents appear to be deeply committed to and knowledgeable about historic preservation. Nearly 90 percent had participated in an HPD-administered program. They associated historic preservation with providing a sense of community (86 percent), boosting tourism (60 percent), fostering sustainability (52 percent), and promoting economic development (37 percent). The latter two mark a notable shift in the perception of historic preservation over the past five years. In the 2016 survey, respondents at the time believed that historic preservation had little to do with creating jobs or benefiting the environment. This indicates that HPD was successful in its goal of raising awareness about the environmental and economic benefits of preservation. The priorities among respondents also reflected continuities and changes from the last survey. Like the previous survey, respondents continued to be concerned about providing sufficient care and maintenance for historic sites (76 percent) and improving funding opportunities for historic preservation activities (61 percent). In contrast to the previous survey, however, the need to raise public awareness (61 percent) superseded strengthening preservation laws as a third major priority. This demonstrates that respondents recognized the critical importance of expanding the preservation community. For more details see Appendix III.

Based on survey responses, HPD and its contractors developed goals and strategies to guide preservation in New Mexico over the next ten years. The goals and strategies were incorporated into the final draft of the ten-year plan, which both HPD staff and the consultants wrote, and which then underwent a thorough internal review. The product of these efforts is this document.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

In the next ten years, New Mexico anticipates facing and responding to the following issues and challenges:

1) Maintain adequate staffing levels

Working with the Department of Cultural Affairs, New Mexico State Legislature, and National Park Service to attract and retain quality staff that meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards is crucial to HPD's operations. HPD recently reclassified anthropologist and archaeologist preservation specialist positions for the purpose of raising salaries.

2) Ensure professional development opportunities

Covid has disrupted HPD staff members' ability to continue to develop their expertise as their respective fields evolve. HPD and Department of Cultural Affairs leadership must actively seek webinars in cooperation with the New Mexico Archaeological Council, National Preservation Institute, and New Mexico Historical Society that staff members can attend to advance their skills and improve their knowledge.

3) Incorporate climate change into preservation strategies

The impact that climate change will have on historic resources is a pressing and vexing problem. HPD, the New Mexico Governor's Office, Public Service Company of New Mexico, and federal agencies must partner together to strategically examine the connection between preservation and sustainability to address rising temperatures, fires, and droughts. They must also consider how to adapt the existing built environment to incorporate alternative energy infrastructure.

4) Develop new historic contexts for New Mexico

The state's history is rich and complex, and the stories of underrepresented groups and themes demand greater attention. HPD routinely reaches out to preservation partners through Section 106 of the NHPA to develop new contexts. In cooperation with preservation partners, HPD will focus on developing historic contexts that include the LGBTQA+ community, mining and ranching industries, women's history, African American history, and Asian American history, among others, as well as revising and updating significant, but outdated, national register nominations.

5) Forge and retain productive relationships with preservation partners

HPD relies on its preservation partners to effectively execute its mission. HPD must maintain and enhance its relationships with groups and agencies such as the Arizona SHPO, New Mexico Main-Street, New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, and Cornerstones, to bolster the quality of survey work and to develop additional funding sources for historic preservation in the state.

6) Continue to develop the Certified Local Government Program

The Certified Local Government Program is vital to fostering historic preservation at the local level. HPD is currently in conversation with Española, Truth or Consequences, and Mesilla about CLG programs and must do a better job attracting rural communities, especially in eastern New Mexico, to historic preservation.

STATE PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

HPD administers a dozen programs that promote and coordinate historic preservation activities among state agencies, federal agencies, private organizations, tribes, and individuals. HPD orchestrates the nomination of historic sites and districts through its work with private property owners and preservation groups and manages incentive programs for preservation through state and federal tax credits. It protects and maintains significant prehistoric and historic sites by overseeing federal and state preservation laws and regulations as well as training volunteers to monitor archaeological sites and other significant cultural properties through SiteWatch. Along with the National Park Service, HPD administers local preservation programs through Certified Local Governments and it collaborates to revitalize communities through New Mexico MainStreet. Every year, it organizes events to promote preservation and showcase its benefits during Heritage Preservation Month. HPD maintains NMCRIS, an online digital database designed to record and support historic preservation activities in the state. It assists in issuing archaeological permits and oversees the Historic Preservation and Grants; furthermore, it supports and works with a growing number of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

96% of over

6000

projects reviewed in 30 days or less

\$2.3

MILLION

State and Federal Tax Credits certified

\$751,368

in grants awarded to Certified Local Governments

\$73,000

in-kind services generated per year through SiteWatch

561

contributing properties listed on the National and State Registers

150

archaeological permits issued each year on average

National and State Registers of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places, which the National Park Service maintains, is the nation's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, these properties are associated with significant events, persons, architecture, and archaeological sites. Properties must be at least 50 years of age and retain authenticity, also called historic integrity. Listing in the National Register does place restrictions on what private-property owners do with their property.



National Register of Historic Places Plaque

The State Register of Cultural Properties, which the HPD maintains, was established in 1969 to serve state programs. The criteria for listing in the State Register are the same as those for the National Register. The Cultural Properties Review Committee evaluates properties nominated for the State Register and makes recommendations for listing them in the National Register. New Mexico has 2065 listings in the National and State Registers, which account for thousands of individual properties.

National and State Register listings provide benefits for owners of historic properties and their communities. Listings offer honorary recognition for buildings and neighborhoods, which can preserve historic properties by making property owners aware of the significance and, thereby, become better stewards of their property. Properties in the National Register are eligible for the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program and Historic Preservation Fund grants. Properties listed in the State Register are eligible for the New Mexico State Income Tax Credit for Preservation of Cultural Properties and other financial preservation incentives. Properties listed or eligible for listing are considered in federal and state undertakings.

Over the past five years, HPD has expanded and diversified the properties listed on the National and State Registers to represent a variety of cultures and built environments. The Lincoln Jackson School in Clovis highlights the history of African Americans in New Mexico. The school, built and operated between 1952 and 1965, is an International Style complex. It served as an elementary school for predominately Black students in the years following desegregation as a result of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1954.

Other recent listings recognize New Mexico's architectural and artistic history. These include a number of buildings that John Gaw Meem built in Santa Fe and Albuquerque, including the John Gaw Meem Architects Office, the John Gaw and Faith Bemis House, the Pond-Kelly House, and St. John's Cathedral. Buildings associated with artists include the Roswell Artist-in-Residence

Compound, the monumental outdoor sculpture in Roswell called The Henge, the B.J.O. and Margaret Doolittle Nordfeldt House in Santa Fe, and Georgia O’Keeffe’s Ghost Ranch House in Rio Arriba County.

Other recent and important additions to the Registers include more modernist architecture. To this end, in the past five years students in the graduate certificate program in Historic Preservation and Regionalism at the University of New Mexico nominated notable examples of modernist architecture in Albuquerque, including the Brutalist-style Main Library as well as the Expressionistic-style Congregation B’nai Israel and Hoffmantown Baptist Church.



The Henge in Roswell

New historic districts also illustrate the state’s cultural and geographic diversity.



Members of Tortugas Pueblo perform Matachines dances

The Fiesta of Our Lady of Guadalupe in the village of Tortugas, an annual three-day festival that includes traditional dances, church services, feasts, and a pilgrimage, is now listed as a traditional cultural property. Parkland Hills, a suburban neighborhood in Albuquerque, and Duran, a rural town in Torrance County, each became historic districts.

Further notable additions to the Registers include several landscapes and archaeological sites. Among them are two sections of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in Santa Fe County, part of an

ancient roadway that connected the region with Mesoamerica and then New Spain. The Whitaker Dinosaur Quarry in Rio Arriba Country is another noteworthy listing. The site holds the largest concentration of Coelophysis skeletons, which are some of the earliest known dinosaurs. Their discovery in 1947 resulted in new theories on the evolution of dinosaurs.

Over the next ten years, SHPO and its partners will develop historic contexts to deepen our understanding of the state’s history and its built environment and to aid in broadening public outreach about historic preservation. Focus will continue on the history of racial segregation and other themes to identify historic resources associated with this period.

State and Federal Tax Credit Incentives

HPD administers state and federal income tax credit incentive programs that are crucial to promoting historic preservation in New Mexico. Since their introduction, these tax credit programs have helped rehabilitate more than 1000 private residences and commercial buildings. Over the past five years, homeowners and businesses have used \$2.3 million in both state and federal tax credits to invest more than \$10.6 million in historic homes and buildings, representing nearly a 5:1 return on the tax credit outlay. Roughly 150 projects, the vast majority of which were for the repairs and rehabilitation of individual houses, used state tax credits totaling \$1.2 million. Together, projects using federal and state tax credits created over 200 jobs for New Mexicans. The tax credit programs not only support the preservation of historic structures, but also foster economic development in New Mexican communities.

State Income Tax Credit for Preservation of Cultural Properties

Owners of residential or commercial properties listed on the State Register may earn a 50 percent credit towards state income tax for pre-approved rehabilitation projects. Eligible expenses are capped at \$50,000 for a maximum 50 percent tax credit of \$25,000. For properties in State Arts & Cultural Districts, however, the eligible expense cap is doubled to \$100,000.

In consultation with HPD staff, the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC) reviews proposed projects and approves them if they meet preservation standards. Rehabilitation expenses incurred during the subsequent 24-month approval period may be eligible for credit. Typical projects include re-roofing or re-stuccoing single-family residences. The program may also be used for rehabilitations of deteriorated houses or even larger commercial properties. In general, about 35 to 40 projects receive final approval each year, with overall costs ranging from \$750,00 to \$1,000,000.

THE FRANK HOUSE



The rehabilitation of the turn-of-the-century Frank House in Albuquerque relied on the state income tax credit. Rehabilitation included replacement of all mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems; retention and repair of character-defining windows and trim at porch and interior; and the conversion of the attic to a living unit. The 1906 front door was found in a shed and restored. This property contributes to the State and National Register-listed Eighth Street–Forrester Historic District.



The restoration of Castañeda Hotel, built in 1898, was completed in 2021; its developer spent \$6.8 million on the project out of which \$6 million qualified for a 20 percent federal income tax credit, totalling about \$2 million

Federal Historic Tax Credit Program

In coordination with the National Park Service, HPD administers the Federal Historic Tax Credit program for properties listed on the National Register in New Mexico. HPD staff consults with applicants and the NPS at each phase of the process, including the inquiry stage, application proceedings, and the final certification for completed projects.

In New Mexico, developers and property owners use the Federal Historic Tax Credit program to rehabilitate and reuse deteriorating and derelict historic properties. This program provides a significant incentive (20 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenses with no cap) for large and small projects alike. Completed rehabilitation projects include La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe (\$21 million), the Simms Building in Albuquerque (\$7.8 million) and a miner's cabin in Madrid (\$100,000).

The state and federal tax credit program has been essential to New Mexico's preservation goals, but the program has not been updated since the mid-1980s. To remain competitive with other states, HPD will continue to seek legislative adjustments to encourage more lucrative investments in preservation projects. New Mexico MainStreet has been and will continue to be an important partner in this critical endeavor.

EL VADO AUTO CLUB



The Federal Historic Tax Credit program helped save Albuquerque's El Vado Auto Court, listed on the National Register, from demolition. The project cost \$5.5 million, earning a 20 percent Federal income tax credit of about \$1.1 million. By 2018, El Vado Auto Court was transformed from a long-derelict Historic Route 66 auto court into a collection of thriving shops and restaurants and also the site of a brew pub and conference center.

SiteWatch

SiteWatch is a statewide archaeological stewardship program that trains volunteers to monitor archaeological sites and other significant cultural properties for signs of degradation and damage. This program partners with federal, state, and nonprofit land management agencies across New Mexico. Begun in 2002 with only a handful of volunteers, the HPD-managed program now has eight chapters and about 130 volunteers throughout the state. SiteWatch “site stewards” are members of their community. With training from the HPD, stewards have helped to protect hundreds of archeological sites from looting, vandalism, and deterioration. On average, activities of site stewards also provide nearly \$73,000 dollars in in-kind services each year and save public agencies and nonprofits many times this amount in salaries and travel costs. SiteWatch, as a result, plays a vital role in preserving New Mexico’s irreplaceable cultural resources.



