

# Preserving the Enchantment

Sustaining New Mexico's Cultural Heritage  
2012—2016

*Centennial Edition*



New Mexico Historic Preservation Division  
Department of Cultural Affairs



## About the Cover

New Mexico became the 47<sup>th</sup> state on January 6, 2012, after a 62-year struggle during which much of the rest of the nation resisted its efforts to achieve statehood. The U.S. territory was thought too culturally diverse—seeming foreign from the rest of the country—to be a part of the Union. But, around the time of statehood, New Mexico became celebrated for its unique blend of cultures and became a travel, art and cultural destination. Its lower Rocky Mountain elevations and high desert landscapes also made it geographically advantageous as the nation sought to connect the coasts by rail and by highway.

The 47-star flag flew briefly over the capital building in Santa Fe. The following month Arizona became the 48<sup>th</sup> state. Jesse Nusbaum, who later became the first National Park Service archaeologist, photographed the capital with the flag flying over the dome in 1912. The building still stands although its appearance was drastically altered in the 1930s and 1950s when several additions were added and it was redesigned in the Territorial-Revival style.

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*Preserving the Enchantment: Sustaining New Mexico's Cultural Heritage, 2012-16* was financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior through the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Department of Cultural Affairs. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of consulting firms, individuals and other entities constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Interior Department or HPD/DCA. This program received federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic

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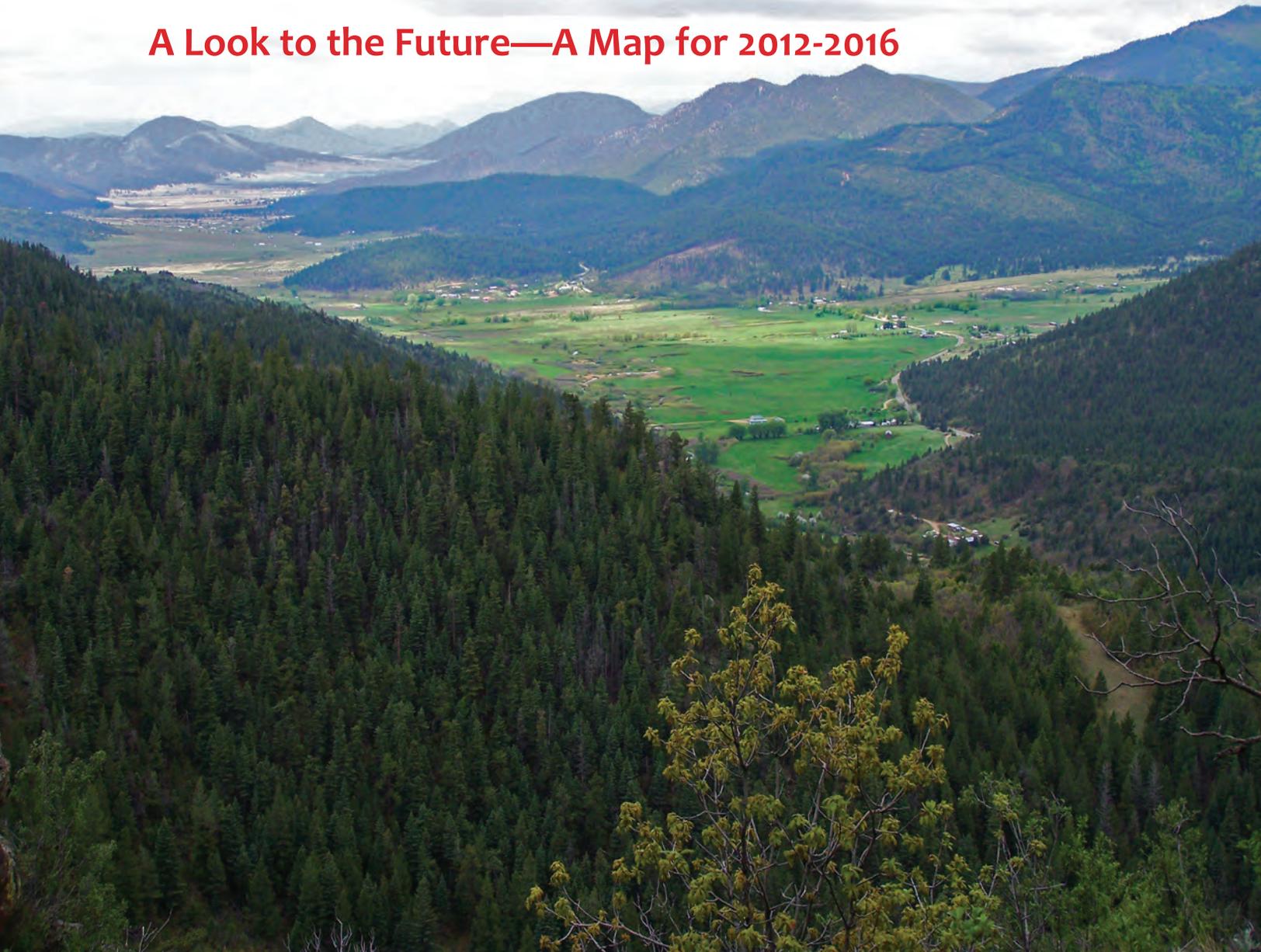
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# Vision Statement

## A Look to the Future—A Map for 2012-2016



Part of the Guadalupita/Coyote Historic District as seen from the 10,000 foot summit of Coyote Creek St Park.

**T**hree important anniversaries help set the stage for the future of preservation in New Mexico. Our statehood Centennial in 2012 is also the 150th anniversary of the Homestead Act. The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act is in 2016. New Mexicans have the opportunity to take a cue from these milestones to explore their roots, honor their heritage and to rediscover why—to quote Winston Churchill—“a country that forgets its past has no future.”

Documenting and preserving remnants of three historic trails—El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Old Spanish Trail, and Santa Fe Trail—and their related sites, buildings, structures and landscapes will enhance our understanding of the dynamics that contributed to the diversity of New Mexico’s population. These transportation corridors spawned commerce and cultural activities that helped define who we are as New Mexicans today. Sharing this knowledge will increase awareness of the cultures that existed before, continued, and were joined by others, helping create a better understanding of the cultural landscape that is New Mexico today.

HPD and its preservation partners have begun this process and it will continue during the five-year planning period. A local historian worked diligently with his community to nominate one of the last remaining largely intact Mexican land grant communities, now the Guadalupe/Coyote Historic District. Partnerships among the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Native American governments, historians, citizens and the Historic Preservation Division are increasing our knowledge of these important trails, and in many cases the working relationships transcend state boundaries.

Greater awareness of these resources will expand our knowledge base, creating more incentives to preserve open space. New Mexicans and visitors who travel here to experience our multi-cultural heritage will find a stronger sense of place, which will strengthen support to protect cultural sites and values. These themes were identified by the public in our most recent survey as four of our most pressing preservation needs.

Respect for our collective heritage as found in our historic places will be the core focus when planning for growth and change so New Mexico's landscape is preserved and enhanced as we look toward the future. Preservation of the visible and irreplaceable legacy of places formed by Native American, Spanish, European, African American and Asian cultures will nourish heritage tourism—the lifeblood of New Mexico.

At the same time, New Mexico is rich in oil, natural gas, uranium, copper and other minerals. Often, cultural sites and those planned for exploration, extraction and development are the same or nearby. Generations of New Mexicans will be enriched through education and outreach opportunities that will ensure its past is not forgotten and will live on for future generations to cherish and enjoy.

New Mexicans will build on the “green movement” to raise awareness and stewardship of our cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, and the built environment in working toward a sustainable economy and way of life. Already, several building rehabilitations have been certified at the gold and silver levels by the U.S. Green Building Council, and we will continue to advocate strongly that preservation as an essential component of managing our future.

New Mexicans will develop a greater appreciation of our state's heritage through enhanced education and outreach commemorating our statehood Centennial and other important anniversaries. Communicating the preservation message through social media—websites, blogs, and mobile-based technologies—will create an interactive dialogue among organizations, communities and individuals to include a new generation of future preservationists. Enhancing education and outreach opportunities in school curricula will create recognition of our state's heritage among school age children, leaving a lasting impression and planting the seed that preserving our past is an important link to the future. We look forward to a new crop of preservationists to provide fresh approaches to preservation yet encourage change and growth of our culture.

*Preserving the Enchantment—Sustaining New Mexico's Cultural Heritage, 2012—2016* would not have been possible without the advocacy and involvement of our preservation partners and the guidance they provided in developing this plan. We invite readers to use this publication as a reference guide and planning tool in preserving and developing the state. We also ask their assistance in keeping us apprised of preservation issues in their communities.



The international boundary marker at Sunland Park is the southernmost Camino Real property in the National Register. It is framed by a state historic marker missing its text plate.

# Preservation in New Mexico Today

## —An Assessment



One of New Mexico native Conrad Hilton's first hotels was built in Albuquerque in 1939. It was rehabilitated using federal preservation tax credits and re-opened as Hotel Andaluz in 2009. It is one of two LEED gold certified historic hotels in the U.S. It received certification for incorporating recycling and energy-and-water conservation as part of its rehabilitation.

Preservation financial incentives continue to play an important role in the rebirth of neighborhoods by revitalizing entire blocks of historic homes and fostering adaptive re-use of historic buildings. But, there have been startlingly negative examples of the current economy's effect on historic preservation. Deferred maintenance has led to collapse and demolitions, while ambitious development plans have fizzled, leaving vacant lots where historic homes and buildings once stood. Competing economic interests and conflicting cultural values have far reaching and sometimes unanticipated impacts on New Mexico's natural and cultural resources.

Threats to preserving the diverse resources New Mexicans cherish are felt statewide and for multiple reasons:

- The 1908 Werner-Gilchrist House in Albuquerque was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the first home built in the city's first modern suburb. Vacant and neglected for decades, the two-story home was demolished, 16-inch adobe walls and all. Wood floors and decorative moldings were salvaged by students from the University of New Mexico School of Architecture and Planning.
- Sandoval, Santa Fe, Doña Ana and Mora counties have lost agricultural lands at a startling rate.
- Looting of cultural sites by vandals at Chaco Culture National Historical Park in northwestern New Mexico and an archaeological site in Cibola County are just two recent examples of a 100-year-old problem in the state. Sites are threatened by erosion statewide.
- Climate change and ever-growing demand for water have sharply reduced supply to the point that water at Elephant Butte Dam is often substantially below capacity and 2012 marked its lowest levels since 2005. The impact to farms lying in a 100-mile stretch from Truth or Consequences to Anthony at the Texas border is being felt in this irrigation district that has existed since around the time of statehood.
- Preservationists face financial challenges never seen before. Growth sometimes is emphasized over preservation during a time of economic hardship, making it more difficult to advocate



One of the few homes designed by the prominent turn-of-the-twentieth-century architectural firm Trost and Trost was demolished in 2008 to make way for a new development. In 2012, the lot remained empty.

for cultural resources. Planning and zoning policies often encourage new development and construction over preservation of public and private property. Substantial alterations to the C.N. Cotton Warehouse, in Gallup, and the Horn Oil Company and Lodge, in Albuquerque—both listed in the National Register—are two examples.

- The Santa Fe Indian School’s historic campus was nearly entirely demolished in 2008 despite vociferous protests from much of the local community. Only two of more than 20 historic buildings on campus still stand.
- Population shifts from rural communities with weakened economies to metropolitan areas have made it more difficult to fund preservation in communities such as Tucumcari, Clayton, Grants, Gallup, Carrizozo, Vaughan, Mora, Española and Springer.



The Artesia Residential Historic District is listed in the State and National Registers for its diverse architectural styles adopted between 1904-1958, reflecting several periods of economic boon from oil-and-gas revenues.

**Y**et, historic preservation remains an integral part of the cultural, social and economic landscape of many New Mexico communities. There are 23 MainStreet projects operating in New Mexico. Many of them have made significant strides—often in the face of economic adversity—toward preserving their historic character:

- The Clayton Commercial Historic District was listed in the State Register, and other MainStreet communities such as Lovington, Carlsbad and Artesia documented historic neighborhoods and business districts to designate

historic districts. New Mexico MainStreet has stepped forward to fund these initiatives.

- Adaptive re-uses of Old Albuquerque High School into apartments and condominiums and establishing the old Santa Fe Railway Hospital as Hotel Parq Central in downtown Albuquerque are cornerstones of the revitalized Huning Highlands Historic District.
- Heritage tourism is an economic mainstay in New Mexico. Jobs related to preserving our culture number in the tens of thousands and the resulting income and tax revenues reach into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Preservation victories—many are found in this publication—have helped fuel this industry.
- Many archaeological and historic sites are protected through community involvement with local, tribal, state and federal governments. New Mexico SiteWatch is a prime example, involving over 400 volunteers with the number of youth in its ranks growing in recent years.
- Neighborhoods, such as the Mid-Century modern Sigma Chi in Albuquerque, have banded together to establish national and state historic districts.

These success stories are possible because of partnerships among the private sector, nonprofits, and government. Empty buildings have become thriving businesses. Cultural landscapes are being carefully documented and conserved along with the trails and trade routes that shaped New Mexico. Private land owners and public entities are working in tandem to preserve Spanish and Mexican land grants, rock art sites, trading posts and sacred places as culturally diverse as Immanuel Presbyterian Church, in Albuquerque; and Mount Taylor, in Cibola County. Much more of the public has become aware of the important histories behind these cultural sites.

As we look to preservation’s future in New Mexico, we are increasingly aware that sustainability is perhaps the best tool in the box to bring about smart development. Citizens interested in preserving their local cultural heritage—and ultimately their economic future—must look at sustainability not only as a way to preserve our heritage but as an investment in our economic future, the health of our environment and the nation.

## Public Participation

To develop *Preserving the Enchantment: Sustaining New Mexico's Cultural Heritage, 2012-2016*, HPD actively sought public participation and internally developed strategies to improve citizen involvement from the previous planning process.

We developed an online survey in February 2011 and posted it on our website and that of our parent organization, the Department of Cultural Affairs. HPD employed a network of nonprofit, government and tribal partners to distribute the survey link through their e-lists, including the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, Archaeological Society of New Mexico and New Mexico Archaeological Council. Our Certified Local Governments, tribal nations and pueblos, New Mexico State Monuments, New Mexico Tourism, New Mexico State Parks, and the University of New Mexico Regionalism/Historic Preservation Program distributed the link.



New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance conferees

HPD opened the 2011 NMHPA statewide conference held in Las Vegas with a well-attended session, “Planning for the Future of Heritage Preservation in New Mexico,” where the five-year plan was explained and the survey distributed during the three-day conference.

We received more than 200 responses from New Mexicans with diverse backgrounds, a significantly higher number than for our 2006 survey. Twenty-five of New Mexico’s 33 counties are represented in the results, effectively covering more than two-thirds of the state geographically. Most respondents resided outside of Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Rio Rancho and Las Cruces, the state’s largest population centers, and two were from Colorado.



