

PRESERVING THE ENCHANTMENT

2017
2021

New Mexico State Historic Preservation Plan



New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
Department of Cultural Affairs



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

—Mollie Beattie, former director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

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

—William J. Murtagh, first Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

Table of Contents

- 1 Vision Statement—State Historic Preservation Officer’s Message
- 3 Introduction—How to Use This Preservation Plan
- 4 Goals and Objectives
 - 4 ... Developing the Plan, Online Survey, Summaries
 - 5 ... Changes and Progress
- 7 Goals, Objectives, and Strategies
 - 7 ... Broaden Preservation’s Relevancy
 - 8 ... New and Enhanced Financial Incentives
 - 8 ... Foster Stewardship of Cultural Sites
- 11 Themes in New Mexico History
 - 11 ... Mobility & Subsistence
 - 12 ... Trails
 - 13 ... Transportation
 - 14 ... Art
 - 16 ... Ranches, Homesteads & Mining
 - 19 ... Trains, Automobiles & Tourism
 - 21 ... From Adobe to Modernism
- 23 Preservation Timeline | New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office Overview

Programs

- Arts & Cultural Districts ... 39
- Archaeological Permits ... 29
- Certified Local Governments ... 36
- Cultural Landscapes ... 37
- Federal Preservation Tax Credits ... 33
- Grants & the Historic Preservation Fund ... 33 & 34
- Heritage Preservation Month ... 256
- New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System ... 28
- Official Scenic Historic Markers ... 29
- Project Reviews ... 26
- SiteWatch ... 38
- State Preservation Tax Credits ... 35
- State & National Registers ... 31
- Tribal Historic Preservation Offices ... 38

Successes and Challenges

- Climate Change & Bandelier National Monument ... 24
- Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad NHL ... 39
- Cultural Atlas App ... 30
- Digital Preservation in a Trolley Barn ... 40
- LA 2 & Preserving Agua Fria ... 28
- Manhattan Project National Historical Park ... 27
- MainStreet & Underserved Communities ... 36
- Mount Taylor, Tribal Preservation & the Courts ... 17 & 40 (timeline)
- New Mexico’s New National Monuments ... 40 (timeline)
- Permian Basin, Archaeology & Oil ... 30
- Preserving a Spanish Colonial Church ... 21
- Taylor-Barela-Reynolds-Mesilla Historic Site ... 37

- 41 Bibliography
- 42 Acronyms
- 43 Preservation Partners Directory
- 47 Historic Preservation Division Staff
- 48 Acknowledgments

VISION STATEMENT

The State Historic Preservation Officer's Message

—Jeff Pappas, Ph.D., Director



Relatives of the founders of Phillips Chapel C.M.E. Church gather with friends and volunteers, who participated in a seven-year restoration of the 1911 adobe church, to dedicate a National Register plaque in 2014. The chapel doubled as a school for African American children removed from Las Cruces public schools in 1925 under Jim Crow until 1934.

Looking at the next five years, the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (NMSHPO) has a unique opportunity to pursue some interesting and important work. Motivated by a National Park Service (NPS) initiative to seek out and record underrepresented communities, NMSHPO will begin to look seriously at recording lesser known narratives in the state's history. A further focus on mid-century resources will guide the division to explore themes about civil rights and segregation, in addition to the presence of Asiatic cultures related to the growth and development of the railroad. Our

objective is to expand upon the collective understanding of New Mexico's diverse and varied history.

The housing crisis ten years ago followed by a slowdown in the energy sector made New Mexicans realize that doing more with less is not just a pithy saying. Over the past two years in preparing our new five-year strategic plan, HPD surveyed 700 people to get their thoughts about historic preservation. Not surprising a large percentage asked about funding and whether money might be available for projects. The quick answer is probably no, which, if HPD wants to address the concerns of the preservation community, we'll need to get real creative, real fast.

Our first option is tax credits, or more precisely HPD wants to aggressively pursue new tax credit legislation. New Mexico has the distinction of being the first state to offer a preservation tax credit, which was signed into law in 1984. Back then it was quite the thing, but now it lags behind neighboring states like Colorado and Texas, who recently adopted new laws to better integrate their state and federal tax credit programs. In those states tax credits are responsible for generating millions of dollars in construction revenue. Older buildings are finding new life and

new uses, bringing a renewed sense of vitality to downtown and rural districts. To see cities like Marfa, Texas, rally behind buildings that speak to their unique history is to witness first-hand the potential of preservation. New Mexico is posed to do the same.