SiteWatch Training 2017

Over the past five years, New Mexico SiteWatch has partnered with the Bureau of Land Management, United States Forest Service, National Park Service, New Mexico State Parks, New Mexico State Land Office, Santa Fe County, Archaeological Conservancy, and Wells Petroglyph Preserve. SiteWatch also contributes to annual state educational outreach events, including the annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair and Archaeology Day celebrations. Individual SiteWatch chapters are often affiliated with local archaeological associations and leverage volunteers’ experience and expertise and assistance from HPD for differing community outreach projects. For instance, the Galisteo Chapter collaborated with Bureau of Land Management to remove graffiti from La Cieneguilla petroglyph site and the Torrance County chapter worked with the Cibola National Forest to print information signs notifying visitors of their presence in protected areas.

The Southwest SiteWatch chapter continues its affiliation with Mimbres Culture Heritage Site and partners with Youth Conservation Corps to train Junior Rangers from the Cobre Consolidated School District and the Aldo Leopold Charter School in southwestern New Mexico. SiteWatch also provides training to individual community members and to groups interested in joining the program

or educating staff, including employees from Los Alamos National Labs, Santa Fe County, Albuquerque Open Space and State Historic Sites, as well as tribal governments.

SiteWatch will continue to expand and enhance its monitoring and outreach capabilities. The program received a three-year grant in 2019 from the Bureau of Land Management to fund a new reporting system, purchase monitoring supplies and



SiteWatch Training 2018

improve its yearly steward appreciation meeting. The new reporting system, to be completed in early 2022, will enable program participants to more efficiently report impacts to sites and notify partners of their findings. The system will also streamline program administration, freeing time to expand initiatives with partnering agencies. In the future, SiteWatch will continue to improve cooperation between stewards and land management agencies by facilitating communication and enabling local chapters to be responsive to management agencies changing needs.

Strategic investment in database development and more effective digital communication



SiteWatch Training 2018

capabilities will provide much-needed support for SiteWatch moving forward. This will encourage better cooperation among individual site stewards and state and federal agencies tasked with protecting New Mexico's vulnerable archaeological assets.

New Mexico Historic Markers

The New Mexico Historic Marker program began in 1935 as a joint effort between the state tourism and highway departments. Aimed at automobile travelers, the hand-painted signs provided information on New Mexico's unique geography, historical events, communities, and cultures. By 1946, the state had 175 hand-painted markers along its roadways. The original design of a wood frame held in place by shaped logs and hand-painted text reflected the popularity of the rustic style used by the National Park Service in parks and monuments. This same frame design is still in use today.

The program is a collaborative effort between the CPRC and the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT). Proposed marker applications mostly come from the public. HPD staff coordinate the program among the public, CPRC, and NMDOT. The CPRC reviews and approves marker text. NMDOT manufactures, installs, and maintains the historic markers. There are currently between 650 to 700 historic markers throughout the state.

Two examples of historic markers approved in the past five years represent the diversity of the state's program. City Counselor Steve Henderson and local historian Dale Eck sponsored a replacement marker for Roswell's World War II-era Prisoner of War Camp. The CPRC approved the updated and revised text at its April 13, 2018 meeting. A luncheon, photograph exhibit, and dedication ceremony were sponsored by the Roswell Rotary Club. The ribbon-cutting ceremony was attended by the sponsors, local officials, Rotarians, and HPD and NMDOT staff.

In April 2019, the CPRC approved a marker for the Carrizozo Women's Club. Members submitted text highlighting the role of the club in Carrizozo's civic and social life and the architectural significance of their National Register-listed building.



Roswell POW Camp Historic Marker

Historic Markers is at a crossroads. With roughly 660 markers present on the landscape (many of which are 50 years old), the program must step back and assess these aging markers before approving new ones. Historic markers are an effective way to showcase the state's history and to augment our knowledge and understanding of important people and historic sites.

ROSWELL POW CAMP HISTORIC MARKER

(SIDE 1) Camp Roswell was one of the first and largest base camps built in the U.S. and was located on Orchard Park Road. The camp operated from August 1942 to February 1946 and interned 4,816 German POWs at its peak. Camp construction was similar to Army training centers with the addition of watchtowers and fences. Most POWs performed agricultural labor, particularly during cotton season. Associated smaller side camps were located in Fort Sumner, Artesia, and Dexter.

(SIDE 2) During World War II, 155 prisoner of war (POW) base camps and 511 branch camps were constructed in 46 states. By 1945, over 425,000 German, Italian, and Japanese POWs were held in the U.S., including more than 371,000 Germans. POWs worked in farms, mills, canneries, public works projects, and other low-risk jobs that alleviated labor shortages during the war. New Mexico's larger camps were located in Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Lordsburg, Roswell, and Santa Fe.



Carrizozo Woman's Club

CARRIZOZO WOMAN'S CLUB HISTORIC MARKER

(SIDE 1) Women's clubs play an important role in communities by providing volunteer opportunities, performing civic and social improvements, and establishing public buildings and parks. In New Mexico independent woman's clubs formed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs was established in 1911 and is affiliated with the national General Federation of Women's Clubs founded in 1890. The Carrizozo Woman's Club was founded in 1920 and is a member of both federations. The club met in public buildings and members' houses before this building was constructed.

(SIDE 2) The Carrizozo Woman's Club building serves as a gathering place for cultural, community, and social events. The building was constructed in 1939 with Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding and was designed by Jess C. Garrison, a local builder and WPA crew foreman. The building is an excellent example of Pueblo Revival-style architecture with its adobe construction, exposed vigas, and portal. The main meeting room, the Round Room, has an elaborate ceiling with exposed vigas radiating from a central point.

Federal and State Project Review

HPD conducts reviews of proposed development projects in New Mexico under state and federal laws. The purpose of reviews is to evaluate the significance of identified historic properties and assess the impact of state and federal agency projects on those properties.

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) federal agencies are required to take into consideration the effects of their projects (undertakings) on historic properties. An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency and includes those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency, projects carried out with federal financial assistance, and those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. Examples of federal projects include cell towers, airport expansions, transmission lines traversing federal lands, oil and gas wells on federal land, prescribed fire, and removal of hazardous trees/shrubs on United States Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management lands, federal highway projects, and housing rehabilitation projects.



Aerial View of Oil and Gas Well Fields in Loco Hills

A similar process exists for the review of proposed projects under New Mexico's three state laws except that the primary focus is the survey of state land and effects to historic properties listed

in the State or National Registers. Examples of state projects include road improvements funded by the New Mexico Department of Transportation, housing subdivisions, activities conducted by New Mexico State Parks, and New Mexico Game and Fish. Over the next few years, HPD hopes to revise the rules regarding the implementation of these state historic property laws to streamline the review process and make this procedure easier for state agencies and local governments to understand.

In cases where a project will have an adverse effect on historic properties, federal and state agencies must consult with HPD to adopt mitigation measures. These courses of action are case specific and diverse. They include efforts to limit visual or auditory intrusions, adaptive reuse of a historic property, detailed documentation of any structure marked for demolition, excavation of an archaeological site, or the preservation of qualities that make a property eligible for listing.

Over the last five years, project reviews have led to mitigation initiatives at a number of notable historic properties. In 2017, the National Science Foundation entered into an agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the HPD to document the National Solar Observatory at Sacramento Peak. In 2020, NASA agreed to document the Area 300 rocket test stand, built at the height of the space race in 1965, at White Sands Missile Range. These projects illustrate the efficacy of the project review process in preserving New Mexico’s rich cultural history.



Trinity Test Site at White Sands Missile Range

In the last five years, HPD has reviewed over 10,000 state and federal projects with a remarkable 96% 30-day completion rate, contributing to the protection of thousands of sites. Mitigation efforts have resulted in new historic contexts at White Sands Missile Range, the Burlington Northern Railroad, and over 60 new listings in the State and National Registers.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE MERCHANT SITE



Field Archaeologist excavating the walls of room 7 at the Merchant Site in southeast New Mexico

Excavations were conducted in 2019 at the Merchant Site under the Permian Basin Programmatic Agreement, the mechanism by which the Bureau of Land Management complies with Section 106 in permitting energy extraction in the Permian Basin.

Certified Local Governments

The Certified Local Government Program (CLG) is a partnership among local, state, and federal governments that supports communities in the development of a local preservation program. The CLG program, which the National Park Service and HPD jointly administer, gives participating communities access to financial and technical benefits. The National Historic Preservation Act was amended in 1980 establishing the CLG program and requiring State Historic Preservation Offices to earmark 10% of their annual federal funding from the Historic Preservation Fund for a grants program for CLG communities. Grant funding may be used for preservation projects including educational and training programs, surveys, State and National Register nominations, and brick-and-mortar projects.



Old Town Albuquerque

Local governments may apply to HPD and the National Park Service to become a CLG. To obtain certification, communities must enact a preservation ordinance and establish a preservation commission. The first CLGs in New Mexico date back to the mid-1980s. Today there are nine participating communities across the state. These include the City of Albuquerque, City of Deming, City of Las Vegas, City of Santa Fe, Town of Taos, Village of Santa Clara, Village of Columbus, Los Alamos County, and Lincoln County. Together, they illustrate the diverse geographic and demographic make-up of participating communities.

In the last five years, CLGs in New Mexico were awarded twenty-five grants totaling over \$700,000. These awards enabled these local communities to pursue a variety of historic preservation measures, including resurveying historic districts, drafting National Register nominations, developing mobile apps, preparing preservation plans, and rehabilitating historic structures.

HPD staff continues to court communities interested in the CLG program. The City of Las Cruces, with HPD guidance, enacted its first preservation ordinance in 2019, which the National Park Service adopted in 2021. Adding new CLGs is transformative and translates into more effective preservation work at the local level.

program for CLG communities. Grant funding may be used for preservation projects including educational and training programs, surveys, State and National Register nominations, and brick-and-mortar projects.

Local governments may apply to HPD and the National Park Service to become a CLG. To obtain certification, communities must enact a preservation ordinance and establish a preservation commission. The first CLGs in New Mexico date back to the mid-1980s. Today there are nine participating communities across the state. These include the City of Albuquerque, City of Deming,



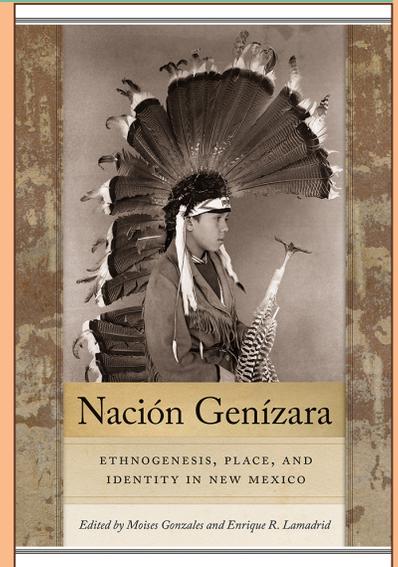
Mesquite Historic District in Las Cruces

Heritage Preservation Month

In 1973, Congress tasked the National Trust for Historic Preservation to recognize the month of May as Heritage Preservation Month. All across the country, the heritage preservation community organizes thousands of events to promote historic places and highlight the social and economic benefits of historic preservation. In New Mexico, HPD coordinates with many partners—including local preservation groups, state historic societies, museums, civic organizations, and local governments—to host theme-based events that emphasize the state’s rich and diverse cultural heritage. In addition, the Cultural Properties Review Committee presents awards in May to celebrate local preservation and culture.