Taos Archaeological Society, local SiteWatch members, a Columbia University graduate student, BLM’s Taos Office and HPD are working to document trails, rock art and a natural spring that has drawn humans for thousands of years and still is used by the public. Known as Klauer Spring in the Upper Rio Grande Valley, local efforts to preserve public access have led to developing a National Register nomination encompassing much of the Orilla Verde Recreation area, including the spring.

## Summary of Survey Results



The Apache Canyon Bridge on the Santa Fe Trail was pivotal in the Civil War's Battle of Glorieta Pass. Located on private land, the owners worked with HPD, Kells + Craig Architects and Friends Of the Pecos National Historical Park to list it in the State Register. NPS's Battlefield Protection Program helped fund the listing.

**S**urvey results centered on three dominant themes: strong support for retaining goals identified in the 2007-2011 plan, a need for more preservation education and a need for increased funding.

A majority of respondents commented that knowledge of preservation among the general public—especially local and state government officials—appears limited. The result, many felt, was inadequate oversight and oftentimes an unsympathetic view toward historic preservation.

Lack of funding, especially for bricks-and-mortar projects, was a major concern. Increasingly, historic buildings are being demolished due to lack of maintenance or funds to preserve them. On a more positive note, respondents said state and federal tax credits and HPD's preservation loan fund are important to preserving historic structures. Certified Local Government communities commented that the program's HPD-administered federal grants allow them to engage in preservation at the local level and pursue knowledge of what makes the process of saving our past work.

Other topics and issues that emerged were the importance of conserving open and rural space, challenges to preserving transportation corridors such as Route 66 and El Camino Real, and a lack of appreciation for archaeological resources and historic structures and buildings. Preservation and sustainability increasingly are seen as interchangeable and inseparable. Many respondents were strongly concerned that cultural resources are neglected and will be lost along with any chance of building a sustainable future on the bedrock of our past.

## Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives for 2012-2016 build on the preservation standards and vision articulated in *Preserving the Enchantment: 2007-2011*. Our new state plan continues many of its priorities for advancing historic preservation statewide, but more sharply focuses on partnerships among tribes; state and federal governments; and public initiatives to enhance local preservation. Participants agreed the previous plan's goals remain relevant and continue to guide preservation of New Mexico's cultural resources, although objectives have been updated to reflect new priorities.

### I. Expand and Strengthen Public Knowledge

- A. Over the next several years, the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, private land owners and state land agencies working with HPD will further partnerships to document historic trails and related resources.
- B. Provide fresh information to inform changing stakeholders about cultural resources in New Mexico and the programs available to preserve and build sustainable communities. Brochures, manuals and other outreach materials will be more available on the Internet, social media sites and in print.
- C. Expand use of the upgraded New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System for preservation planning with more subscribers, and create a public portal.
- D. Develop and distribute information and guidance on cultural landscapes, traditional cultural properties, and acequia irrigation districts within the state.
- E. Increase public access to the historic inventory by making Register nominations and related materials available on HPD's website.
- F. Form stronger information-sharing partnerships with DCA, NMHPA, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association, Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, tribal offices and the Historical Society of New Mexico, sharing e-newsletters and information affecting preservationists statewide.
- G. Develop more State and National Register nominations in under-represented parts of the state.

### II. Fund Historic Preservation

- A. Enact state legislation for a continuing, non-reverting fund for preservation grants to ensure regular availability of grant funding.
- B. Increase use of the state and federal preservation tax credit programs and the state loan funds to rehabilitate buildings, neighborhoods and communities.
- C. Integrate the MainStreet Revolving Loan Fund into local planning to enhance partnerships with New Mexico MainStreet and local project managers.
- D. Increase funding for the Site Steward Foundation to continue growth of New Mexico SiteWatch.

### **III. Incorporate Historic Preservation into Community Planning**

- A. Strengthen partnerships among municipalities, tribes, counties and the state through workshops, and provide preservation tool kits.
- B. Expand opportunities for training of local preservation commissions by partnering with the National Association Preservation Commission CAMP (Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program).
- C. Increase the number of New Mexico CLG communities. Mount an information campaign about how this program strengthens local preservation and empowers citizens to save their historic resources.

### **IV. Strengthen Advocacy and Legal Protections for Cultural Resources**

- A. Increase outreach to legislators to raise awareness of the extent local communities are engaged in preservation, its economic benefits and the variety of partnerships people form to make it happen in their communities.
- B. Integrate preservation into public education curricula statewide to stimulate a new generation of preservationists.
- C. Expand partnerships with federal, state, and tribal governments to develop joint initiatives to advance protection and preservation of cultural resources.
- D. Maintain current continuing education credit requirements for professionals listed in the SHPO Directory and clarify regulatory language.

### **V. Develop a More Inclusive Network of Preservationists**

- A. Achieve a better cross-representation of the population by age and ability, and cultural and ethnic heritage.
- B. Increase the number of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and continue stressing tribal consultation's importance in preserving the state's heritage.
- C. Collaborate with traditional irrigation associations, *acequias* and others to better preserve historic irrigation systems and sustain traditional water management and agricultural practices.
- D. Expand the presence of New Mexico SiteWatch in schools.
- E. Continue working with universities and colleges to raise awareness of federal, state and local preservation programs and how they can be used to achieve more sustainable communities.

## —Protecting Resources

The previous edition of *Preserving the Enchantment* set ambitious goals. HPD is pleased to report that many of them were met and resulted in significant accomplishments in communities across the state. Many achievements happened in the face of economic adversity during a period when state funds were reduced for preservation and HPD lost approximately 30 percent of its staff. Preservation nonprofits continued working despite declines in memberships and funding. Preservation in the private sector, while impacted by the shrinking economy, set records in the size and scope of projects in New Mexico’s larger towns and cities. Small towns made impressive strides in pursuing preservation agendas.

## Cultural Resources Online

The New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System provides researchers, land managing agencies, and cultural resource contractors with on-line access to cultural resource data. The system relies on information entered by HPD and its preservation partners. In turn, HPD’s Archaeological Records Management Section manages data and ensures accessibility.

NMCRIS was one of the first electronic, cultural resource databases in the nation and includes more than 167,000 documented archaeological sites in the state. In the last five years, 14,336 sites were added to NMCRIS, along with 11,908 cultural resources surveys that covered 1.53 million acres of land. Sites and surveys are mapped and inventoried. This is possible through partnerships with participating state and federal agencies, and industry consultants. Together with HPD, they have greatly increased the documented in-

ventory of cultural resources.

Archaeologists, government agencies, universities, developers and consultants subscribe to NMCRIS. They share data upon entering it into the system, which is used in a variety of applications. Foremost is preservation planning, but NMCRIS also is used in disaster planning during forest fires and floods, for example.

A major upgrade completed in 2010 was funded by the 2008 Legislature. The system regained its status as a state-of-the art cultural resource data retrieval system. Fulfilled was a major goal from the previous planning period that allows users to upload and retrieve scanned documents, photos and maps. The upgrade will integrate buildings and structures along with State and National Register properties with what previously had been an archaeological database, providing a broader look at our cultural resources.

### Data Sharing Partners in the NMCRIS Database

Bureau of Land Management	N.M. Dept. of Game and Fish
Bureau of Reclamation	N.M. State Land Office
Holloman Air Force Base	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jicarilla Apache Nation	U.S. Army Fort Bliss
N.M. Dept. of Transportation	U.S.D.A. Forest Service
N.M. Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Dept.	U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service
N.M. Gas Company	White Sands Missile Range

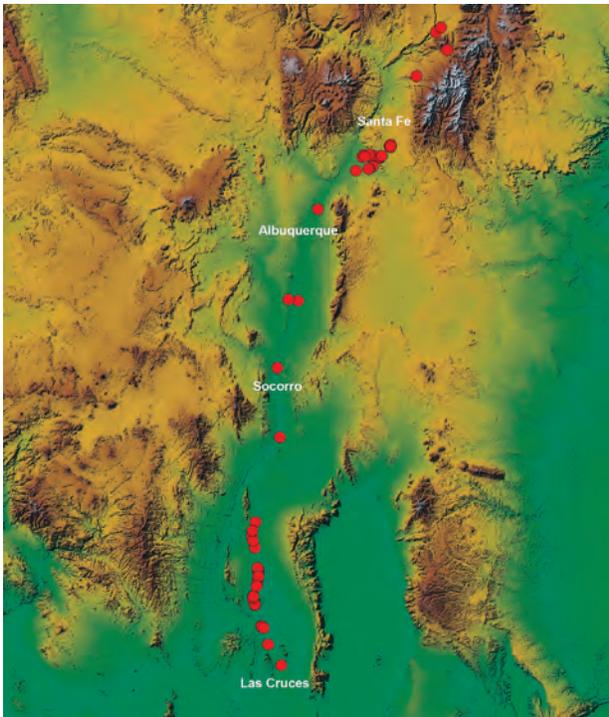
# H

## ow Preservation Works

### Using Heritage Data for Planning and Crisis Management



Puye Cliff Dwellings, an NHL on Santa Clara Pueblo suffered damage in the 2000 Cerro Grande Fire. Re-opened in 2010, the dwellings narrowly escaped the 2011 Las Conchas fire.



The NMCRIS Geographic Information System includes more than 50 sites that are segments or stops along El Camino Real. The sites are registered with the Laboratory of Anthropology and many are listed in the State and National Registers.

One of the previous state plan's goals was to develop a comprehensive, digitized inventory of cultural resources to help expand and strengthen public knowledge. It now is possible to quickly retrieve information that is more current than before, providing increased cultural resource information to a broader constituency.

Gone are the days when HPD manually entered data into a system that a few years ago exceeded capacity and went dark more than once. The upgraded database is a more efficient tool for project planning and review. It also more readily provides cultural resource information to FEMA.

When the new system went live to outside users, reviews were favorable and usage heavy. In the last year alone, 162 agencies registered 2,482 activities and 2,193 archaeological sites in NMCRIS.

The new NMCRIS proved an invaluable tool when the second largest forest fire in New Mexico history ignited in June 2011, quickly burning more than 156,000 acres. Numerous cultural sites, first at Los Alamos and then Santa Clara Pueblo, were threatened. Lands sacred to the pueblo were in the path of the fire, which destroyed much of Santa Clara's watershed. Using a cooperative data-sharing agreement, HPD and U.S. Forest Service archaeologists quickly generated a GIS map layer of cultural sites on the pueblo so fire-fighters could coordinate activities around them as much as possible.

It also devastated much of the Town of Bland and the Dixon Apple Orchard, which eventually closed after nearly 70 years of being in business.

## —Honoring Cultural Resources

Nominating new properties, particularly those representing underserved geographic areas and groups, is a goal of this state plan. Listing properties in the State and National registers often changes the way communities perceive their historic places. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is the cornerstone for coordinating public and private efforts to identify, interpret and protect historic and archaeological resources. It is the nation’s official list of historic places worthy of preservation.

The number of listed properties increased by 15 percent from 2006 to the present. During the period, stronger partnerships were forged among New Mexico MainStreet, HPD and consultants to list historic districts in underserved communities—Raton, Clayton, Carlsbad, Lovington, Hobbs and Artesia. A tiny library in Aztec, churches in Taiban and Lamy, a trading post in McKinley County and the unoccupied Chino Mines Headquarters in Hurley furthered the goal. Ambitious efforts by five pueblos and tribes led to listing Mount Taylor and its “guardian peaks” as a Traditional Cultural Property in the State Register.

The Bureau of Land Management, state land management agencies, private property owners and the National Park Service worked with HPD to develop historic contexts and Register nominations of remote sections of El Camino Real, and the Santa Fe and Old Spanish trails. Listings increased by 85, but contributing resources in districts boost the number of properties documented in the Registers to more than 9,000.

Established in 1969, the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties recognizes resources important to the state. State listings are eligible for state income tax credits and other financial preservation incentives. The Cultural Properties Review Committee lists properties in the State Register and makes recommendations for inclusion in the National Register.

### State & National Register (NR) Listings, 2007–2011

#### 2007

Glenrio Historic District, Quay (NR)  
 El Raton Theater, Colfax (NR)  
 Lea Theater, Lea (NR)  
 Luna Theater, Union (NR)  
 Lyceum Theater, Curry (NR)  
 Odeon Theater, Quay (NR)  
 State Theater, Curry (NR)  
 Arroyo Hondo Pueblo, Santa Fe (NR)  
 Hayner House, Dona Ana  
 Acequia Madre Elementary School, Santa Fe  
 Carlos Gilbert Elementary School, Santa Fe  
 Dodge-Bailey House, Santa Fe (NR)  
 Altrurian Library, San Juan  
 Elida Methodist Church, Roosevelt  
 Old Santa Fe Armory, Santa Fe  
 Molino Barela de Truchas, Santa Fe  
 LA 854, Dona Ana  
 Los Ojitos, De Baca  
 Civilian Conservation Corps Camp  
 BR-39N Schoolhouse, Dona Ana  
 Sigma Chi Residential Historic District, Bernalillo  
 Route 66, State Maintained from Santa Ana Pueblo  
 to Algodones, Sandoval  
 Las Vegas Municipal Building, San Miguel  
 LA 2, Santa Fe  
 Berry, E.R., House, Bernalillo  
 Baca-McElvain Residence, Santa Fe  
 Las Acequias, Santa Fe  
 Inez Methodist Church, Roosevelt

#### 2008

Manderfield Elementary School, Santa Fe  
 Original Townsite Historic District, Colfax (NR)  
 Rendija Canyon Traditional Cultural Properties  
 District, Los Alamos  
 Hillcrest Park Archway, Curry (NR)  
 Fort Sumner Cemetery Wall and Entry, De Baca (NR)  
 Lovington Fire Department Building, Lea (NR)  
 Gate, Fence and Hollow Tree Shelter  
 by Dionicio Rodriguez for B.C. Froman, Union (NR)  
 LA 1236, Sierra  
 Relief Model Map, State of New Mexico, Bernalillo  
 Park Springs Ranch Headquarters Complex,  
 San Miguel (NR)  
 Santa Fe River Park Channel, Santa Fe (NR)  
 Artesia Residential Historic District, Eddy  
 Roybal, Manuel and Eloisa, House, San Miguel  
 Tillotson, Thomas C., Residence, Chaves  
 Encino School, Torrance  
 Church & Campo Santo of the Most Holy Trinity, Taos

#### 2009

Acoma Curio Shop, Cibola (NR)  
 Clayton Commercial Historic District, Union  
 Mt. Taylor Cultural Property  
 Taiban Church, De Baca  
 Constancio Miera House, Socorro  
 Carlsbad Downtown Historic District, Eddy

#### 2010

Charley’s Automotive Service, Cibola  
 Casa Perea, Sandoval

Elias Martinez House, Sandoval  
 Objects & Structures at Tranquility Base, The Moon  
 Guadalupe Rock Art Site, Chaves & Eddy  
 Chino Mine Headquarters, Grant  
 The Mission Chapel of Our Lady of Light, Santa Fe  
 Clarence E. Hinkle Building, Chaves  
 Borrego Pass Trading Post Historic District, McKinley

#### 2011

Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881,  
 Multiple Property Documentation Form (NR)  
 Camino Real-La Bajada Mesa Section, Santa Fe (NR)  
 Camino Real-Canon de Las Bocas Section, Santa Fe (NR)  
 Camino Real-Los Alamitas Section, Santa Fe  
 Camino Real-Qualacu Pueblo, Socorro (NR)  
 Camino Real-San Pasqual Pueblo, Socorro (NR)  
 Camino Real-Jornada Lakes Section, Sierra (NR)  
 Camino Real-Yost Draw Section, Sierra (NR)  
 Camino Real-Point of Rocks Section, Sierra (NR)  
 Camino Real-Rincon Arroyo-Perillo Section, Dona Ana (NR)  
 Camino Real -San Diego South Section, Dona Ana (NR)  
 Camino Real-San Diego North-South Section, Dona Ana (NR)  
 Historic Resources of the Canon Community, Taos  
 Old Taos Guesthouse, Taos  
 Martinez Property, Taos  
 Gene’s Tire Repair, Bernalillo  
 Guadalupita/Coyote Historic District, Mora  
 Lovington Commercial Historic District, Lea  
 Casa Vieja, Sandoval  
 Santa Fe Trail - Apache Mesa Segment, Mora

# H

## ow Preservation Works

### An Adobe Home, a Mountain and Objects on the Moon

South of Socorro, the owners of the Constancio Mierra House in San Antonio completely restored their 1907 late-Victorian adobe residence. Robert and Denise Selina began by nominating their home to the State Register. They contacted HPD for guidance and worked closely with the division to research the home, which was listed in 2010.