Related to tax credits though far more ambitious, is a wholesale re-thinking of HPD's current rules and regulations. Survey takers were just as anxious about the effectiveness of New Mexico preservation law. There's a noticeable trend going back to the late 1960s, when it was commonplace for the state to embrace progressive historic preservation

legislation. Most New Mexico preservation law was adopted between 1969 and 1992, and primarily in late 1970s and 1980s. A whole host of programs were established, including the state tax credit, a publication and loan program, many of the archaeological rules and regulations, and a small grant program. Over the last twenty years HPD has routinely amended its rules, but very few new regulatory policies have been approved by the legislature. This five-year plan calls for interested parties to take a meaningful look at HPD's legal framework.

When it comes to preservation grants, New Mexico needs a champion. Currently unfunded, grants for bricks and mortar projects are critically important to preserving and stabilizing historic sites. In Wyoming, the oil and gas industry pledged a sizable donation to the state in the late 90s to endow a Cultural Trust Fund. The endowment is sufficient enough to fund projects from Cheyenne all the way to Yellowstone. New Mexico has never enjoyed that kind of financial support despite its world-class resources. Perhaps partnering with the private sector could open up some unrealized opportunities and further solidify an already good working relationship with industry.

Like many western states, New Mexico is a hotbed of archaeology and has been for well over a hundred years. Some of the most celebrated sites in the country are right here in our backyard, namely Chaco Canyon, Pecos National Historical Park, and Coronado Historic Site. Over 75 percent of the work we do at HPD is archaeological. Although effective, current New Mexico statute could be stronger, particularly to help fend off the multitude of pot hunters—those unwise few who make a living exploiting the richness of this remarkable state. It's not uncommon to see stories in the newspaper about a traditional war shield or a Mimbres pot auctioned off in Paris or some far off land. Certainly our tribal partners would agree.

Survey takers were quite keen on this. Many of the comments referenced looting, damage to sites, and institutional oversight. Roughly 15 years ago, like Arizona, HPD started a volunteer program called SiteWatch, which is a statewide archaeological stewardship program. Basically what this program does is match qualified volunteers with state and federal agencies to help monitor critical archaeological sites. The program has roughly 220 volunteers and seven active chapters. It's one of HPD's most successful programs. Core funding comes from the BLM and the Forest Service, so keeping this excellent program solvent is also a priority for the division.

Shifting gears, and encouraged by a 2014 NPS Underrepresented Communities Grant, HPD has begun to evaluate the issue of diversity in

its national register inventory. Multicultural listings, particularly Hispanic and American Indian sites are reasonably well documented. African American, Chinese, and women, however, are largely absent in the state and national registers. Over the next five years, emphasis will be placed to bring more balance to the program. Recent efforts to identify extant African American churches and schools associated with the segregation period (1926-1954) have proven successful. Of course, HPD will continue to celebrate and record its remarkable tri-cultural heritage of American Indian, Hispanic, and Anglo traditions. Indeed, much of the state's history has been written from these critical perspectives, and the register has done well to account for it.

Modernism and Diversity

Also underway are efforts to identify and record mid-century modern residential neighborhoods. Much of how New Mexico has been popularly understood is through places like Bandelier and Chaco Canyon—by its ancient cliff dwellings and speculator pueblos. But New Mexico is also very modern with significant periods of growth after World War II. Its largest city, Albuquerque, had 25,000 residents by 1920, but was often perceived as a remote haven for the nation's tubercular patients seeking respite from colder, more humid climates. By the early 1950s, largely as a result of the energy and defense departments, critical Cold War facilities were major employers at Los Alamos; Kirtland and Sandia in Albuquerque, and further south at White Sands Missile Range, representing a massive influx of capital and people. By 1960, Albuquerque's population was over 200,000 and the state's population had tripled, prompting large-scale residential construction and the development of new neighborhoods. Our next project will be a wholesale evaluation of the late 1960s and early 1970s, a period known for its Brutalist architecture.

What the last five years and our recent surveys suggest is that HPD needs to think more comprehensively about the modern era (1880-1970). Much of New Mexico's economy was, and still is, driven by the energy and mining sectors, industries that historically had their beginnings just after WWI. Fortunately for us enough of the infrastructure is still extant ready to be recorded by the National Register. With that comes a heightened awareness to the African American experience that has gone largely unrecorded. Hopefully these next five years will be productive ones and that underrepresented places will find a home in the HPD archives.

Introduction

How to Use The Preservation Plan



Members of the Bandelier Preservation Corps present U.S. Senator Martin Heinrich with a plaque giving him an honorary membership to their organization.

Nineteen-hundred-and-sixty-six was a landmark year in historic preservation. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was enacted by Congress, the most comprehensive and aggressive legislation written in the history of the nation for protecting and preserving our heritage.

The act's fiftieth anniversary provided an opportunity to evaluate historic preservation's path in New Mexico over the last five years. It also inspired a new framework for conserving New Mexico's diverse cultural resources over the next five.