Over the past five years, HPD has sponsored some very interesting themes, like in 2017 when it celebrated the beautiful landscapes near Abiquiú to coincide with the Georgia O’Keeffe Museum’s successful nomination of the famed artist’s Ghost Ranch to the National Register of Historic Places. In recent years, HPD focused on the African American experience in New Mexico to correspond with the 65th anniversary of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. This theme served as a way to acknowledge the history of segregation and the Civil Rights movement. HPD relies on input from local partners to develop new future Historic Preservation Month themes and activities.

Heritage Preservation Month gives HPD and the Cultural Properties Review Committee an opportunity to express their gratitude to the multitude of preservation partners doing outstanding work across the state. It also serves as an annual inventory of the historic properties and organizations most responsible for protecting New Mexico’s cultural treasures.



Winner of 2021 Heritage Publication Award: *Nación Genízara: Ethnogenesis, Place, and Identity in New Mexico*, edited by Moises Gonzales and Enrique R. Lamadrid



ADELINA "NINA" OTERO WARREN (1881-1965)

Heritage Preservation Month in 2020 celebrated the centennial of women's suffrage. One poster, pictured above, featured Adelina "Nina" Otero Warren. A force in the women's suffrage movement, Otero Warren rallied Spanish- and English-speaking communities in New Mexico to ratify the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920. Later, she became the first Latina to run for Congress. A suffragist, educator, businesswoman, public official, and author, Otero Warren worked tirelessly to preserve the the state's diverse cultural heritage.

New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS)

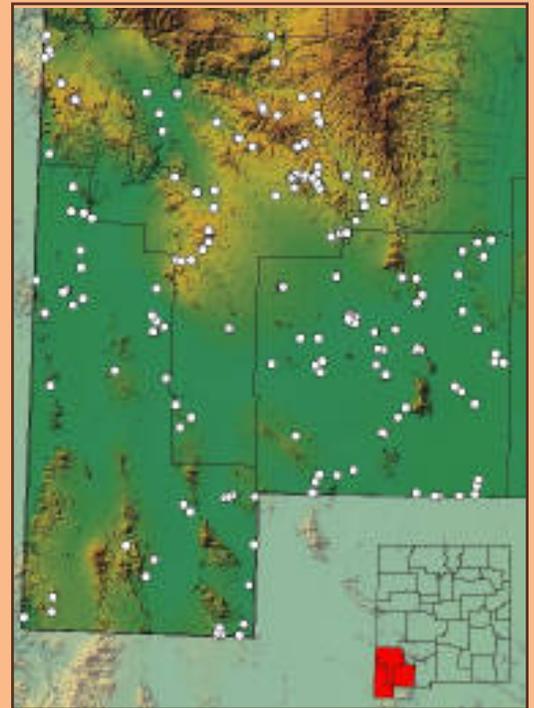
The New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS), which the Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS) of HPD maintains, is an online digital database designed to record and support historic preservation activities in the state. The database contains both spatial and tabular data on cultural resource surveys undertaken throughout the state as well as archaeological site and historic cultural property (historic buildings, objects, and structures) information, and State and National Register listings. The records include information on over 195,000 archaeological sites and nearly 24,000 historic properties.

NMCRIS records are available to qualified individuals in government agencies, universities, and private industry. Affiliates of these institutions use the database as a tool for research and resource management. Database users also share their data with ARMS to further enhance NMCRIS records. Another crucial and complementary function of NMCRIS is its use as the primary source of information for project reviews.

Over the next ten years, HPD will upgrade NMCRIS and expand access to the database with the goal of increasing its use. ARMS is in the process of fully digitizing NMCRIS, which will make the system compliant with the federal E106 review process and bolster inter-agency use of its records.



Laboratory of Anthropology, headquarters of ARMS



Archaic period archaeological sites in Southwestern New Mexico; image from NMCRIS GIS Data

HPD is currently updating the system's software and GIS capabilities to enhance the user experience and to make the compliance process 100 percent digital. In addition, HPD intends to develop a public interface as part of the upgrade to allow governmental officials, developers, and other external users to access NMCRIS. These changes will enhance HPD's communication outreach and position NMCRIS as a true instrument for preservation.

Archaeological Permits

The Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC), State Historic Preservation Officer, and State Archaeologist work together to issue over 150 archaeological permits of various types each year. These permits grant the rights to conduct archaeological investigations on state and private lands.

In 2021, the CPRC issued the 109 General Archaeological Investigation permit. This authorization allows archaeological firms



Excavation inside Giusewa Pueblo

to survey, test, and/or monitor sites prior to the start of infrastructure projects on state lands such as roads, buildings, transmission lines, and oil-and-gas development. An additional 50 firms have an Annual Unmarked Human Burial Excavation Permit, which allows them to investigate unmarked human burials uncovered during construction on state or private land. The CPRC also approves an average of sixteen project-specific permits each year. These include annual permits for mechanical



Obsidian projectile point recovered during Dig Giusewa

excavation of archaeological sites on private land, excavation of unmarked burials on state and private land, and excavation of archaeological sites on state land. These singular permits are designed for sanctioning work at specific archaeological sites prior to construction as well as for archaeological field schools and research projects. A notable example of the use of a project-specific permit was for the 2018 excavation of Giusewa Pueblo at the Jemez State Historic Site. Over an eight-week period, New Mexico Historic Site Staff, University of New Mexico students, Friends of Coronado Historic Site, and Jemez Pueblo Tribal members excavated a large room just north of the Visitor Center. They uncovered a spacious storage room with ceramics, projectile points, and cloud blower pipes, among other unique artifacts.

The CPRC's rule *Permits to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State Lands* [4.10.11 New Mexico Administrative

Code (NMAC)] governs the archaeological permitting process for state lands in New Mexico. On January 9, 2019, the CPRC adopted a revised rule containing a significant number of changes. Most importantly, the revised rule outlined the process by which the General Archaeological Investigation Permits (General Permits) would transition from annual permits to permits with three-year terms. This transition has occurred in phases and by the end of 2021, all



Volunteers process artifacts at Jemez Historic Site

institutions and companies holding a General Permit will be on a three-year permit cycle.

The CPRC and HPD are currently working together to revise other archaeological rules related to permitting with the goal of adopting revisions by the end of 2022. The focus of the revisions will be updating the standards for archaeological investigations and making the requirements easier to understand. Over the next ten years, HPD will pursue a number of key issues surrounding the state’s Reburial Grounds Act, including adopting a new rule implementing the act, identifying potential reburial grounds, revisiting other state rules governing unmarked human burials, and reconsidering the state’s response to the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). All of these efforts will continue to strengthen protections for cultural properties.

PROJECT-SPECIFIC SURVEYS



The CPRC has issued several project-specific survey permits over the last five years for archaeological research at sites with evidence of Coronado’s expedition into New Mexico. This photo shows Dr. Matthew Schmader conducting metal detection surveys at Piedras Marcadas Pueblo.

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs)

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) oversee preservation work that takes place on tribal land. They take into account tribal concerns when evaluating local historic resources, ensuring the continuity of the community's traditional beliefs and practices. Within tribal jurisdictions, THPOs oversee a number of historic preservation activities, including the review of federal undertakings, certification of local governments, and evaluation of tax credit rehabilitation projects. Since 2012, the number of THPOs in New Mexico has grown from six to sixteen. The state is now home to roughly seven percent of all THPOs nationwide, representing a significant commitment to historic preservation among New Mexico's twenty-three recognized tribes. THPOs ensure that tribes have greater autonomy in assessing their rich and dynamic cultural traditions.



2016 Tribal Symposium

Over the past five years, the HPD has worked to support and collaborate with THPOs. In 2016, HPD partnered with eight THPOs to organize a tribal symposium to address issues concerning the Dakota Access Pipeline. Eighty tribal members gathered to discuss the potentially destructive impact of the pipeline and how to prevent a similar situation from unfolding in New Mexico. A key topic was the use of the Section 106 review process. This law mandates that any federally approved project on tribal land must consult with the THPO to determine if the planned development affects historic sites. If it does, the government agency must develop plans to protect or mitigate the effects. The meeting highlighted the importance of THPOs for bolstering tribal sovereignty by safeguarding areas of religious and cultural significance from outside development.

In the next ten years, HPD will continue supporting and partnering with the state's THPOs. It will pursue a number of key issues, including enhancing data sharing and expanding the role of American Indian history in the HPD's programming.



NPS welcomes most recent THPO additions, including Santo Domingo (Kewa) Pueblo; pictured here, THPO staff of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe

Heritage Preservation Fund and Grants

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), which the National Park Service administers, is the principal source of funding for HPD. Financed through royalties that energy companies pay to drill oil and natural gas on the federally owned Outer Continental Shelf, the HPF provides about 60 percent of HPD's budget. The state government of New Mexico matches HPF funds to furnish the additional 40 percent of HPD's budget each year. This 60/40 arrangement between the federal and state government is the basis of HPD's overall funding. These resources not only underwrite the operations costs of HPD, but also allow the agency to administer grants to support historic preservation. In the last five years, the HPF and matching state funds have financed over \$100,000 in grant projects.

HPD-administered grants supported several historic preservation activities over the past five years. The grants funded various nominations for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, including Georgia O'Keeffe's home at Ghost Ranch in Rio Arriba County, Duran Molino historic grist mill in Taos County, and multiple archaeological sites in the Galisteo Basin. Grants also contributed to the rehabilitation of the St. Vrain Mill in Mora County as well as funding for scholarly work on the historic experience of African Americans in New Mexico. HPD, in addition, used grants to employ summer interns and thereby invested in the long-term development of historic preservation skills and knowledge within the state.

Overall funding for historic preservation activities through the 60/40 model, nevertheless, remains precarious. Federal funding for the HPF only has congressional authorization until 2023, and annual appropriations are contingent upon continuing congressional support. Unpredictable revenue from the oil and gas industry within New Mexico, in turn, has shrunk state funding for historic preservation and curtailed grant opportunities in recent years even as public interest for this type of financial support remains strong. As a result of these tenuous funding conditions, the establishment of a permanent funding mechanism at the state level remains a priority for HPD. A recurrent funding model would stabilize historic preservation efforts within New Mexico and enable HPD to provide further grant funding that would benefit underserved communities and encourage new research. The State of New Mexico lacks a discretionary fund for historic preservation projects. There is a critical need to seek legislative support for a dedicated fund to develop archaeological surveys, historic contexts, and national register nominations.



Grants contributed to the rehabilitation of St. Vrain Mill

New Mexico MainStreet

New Mexico MainStreet, in collaboration with HPD, assists local communities by helping them revitalize their historic business districts. Based in the New Mexico Economic Development Department, the program works with local organizations to foster dynamic business environments while preserving historic structures in downtown commercial corridors. The program provides resources, education, training, and technical services aimed at encouraging economic growth, supporting historic preservation, and improving quality of life in participating communities. New Mexico MainStreet currently serves 31 affiliated MainStreet Districts, 12 Arts & Cultural Districts, 20 Frontier and Native American Communities, and 9 Historic Theater Initiatives.