The Constancio Mierra House

Self-motivated and proud of their home, the listing made it eligible for state income tax credits. In June 2011, the CPRC approved credits for half of their eligible expenses. The Selinas restored the original wood-framed windows themselves—removing, repairing, reassembling and re-installing them. The house was reroofed, two chimneys rebuilt to their original height, the front porch refurbished and a new electrical system installed. San Antonio long has been known for the historic Owl Bar & Café, which is associated with the Manhattan Project. The Selinas have restored another important piece of the small town's history, the statehood-era home of one its first builders and businessmen.

Register nominations often are a grassroots initiative. In 2007, the pueblos of Acoma, Zuni, Hopi and Laguna, and the Navajo Nation, approached HPD about listing Mount Taylor—sacred to thousands of Native Americans in New Mexico and beyond its borders—as a Traditional Cultural Property in the State Register. The 11,300-foot



Acoma Pueblo and Mount Taylor

mountain is the origin of all life for some tribes. Equal consideration was given to the concerns of private property owners on the mountain; their lands were designated as noncontributing. After two years of public discussion, Mount Taylor was registered as a TCP, although the listing has been challenged in the courts.

The nomination documents thousands of shrines, archaeological sites and natural features that are the backbone of oral traditions handed down to generations of Native Americans.

One of the world's largest uranium deposits is beneath Mount Taylor. The nomination allows mining through permits that notify all parties concerned about potential development.

Ten years of work initiated by a student asking a professor whether objects on the moon could be listed in the National Register led to a State Register nomination of 106 artifacts left behind when Apollo 11 landed at Tranquility Base in 1969. New Mexico State University Anthropology Professor Beth O'Leary and her students drew interna-



The site also is designated as Laboratory of Anthropology Site 2,000,000 at the New Mexico Museum of Space History. NASA has since established a "no-fly" zone over Tranquility Base will prevent future space tourists from walking within 82 yards of Neil Armstrong's lunar footprints.

tional attention for research that ultimately determined federal preservation laws could not be applied to the lunar surface. But because many state registers allow listing objects, artifacts such as space boots, landing gear and a U.S. flag could be commemorated.

California listed the objects in January 2010 and New Mexico followed that April. With commercial space flight a reality, Congress is exploring protecting Tranquility Base and the Apollo 11 artifacts as an NHL, and the groundwork was laid in New Mexico

## Reviewing Projects

In the last five years, state and federal reviews involving local, state, tribal and federal governments and HPD totaled 13,761, reaching a peak before the 2008 economic crash.

Undertakings are as diverse as oil and gas exploration, road building, new construction, rehabilitation of historic sites and housing. Federal, state, local and tribal governments, SHPO, and businesses whose development affects public lands, participate in the process to help preserve cultural resources.

HPD worked closely with these partners to complete efficient reviews for hundreds of American Recovery and Reinvestment projects. The benefits to community were numerous. Broadband Internet service became available at schools, libraries and state

offices where before none existed and required extensive travel to reach, especially in the southeastern, northeastern and northwestern parts of the state. In addition, dangerous transportation routes that affected cultural areas were made safer; the first bicycle bridge over the Rio Grande in Albuquerque was built and the historic Mexican Canyon Trestle outside of Cloudcroft restored.

Federal and state laws make preserving historic, architectural and archaeological resources the law of the land. Section 106 of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects of projects they fund, license or permit on properties listed in or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

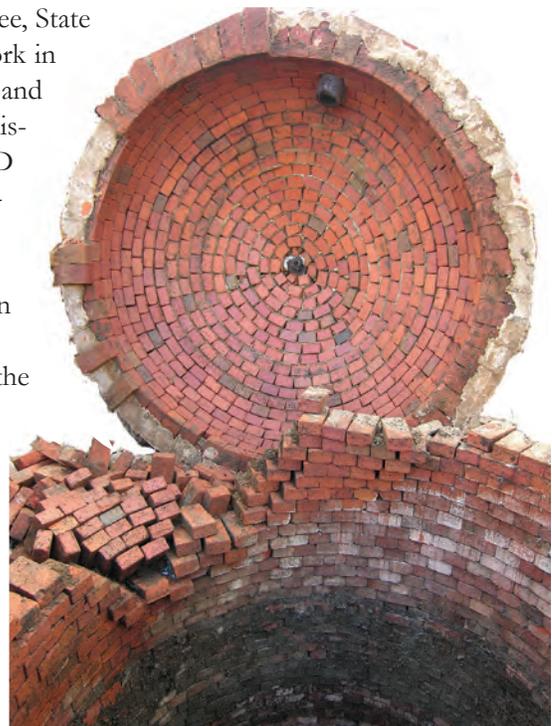
## Permits & Consultants

More than 100 firms hold permits to conduct archaeological investigations on state land. The Cultural Properties Review Committee, State Historic Preservation Officer and the State Archaeologist work in tandem to issue permits to qualified firms and institutions, and set qualifications for archaeologists, architectural historians, historians, historic architects and cultural anthropologists. HPD maintains lists of archaeological, historical and architectural consultants, and posts them on its website as a service to firms, organizations, and government agencies that require archaeological surveys or historical or architectural research in advance of federal or state projects.

HPD also maintains records of all individuals listed in the SHPO Directory of Qualified Supervisory Personnel. Presently, there are more than 600 individuals listed. Each listed individual must submit 24 hours of continuing education credits and an updated CV every three years.

These requirements came about through a revision of rules implemented in the previous planning period. The changes strengthened professional qualifications, streamlined permitting requirements and strengthened protections for cultural properties on state land by improving the consistency and quality of cultural resource studies.

In the next planning period, the rules will be re-examined to identify any changes that may be necessary to clarify or further streamline the permitting process by allowing consultants to renew their status without annual applications.



Excavation of this ca. 1906 cesspit and its lid required a permit. The discovery fostered a better understanding of a 1900s Santa Fe neighborhood and two upscale homes with early indoor plumbing. The neighborhood was demolished decades ago to make way for a parking lot.

# H

## ow Preservation Works

### Taos Pueblo—A Living Tradition



Pueblo crews used traditional methods to rehabilitate the 10-room housing block.

Taos Pueblo is a World Heritage Site and one of the nation's and New Mexico's most important cultural resources. Arguably the oldest continuously inhabited communities in the U.S., today's Tiwa-speaking inhabitants can trace back their ancestry and habitation of the two iconic North and South houses more than 1,000 years.

When the World Monument Fund toured the site with HPD in 2009—it was placed on the organization's 2010 Watch List—they were shown a badly deteriorated, smaller room block equally as old. Its ceilings caved in and adobe walls crumbling, WMF provided \$393,512 to restore the multi-family structure. During reconstruction, tribal elders passed down traditional construction methods to pueblo youth. They fashioned adobe blocks to rebuild the collapsed walls, finished the building with mud plaster and trimmed the 10-room house with hand-built windows and wooden doors.

During the traditional restoration, HPD frequently visited the site to review progress. The Housing and Urban Development Department provided American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds of \$475,000 in addition to the WMF contribution. The pueblo's preservation office said the work was labor intensive and at times challenging. But it proved a rewarding experience for youth and elders. The dwelling will be preserved because future residents must sign agreements to traditionally maintain the building each year.

The restoration proved so successful that the pueblo used it as an example to secure \$800,000 from a HUD rural innovation grant to restore 50 traditional housing units in the North and South houses. They will be traditionally restored by pueblo crews using practices more than 1,000 years old.



The North and South houses in 1947. In Tiwa, they are named Hlauuma and Hlaukwima.

### Archaeology Enhanced by Agreement

The Permian Basin Memorandum of Agreement is an agency partnership that established a voluntary program where the oil-and-gas industry can participate in streamlined Section 106 review. It has resulted in better protection of cultural resources in southeastern New Mexico and reduced delays in permit approval that had frustrated industry and government archaeologists. In 2011, the agreement and its participants were presented a U.S. Department of Interior Partners in Conservation Award.

A partnership among the Bureau of Land Management, SHPO, federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, New Mexico Oil and Gas Association, and the New Mexico Archaeological Council led to the agreement. In lieu of costly and repetitive cultural resource surveys on lands to be explored for development, industry can pay into a BLM creative mitigation fund for research and public education. Developed in the last three years, to date 35 global oil and gas companies along with “mom and pop” pipeline companies, utilities and others have participated.

The Permian Basin produces 57 million barrels of oil and 426 billion cubic feet of natural gas annually. It is a culturally rich landscape with more than 10,000 archaeological sites recorded within the BLM's Carlsbad Field Office boundaries alone.



SiteWatch volunteers training near Maljamar at a Paleoindian site in the Permian Basin.

## Funding Preservation

**H**undreds of millions of dollars from state and federal sources benefit local preservation in New Mexico. Capital Outlay from the legislature helped fund projects such as the rehabilitation of the historic Tucumcari Depot, the traditional plaza area of Doña Ana and the Luna County Courthouse in Deming.

Education bonds have funded new construction and preservation work in school districts and on university campuses throughout New Mexico. U.S. Housing and Urban Development funds have helped rebuild the traditional core of Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo, while the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act assisted projects as diverse as extending high speed Internet lines through archaeologically sensitive lands, restoring centuries-old housing at Taos Pueblo, and stabilizing and preserving the historic Mexican Canyon Trestle near Cloudcroft.

What these projects have in common is local initiative and perseverance in the planning and funding stages, while incorporating preservation principles into the actual work.

But, other funding sources are challenged. SAFETEA-LU (Safe, Accountable Flexible Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users), the most recent incarnation of the transportation enhancement program that has been the largest funding source for preservation in the U.S., has not been re-authorized and its fate remains uncertain. New Mexico communities have relied on these programs to help fund historic street lighting projects, downtown revitalization and visitor center construction for decades. Current funding in some cases runs through 2015, but most projects are scheduled only through 2012 including interpretive signage along the Trail of the Ancients, the Billy the Kid Trail and Trials of the Mountain Spirit Scenic Byway.

Sadly, bricks-and-mortar federal grant source Save America's Treasures has been discontinued. Although in New Mexico work is underway on two of the last projects funded under the 1999 White House initiative. A block of historic homes at Acoma Pueblo's "Sky City" is the last SAT grant for New Mexico. Awarded in 2011, it is making it possible for the pueblo to continue rebuilding room blocks near the San Estevan del Rey Mission church, the pueblo's focal point. The \$217,000 grant is administered by HPD, as were most SAT grants in New Mexico.

Work also continues on the San Miguel Mission church in Santa Fe, which received SAT funds in 2010. The 300-year-old church in the city's Barrio de Analco is one of the oldest churches in the nation. Cornerstones Community Partnerships received the grant and HPD, the National Park Service and City of Santa Fe form an advisory committee that oversees the project. The church's adobe walls were compromised by poor drainage and Cornerstones estimates more than \$1 million is needed to restore the church.

### Loans Make a Difference

New Mexicans who own properties listed in the State or National Registers can apply for low interest rate state preservation loans. Commercial and government lenders work with HPD to facilitate the loans, which to date have totaled \$747,258 and leveraged \$3.1 million in economic activity, primarily in smaller, underserved communities. The loans help close the gap between what a lender is willing to loan and actual projects costs. Frequently paired with state and federal preservation income tax credits, the loans are an important financial incentive to preserving historic properties that often are challenging to finance. The loans also ensure continued property upkeep by requiring recipients to sign a deed covenant to preserve and maintain their properties for seven years after work is completed.

### MainStreet Revolving Loan Fund

Similar loans are available for building owners in officially designated MainStreet communities in New Mexico. The legislature created a partnership between New Mexico MainStreet and HPD in 2007 by enacting the MainStreet Revolving Loan Act. Any building located within a local MainStreet boundary is eligible for the loans at a low fixed interest rate. Local lender participation is required.

Ranking is based on location, design compatibility with existing buildings, economic viability and other factors. Loans as high as \$75,000 are available to assist with façade work, maintenance, repairs and new infrastructure to meet code.

# H

## ow Preservation Works

### El Raton Theater—Rural Development



El Raton Theater received an HPD loan, one of the few sources of rehabilitation money for private property owners. The loan was combined with enhanced Art and Cultural District tax credits.

Raton once was one of New Mexico’s most prosperous mining towns and its architecture reflects its former glory. One of the town’s premier buildings is El Raton, a 1930 Moorish-style theater that hosted opera, plays and screened first-run film features. Efforts to breathe new life into it nearly 10 years ago did not succeed and the theater largely remained closed.

The Main Street Revolving Loan Fund Committee has worked with property owners in Clovis, Clayton, Carlsbad, Portales, Deming, Silver City and Los Alamos. Panel members and a consultant visit properties in MainStreet communities and provide technical expertise.

The program received an additional boost when the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Rural Business Development office awarded HPD and New Mexico MainStreet a \$99,000 grant for loans, technical assistance and marketing.