The 2017 edition of *Preserving the Enchantment* provides a broad thematic approach to the state's history, from 1848 through the present. It is a significant departure from previous state plans, which provided overviews of multiple prehistoric and historic periods beginning with

the Paleoindian Period 13,000 years ago, to the first written records with the Spanish in 1541 and their subsequent occupation through 1821, and the territorial and statehood eras.

Much more emphasis is placed in this edition on archaeological discoveries made in the late 1800s that shaped the state's economic and cultural development. The effects homesteading, art, mining, healthcare, World War II, and the Cold War had on development and settlement are more thoroughly examined. Strides in documenting the recent past in State and National Register nominations and elsewhere are highlighted, and recommendations for areas in need of further research are included in the "Themes in New Mexico History" section, which replaces the archaeological and historic contexts from past state plans.

The anniversary inspired a Preservation Timeline, a section that lists important decisions, laws, and events by year coupled to relevant successes and challenges, and programs and tools available to community preservationists. The timeline also establishes that recording migration patterns, cultures, and architecture began nearly 500

years ago in what is now New Mexico and that the state at times has been at the avant-garde of preservation in the United States. Within the timeline are anecdotal information and brief administrative histories that highlight consequential events that helped determine how preservation works in New Mexico today.

SHPOs develop five-year plans under a provision of the 1966 act. This document presents an assessment of progress, needs and opportunities. It was conceived as a guide for identifying and preserving a new inventory of cultural resources in New Mexico while better conserving those already documented. *Preserving the Enchantment* establishes core objectives and identifies possible strategies for increasing preservation's relevancy; diversifying its constituency, and incorporating its principles and practices into economic, planning, and cultural decisions.

Goals and Objectives

The Planning Process

Developing the Plan

New Mexico's preservation planning process was conceived in anticipation of the NHPA anniversary and the centennial of the National Park Service. It was fine-tuned with an eye toward establishing a more diverse cultural record, addressing threats from climate change, and the goal of establishing preservation as an important component in developing sustainable communities. The 2017-2021 plan can therefore be seen as something of a measuring stick that marks progress and notes challenges within the framework of the 2016 milestone anniversaries.

Using these parameters, HPD staff began evaluating progress made in the last five years based on contact with the public and representatives of local, state, and federal agencies; tribes; consultants; and fellow staff members. A concerted effort was made to meet the public at a variety of venues, including archaeology fairs, a Building Creative Communities conference attended by more than 200 people from MainStreet and local arts organizations, and at meetings hosted by preservation organizations. Culture Day at the Legislature, a public event held in conjunction with the 2016 legislative session, drew hundreds of public school students and teachers, state government representatives, and business people. HPD participated in these events to promote the survey and engage the public in a dialogue about their local preservation concerns. Their comments greatly supplemented survey data in developing strategies and objectives found in this document.

Online Survey

There were 643 responses to the 25-question survey. The public participation phase was by far the most extensive of any of the previous recent planning periods, eliciting more than three times the response rate than achieved for the 2012–2016 plan. Questions were primarily developed by a subgroup of staff following initial discussions with a parent committee that included the SHPO, and HPD employees specializing in architecture, archaeology, grants, and outreach.

Although a few people, primarily at the aforementioned events, chose the paper survey most opted for the online version on HPD's website where it was posted for five months. Partnering organizations such as the New Mexico History Museum, Architectural Alliance, Inc.,



Friends of the Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad volunteer George Davies repoints the Lava Pump House, a water pumping station on a remote stretch of the steam train's run above 10,000 feet in New Mexico and Colorado. Preserving the line's rolling stock, tracks, buildings and structures has been a largely volunteer effort since begun in 1969.

and the statewide New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance provided links on their websites and social media pages. A press release was picked up by newspapers and broadcast media. Tribes; pueblos; local, state, and federal governments; and preservation professionals were invited to participate via HPD's 1,300-member electronic mailing list and through the listservs of the New Mexico Archaeological Conservancy, University of New Mexico's anthropology and history departments, and the anthropology departments at New Mexico State University and Eastern New Mexico University. Local governments and state museums also distributed the link. Approximately 2,500 people received the survey digitally, giving it a 25-percent response rate, exceeding the average for most surveys.

Summaries

Despite attempts to reach a broader audience—a goal of the previous plan—50 percent of respondents were over the age of 60 while 15 percent were between ages 21 and 40. This finding confirmed the need to diversify New Mexico's preservation constituency, resulting in several strategies to accomplish that goal.



Downtown Carrizozo has become an arts destination. Several galleries—the state’s largest photography gallery is here—restaurants, shops, a museum and preservation projects are part of the historic commercial district listed in 2015.