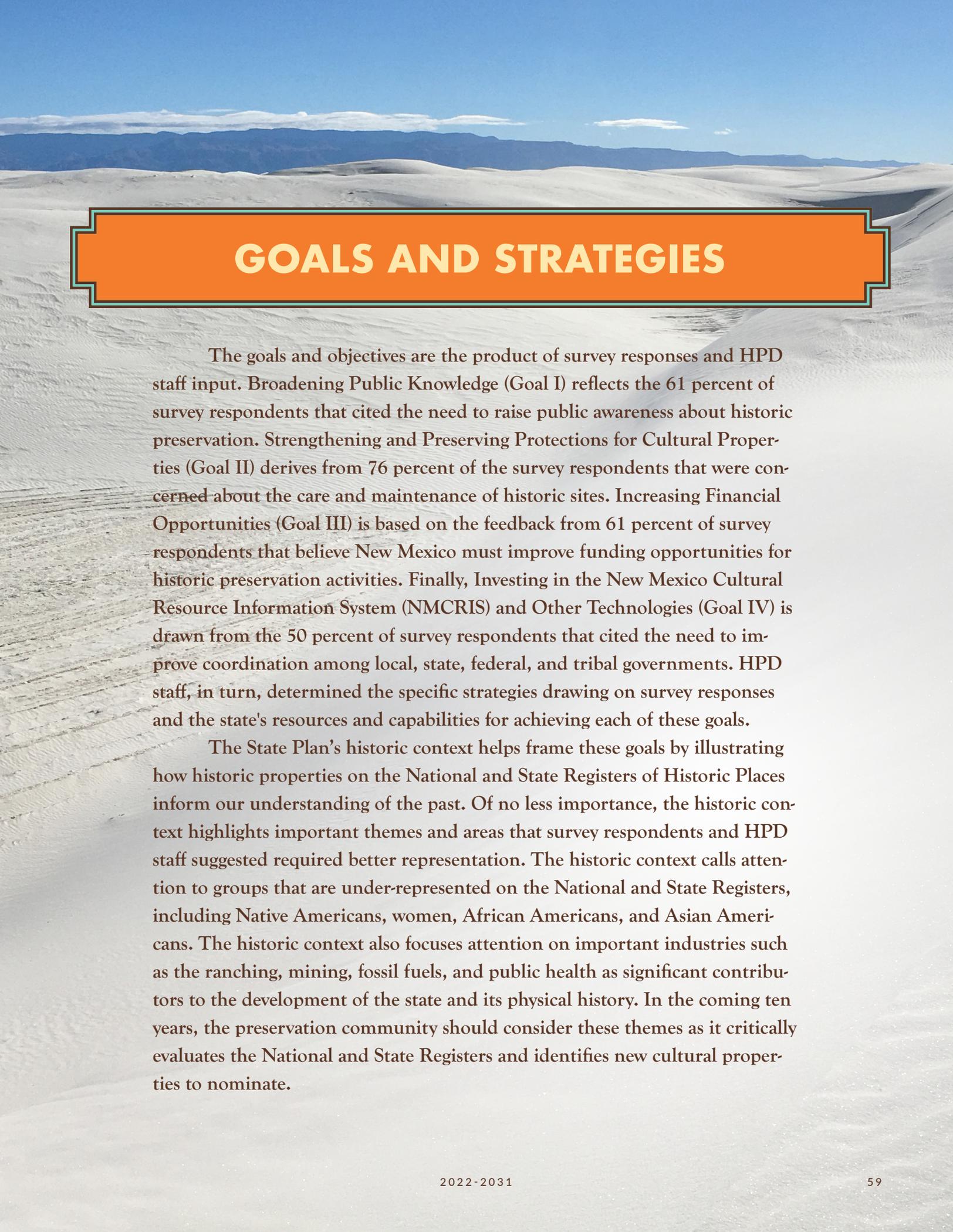
Gallup MainStreet Arts & Culture District

Over the past five years, many MainStreet-affiliated communities actively pursued the revitalization of their downtowns. Artesia, Carlsbad, Carrizozo, Clovis, Deming, Gallup, and Silver City surveyed new historic districts or updated the boundaries of existing ones.

During the next ten years, HPD will continue to collaborate with New Mexico MainStreet to foster historic preservation in underserved parts of the state, specifically southeastern New Mexico.



Eddy County Courthouse in the Carlsbad MainStreet District



GOALS AND STRATEGIES

The goals and objectives are the product of survey responses and HPD staff input. Broadening Public Knowledge (Goal I) reflects the 61 percent of survey respondents that cited the need to raise public awareness about historic preservation. Strengthening and Preserving Protections for Cultural Properties (Goal II) derives from 76 percent of the survey respondents that were concerned about the care and maintenance of historic sites. Increasing Financial Opportunities (Goal III) is based on the feedback from 61 percent of survey respondents that believe New Mexico must improve funding opportunities for historic preservation activities. Finally, Investing in the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) and Other Technologies (Goal IV) is drawn from the 50 percent of survey respondents that cited the need to improve coordination among local, state, federal, and tribal governments. HPD staff, in turn, determined the specific strategies drawing on survey responses and the state's resources and capabilities for achieving each of these goals.

The State Plan's historic context helps frame these goals by illustrating how historic properties on the National and State Registers of Historic Places inform our understanding of the past. Of no less importance, the historic context highlights important themes and areas that survey respondents and HPD staff suggested required better representation. The historic context calls attention to groups that are under-represented on the National and State Registers, including Native Americans, women, African Americans, and Asian Americans. The historic context also focuses attention on important industries such as the ranching, mining, fossil fuels, and public health as significant contributors to the development of the state and its physical history. In the coming ten years, the preservation community should consider these themes as it critically evaluates the National and State Registers and identifies new cultural properties to nominate.

Goal I
**Broaden Public Knowledge of
Historic Preservation**

- a. Enhance website to make information about SHPO programs more accessible
- b. Identify and list properties in the State and National Registers
- c. Develop historic contexts associated with the state's diverse cultures and themes
- d. Maintain commitment to academic institutions to train historic preservation professionals
- e. Continue to educate the public through workshops, presentations, the Archaeology Fair, and SiteWatch
- f. Increase social media presence and continue to develop content

Goal II
**Strengthen Protections for
Cultural Properties**

- a. Improve state preservation regulations
- b. Revise state unmarked burial regulations and establish a state reburial ground
- c. Improve cooperation in the SiteWatch program among site stewards and state and federal agencies
- d. Emphasize the connection between historic preservation and environmental sustainability
- e. Increase the number of Certified Local Government (CLG) communities
- f. Increase collaboration among New Mexico MainStreet and other preservation organizations

Goal III
**Increase Financial Opportunities
for Historic Preservation**

- a. Establish a permanent fund for the State Preservation Grant Program
- b. Expand awareness of the state and federal tax credit programs
- c. Increase the state income tax credit cap and make the credit refundable and transferable
- d. Seek funding opportunities for SiteWatch
- e. Partner with non-profit preservation organizations

Goal IV
**Invest in the New Mexico Cultural
Resources Information System
(NMCRIS) and Other Technologies**

- a. Enhance the user experience
- b. Improve the digital compliance process
- c. Expand GIS capabilities
- d. Develop a public interface
- e. Continue to integrate buildings and structures into NMCRIS
- f. Develop a SiteWatch database

NOTES



Appendix I: Directory

PRESERVATION PARTNERS

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Historic Preservation Division

<http://nmhistoricpreservation.org/>

Department of Cultural Affairs

<https://www.newmexicoculture.org/>

Office of the State Historian

<https://newmexicohistory.org/>

New Mexico State Records and Archives

<https://www.srca.nm.gov/>

New Mexico Arts

<https://www.nmarts.org/>

New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies

<http://nmarchaeology.org/>

New Mexico MainStreet

<https://www.nmmainstreet.org/>

New Mexico Department of Transportation

<https://dot.state.nm.us/>

New Mexico Tourism Department

<https://www.newmexico.org/>

New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs

<https://www.iad.state.nm.us/>

New Mexico State Land Office

<https://www.nmstatelands.org/>

New Mexico State Parks

<https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd/>

New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural
Resources Department

<https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/>

Department of Veterans Services

<https://www.nmdvs.org/>

New Mexico Department of Finance &
Administration

<https://www.nmdfa.state.nm.us/>

New Mexico State Attorney General

<https://www.nmag.gov/>

State Film Office

<https://nmfilm.com/>

New Mexico State Historic Sites

<http://nmhistoricsites.org/>

Historical Society of SE New Mexico

<https://roswellnmhistory.org/>

Dona Ana County Historical Society

<https://www.donaanacountyhistsoc.org/>

New Mexico Jewish Historical Society

<https://nmjhs.org/>

East Mountain Historical Society

<https://www.eastmountainhistory.org/>

Cibola County Historical Society

<http://www.cibolahistory.org/>

Tucumcari Historical Museum

<https://www.tucumcarimuseum.org/>

Socorro County Historical Society

<https://socorro-history.org/>

Valencia County Historical Society

<https://www.loslunasnm.gov/569/Valencia-County-Historical-Society>

Moriarty Historical Society & Museum

<https://www.moriartymuseum.org/>

San Gabriel Historical Society Lincoln County
<http://www.cityofespanola.org/156/San-Gabriel-Historical-Society>

Lincoln County New Mexico Historical Society
<https://lincolncountyhistoricalsociety.vpweb.com/>

Cerrillos Historical Society
<http://www.cerrillosnewmexico.com/cerrillos-historical-society>

Los Alamos History Museum
<https://www.losalamoshistory.org/>

New Mexico Steam Locomotive and Railroad Historical Society
<http://www.nmslrhs.org/>

Corrales Historical Society
<https://www.corraleshistory.org/>

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

Jicarilla Apache Nation
<https://janofficial.com/>

Mescalero Apache Tribe
<https://mescaleroapachetribe.com/>

Navajo Nation
<https://www.navajo-nsn.gov/>

Pueblo of Acoma
<https://www.puebloofacoma.org/>

Pueblo of Isleta
<https://www.isletapueblo.com/>

Pueblo of Jemez
<https://www.jemezpueblo.org/>

Pueblo of Laguna
<https://www.lagunapueblo-nsn.gov/>

Pueblo of Pojoaque
<https://pojoaque.org/>

Pueblo of Santa Ana
<https://santaana-nsn.gov/>

Pueblo of Santa Clara
<https://www.swtfc.org/member/4/Santa%20Clara%20Pueblo>

Pueblo of San Felipe
<https://sfpueblo.com/>

Pueblo of San Ildefonso
<https://www.sanipueblo.org/>

Pueblo of Tesuque
<https://www.iad.state.nm.us/pueblo-tribes-and-nations/pueblos/>

Pueblo of Zia
<https://www.ziapueblo.org/>

Pueblo of Zuni
<https://www.ashiwi.org/>

Santo Domingo Pueblo
<https://santodomingotribe.org/>

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Mexico Archaeological Council
<http://nmarchcouncil.org/>

Archaeological Society of New Mexico
<http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org/>

Taos Archaeological Society
<https://taosarch.wildapricot.org/>

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
<https://maxwellmuseum.unm.edu/>

Albuquerque Archaeological Society
<https://abqarchaeology.com/>

The Archaeological Conservancy
<https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/>

Society for American Archaeology
<https://www.saa.org/>

ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

The American Institute of Architects

<https://www.aia.org/>

University of New Mexico School of Architecture
and Planning

<https://saap.unm.edu/>

New Mexico Architectural Foundation

<https://newmexicoarchitecturalfoundation.org/>

Landscape Conservation Cooperative Network

<https://lcnetwork.org/map>

Society of Architectural Historians

<https://www.sah.org/>

Society for the Preservation of Old Mills

<https://www.spoom.org/>

League of Historic American Theatres

<http://www.lhat.org/home>

Association for Preservation Technology
International

<https://www.apti.org/>

American Society of Landscape Architects

<https://www.asla.org/>

American Association for State and Local History

<https://aaslh.org/>

National Council on Public History

<https://ncph.org/>

American Planning Association

<https://www.planning.org/>

New Mexico Historic Theaters Initiative

[https://gonm.biz/community-development/
mainstreet-program/historic-movie-houses-plazas/](https://gonm.biz/community-development/mainstreet-program/historic-movie-houses-plazas/)