But when three couples took ownership in 2008 they worked in earnest to restore the theater as a community centerpiece. Using a financial package that included a preservation loan and HPD-administered tax credits, they repaired the roof, installed a new heating system so the theater could stay open in winter and are completing work to rehabilitate adjoining storefronts and bring the electrical and plumbing systems to code.

Led by Ted Kamp, more than \$61,000 has been invested in El Raton. The theater features regularly scheduled movies, live concerts, Metropolitan Opera simulcasts and open-mic nights. The owners screen weekly free children’s matinees during summer, and with no other nearby town having a theater of El Raton’s stature or size—it seats 570—more than 3,000 children have benefited from their generosity.

“We opened the theater mainly as a community service to get more things going on downtown,” said Mr. Kamp, who like his partners, has a day job. “We feel the free matinees are a nice service because during summertime kids often don’t have enough to do.”

HPD also administers loans on a Magdalena hotel adaptive re-use, and a downtown Las Vegas gallery and studio space.



U.S. Rep. Ben Ray Lujan; Terry Brunner, USDA; and former state Economic Development Secretary Fred Mondragon.

## Neighborhood Reinvestment—Preservation Tax Credits



Hotel Parq Central's rooftop terrace with its views of Albuquerque's skyline has become a popular gathering spot for area residents and hotel guests.

In New Mexico's largest cities and smallest towns, preservation that helps revitalize neighborhoods is possible in part because of state and federal income tax credit programs available to the owners of historic homes and buildings.

Administered by HPD and the CPRC at the state level with the Tax and Revenue Department, and with the National Park Service for federal credits, these bricks-and-mortar financial incentives have proven to be one of the most successful at preserving historic buildings. Statewide, the credits infused more than \$63.4 million into local economies through more than 200 building rehabilitations in the last five years, and made New Mexico property owners and investors eligible for \$9.4 million in federal and state

income tax credits. It was the largest investment in community preservation in the program's New Mexico history.

Preservation tax credits in New Mexico have had a 7:1 ratio of economic development for every dollar invested through the credit. Preservation is labor intensive, promotes sustainability and is an excellent local job creator.

State credits for half of rehabilitation costs with a \$25,000 credit cap per project can be used by property owners and investors over a five-year period. In 2007 through a legislative partnership with New Mexico MainStreet, the limit was raised to \$50,000 effective January 1, 2009, for projects located in MainStreet Arts and Cultural Districts.

# H

## ow Preservation Works

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### Tax Credits at Work



The rehabilitated lobby of Hotel Andaluz.

In Albuquerque, the rehabilitation of one of New Mexico native Conrad Hilton's first hotels was the largest federal tax credit project in state history. Now the Hotel Andaluz, it was restored in 2009 to its mid-twentieth century splendor that made it an Albuquerque gathering place for tourists and residents alike. Built in 1939, of Albuquerque's three great southwestern hotels it is the only one still standing. Exterior and interior details were carefully rehabilitated, and the mural in the central lobby by national recognized artist Lloyd Moylan was professionally restored. This landmark hotel is once again a downtown destination. It is notable as one of only two of the nation's historic hotels to achieve LEED Gold certification by the U.S. Green Building Council.

A little east on historic Route 66, a 1926 hospital built by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway reopened in 2010 as the city's newest boutique hotel. Now Hotel Parq Central, this expert adaptive reuse was completed using federal tax credits. Developers preserved the hospital's wide hallways, original windows and restored decorative tile work. Hospital artifacts—a chrome gurney is now a coffee table, and medicine vials and antique syringes are among items displayed in cleverly designed hallway cases that mask bathroom additions—remind visitors of the building's origins. The hospital's equipment penthouse was transformed into the popular Apothecary Lounge and the rooftop opened, affording spectacular skyline and mountain views. Both projects were honored with 2010 Heritage Preservation awards.



Sitting room off the lobby of Hotel Parq Central.

In Las Vegas, an adaptive re-use of the 19th century Ilfeld Department Store nearly doubled capacity at the Historic Plaza Hotel. The two buildings were joined with a three-story connector not visible from the town's



The Plaza Hotel and Ilfeld buildings.

historic Plaza, which both buildings face. Opened in 2010, the adaptive reuse also provided downtown banquet and meeting hall facilities. Already boosted by the film industry, tourism and economic development downtown were projected to increase. Owned by Plaza Ilfeld, LLC, 2011 Heritage Preservation Lifetime Achievement winner William "Wid" Slick is the managing member. The project utilized both the state and federal historic tax credit programs including the higher state credit cap for rehabilitation projects within a designated Arts and Cultural District.

## State and Federal Funds for Local Preservation

In the past five years, Certified Local Governments have successfully applied for 20 grants totaling more than \$227,000 to further local preservation initiatives. Creating web-based databases of historic sites, hosting statewide preservation conferences, providing educational opportunities for historic design review boards and staff, and launching outreach campaigns are among the activities funded.

Promoting historic preservation at the grassroots level is the goal of the CLG program. CLGs are co-administered by local governments, HPD and the National Park Service to benefit communities certified by virtue of having enacted preservation ordinances to protect their historic resources. They establish historic design review boards to review proposed changes to their historic environments and to provide preservation guidance.

The communities become eligible to apply for annual grants to fund preservation activities ranging from educational opportunities, surveying historic districts, writing Register nominations and creating local historic guides for visitors.

### CLGs in New Mexico

Albuquerque	Lincoln County
Columbus	Santa Fe
Deming	Silver City
Las Vegas	Taos

Any incorporated government in New Mexico can apply to become a CLG. HPD provides technical expertise to communities seeking this designation.

## Grants

Individuals, organizations, local governments and consultants have received 26 small grants totaling \$147,673 in the last five years. Grants generally range from \$2,000 to \$6,000, an investment that pays off threefold due to matching requirements and applicants who use them to supplement other funding sources for research and planning.

The grants are possible because of funding from HPD's share of the Historic Preservation Fund, and through partnerships with federal agencies including the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.

In 2008 in celebration of the New Deal's 75th anniversary, a state grant made it possible to list related cultural resources in five different counties in the State and National Registers. Grants have strengthened partnerships with MainStreet, resulting in four communities completing state historic district nominations of their business and residential

neighborhoods. Building assessments, preservation coursework, archaeological surveys, an educational celebration of WPA accomplishments and statewide conferences drawing hundreds of people were funded by grants.



The Amistad Association used an HPD grant to develop education and outreach highlighting the New Deal in eastern New Mexico for Heritage Preservation Month themed in 2008 around 75th anniversary. The event filled the tiny town's New Deal-era school gym.

# H

## ow Preservation Works

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### Local Governments and Grants



Las Vegas has embraced its CLG status by embarking on diverse preservation activities that preserve the city's rich cultural heritage in nine historic districts. Certified for 25 years, the city has formed partnerships with local, state and national preservation organizations to host conferences and educational sessions attended by multi-state audiences. In 2011 alone, Las Vegas hosted the annual New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance conference, and training at the National Alliance of Preservation Commissioners' CAMP, the Commission Assistance and Mentorship Program.

Working with the local Rough Riders Museum, the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe and Denver Public Library, it produced high resolution scans of

133 historic photographs. Over-arching themes such as "From Territory to Statehood," "Vaqueros y Pastores" and the "Boomtown of Gallinas," are illustrated in photos of events, places, and architecture; they also celebrate the arrival of the railroad and the city's nearly 100-year history with location filming. Many of the digitals have been printed for an exhibit and the entire collection will be posted on the Internet. Las Vegas has continued publishing *People and Places Past* newsletter and revised and reprinted the *Historic Las Vegas New Mexico: Along the Santa Fe Trail* walking-tour brochure.

Las Vegas has affirmed the relevance of the city's past to the people who live and work in and visit one of New Mexico's more remarkable cities.



What began with a \$7,500 planning grant from HPD was leveraged into a \$7.2 million affordable housing project at Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo. The grant made it possible to train pueblo youth in GPS and building documentation. Tribal elders shared knowledge of traditional lifeways. The project has led to 21 rehabilitated homes, many of them listed in the National Register of Historic Places and previously abandoned for many years.

The result has been the revitalization of Owe'neh Bupingeh, the traditional village area of the pueblo, which is built around four plazas and at one time surrounded by hundreds of homes.



The rehabilitated housing strikes a sensitive balance of preserving cultural beliefs, historic adobe architecture and providing contemporary amenities. It is rooted in a particular preservation philosophy of tribal leaders that weights daily life in the traditional homes over material conservation. There is a balance in this project of preserving historic elements with providing modern conveniences while restoring exteriors to their traditional earthen plaster finishes.

The outstanding project has won national awards and a Heritage Preservation Award from the CPRC. Atkin Olshin Schade Architects, the Ohkay Owingeh Housing Authority and Avanyu General Contracting continue working to complete dozens more homes at the pueblo.

## Outreach Increases Public Knowledge

Preservation organizations use of electronic media to communicate with the public has increased over the last five years, and it will continue. Most have enhanced their websites, and like HPD, circulate information formerly found in printed newsletters and other publications through the Internet or in electronic newsletters. Archaeological organizations, historic neighborhoods, architectural foundations and statewide nonprofits such as the Historical Society of New Mexico, Cornerstones Community Partnerships and the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance have websites and a few have a Facebook presence. Websites are goldmines of information for persons embarking on preservation projects.

HPD achieved a major milestone in 2011 when it launched its redesigned website in a more user-friendly format. The new site is an improved educational tool, providing concise program and policy information. Forms are available for people making Register or historic marker nominations. Persons applying for tax credits, grants and loans or who want to submit award nominations or outreach events will find what they are looking for on HPD's site. Lists of professionals specializing in various areas of cultural resource management are updated regularly and posted on the site. And, volunteer site stewards will find the forms they need to carry out their duties.

The division also publishes an Annual Report, e-newsletters, special publications and outreach materials. Press releases, especially about State and National Register nominations, Heritage Awards, grant availability and special initiatives receive good media placement and have increased public knowledge and interest in preservation matters.

## SiteWatch

The public likes SiteWatch. Coordinated by HPD, the program is made up entirely of volunteers who monitor hundreds of cultural sites each year. Begun in 2002 with a handful of volunteers in only a few chapters, now there are 382 site stewards trained by HPD, the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and New Mexico State Parks. They have formed 16 chapters statewide, monitoring cultural sites throughout most of New Mexico. They work with local, state and federal agencies, including those in law enforcement, and with private land owners. The site stewards save governments thousands of dollars by donating their time and resources to monitor and report on cultural sites that may be vandalized, looted or deteriorating from natural causes.

The first volunteers were primarily retirees. Now the program includes families and their children, high school and college students and members from some of the Native American nations. SiteWatch is a grassroots buy-in to preservation and helps ensure New Mexico's irreplaceable cultural resources will be appreciated by this and future generations.



Volunteer site stewards led a landscape architect, an historian from the National Park Service Washington, D.C. office, and state preservationists on a tour of Galisteo Basin. The Basin is rich in rock art and cultural landscapes but challenged by development and sprawl.

# H

## ow Preservation Works

### New Mexico Youth Help Preserve Our Past

Adam Snider started training new site stewards right after high school.

Aldo Leopold High School in Silver City, the Youth Conservation Corps, the Southwest Chapter of HPD's New Mexico SiteWatch, and community partners have been providing cultural resource job opportunities for youth in southwest New Mexico. The students join an archaeology crew to protect and preserve cultural resources, share their knowledge, earn credit, and get paid.

Begun in 2009, the program immediately interested Snider, then a sophomore, who completed his YCC internship and graduated in May 2011 as a bona fide site steward capable of training others to monitor sites and report on their condition. He enrolled in New Mexico State University's anthropology program in Las Cruces to pursue his lifelong interest in history and interpreting the present through the past. By better understanding archaeological sites, he believes people will be more reluctant to put "modern humanity's blemish" on these links to the past and develop a reverence for the people who lived here before us.

"These were real people, and their property and legacy deserve to be respected and at least learned about—a belief I hold at the highest level of importance as I am also committed to maintain these sites as a SiteWatch steward," he said.

Besides the youth-oriented Silver City program, University of New Mexico-Valencia County students have joined SiteWatch and adult stewards have involved their school age children in the program.



Adam is an Anthropology major at New Mexico State University.

## Sitewatch Chapters

Central (Albuquerque area)  
Chaco Canyon  
Elephant Butte/Caballo  
Jemez Mountains  
Lincoln  
Middle Rio Grande/Socorro

North Central/Taos  
Northeast (Clayton)  
Northwest/Farmington  
Quemado  
Sandia-Tijeras  
Santa Fe-Galisteo Basin

South Central/Las Cruces  
Southeast/Carlsbad  
Southwest/Silver City  
Torrance County  
Valencia County  
West Central (Grants/Gallup)

## May is Heritage Preservation Month

**H**eritage Preservation Awards are one of the most effective ways to recognize community preservation and encourage and promote sound preservation practices for the future. The Cultural Properties Review Committee has presented awards for 40 years as part of Heritage Preservation Month, a national event themed each year to advocate a preservation cause in New Mexico. The awards are featured in statewide media.

In the last five years 52 awards have been presented to more than 120 individuals and organizations for activities representing the full spectrum of preservation in New Mexico. Here is a sampling representing the diversity of preservation work that has been honored in New Mexico.

### 2011

**New Mexico MainStreet**—For 26 years of community work to preserve New Mexico's historic downtowns, using preservation as the framework for economic revitalization.

**Theresa Pasqual**—For preserving the language and cultural heritage of Acoma Pueblo.

**New Mexico Medical Society**—For enriching New Mexico's bookshelf by chronicling the overlooked history of medicine in New Mexico.

### 2010

**Carlsbad and Clayton MainStreet**—For preserving the historic cores of these towns through successful State Register nominations.

**William "Wid" Slick**—For 30 years dedicated to preserving investing and believing in some of the City of Las Vegas's most significant historic architecture.

**Old Canyon Road Power Plant Building**—For the partnership that led to preserving Santa Fe's first hydroelectric plant and creating an inviting public space.

**Fort Stanton Administration Building**—For restoring one of the fort's most significant buildings and opening it as a museum & offices.

### 2009

**Town of Bernalillo & the Youth Conservation Corps**—For the architectural restoration and adaptive re-use of the Sena Mortuary building into the New Mexico Wine Museum.

**University of New Mexico Press**—For the *Paso Por Aqui* series on Nuevomexicano Literacy Heritage, an outstanding achievement in New Mexico heritage scholarship.

### 2008

**Bandelier National Monument**—For documenting and preserving caves at Frijoles Canyon.

**Roosevelt Park Restoration**—For preserving the New Deal legacy of enhancing community while providing local jobs, and for restoring a city landmark.

**Jean Salazar**—For leading a neighborhood to establish Sigma Chi Residential Historic District.

### 2007

**Restoration of the V-Site**—For restoring the Manhattan Project's V-Site and challenging the boundaries of preservation by preserving a part of our legacy that altered world history.