Smithsonian Dept. of Anthropology

<https://naturalhistory.si.edu/research/anthropology>

Archaeological Institute of America

<https://www.archaeological.org/>

NEW MEXICO NONPROFITS

New Mexico Association of Counties

<https://www.nmcounties.org/>

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance

<http://newmexicoheritage.org/>

Cornerstones

<https://www.cstones.org/>

Historic Santa Fe Foundation

<https://www.historicsantafe.org/>

Historical Society of New Mexico

<https://hsnm.org/>

McCune Charitable Foundation

<https://nmmccune.org/>

New Mexico Chapter of the American Planning
Association

<https://apa-nm.org/>

Archaeological Society of New Mexico

<http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org/>

Las Vegas Citizens Committee for Historic
Preservation

<https://www.lvcchp.org/>

American Institute of Architects, NM Chapter

<https://www.aia.org/newmexico>

New Mexico Resiliency Alliance

<https://www.nmresiliencyalliance.org/>

New Mexico Route 66 Association

<https://www.rt66nm.org/>

New Mexico Humanities Council

<https://nmhum.org/>

New Mexico Municipal League

<https://nmml.org/>

Taos County Historical Society
<https://taoscountyhistoricalsociety.org/>

Raton Museum/Colfax Co. Society of Art History
& Archaeology
<http://www.theratonmuseum.org/>

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
<https://www.nmhistoricwomen.org/>

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area
<https://riograndenha.org/>

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

City of Albuquerque
<https://www.cabq.gov/>

Village of Columbus
<http://historicvillageofcolumbus.org/>

City of Deming
<http://www.cityofdeming.org/>

City of Las Vegas
<http://www.lasvegasnm.gov/>

County of Lincoln
<https://www.lincolncountynm.gov/>

Los Alamos County
<https://www.losalamosnm.us/>

City of Santa Fe
<https://www.santafenm.gov/>

Town of Taos
<https://www.taosgov.com/>

REGIONAL PRESERVATION

National Trust for Historic Preservation
<https://savingplaces.org/>

Preservation Action
<https://preservationaction.org/>

National Park Service - Intermountain Regional
Office
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks/contact-us-intermountain-region.htm>

U.S. Green Building Council - New Mexico Chapter
<https://www.usgbc.org/chapters/usgbc-new-mexico>

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Archeology Program
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/archeology/index.htm>

American Battlefield Protection Program
<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/2287/index.htm>

Federal and State Tax Credit Programs
<http://nmhistoricpreservation.org/programs/tax-credits.html>

Heritage Documentation Programs
<https://www.nps.gov/hdp/>

Certified Local Government Program
<https://www.nps.gov/clg/>

National Register of Historic Places
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

Historic Preservation Planning
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/preservation-planning-program.htm>

National Historic Landmark Program
<https://home.nps.gov/orgs/1582/index.htm>

Underrepresented Communities Grants Program

<https://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/community-grants.html>

Teaching with Historic Places

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/index.htm>

Technical Preservation Services

<https://www.nps.gov/tps/index.htm>

Tribal Preservation Program

<https://www.nps.gov/thpo/index.html>

NATIONAL PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

<https://www.achp.gov/>

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

<https://ncshpo.org/>

National Trust for Historic Preservation

<https://savingplaces.org/>

Preservation Action

<https://preservationaction.org/>

US/ICOMOS

<https://usicomos.org/>

Cultural Resources Diversity Program

<https://www.thesca.org/serve/program/cultural-resources-diversity-internship-program-crdiv>

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Vice Chair, Historic Archaeology

Rob Martinez
Ex-Officio, State Historian

Hannah Mattson, Ph.D.
Archaeology

Ronald Toya
Chair, Tribal Member

Francisco Uviña
Architecture/History

Appendix II: Historic Context Endnotes

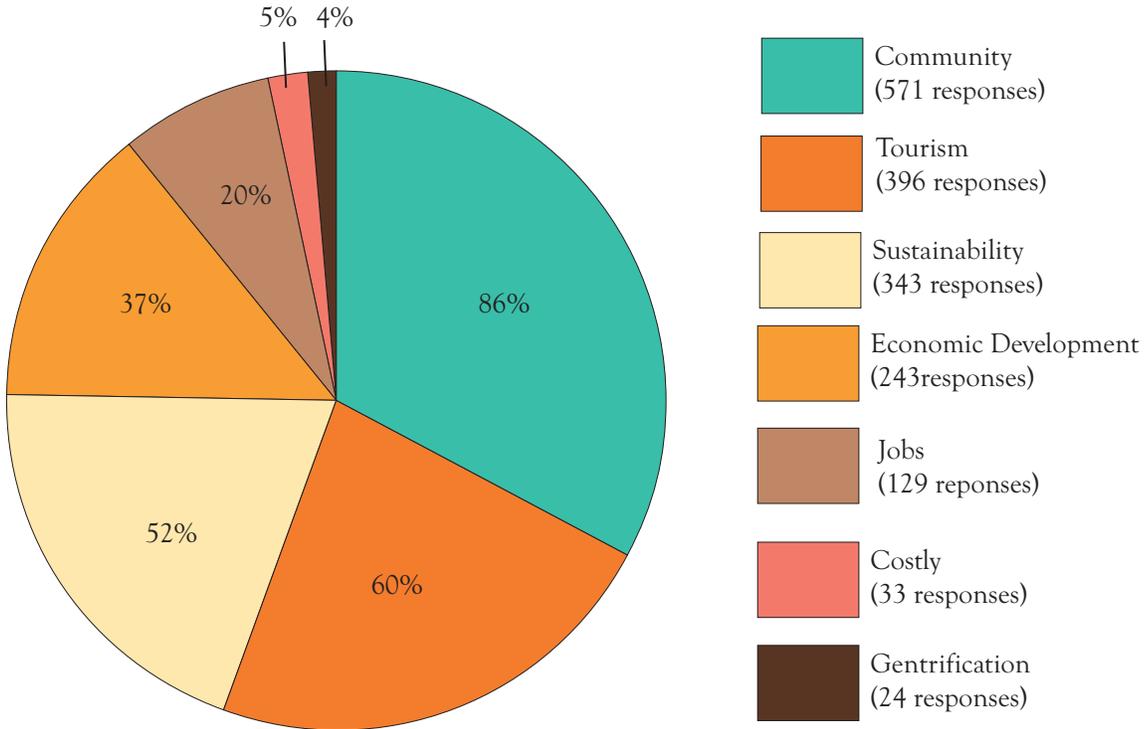
- 1 Matthew R. Bennett, David Bustos, Jeffrey S. Pigati, Kathleen B. Springer, Thomas M. Urban, Vance T. Holliday, Sally C. Reynolds, Marcin Budka, Jeffrey S. Honke, Adam M. Hudson, Brendan Fenerty, Clare Connelly, Patrick J. Martinez, Vincent L. Santucci, and Daniel Odess, "Evidence of humans in North America during the Last Glacial Maximum," *Science*, September 24, 2021, Vol. 373, Issue 6562, pp. 1528-1531.
- 2 Ashley M. Smallwood and Thomas A. Jennings, *Clovis: On the Edge of a New Understanding* (College Station: Texas A&M University press, 2014), 1-2, 93, 148, 151.
- 3 W.H. Willis, *Early Prehistoric Agriculture in the American Southwest* (Santa Fe: School of American Research Press, 1988), 3-4; "National Register of Historic Places Form: Bat Cave," United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1976 and 2017.
- 4 Richard B. Woodberry and Ezra B.W. Zubrow, "Agricultural Beginnings, 2000 B.C.-A.D. 500," in Alfonso Ortiz, ed., *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 9, Southwest* (Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1979), 43-60.
- 5 Joe Ben Wheat, "Mogollon Prior to A.D. 1000," *American Anthropologist* Vol 57. No. 2, Part 5, Memoir No. 82.
- 6 Steven H. Lekson, Thomas C. Windes, and Peter J. McKenna, "Architecture," in Stephen H. Lekson, ed., *Archaeology of Chaco Canyon: An Eleventh-century Pueblo Region Center* (Santa Fe: School of American Research Press, 2006), 67-116.
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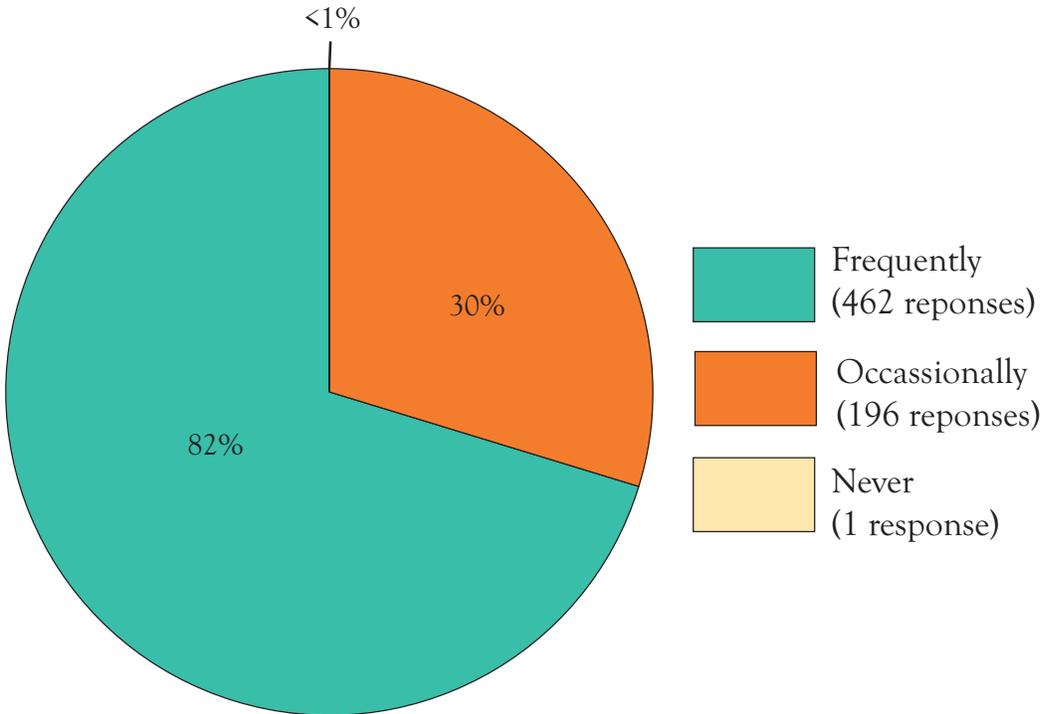
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Appendix III: Survey Data

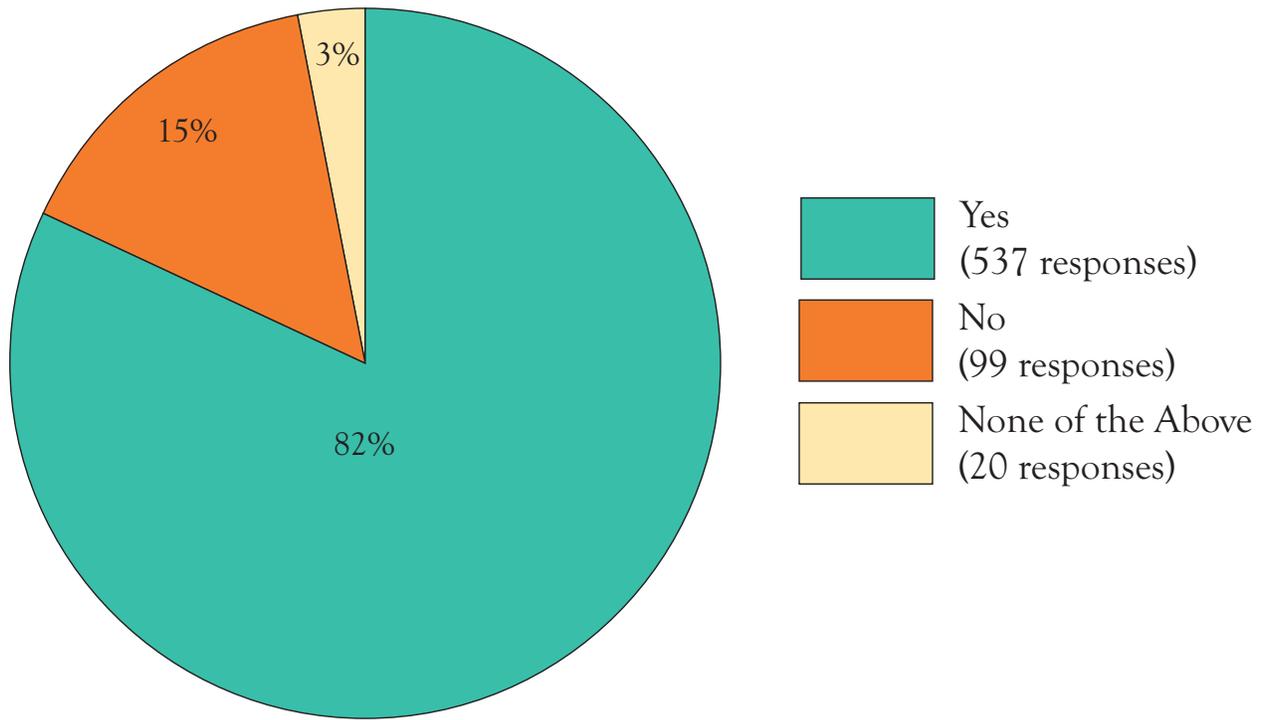
1. What does historic preservation mean to you? (Select up to three) (661 total responses)



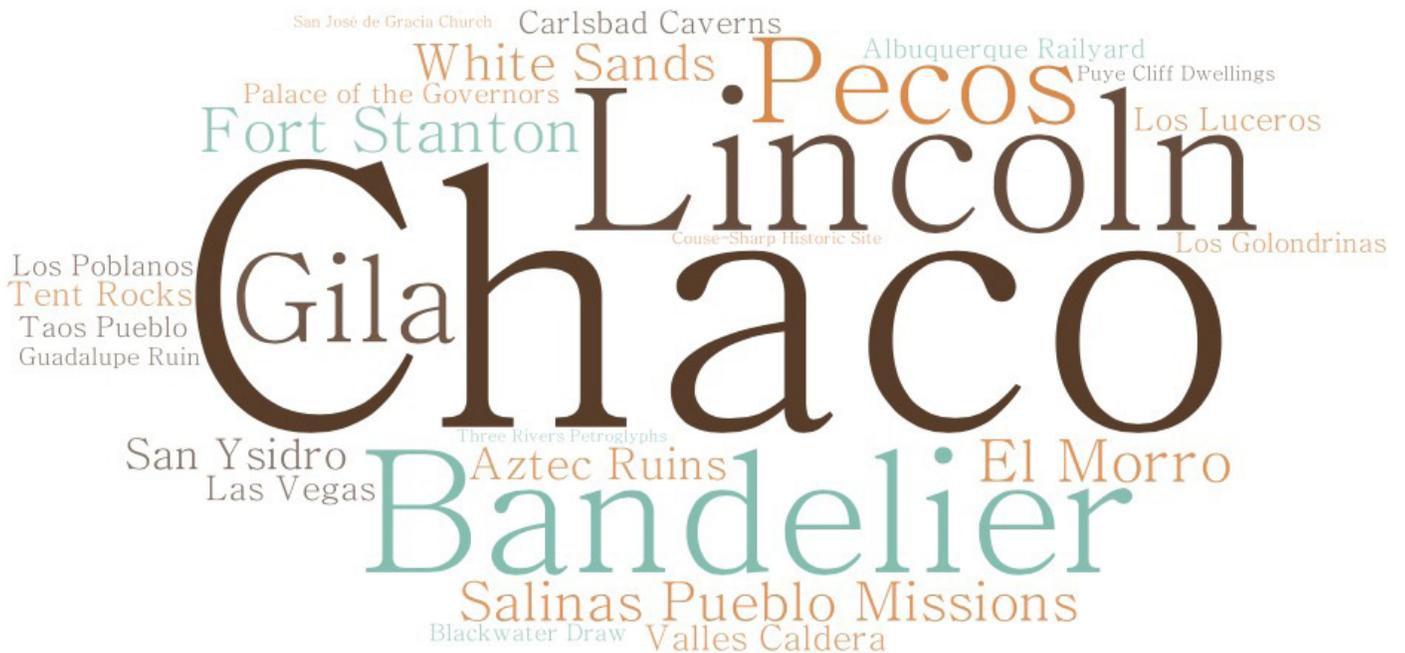
2. How often do you visit historic places? (659 total responses)



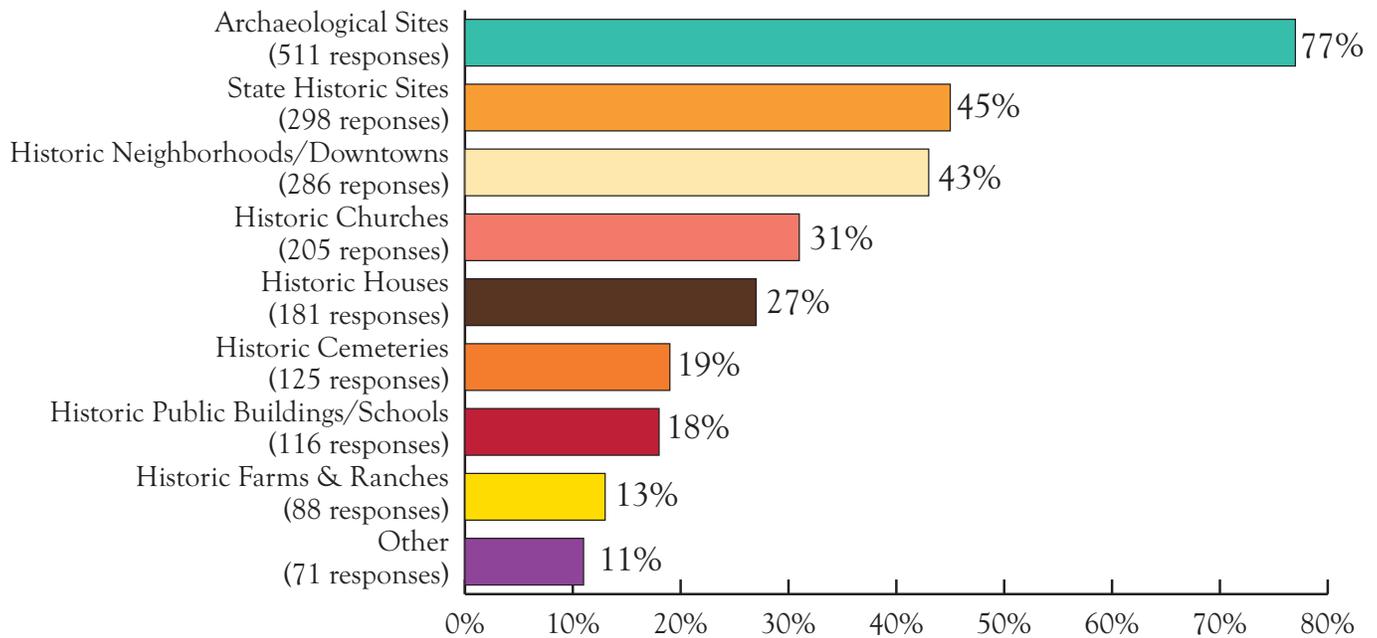
3. Do you have a favorite historic building, archaeological site, or national park in New Mexico?
(656 total responses)



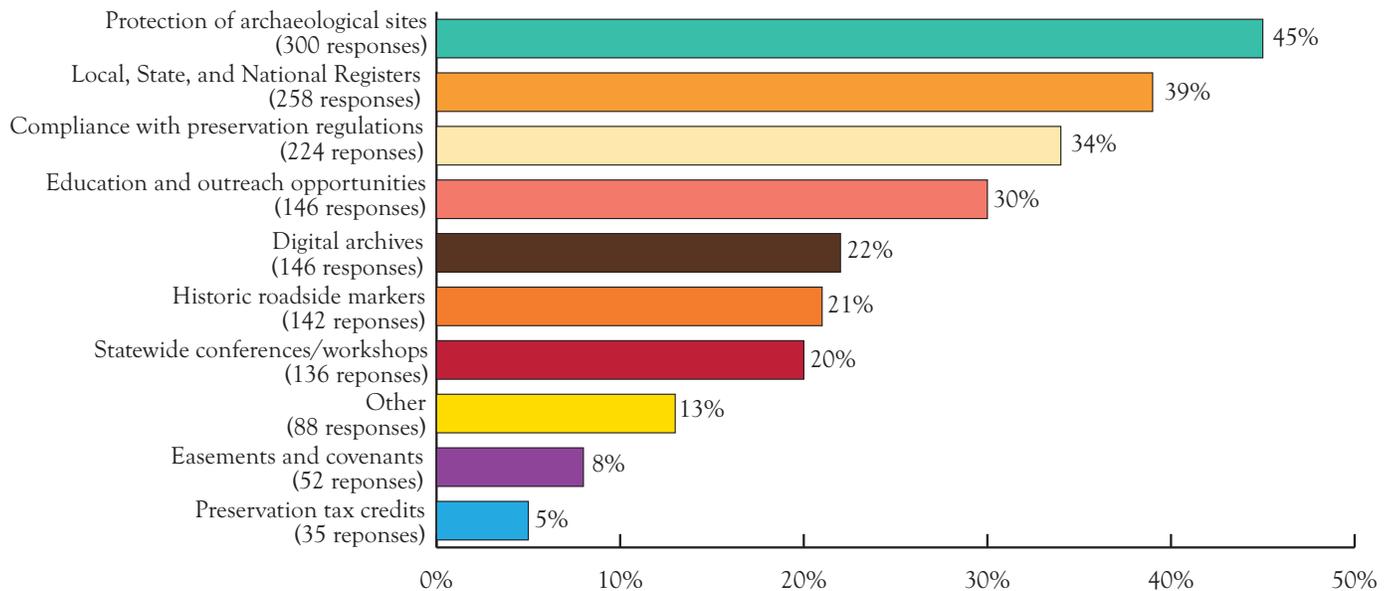
4. If yes, what is it? (529 total responses)



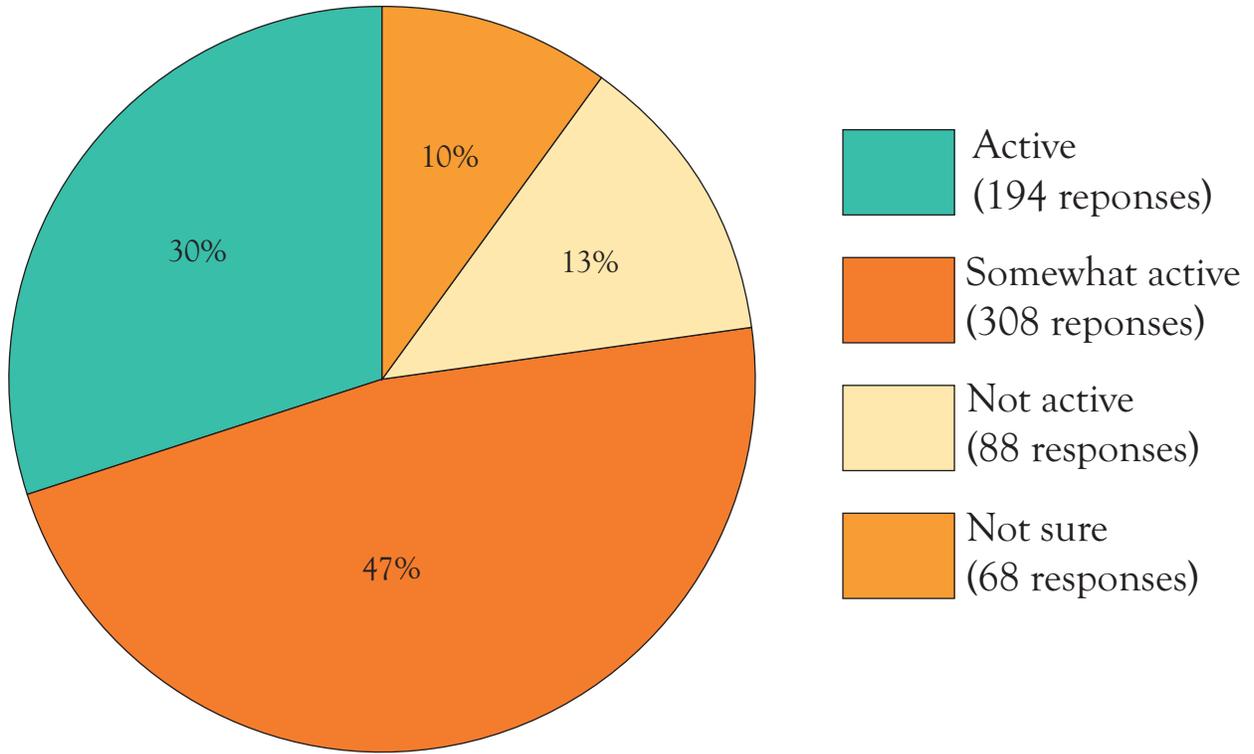
5. Which of the following places are important to you? (Select up to three) (661 total responses)