**State Sen. John Pinto**—For preserving Native American culture during a distinguished career in the state legislature and advocating for the rights and traditions of the Navajo people.

**Norman Petty Recording Studio**—For preserving a Rock 'n' Roll landmark and opening the studio to visitors from around the world who make it a pilgrimage site.



Rita Powdrell accepts the 2012 Heritage Organization Award on behalf of the African American Museum and Cultural Center. Presenting are former HPD Tribal Liaison and Interim Director Sam Cata, at left, and CPRC member Clarence Fielder.

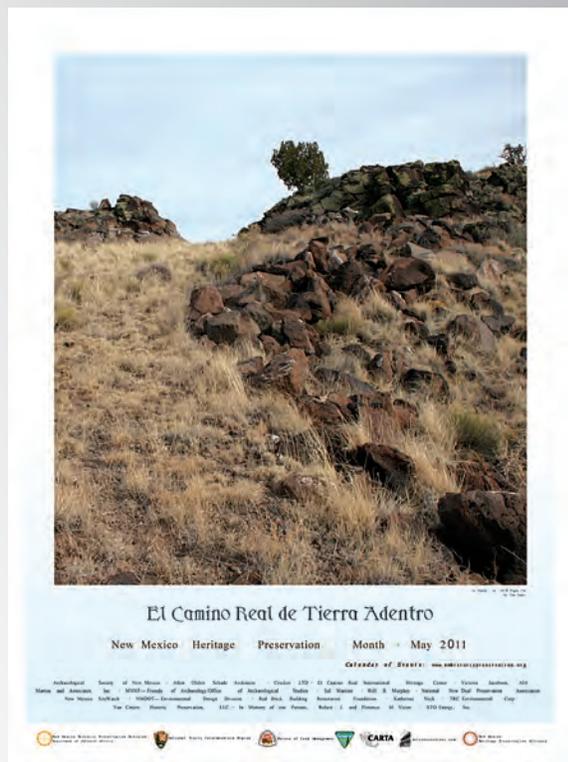
Individuals, federal and state parks and monuments, nonprofits hold preservation events during May. HPD partners with them by publishing information in the annual *Calendar of Events* circulated to thousands of people statewide and posted on websites. Historic district tours, hikes to archaeological sites, interpretations of historic events, educational sessions and ceremonies have in some cases become community traditions held each May.

An annual poster published by HPD interprets the theme and is distributed to approximately 3,000 people in a major outreach campaign. The poster is sponsored by individuals, agencies and businesses through a partnership with the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance. Posters have been distributed internationally, won awards and many hang on the walls of government offices, libraries, schools, in homes and in the lobbies of businesses.

In addition to Preservation Month, Culture Day at the Legislature is open to the public to provide information about preservation, archaeology and museums. This annual winter event provides an opportunity to promote preservation causes, interact with the general public, school groups and legislators.

# How Preservation Works

## The Legacies of the New Deal and Camino Real



The New Deal helped complete the transformation of New Mexico from a U.S. Territory to a state. Its earliest programs commenced 21 years after New Mexico became the nation’s 47<sup>th</sup> state, bringing libraries, parks, major public works projects—dams, airports, roads and courthouses—public art and a new era of politics. Although New Mexico has experienced significant periods of transformation, the years from 1933 to 1942 brought about more change more rapidly than at any other time in state history.

HPD honored the New Deal’s legacy during its 75th anniversary in 2008 with a series of related State and National Register nominations. Communities gave tours of important buildings from the era and highlighted WPA art recently restored through the National New Deal Preservation Association based in Santa Fe. The association’s executive director, Kathryn Flynn, was presented a Heritage Preservation Award for her work and the award was formally recognized by Congress.

In 2011, HPD took a different tact, but also with an eye on the statehood Centennial. Perhaps no other road transformed New Mexico as much as the nation’s first international “highway, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. Its 400-mile path largely follows the Rio Grande from the Mexican border and shortcuts through the infamous Jornada del Muerto en route to Santa Fe. It brought architecture, agricultural practices, art, religion, transportation means and technical innovations that became a permanent part of New Mexico’s heritage and cultural landscape.

Eleven trail segments of the “Royal Road” were listed in the State Register. HPD, the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service and Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association formed partnerships to increase awareness of the Camino, resulting in 30 new Preservation Month events largely related to the theme

## Roadside Markers— Stop & Learn New Mexico History



**B**egun in 1935, New Mexico's Official Scenic Historic Marker program is one of the oldest in the nation. New Mexico, along with many other states, decided to attract the growing number of tourists traveling by automobile off the road and into communities to spend time and boost local economies. The familiar rustic, log-hewn markers with their brief snippets of local, often colorful history are found throughout the state.

Today, the program is coordinated by HPD in partnership with the New Mexico Department of Transportation. NMDOT has traditionally assumed responsibility for manufacturing and siting new markers, and maintaining existing ones. Once a marker is approximately 10 years old or its text faded and illegible, it is revised by HPD with oversight by the CPRC. Approved texts are forwarded for construction and installation of a new marker.

The 76 year-old program has grown to include approximately 680 historic markers and draws considerable public interest. The public submits most marker nominations and often reports on weathered, vandalized or missing markers. Smart Phone applications are being developed using the historic marker database, and a partnership with the New Mexico Tourism Department has placed many of the markers on the Internet. Motorists still plan road trips to include visits to historic markers, and post their pictures on websites.

Cedarvale, population: 3. A couple homes, a senior center and a crumbling Romanesque-style school still stand. The school, once grand, is testament to a generation 100 years ago that arrived with high hopes and big dreams fueled by a few years of steady rainfall in a part of New Mexico swept dry by winds that blow gritty with the rich, sandy soil that made it a pinto bean center for some 20 years. In 2008, 75 people—some graduates of the school that closed in 1953 and most of them descendants of the town's first settlers—gathered to dedicate an historic marker about their school and the three men who platted the once prosperous town of 500 people. School building owner Gail D'Arcy worked closely with HPD to provide the history and later used oral histories to publish *Block by Block, Piecing Together New Mexico's Past: the Homesteaders*.

# How Preservation Works

## Women's History Commemorated



Agueda Martinez



A women's history marker commemorating San Ildefonso potter Esther Martinez was dedicated in 2012 and hosted by her family shown here with Department of Cultural Affairs Secretary Veronica Gonzales. Ms. Martinez and her husband Julian are credited with reviving the art of black-on-black pottery in the early 1900s, achieving international acclaim.

Where before there were none, now there are 65 Official Scenic Historic Markers commemorating the contributions of 100 women to New Mexico history. The Historic Women Marker Initiative captured the public's imagination with every county in the state and most pueblos, tribes and Indian nations nominating for women who left their mark on New Mexico.

The types of women honored show the breadth of historical contributions women have made statewide. They range from the famous, such as Georgia O'Keeffe—her marker is near her Abiquiú home; singer Louise Massey Mabie, the “Original Rhinestone Cowgirl” who lived in Hondo Valley; to community heroes like Sally Rooke, a telephone operator who died at her post saving countless lives when in 1908 a wall of water rushed down the Dry Cimarron and washed away half of the town of Folsom.

Dedication ceremonies accompanied marker installations sometimes drawing hundreds of relatives and friends to honor the women who meant so much to their communities. They packed San Antonio Catholic Church in Medanales to honor weaver Doña Agueda Martinez who continued her “dance on the loom” past the age of 100; her designs are part of the Smithsonian collection. Honored by the National Endowment for the Arts, the life of Tewa language preservationist and storyteller Esther Martinez was celebrated at Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo.

The Initiative was possible because of a strong partnership among the New Mexico Women's Forum, HPD, CPRC, New Mexico Department of Transportation, hundreds of individuals and local organizations and the 2006 legislature.

New Mexico's markers long commemorated important events, persons, the notorious and the honorable, and the geographic marvels of the state. But until 2007, only one featured a woman's contributions to history. Now travelers can read about the lives of many women and reflect upon how they helped shape our communities.

## New Mexico's Cultural Properties

New Mexico has a long and rich history steeped in multiple cultures, ancient and modern, as represented by the more than 200,000 archaeological and historic sites, buildings and structures already recorded in the state. Natural landmarks and landscapes remain a critical part of our understanding of these resources as reflected by ongoing traditional cultural practices that are timeless to many of New Mexico's Native American people and have centuries of relevance for other traditional communities. New Mexico is home to three of the nation's 21 World Heritage Sites—Chaco Culture National Historical Park, Carlsbad Caverns National Park and Taos Pueblo—and thousands of national and state-registered properties.

### Paleoindian Period



The Clovis Site established that humans occupied North America more than 11,000 years ago. “Blackwater Locality No.1” is a National Historic Landmark east of Portales. Part of the site is protected inside an interpretive center operated by Eastern New Mexico University.

People first migrated to New Mexico more than 13,000 years ago during the last Ice Age. Called Paleoindians by archaeologists, we know them primarily for the finely worked stone tools and weapons they left behind. Two of the earliest of the Paleoindian cultures found in North America are named for eastern New Mexico communities, Clovis and Folsom, where unique styles of spear points were found with the bones of woolly mammoth and extinct species of bison. These discoveries, made in the 1920s and 1930s, demonstrated the antiquity of human occupation in North America. Paleoindian sites have been found in all parts of New Mexico but are rare because people were mobile, lived in small groups and left few traces of their passage. In some cases their camps and hunting sites are buried under many

feet of soil, while others have been destroyed by thousands of years of erosion. Often Paleoindian finds are limited to isolated spear points and scrapers.

The Clovis complex is the earliest Paleoindian occupation in New Mexico. Well documented, it is associated with the hunting of woolly mammoth, ancient bison and other now extinct late Pleistocene animals that flourished in a cooler, wetter climate. Clovis was followed by the Folsom complex 10,000 to 8000 years ago. Each is identified by unique styles of spear points and related tools. In addition to stone tools and animal bone, Paleoindian sites often contain the remains of plant pollen, wood, and other materials that record past climate and environmental change and provide important clues to how humans survived as the Ice Age gradually gave way to warmer and drier conditions. Extensive pine and spruce forests contracted to the region's mountains, and grasslands replaced them on most of the plains. At the same time, Ice Age animals such as mastodons, mammoths, camels, musk oxen and giant bison became extinct and smaller, modern species became more common and a larger part of the Paleoindian diet.

Current research at Paleoindian sites, including the Clovis Site, is providing new insight into the Holocene climate and human response to environmental changes at the end of the last Ice Age. Only 741 Paleoindian sites have been recorded in New Mexico with nine new sites added to the Paleoindian state-wide inventory during the last five years. The greatest threats to these rare resources are continued degradation of the natural environment and people collecting artifacts, thereby inhibiting archaeological study.

## The Archaic Period

The Archaic period began 6,000–8,000 years ago when environmental conditions changed to a warmer and drier climate and altered how prehistoric people lived in New Mexico. Like their Paleoindian predecessors, the Archaic people lived in small groups and continued to be mobile, ranging over vast territories. They were hunters and gatherers. Deer, antelope, and rabbits were captured in nets or killed with spears sometimes propelled by atlatls to achieve greater velocity, and also with boomerang-like throwing sticks. Wild grass seeds, piñon nuts and mesquite beans were harvested and processed with milling stones—small one-handed manos and grinding slabs, metates and bedrock mortars. Domesticated maize became part of the diet beginning about 3,500 years ago and by A.D. 200 additional crops—squash and beans—were adopted widely across the region. By the end of the Archaic period, crops were nearly as important to the diet as hunting and gathering. Villages grew and were occupied for longer periods of time.

We do not yet know whether Archaic populations were ever very large but over time they tended to live in larger groups and stay in camps for at least part of the year. Their sites, more visible and better known to archaeologists than Paleoindian sites, often contained the remains of small shelters or dwellings with roasting pits, storage pits, and a variety of stone tools and grinding stones. When Archaic sites are found in caves or dry rock shelters, archaeologists often find well-preserved remains of otherwise perishable artifacts such as plant foods, tobacco, baskets, and sandals.

Two distinct traditions are generally associated with the Archaic period in New Mexico, the Oshara tradition in the north and the Cochise tradition in the south although others recognize a larger, Desert Archaic tradition. They are distinguished by different styles of stone projectile points they made. The two traditions are also predecessors to the prominent pueblo traditions that emerged during the subsequent Formative Period.

Nearly 10,000 Archaic period sites have been

identified in the state although many of the 43,066 undated sites characterized by scatters of stone artifacts and tools are thought to be associated with the Archaic occupation of New Mexico. During the last 5 years, 256 Archaic and 831 undated aboriginal components have been added to the state's inventory. New, earth-disturbing projects and continuing natural erosion pose the greatest threats to Archaic period resources.

## The Formative Period



Chaco Culture National Historical Park

The appearance of villages began about A.D. 200 to 500 and marked a change to a more sedentary way of life and the start of the Formative Period. During this period, and throughout the state, there is a greater dependence on agriculture although hunting and gathering remain important. Architecture is characterized by larger, more formalized semi-subterranean dwellings and later above-ground earthen and masonry room blocks. Improved technology for storing and processing food includes the introduction of grayware and brownware pottery. Population increased during this period in the state and across the Southwest; the scale of social and economic interaction became more complex over time.

Distinct, cultural traditions continued to emerge in different parts of the state based largely on differences in architecture, village plans and material culture. Archaeologists separate ancient pueblo village dwellers into the Anasazi, found in the San Juan Basin

in the Four Corners region of northwest New Mexico and the northern Rio Grande Valley, and the Mogollon of southern New Mexico and northern Mexico. Use of “Anasazi” is rapidly being replaced by “Ancestral Pueblo” at the request of modern Pueblo tribes, many of whom also have ancestral ties to the Mogollon. To the northeast and east the cultural ties are linked to the southern High Plains tribes.

Beginning in the 900s to 1000s people in New Mexico began to build large, elaborate villages. One of the best known regional systems centered in Chaco Canyon integrating most of the people in northwestern New Mexico and parts of Arizona, Colorado and Utah. The monumental great houses and great kivas of Chaco served as the ceremonial and administrative center for these Ancestral Pueblos. Straight roads radiating out from the administrative center led to great houses outside the canyon that appear to be civic ceremonial centers for small communities away from the canyon. Recent research on the Chaco road system has incorporated a new technology—LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging)—to record and map roads not easily visible on the ground. This technology promises to provide new insights into the extent and organization of Chaco.

During the same period, the Mogollon culture developed in southern New Mexico. Mogollon origins are speculative. They may have emerged from a larger Desert Archaic tradition dating back to around

9000 B.C. Alternatively, the Mogollon may have been descendants of early farmers who migrated from regions in central Mexico around 3500 B.C. and displaced earlier residents. Some of the best known and recognized black-on-white pottery with spectacular, anthropomorphic designs was produced by the Mimbres culture centered in the upper Gila River and parts of the upper San Francisco River in southwestern New Mexico and flourishing in the mountains and valleys of southern New Mexico.