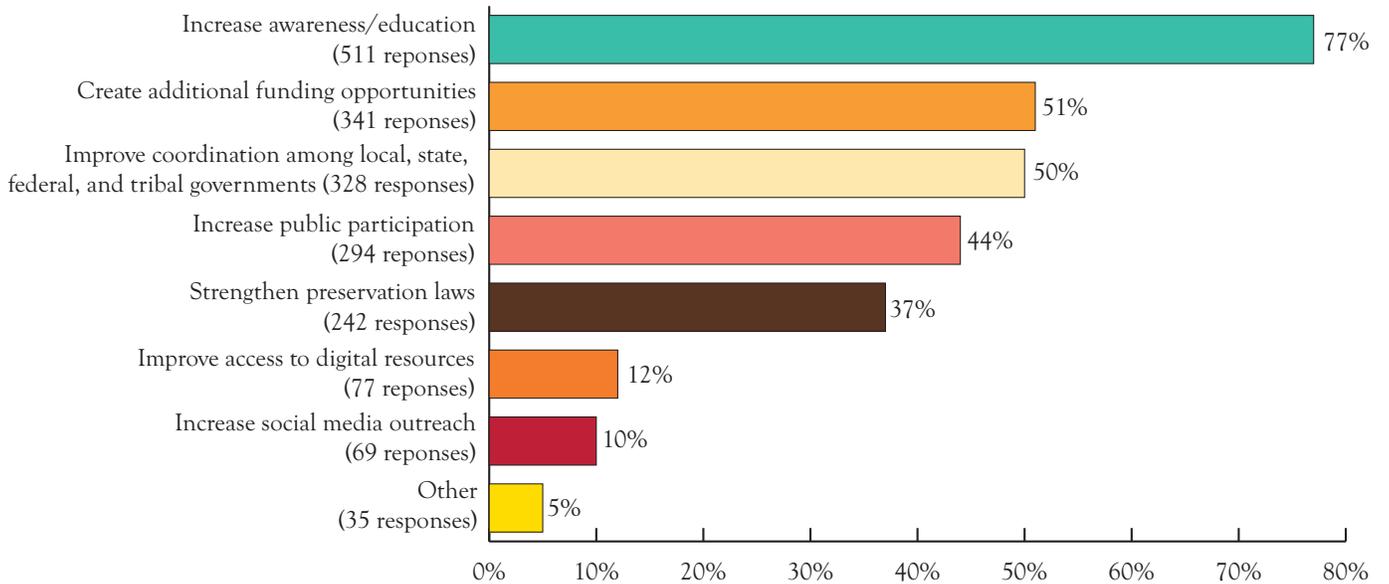
6. Have you participated in or do you have experience with any of the following preservation programs? (Select up to three) (661 total responses)



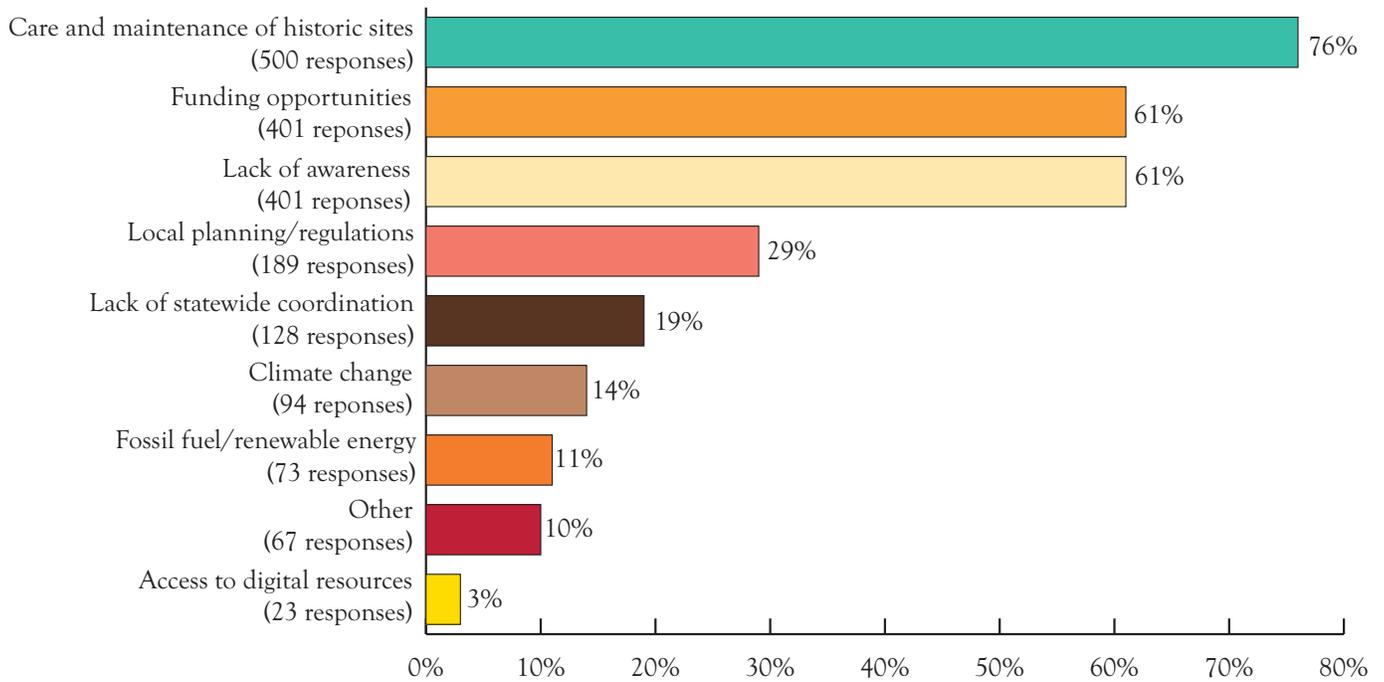
7. How would you describe historic preservation efforts in your community? (658 total reponses)



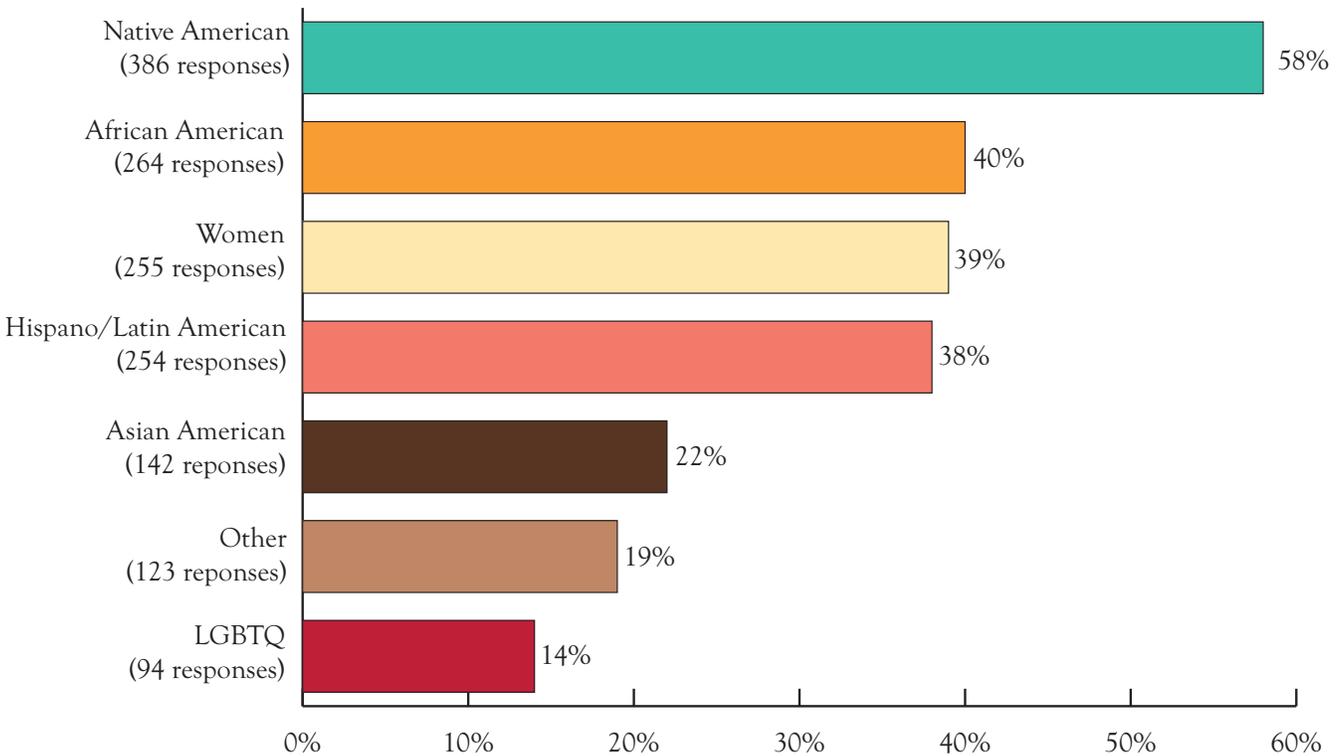
8. What are the most effective ways to preserve historic places? (Select up to three) (661 total responses)



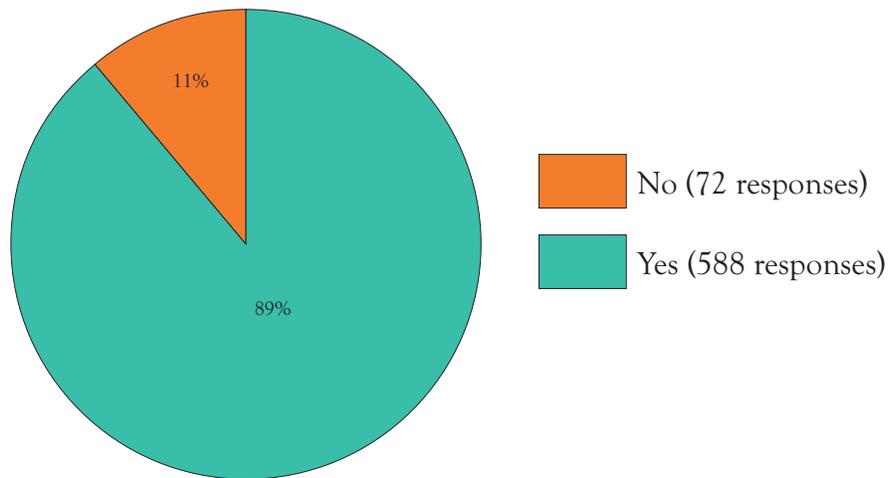
9. What are the challenges to historic preservation? (Select up to three) (661 total responses)



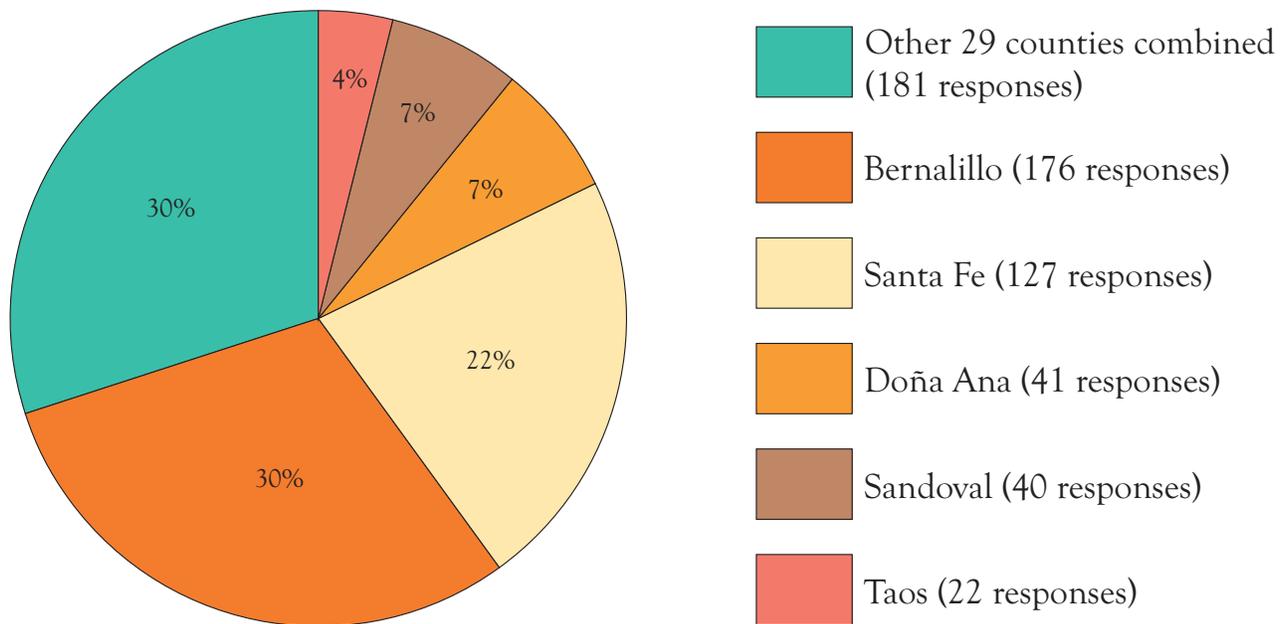
10. Which of these communities could be better represented in historic preservation? (661 total responses)



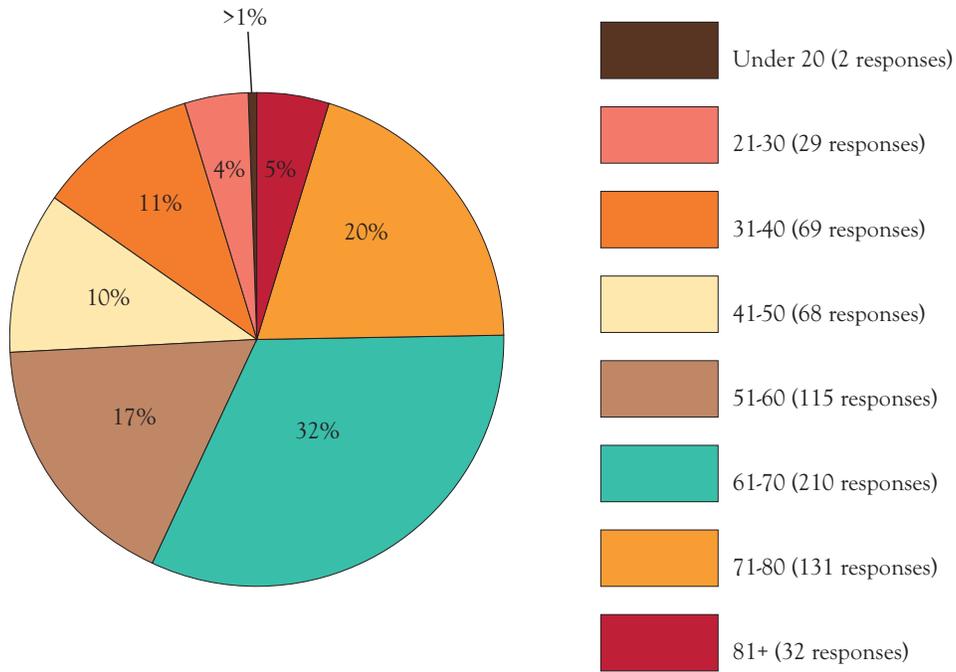
11. Do you live in New Mexico? (660 responses)



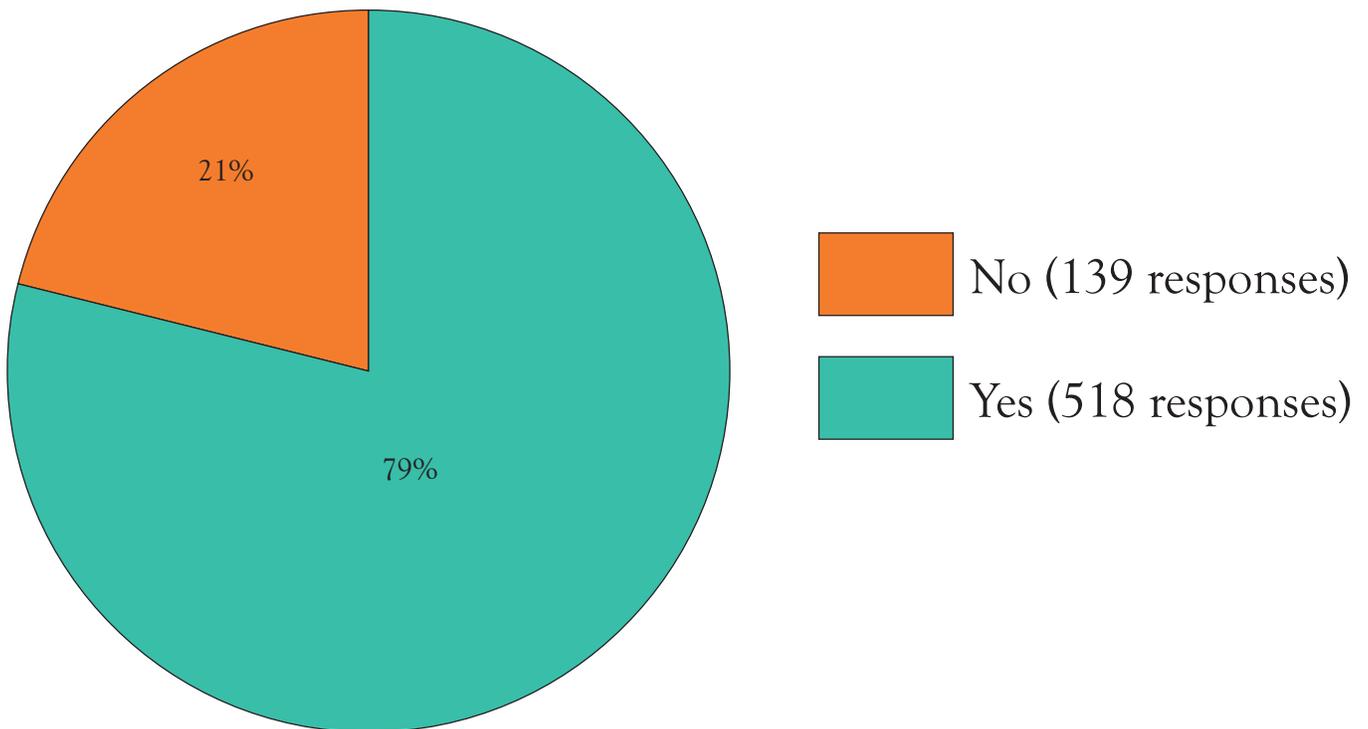
12. If yes, in which New Mexico County do you reside? (587 total responses)



13. How old are you? (656 responses)



14. Are you familiar with the State Historic Preservation Office/Historic Preservation Division? (657 total responses)



Appendix IV: Historic Preservation Laws

Below is a listing of the most used historic preservation laws in New Mexico:

Federal Historic Preservation Laws

- The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, (54 U.S.C.), 1966
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, (Public Law 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), 1990
- American Battlefield Protection Act, (Public Law 104-333, 54 U.S.C. 3081 et. seq.), 1991
- National Environmental Policy Act, (Public Law 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321 and 4331-4335), 1970
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act, (Public Law 96-95; 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm), 1979
- The Antiquities Act of 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 18 U.S.C. 1866(b), 54 U.S.C. 3203 et. seq., 1906

For further description of the above laws, visit: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/laws.htm>

State historic preservation statutes and regulations

- Historic District and Landmark Act, (NMSA, Chapter 3, Article 22, 1-6), 1965
- New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act (NMSA, 18 Libraries, Museums and Cultural Properties, Article 8 Prehistoric Sites Preservation Act, 18-8-1 – 18-8-8), 1989
- Implementation of the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act, (NMAC, Title 4 Cultural Resources, Chapter 10 Cultural Properties and Historic Preservation, Part 12 Implementation of the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act), 1989
- Cultural Properties Act, (NMSA, 18 Libraries, Museums and Cultural Properties, Article 6 Cultural Properties Act, 18-6-1 – 18-6-17), 1969
- Cultural Properties Protection Act, (NMSA, 18 Libraries, Museums and Cultural Properties, Article 6A Cultural Properties Act, 18-6A-1 – 18-6A-4), 1993
- Disturbing a Marked Burial Ground, (NMSA, Chapter 30 Criminal Offenses, Chapter 12 Abuse of Privacy, Part 12 Disturbing a marked burial ground), 1963
- Issuance of Permits to Excavate Unmarked Human Burials in the State of New Mexico, (NMAC, Title 4 Cultural Resources, Chapter 10 Cultural Properties and Historic Preservation, Part 11, Issuance of permits to excavate), 1989
- Review of Proposed State Undertakings that May Affect Registered Cultural Properties, (NMAC, Title 4 Cultural Resources, Chapter 10 Cultural Properties and Historic Preservation, Part 7 Review of Proposed State Undertakings that May Affect Registered Cultural Properties), 1997
- Permits to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State Land, (NMAC, Title 4 Cultural Resources, Chapter 10 Cultural Properties and Historic Preservation, Part 8 Permits to Conduct Archaeological Investigations on State Land), 2005

- Standards for Survey and Inventory, (NMAC, Title 4 Cultural Resources, Chapter 10 Cultural Properties and Historic Preservation, Part 15 Standards for Survey and Inventory), 2006
- New Mexico Reburial Grounds Act, (NMSA, 18 Libraries, Museums and Cultural Properties, Article 6, Sections 24-27), 2007
- Cultural Properties on Private Land and Mechanical Excavation Permits, (NMAC, Title 4 Cultural Resources, Chapter 10 Cultural Properties and Historic Preservation, Part 14 Cultural Properties on Private Land and Mechanical Excavation Permits), 2006
- Standards for Monitoring, (NMAC, Title 4 Cultural Resources, Chapter 10 Cultural Properties and Historic Preservation, Part 17 Standards for Monitoring), 2006
- Standards for Excavation and Test Excavation, (NMAC, Title 4 Cultural Resources, Chapter 10 Cultural Properties and Historic Preservation, Part 16 Standards for Excavation and Test Excavation), 2006

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Karla K. McWilliams: Albuquerque Railyards, Chaco Canyon, Couse-Sharp Historic Site, Elephant Butte, Gila Cliff Dwellings, Library of Anthropology, Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe Staff Visit, Taos Pueblo, and White Sands

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