Evidence of trade across the Southwest includes contact with Casas Grandes in Chihuahua, the Hohokam in Arizona, and Ancestral Pueblos in Utah and Colorado. Parrots and macaws, feathers, turquoise, copper bells, shell jewelry, and pottery were traded along routes extending far into central Mexico. Recent research has revealed that distinctive cylindrical pottery vessels at Chaco once contained chocolate, a product that could only have originated in the Central American tropics.

By about A.D. 1150, most settlements in northwestern New Mexico were abandoned. People migrated to new areas—many of them with existing populations—resulting in a reorganized pueblo community structure. The communities founded during and after the migrations are the foundations of the modern Pueblo tribes encountered by Spanish explorers a few centuries later.

In all, 62,676 Formative period components are recorded in the state’s inventory with an addition of 791 Ancestral Pueblo (Anasazi), 433 Mogollon, 45 mixed Anasazi/Mogollon added in the last 5 years. As with the older sites, earth-disturbing projects and natural erosion threaten Formative period sites. In addition, vandalism of large pueblo villages has been increasing. Particularly alarming is the increased use of graders and other mechanical equipment by so-called pot hunters who destroy archaeological deposits while trying to find and collect pueblo artifacts, particularly decorated ceramic bowls and jars.



Mimbres Culture is a subset of Mogollon Culture and known for its distinct pottery decorated with geometric designs and paintings of animals, humans and cultural icons. This pot is displayed at the Deming Luna Mimbres Museum.

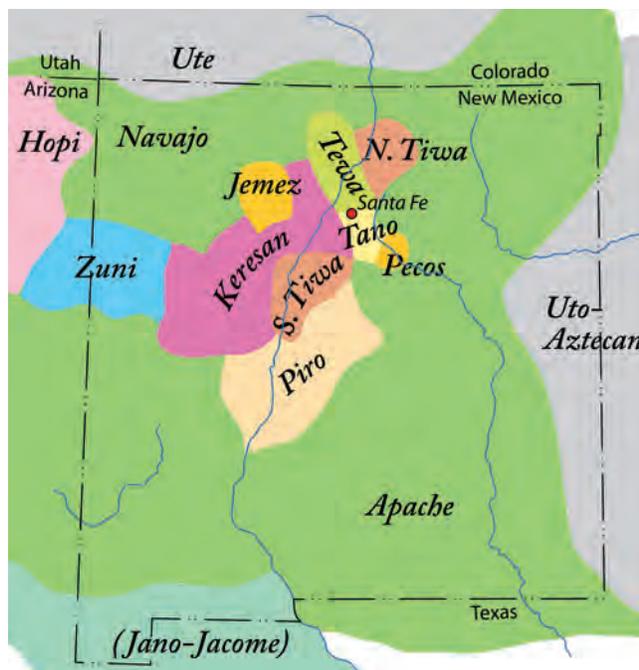
### The Protohistoric Period and Early Spanish Exploration

The Protohistoric period is a brief period of transition from the late 15th century to about 1600. The direct ancestors of the modern Indian nations, tribes and pueblos came to occupy what today are recognized as their traditional homelands. It is also

the period that marked the first Spanish explorations into what would become New Mexico and their recorded encounters with the native inhabitants.

Puebloans continued to live in large villages in the Rio Chama, Rio Grande, Pecos and Rio Puerco drainages. Then in the fifteenth century, the Utes occupied far northwestern New Mexico, southeastern Utah and portions of southwestern Colorado, a region largely abandoned by the Ancestral Puebloans a century earlier. At about the same time, possibly earlier, the Athapaskan-speaking ancestors of the Navajos and Apaches moved into northwestern, eastern and southwestern New Mexico. Written records of this period document the presence of the descendants of the Comanche, Pawnee, Cheyenne and Kiowa-Apache in New Mexico. Thus, at the threshold of the first Spanish explorations into what would become New Mexico, there was a greater complexity in cultural traditions than is recognized in the earlier precontact period. This is reflected in the number of languages and dialects spoken. At the time of Spanish contact and early exploration and settlement, the pueblos spoke at least six distinct languages with three embedded dialects. The Ute, at the northern margins of the state, are in the same language family as the Hopi of Arizona although their languages have been distinct for more than 2000 years. The Spanish recognized Apachean peoples in the sixteenth century but did not distinguish Navajo until the eighteenth century. The Jano-Jacome speakers of southern New Mexico and northern New Mexico barely survived into the historic period and left no descendants.

Except for the large pueblo villages, most Protohistoric sites are ephemeral and difficult to recognize, especially those of the nomadic groups and most are hard to distinguish from Archaic period sites. Only 521 Protohistoric sites are recorded in the state's inventory with 484 being pueblo. Apache and early Navajo components are difficult to differentiate from early post-contact sites, so exact numbers are not provided. Nineteen new Photohistoric sites were added to the state's inventory over the last five years. New earth-disturbing projects and continuing natural erosion remain the greatest threats to Protohistoric period resources, although some of the increased losses are attributable to the collection of diagnostic artifacts.



New Mexico Native Language groups in late 1500s, from High Desert Field Guides.

## Spanish Exploration and Colonization

Less than 50 years after encountering the lands and peoples of present-day Mexico, Spanish explorers began to prospect the territory that would eventually become New Mexico. The first recorded contact between Europeans and native peoples occurred in 1539, when a Moorish slave named Estebanico and a Franciscan monk, Fray Marcos de Niza, left Mexico and traveled north in an ill-fated attempt to find the Cities of Gold. Although Esteban lost his life at the Zuni village of Hawikuh, Fray Marcos returned to Mexico with glowing and false descriptions of the Cities of Gold, prompting a series of explorations of the region. The Spanish nobleman, soldiers, clergy, servants and craftsmen began to explore “New Spain” in a series of *entradas*, or entrances, from 1536 until 1598. These expeditions covered most of the region and extended onto the Great Plains, where the Spaniards met, interacted with, and wrote about the indigenous people encountered along the way.

In 1598, Juan de Oñate led an expedition to colonize New Mexico that established a northern capital at San Gabriel de Yunque Ovinge. The capital was moved to Santa Fe in 1610. Colonization brought European culture to New Mexico and influenced architectural styles. New agricultural practic-



An extremely rare Clarksdale bell ca. 1492-1575 was found at a 17th century Apache site south of Truth or Consequences in February 2012. About one-inch in diameter and called a rumbler bell, the Spanish tied them to horse saddles or blankets for decoration. Discovered as part of the Apache Research Project with the Gila National Forest, it was the first rumbler found in the Southwest.

es and crops, along with horses and other livestock, Catholicism and iron metallurgy were introduced to the region for the first time. Spanish Colonial and Pueblo cultures eventually melded to create an enduring legacy of architecture, community organization, and cultural landscapes. The legacy is visible today in communities such as Santa Fe, while others established during this period remain primarily as archaeological sites, including Pecos National Historic Park, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

The “Royal Road of the Interior” was the primary thoroughfare between Mexico City and the colonial capital. In New Mexico the Camino Real follows the Rio Grande except for a 90-mile, waterless shortcut known as the Jornada del Muerto that bypasses a 120-mile stretch crisscrossed by mountains and arroyos along the river south of Socorro. Recent studies of the Camino including its still-visible ruts and associated resources including natural landmarks, watering places, historic villages, river fords, campsites, ranches and haciendas, forts, and towns have provided new insight into life in New Mexico.

Tension between the early colonists and the native populations remained and in 1680, the pueblos

revolted and the Spanish fled northern New Mexico, taking refuge near El Paso del Norte to the south. More than 500 Spaniards perished along the Jornada del Muerto during the revolt. Turmoil was widespread and affected all the cultures in the region. In 1681, the Spaniards destroyed several Tiwa pueblos during a short-lived and unsuccessful attempt to reconquer New Mexico. At about the same time, fear of Spanish reprisals and widespread raiding by Apaches drove Navajos and Pueblos to form new communities in easily defended locations. By the time Spain reestablished dominance in 1692, many pueblos were abandoned. Some had moved as far as the Hopi mesas in northern Arizona. Spanish attempts to reestablish some pueblos failed. Colonists appropriated land vacant under new grants, leaving the pueblo Indians to move to new sites or settle with related pueblos.

The new Spanish land included Albuquerque and Alameda in 1710, Trampas in 1751, and Truchas in 1754. Land Grant communities still exist in New Mexico, and were recognized by the United States after the Mexican-American war of 1846-1848 under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

A distinctive Spanish Colonial practice was to build a community around a central plaza, a pattern common in cities and towns in many parts of New Mexico. The plaza and church were the focus of community life in Spanish settlements, and build-



The Montoya-Gallegos House built in the early 1700s is one of the oldest known haciendas on El Camino Real. Built in the traditional hacienda style with interior courtyard and *zaguan*, or passageway, today it is an inn and retreat center in Bernalillo.

ings around the plaza buttressed them from attacks. Isolated haciendas and ranches were built to a plan resembling a plaza called the *casa-corral*. A typical *casa-corral* includes linear blocks of modular rooms with fences that enclose a courtyard. Communities or ranches where the threat of attack was greatest might also have a *torreon*, a defensive tower where colonists took refuge while under attack from hos-

tile tribes. Torreons can be seen at Rancho de Las Golondrinas Living History Museum near Santa Fe, and in the town of Lincoln, in south central New Mexico.



This acequia on the Embudo River in northern New Mexico is maintained by La Junta y Cienega Acequia Association much as it was when first established more than two centuries ago. It is a community resource shared by many agricultural landowners who also celebrate its use with annual ceremonies.

Using earth, stone, timber, and limited technology, the Spanish and Pueblo Indians created some of the most monumental architecture in New Mexico. The mission churches at the pueblos of Acoma, Isleta, Laguna, and Santa Ana were built during this period and stand today as testament to their achievements. Ruins of missions at abandoned Salinas district pueblos such as Abo, Gran Quivira, and Quarai in central New Mexico give today's visitors pause for thought. Colonial period churches remain in use in Los Ranchos de Taos, Truchas and Trampas.

The most common building material was adobe, although *terrones* (sub-baked sod) also were often used in the central Rio Grande Valley.

Acequia is a Spanish word referring to community-operated waterways that have been used for more

than two centuries in New Mexico and the Southwest to irrigate crops. Their development strongly influenced the cultural and social landscape of New Mexico. Acequias usually run along the margins of mountain or river valleys to irrigate long, narrow fields, or long-lots, on arable land in the valley bottom. Hundreds of acequias remain in use today and fifteen are listed in the State or National registers. The Acequia La Cienega at Rancho de Las Golondrinas Living History Museum is in the National Register and recently was included in the Historic American Engineering Record, a documentation and archival program of the National Park Service.

The word acequia has two meanings, the irrigation ditch and the community organization that maintains the ditch and manages water distribution. An acequia's course defines the linear settlement pattern—the *cordillera*, or corridor—seen in many Hispanic communities beyond the confines of the plaza. Remnants of cordilleras still are visible in parts of cities like Albuquerque where urban development has not obliterated the acequias, long-lots and associated houses. Cordillera villages are best preserved in mountain valleys, where individual homes are built along the acequia on the valley's edge. Plazas are usually found within the cordillera, and continue to be the center of community activity.

Resources from this period of early Spanish exploration and settlement accounted for in the state's inventory include approximately 4,022 sites. Of these sites, 1,348 are Puebloan, 194 Spanish Colonial or Hispanic, 42 Ute, 56 Apache, and 2,420 early Navajo. Forty-two new sites were added to the state's inventory over the last five years. New, earth-disturbing projects, continuing natural erosion and degradation of historic buildings and structures are the greatest threats to these historic resources. Unplanned growth and development have impacted places such as the Plaza del Cerro and the El Santuario de Chimayó in the hamlet of Chimayó.

## The Mexican Period

Between 1810 and 1821, the native born inhabitants of Mexico revolted against the Spanish administration and established the Empire of Mexico, which included New Mexico. Before Mexico's independence, Spanish authorities strictly controlled trade in New Mexico, and unsanctioned American



The East Morada in Abiquiù dates to the mid-1800s and is believed to be the oldest morada in the state. Listed in the State Register, it was the subject of an award-winning poster illustrating “Sacred Places” for Heritage Preservation Month in 2009.

and French trading parties were arrested for violating the policy. With independence, the Mexican government encouraged exchange between the U.S. and New Mexico. With the establishment of the Santa Fe Trail, the quantity of American and European goods in the region increased and often transported along the Camino Real to Chihuahua, Mexico, and beyond. The Santa Fe Trail also promoted American settlement of land obtained in the Louisiana Purchase. It was so heavily traveled that wagon ruts remain visible in many locations between St Louis, Missouri, and Santa Fe, and many of the places associated with the trail still exist. At the same time the Santa Fe Trail improved trade from the eastern U.S. to the west, Mexico took it as a threat to its sovereignty in the region. The fear of U.S. expansion was well founded because Texas, after winning independence from Mexico in 1836, claimed all lands between the Rio Grande and the Louisiana Purchase. In order to buffer the threat of American expansionism, the Mexican government encouraged Mexican citizens to migrate north by offering land grants in New Mexico. About 66 land grants were established in New Mexico during the Mexican period and at least 61 of these were located in eastern New Mexico, near the Santa Fe Trail, or on land claimed by Texas.

Some towns, such as Las Vegas, were built around plazas and others as cordilleras along acequias. The Mexican land grant of Guadalupe, in Mora County,

was listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties as a historic district in 2011 because it retains most of its integrity as a Mexican Period Land Grant community.

Mexican independence saw Spain abandon the Catholic Church and its missions in New Mexico. When most of the clergy left, an order of lay clergy, Los Penitentes—or Los Hermanos de la Fraternidad Piadosa de Nuestro Padre Jesús Nazareno, stepped forward and took leadership of the church in New Mexico. The Penitentes officiated at religious holidays, provided social services for their communities, and engaged in extreme acts of penance. They built moradas—small chapels that blend the characteristics of domestic architecture and the Spanish Colonial church—as their activity centers. The Penitentes remain active, and moradas still are found in northern New Mexico, often adjacent to a low hill that serves as Calvary for their Easter observances.

With the exception of glass windows that were transported across the Santa Fe Trail, the brief period of Mexican control brought relatively few changes in building styles or materials to New Mexico. A representative building of the period is the Severino Martinez House near Taos, a hacienda built on the casa-corral plan. Eighty-five sites in the state’s inventory date to the Mexican period. No new sites were identified during the last five years. Inadequately reviewed development, poor planning and erosion threaten historic buildings and other cultural resources.

### Territorial Period

When the United States declared war on Mexico in 1846, U.S. troops led by General Stephen Kearny left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and marched toward New Mexico on the Santa Fe Trail. Although Mexican authorities raised a militia, they decided not to defend Santa Fe and quickly surrendered to American forces. The American conquest of New Mexico was completed at the Battle of Brazitos, the only battle of the Mexican-American war fought in New Mexico. It was fought on Christmas Day, 1846, when Mexican forces were dispatched from El Paso to intercept a force of Missouri Volunteers camped near an important ford where the Camino Real crossed the Rio Grande. After a short battle, the Volunteers routed the superior force of Mexican regulars and



Glorieta Pass Battlefield is one of New Mexico's 44 National Historic Landmarks. It is commemorated in the State and National Registers, with an Official Scenic Historic Marker and in several memorials.

Militia, leaving the road to Chihuahua open to the American advance.

After the Mexican-American War, the United States military presence in New Mexico grew when three forts—Fort Fillmore, Fort Thorn, and Fort Craig—were established along the Camino Real to protect travelers from Indian attacks. Additionally, Fort Union was established near the western end of the Santa Fe Trail, where the Great Plains meet the Rocky Mountains. These forts were built of adobe in the regional “vernacular” design. However, milled lumber and fired bricks soon became standard construction materials after the Army brought the first sawmill and commercial brick kilns to New Mexico. Using new materials to build in the vernacular architectural style contributed substantially to the development of Territorial-style architecture. It is characterized by adobe load-bearing walls, flat roofs and high parapets capped by brick. Milled lumber was used to create sash windows, and architectural details that emulated elements of Greek Revival architecture, popular at that time.

The military presence in New Mexico became more complicated with the

Civil War. Fort Fillmore surrendered to Texas Confederate forces, while Fort Craig and Fort Union stepped up their defense. The Confederates won several battles along the Rio Grande, capturing Albuquerque and Santa Fe as part of General Sibley's planned march to Colorado's gold fields and eventually to the Pacific Coast to claim the western U.S. At what many historians refer to as the “Gettysburg of the West,” Union forces thwarted their advance at Glorieta Pass, on the Santa Fe Trail a few miles east of Santa Fe.

Sibley's troops retreated to Texas, and Union forces established Fort McRae and Fort Selden along the Camino Real. These forts were garrisoned for several decades after the war, and were home to Buffalo soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments, and many units of the Army's Colored Infantry Regiments.

The livestock industry grew to meet the needs of the military. Texas ranchers—notably John Chisum, Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving—began large scale ranching in New Mexico with cattle drives from Texas, north along the Pecos River and to markets in New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. Chisum established the South Springs ranch, also known as the Jinglebob outfit, in the fertile Pecos River Valley near present-day Roswell. William “Billy the Kid” Bonney and the man who killed him, Sheriff Pat Garrett, are among numerous colorful characters from the early Pecos Valley ranches. Ranch headquarters often include significant concentrations of historic buildings. The Park Springs Ranch on the Upper Pecos River near Las Vegas became the first ranch listed in the State Register in 2008.



The concrete flume—a centerpiece of the Carlsbad Irrigation District—that forces the Pecos River to cross itself is listed in *Ripley's Believe It or Not* and was at one time the world's largest concrete structure. It is a National Historic Landmark.



The Castaneda Hotel in Las Vegas was one of the first Harvey Houses built in the Mission Revival style. It was a direct appeal to attract people from the East to ride the rails and travel west.

Although the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the U.S. and Mexico recognized the validity of Spanish and Mexican land grants, the grants and their boundaries required confirmation by the U.S. government to be formally recognized. Many grants were never confirmed, or their boundaries reduced. The loss of “common lands” devastated the Hispanic people who remained in the territory. Some Hispanics acquired patents to their land from the U.S. General Land Office, under the Homestead Act of 1862. It was established to promote settlement of the west by providing 160 acres to anyone who could live on and improve the land within three years. Popular over much of the U.S., it quickly became clear that most of the best land in New Mexico was already occupied, and that 160 acres of arid land could not be farmed to adequately support a family.

The Desert Land Act of 1878 which allowed settlers 640 acres of land, if they could improve and live on the land for three years, and irrigate crops. This prompted many Euro-American settlers in wetter parts of the state to adopt the Hispanic acequia systems to meet the act’s requirements. In the lower Pecos Valley, settlers took advantage of abundant artesian waters and were able to patent land under the act after drilling private wells, and constructing reservoirs and systems of short irrigation ditches for orchards and field crops. The Desert Land Act also encouraged entrepreneurs like John Hagerman,

Charles Eddy and Pat Garrett to establish commercial irrigation and land companies in the Pecos Valley for a three-fold purpose: to acquire arable land to sell to immigrant settlers, establish towns for real estate speculation and build railroads to serve the new communities. The new irrigation company, however, did not have the engineering expertise and capital to successfully build and maintain hundreds of miles of canals and irrigate tens of thousands of acres of land. A series of catastrophic floods repeatedly destroyed the Carlsbad Irrigation District’s dams and canals, ultimately bankrupting the company. Consequently, the residents of the region pled for federal intervention. They were denied help until 1902 when Congress passed the Reclamation (or Newlands) Act, which established the Reclamation Service and opened the floodgates for large federally funded irrigation projects across the arid west.

The arrival of the railroad radically altered New Mexico’s landscape, introducing the territory to new building materials and ideas. The engineering and infrastructure requirements of the railroad influenced the location and density of new communities. After 1879, communities were laid out in grids and oriented to the railroad tracks. In some cases land speculators established towns, hoping the railroad would take advantage of amenities. Sawmills supplied railroad ties for bridges, and milled lumber for the new towns. The railroads carried sheet metal roofs, fire bricks,



The Territorial and statehood era of mining in New Mexico began with the discovery of the Santa Rita Copper Mines in Grant County in 1800. Gems and minerals had been mined by Native Americans for centuries before. The Santa Rita Copper Mine Historic Site was listed in the State Register in 1976. In 2010, the Chino Mine Headquarters Offices in nearby Hurley was listed. Exceptionally well preserved, the building represents the significance of copper mining in the region.

milled wood architectural pieces, and plate glass into the region, which previously lacked most industrially-produced goods. Mass produced building components and milled lumber introduced architectural styles not previously associated with New Mexico—Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Classic Revival—that were widely adopted in the territory.

Mining precious minerals boomed during the Territorial Period. Deposits of coal, lead, copper, silver, and gold were discovered—in some cases re-discovered—in the mountainous parts of the states. The boom came, in part, because the 1849 Gold Rush in California excited the imaginations of prospectors and speculators, who recognized the territory's geologic potential for rich strikes of precious metals. The economic boom began in earnest when the railroad brought modern tools and machinery for industrial-scale mining and ore milling operations. Machinery at first was powered by wood or coal fired steam engines, but by about 1900 coal fired generators and transmission lines provided electricity for the mines and mills. The railroads played an important role by transporting large quantities of ore to smelters.

By the end of the 1800s, it became apparent that New Mexico was destined to be admitted to the Union. As the nation sought to link the East and West coasts by rail and by road, the territory was strategically desirable for of its lower elevations, especially in the southern part of the future state, in comparison

to states immediately north. Railroads—especially the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—promoted the state's natural beauty, historic character, and ethnic diversity to increase ridership on their passenger trains. New Mexico became a sought after tourist destination.

But two important events made statehood inevitable: the Spanish American War of 1898 and the Enabling Act of 1910. The large number of New Mexicans who volunteered to join Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders proved that New Mexicans were loyal Americans willing to take up arms against Spain. The Enabling Act of 1910 authorized New Mexico to convene a constitutional convention. On January 6, 1912, President Howard Taft signed a proclamation admitting New Mexico to the Union, making it the 47<sup>th</sup> state.

Nearly 2,400 Territorial sites are recorded in the state's inventory. Thirty-three were added in the last five years. Lack of regular maintenance poses the greatest threat to Territorial-era buildings and structures; erosion endangers trails and archaeological sites.

Fort Bayard, a National Historic Landmark in Grant County, has been vandalized and is inadequately maintained due to lack of funds. Its diverse architecture represents several periods of use from its founding as a fort in 1866 and later as a medical center that closed in 2010.

## Statehood Period

Important trends in economic and social developments from 1912 to today result from blending earlier agricultural and ranching activities, the lure of the Land of Enchantment, and national defense. Large scale irrigation projects on the Rio Grande, Pecos, Chama, and San Juan rivers were started under the Reclamation Act, which opened tens of thousands of acres to commercial agriculture.

In the late 1920s, petroleum and natural gas were discovered in the southeastern and northwestern corners of the state and continue to fuel the economy in those regions. With the onset of the atomic age, uranium became important to the state's economy. Mining districts grew rapidly as industrialization required more raw materials and made mineral extraction more economically efficient.

The University of New Mexico adopted the Pueblo Revival style for its campus. The style's popularity spread rapidly and was widely used to design



New Mexico boasts a wealth of New Deal era murals. Many were restored for the Depression-era programs' 75th anniversary in 2008. This mural is one of a series in the historic Taos County Courthouse depicting aspects of the justice system.

period of modern statehood. Few states benefited more from the New Deal; at one point nearly half of the state's workforce was unemployed. Major infrastructure projects put people to work, restored hope to much of the state's population and gave many communities libraries, parks, paved roads and courthouses for the first time. The Dust Bowl and economic change brought an influx of new people to the state. Significant projects completed under the New Deal included Conchas Dam in San Miguel County, the Civilian Conservation Corps-built western region National Park Service headquarters building in Santa Fe, and lodging and headquarters still in use at national monuments and parks today.

Despite the challenges posed by the region's arid environment, the amended versions of Homestead Act and Grazing acts remained popular in New Mexico through the mid-1930s. In 2010, the Bureau of Land Management and HPD commissioned a Historic Context dedicated to recognizing and describing the Homestead Act's importance to settlement patterns in New Mexico.

Route 66 became a part of Americana when it traversed New Mexico in the 1920s, ultimately linking Chicago to Santa Monica, California. Several stretches of highway, motels, neon signs and gas-line stations associated with Route 66 are listed in the State and National Registers. The Art Deco- Pueblo

government, commercial and residential buildings. The beginnings of tourism and the influx of artists to the state made the Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial styles popular aesthetically and economically.

The Great Depression and World War II saw New Mexico shed its last vestiges of the Territorial era and enter the



The University of New Mexico Alumni Memorial Chapel first was conceived in the 1940s in the Pueblo Revival Style by architect John Gaw Meem. Although it was not built until the early 1960s, it faithfully follows the architect's plans and is a fine example of the style seen throughout New Mexico since around the time of statehood.

Revival-style KiMo Theater, perhaps Albuquerque's best-known Route 66 landmark, was built in 1927 and continues to host live performances and movies. Tourism and New Mexico's pivotal role as a trade center dating back hundreds of years have made recognizing the state's historic roads, especially Route 66, the Santa Fe Trail and El Camino Real, a preservation priority.

With World War II, New Mexico's national role changed. The state and its rough terrain afforded a safely isolated and remote location for significant and top secret military work during World War II, including the development of the Atomic Bomb. This strong military presence has expanded over the years at military facilities such as Los Alamos National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratory, and White Sands Missile Range. These locations contain significant historic properties associated with the Manhattan Project. During the Cold War era, buildings were constructed at all New Mexico military bases to meet growing concerns about nuclear warfare. About the same time many government leaders, educators, businessmen, and artists began to advocate architectural styles based on local traditions but using



The City of Albuquerque restored the original KiMo Theater sign in 2011 with a replica unveiled during a ceremony and special screening of Fritz Lang's classic film *Metropolis*. The KiMo is perhaps New Mexico's most notable example of atmospheric theater design. It is located on Central Avenue, which is historic Route 66.

modern construction means.

With increased prosperity following World War II, many towns and rural areas modernized older buildings. False fronts or entirely new facades covered historic architectural details. In the last 20 years, many of these buildings have been restored as a part of downtown revitalizations. Unfortunately, a lack of knowledge about more recent architectural styles—most notably Mid-Century modern—has resulted in inadequate preservation and even demolition.

Suburban development also was a hallmark of the era, including Casa Solana in Santa Fe, Monte

Vista and College View in north-central Albuquerque and Silver Heights in Silver City.

Increased development pressures and heritage tourism have prompted many communities to create ordinances to protect their historic resources. Many buildings, districts, structures, landscapes, and sites from all of the significant historical periods remain, giving the state a singular identity that continues to play an important role in its economy. New Mexico has experienced demographic and economic expansion in the last 50 years, but its native and traditional cultures and places continue to enrich the state.

## Preservation Partnerships



Cultural Properties Review Committee, from left: Chairman Rick Hendricks, of Santa Fe; Douglas Boggess, of Albuquerque; Matthew Bandy, of Albuquerque; Clarence Fielder, of Las Cruces; Reginald Richey, of Lincoln; Ronald Toya, representing Jemez Pueblo.

New Mexicans have forged strong state and local preservation partnerships among the public, private and nonprofit sectors. This preservation network is essential in making preservation work in New Mexico.

At the local level, preservation organizations, CLGs, historical and archaeological societies, development teams and neighborhood associations have joined forces with statewide organizations to promote preservation causes and find new uses for historic properties that have created jobs and economic development.

Several New Mexico universities have historic preservation, regionalism or public history programs that have trained students who have gone on to be professionals working on preservation projects in the state. Elementary and high schools, tribal governments and organizations such as the Youth Conservation Corps have provided students with the opportunity to engage in preservation projects first hand, documenting historic buildings, engaging in archaeological field work and survey, and restoring historic infrastructure.

HPD is New Mexico's designated state historic preservation office under the National Historic Preservation Act. It often serves as a touchstone for forming partnerships and its many programs are used by preservationists statewide.

A citizen review committee with broad geographic representation and professional qualifications helps ensure public participation in preservation. The governor-appointed Cultural Properties Review Committee works hand-in-hand with HPD and plays a crucial role

advancing preservation statewide. New Mexico's Cultural Properties Act gives the CPRC the authority to approve State Register nominations and recommend listings for the National Register. The nine-member panel approves state income tax credit preservation projects, archaeological permits and certifies consultants and other professionals who work on cultural properties within the state. The committee also finalizes language for Official Scenic Historic Markers and presents annual awards for exemplary achievements during Heritage Preservation Month.

New Mexico's 22 pueblos, tribes and nations are consulted on projects as diverse as cell tower locations, airline flight paths, housing, transportation routes and Register nominations. HPD provides technical assistance to agencies engaged in consultation, and works with tribes and pueblos seeking to establish Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.

Federal legislation enacted in 1992 enabled tribes to form THPOs, which have many of the same responsibilities as SHPOs. To date, the National Park Service has officially designated eight THPOs in New Mexico.

## Historic Preservation Division & Cultural Properties Review Committee

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

Jan Biella  
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer, State Archaeologist

Pilar Cannizzaro  
Architectural Review

Tom Drake  
Public Relations, Publications, Official Scenic Historic Markers, Website

Michelle Ensey  
Archaeological Permits & Archaeological Review

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Archaeological Review, New Mexico SiteWatch

Robyn Powell  
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Derek Pierce, Program Manager

Tonya Fallis, Archaeologist

Scott Geister, Archaeologist

Louanna Haecker, Archaeologist

Anna La Bauve, Archaeologist

Cordelia Snow, Archaeologist

Stephen Townsend, Archaeologist

## Cultural Properties Review Committee

Rick Hendricks, Ph.D., State Historian

Reginald Richey, Architect

Douglas Boggess, Archaeologist

Clarence Fielder, Historian

Ronald Toya, Tribal Member

Matthew Bandy, Ph.D., Prehistoric Archaeologist

Architectural Historian—vacant

Citizen member—vacant



Rio Pueblo de Taos originates at sacred Blue Lake and remains an important part of life at Taos Pueblo.

## New Mexico Tribal Historic Preservation Offices

Jicarilla Apache Nation

Mescalero Apache Tribe

Navajo Nation

Pojoaque Pueblo

Santa Ana Pueblo

Tesuque Pueblo

Ute Mountain Ute

Zuni Pueblo

Tribal consultation affected projects as diverse as building a convention center on traditional tribal lands in Santa Fe, expanding commuter and freight rail service and restoring centuries-old housing at Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo.

Consultation involving Taos Pueblo, HPD, the Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, Federal Aviation Administration and the New Mexico Department of Transportation and the town of Taos concluded after 20 years with a Memorandum of Agreement on expanding Taos Regional Airport. The MOA allows runway expansion for improved safety. It also requires planes to fly at least 5,000 feet over the pueblo to preserve the traditional way of life.

# Preservation Partnerships—Directory

## New Mexico State Agencies

Department of Cultural Affairs  
407 Galisteo Street, Suite 260  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
505-827-6364  
[www.newmexicoculture.org](http://www.newmexicoculture.org)

Office of the State Historian  
State Records Center & Archives  
1205 Camino Carlos Rey  
Santa Fe, NM 87507  
505-476-7998  
[www.newmexicohistory.org](http://www.newmexicohistory.org)

New Mexico Main Street  
Economic Development Department  
1100 St. Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, NM 87503  
505-827-0200  
[www.gonm.biz](http://www.gonm.biz)

Department of Transportation  
1120 Cerrillos Road  
Santa Fe, NM, 87504-1149  
505-827-5100  
[www.nmshtd.state.nm.us](http://www.nmshtd.state.nm.us)

Tourism Department  
491 Old Santa Fe Trail  
Santa Fe, NM 87503  
505-827-7400  
800-545-2070  
[www.newmexico.org](http://www.newmexico.org)

Office of Indian Affairs  
Wendell Chino Building  
Second Floor  
1220 South St. Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
505-476-1600  
[www.iad.state.nm.us](http://www.iad.state.nm.us)

State Land Office  
310 Old Santa Fe Trail  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
505-827-5760  
[www.nmstatelands.org](http://www.nmstatelands.org)

Energy, Minerals &  
New Mexico State Parks  
1220 South St. Francis Drive  
P.O. Box 1147  
Santa Fe, NM 87504  
505-476-3355  
[www.emnrd.state.nm.us](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us)

Department of Finance  
and Administration  
407 Galisteo Street, Suite 166  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
505-827-3681  
[www.dfafcd.state.nm.us](http://www.dfafcd.state.nm.us)

Department of Veterans Services  
P.O. Box 2324  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2324  
505-827-6300  
[www.dvs.state.nm.us](http://www.dvs.state.nm.us)

New Mexico State Attorney General  
408 Galisteo Street  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
505-827-6000  
[www.nmag.gov](http://www.nmag.gov)

New Mexico Film Office  
1100 Saint Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
505-827-9810  
800-545-9871  
[www.nmfilm.com](http://www.nmfilm.com)

## Tribal Preservation

Pueblo of Acoma  
P.O. Box 309  
Acoma, NM 87034  
505-552-6604  
[www.puebloofacoma.org](http://www.puebloofacoma.org)

Pueblo of Cochiti  
P.O. Box 70  
Cochiti Pueblo, NM 87072  
505-465-2244  
[www.pueblodecochiti.org](http://www.pueblodecochiti.org)

Pueblo of Isleta  
P.O. Box 1270  
Isleta Pueblo, NM 87022  
505-869-3111  
[www.isletapueblo.com](http://www.isletapueblo.com)

Pueblo of Jemez  
P.O. Box 100  
Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024  
505-834-7359  
[www.jemezpueblo.org](http://www.jemezpueblo.org)

Pueblo of Laguna  
P.O. Box 194  
Laguna Pueblo, NM 87026  
505-552-6654  
[www.lagunapueblo.org](http://www.lagunapueblo.org)

Pueblo of Nambe  
Route 1, Box 117-BB  
Santa Fe, NM 87506  
505-455-2036

Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh  
P.O. Box 1099  
San Juan Pueblo, NM 87566  
505-852-4400  
Pueblo of Picuris  
P.O. Box 127  
Penasco, NM 87553  
505-587-2519

Pueblo of Pojoaque (THPO)  
78 Cities of Gold Road  
Santa Fe, NM 87506  
505-455-3334

Pueblo of Sandia  
PO Box 6008  
Bernalillo, NM 87004  
505-867-3317  
[www.sandiapueblo.nsn.us](http://www.sandiapueblo.nsn.us)

Pueblo of San Felipe  
PO Box 4339  
San Felipe Pueblo, NM 87001  
505-867-3381

Pueblo of San Ildefonso  
Route 5, Box 315-A  
Santa Fe, NM 87506  
505-455-2273

Pueblo of Santa Ana  
2 Dove Road  
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM 87004  
505-867-3301  
<http://www.santaana.org/>

Pueblo of Santa Clara  
P.O. Box 580  
Española, NM 87532  
505-753-7330

Pueblo of Santo Domingo  
P.O. Box 99  
Santo Domingo Pueblo, NM 87052  
505-465-2214

Pueblo of Taos  
P.O. Box 1846  
Taos, NM 87571  
505-758-9593  
[www.taospueblo.com](http://www.taospueblo.com)

Pueblo of Tesuque (THPO)  
Route 42, Box 360-T  
Santa Fe, NM 87506  
505-983-2667

Pueblo of Zia  
135 Capitol Square Dr.  
Zia Pueblo, NM 87053-6013  
505-867-3304

Pueblo of Zuni (THPO)  
P.O. Box 339  
Zuni, NM 87327  
505-782-7022  
[www.ashiwi.org](http://www.ashiwi.org)

Jicarilla Apache (THPO)  
P.O. Box 507  
Dulce, NM 87528  
505-759-3242  
[www.jicarillaonline.com](http://www.jicarillaonline.com)

Mescalero Apache (THPO)  
P.O. Box 227  
Mescalero, NM 88340  
505-464-4494  
[www.mescaleroapache.com](http://www.mescaleroapache.com)

Navajo Nation (THPO)  
P.O. Box 9000  
Window Rock, AZ 86515  
928-871-6352  
[www.navajo.org](http://www.navajo.org)

## New Mexico Nonprofits

New Mexico Heritage Preservation  
Alliance  
P.O. Box 2490  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2490  
[www.nmheritage.org](http://www.nmheritage.org)

Cornerstones Community Partnerships  
227 Otero Street  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
505-982-9521  
[www.cstones.org](http://www.cstones.org)

Historic Santa Fe Foundation  
545 Canyon Road  
PO Box 2535  
Santa Fe NM 87504-2535  
505-983-2567  
[www.historicsantafe.com](http://www.historicsantafe.com)

Historical Society of New Mexico  
P.O. Box 1912  
Santa Fe, NM 87504  
www.hsnm.org

New Mexico  
Archaeological Council  
P.O. Box 25691  
Albuquerque, NM 87125  
www.nmacweb.org

The Archaeological Conservancy  
5301 Central Ave. NE, Suite 902  
Albuquerque, NM 87108-1517  
505-266-1540  
www.americanarchaeology.com

New Mexico Chapter of the  
American Planning Association  
P.O. Box 25352  
Albuquerque, NM 87125  
www.nmapa.org

Archaeological Society of New Mexico  
P.O. Box 3485  
Albuquerque, NM 87190  
505-255-7719

Las Vegas Citizens Committee for  
Historic Preservation  
127 Bridge Street  
P.O. Box 728  
Las Vegas, NM 87701  
www.lasvegasmcchp.com

American Institute of  
Architects/New Mexico  
2414 Central Ave. SE, Suite 130,  
Albuquerque, NM 87106  
505-260-0571

New Mexico Route 66 Association  
1415 Central NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106  
www.rt66nm.org

New Mexico Humanities Council  
MSC06 3570  
1 University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, NM 87131-0001  
505-277-3705  
www.nmhum.org

### Certified Local Governments

City of Albuquerque  
600 2nd St. NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87103  
505-924-3860  
www.cabq.gov/planning

Village of Columbus  
P.O. Box 350  
Columbus, NM 88029-0350  
505-531-2663

City of Deming  
309 South Gold Avenue  
P.O. Box 706  
Deming, NM 88031  
Phone: 505-546-8848  
www.cityofdeming.org

City of Las Vegas  
P.O. Box 160  
Las Vegas, NM 87701  
505-454-1401  
www.lasvegasm.gov

County of Lincoln  
P.O. Box 711  
Carrizozo, NM 88301  
www.lincolncountynm.net

City of Santa Fe  
P.O. Box 909  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0909  
www.santafenm.gov

Town of Silver City  
P.O. Box 1188  
Silver City, NM 88062  
www.townofsilvercity.org

Town of Taos  
400 Camino de la Placita  
Taos, NM 87571  
www.taosgov.com

### Regional Preservation

National Trust for Historic Preservation  
Western Office  
5 3rd St., Suite 707  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
415.947.0692  
www.preservationnation.org

National Park Service –  
Southwest Regional Office  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, NM 87504  
505-988-6100  
www.nps.gov

Bureau of Land Management  
New Mexico State Office  
1474 Rodeo Road  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
505-438-7400  
www.nm.blm.gov

USDA Forest Service  
Southwestern Region  
333 Broadway SE  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
505-842-3292  
www.fs.fed.us/r3

U.S. Green Building Council— New  
Mexico Chapter  
Leadership in Energy  
Efficiency & Design  
P.O. Box 25771  
Albuquerque, NM 87125  
www.chapters.usgbc.org/newmexico

U.S. Army Corp of Engineers  
Albuquerque District  
4101 Jefferson Plaza, NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87109  
www.spa.usace.army.mil

National Preservation Advisory Council  
for Historic Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW  
Suite 809  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
202-606-8503  
www.achp.gov

National Conference of State  
Historic Preservation Officers  
444 N. Capitol St. NW, Suite 342  
Washington, D.C. 20001-1512  
202-624-5465  
www.ncshpo.org

National Park Service  
1849 C St. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
202-208-6953  
www.nps.gov

National Trust for Historic  
Preservation  
1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
800-944-6847  
www.nationaltrust.org

Preservation Action  
1350 Connecticut Ave. NW,  
Suite 401  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
202-659-0915  
www.preservationaction.org

US/ICOMOS  
401 F Street, NW, Suite 331  
Washington, DC 20001-2728  
202-842-1866  
www.icomos.org/usicomos

U.S. Dept. of the Interior  
1849 C St. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
202-208-3100  
www.doi.gov

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
P.O. Box 96090  
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090  
www.fs.fed.us

Bureau of Land Management  
1849 C St NW  
Washington, DC 20240  
www.blm.gov/nhp/index.htm

U.S. Dept. of Defense  
1000 Defense Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20301  
www.defenselink.mil

U.S. Dept. of Energy  
1000 Independence Ave., SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
www.energy.gov

World Monument Fund  
350 5th Ave., Suite 2412  
New York, NY 10118  
646-424-9594  
wmf@wmf.org

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**Cornerstones Community Partnerships**

2006 Adobe Conservation, Sunshine Press

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**Eidenbach, Pete and Beth Morgan**

1994 Homes on the Range, Oral Recollections of Family Ranch Life on the U.S. Army White Sands Missile Range, N.M. Santa Fe: Office of Cultural Affairs, N.M. Historic Preservation Division and Human Systems Research.

**Friends of Archaeology**

2011 "Roads to the Past: Highway Map and Guide to New Mexico Archaeology" High Desert Field Guides, Santa Fe, N.M.

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## **Reed, Paul F., Editor**

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# Acronyms

ACOE	United States Army Corps of Engineers (federal)	NATHPO	National Alliance of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
APA	American Planning Association	NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
APE	Area of Potential Effect	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
ARMS	Archaeological Records Management System	NMCRIS	New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant	NMHPA	New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance
CLG	Certified Local Government	NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (federal)
CPRC	Cultural Properties Review Committee	NR	National Register of Historic Places
CRM	Cultural Resource Management	NPS	National Park Service (federal)
DCA	Department of Cultural Affairs	NTCIC	National Trust Community Investment Corporation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (federal)	NTLF	National Trust Loan Fund
FHWA	Federal Highways Administration	NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	OSHM	Official Scenic Historic Markers
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	OSM	Office of Surface Mining (federal)
GIS	Geographic Information System	POG	Palace of the Governors
HABS	Historic American Building Survey	PA	Preservation Action
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record	PDF	Public Document Format
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey	PLF	Preservation Loan Fund
HBC	Historic Building Code	NMDOT	New Mexico Department of Transportation
HWMI	Historic Women Marker Initiative	SAT	Save America's Treasures Program
IEBC	International Existing Building Code	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
MSRLF	MainStreet Revolving Loan Fund	SITC	State Income Tax Credit Program
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	SW	SiteWatch
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	SRCP	State Register of Cultural Properties
MPC	Municipalities Planning Code	TCP	Traditional Cultural Place
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization	THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
NAPC	National Alliance of Preservation Commissions	WMF	World Monument Fund

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## New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

Department of Cultural Affairs



New Mexico's five-year statewide historic preservation plan is titled *Preserving the Enchantment: Sustaining New Mexico's Cultural Heritage 2012-2016* for several reasons. New Mexico is the "Land Of Enchantment." The nickname was earned for the state's fascinating and diverse cultural history, and its scenic beauty. In the course of gathering public input for this publication, we learned that New Mexicans believe that preserving open space, cultural landscapes, our historic architecture and archaeological sites will sustain our culture and our economic future. Our five-year planning document was possible because of the strong preservation partnership among the public, nonprofits and federal, state, tribal and local governments. As New Mexico's State Historic Preservation Office, we especially acknowledge our relationship to the National Park Service under whose auspices we published *Preserving the Enchantment: Sustaining New Mexico's Cultural Heritage 2012-2016*.

*Preserving the Enchantment: Sustaining New Mexico's Cultural Heritage. 2012-2016*, was written by Tom Drake, Jan Biella, Shalie Gasper and Bob Estes with editing provided by HPD staff. Layout and design of this publication is by Tom Drake.