Eighty-six percent of respondents were New Mexicans and the remainder identified as frequent visitors, graduate students, and seasonal workers. There were a handful of out-of-state responses, including from an individual in Boston preparing for Massachusetts’ five-year plan, and people in Texas, Arizona, and Colorado. Most respondents were from the state’s three population centers: Santa Fe County provided 27 percent of responses, the more heavily populated Bernalillo County, 17.5 percent, and Dona Ana County, 7.2 percent. People with an interest or affiliation with archaeology and historic architecture were the most frequent respondents; people involved in MainStreet, local preservation commissions, and architects were far less likely to take the survey. The demography of the responses—most frequently visit archaeological and historic sites, for example—indicate the world of preservation in New Mexico is insular and more effort is needed to reach a broader audience for it to become an integral part of planning and an activity that involves a broader spectrum of the population.

More than three-quarters of the respondents felt preservation created a sense of place. Their priorities were preserving archaeological and cultural sites, improving financial incentives, and strengthening preservation laws to protect historic sites. Although nearly 60 percent believe preservation fosters heritage tourism, very few ranked tourism as a priority. Forty-three percent strongly disagreed that historic preservation



The Bentari House in Gallup was built from a special run of locally produced bricks in 1931 by the owner of the Gallup Brick Factory. Tax credits were approved in 2014 for repointing the bricks and restoring lead glass windows and built-in china cabinets.

hampers economic development, but that it had little to do with creating jobs, sustaining the economy, or benefiting the environment. Strategies connecting preservation and revitalization to a sustainable economy and environment were developed based on this finding.

What’s Changed Over the Last Five Years

Several goals for 2017–2021 build on those set in the previous plan. Increased use of preservation tax credits was met in the sense that more federal tax projects were completed in underrepresented parts of the state and project spending increased. But the number of people using the New Mexico credit for home rehabs declined. Groundwork has been laid to enhance the state credit so it is a sharper economic development tool, especially for commercial projects in smaller communities.

The New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System database of recorded cultural sites grew from 167,000 in 2012 to 187,950 in 2016. Goals for improving the system were met with a \$300,000 upgrade to add three-dimensional mapping capabilities to its interface and enhance user experience. HPD maintains the database while consultants and other users provide new information for it. There is a concerted effort to increase the number of architectural resources in the database, which originated with hand drawn maps and field notes in the 1930s when some of New Mexico’s earliest archaeological sites were recorded using the



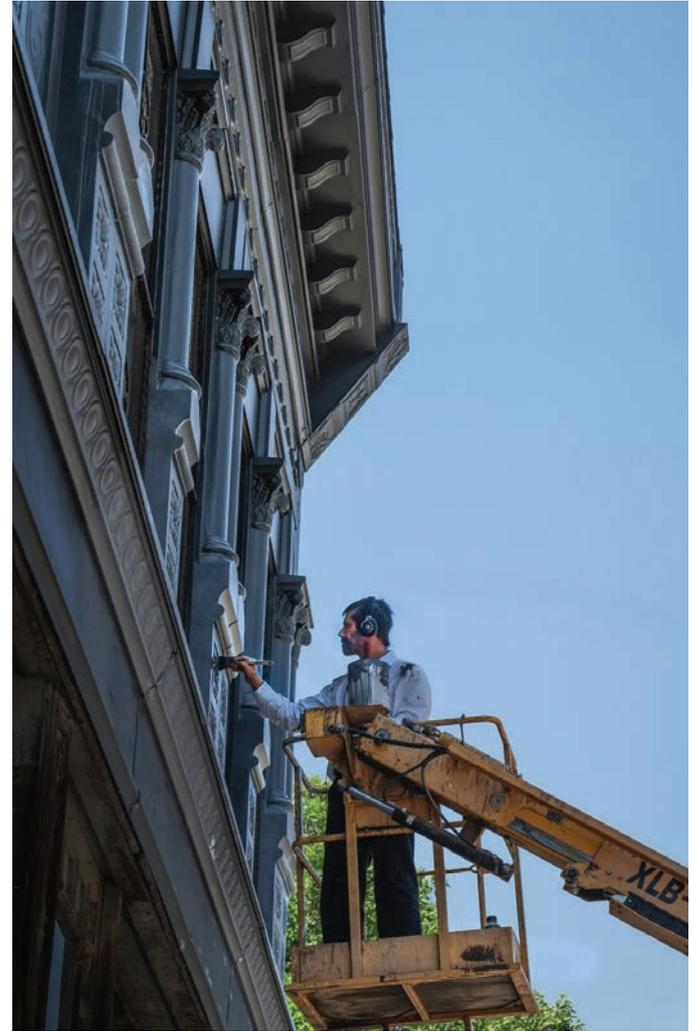
The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant for its Hispanic vernacular architecture set in rural and agricultural landscapes crisscrossed by irrigation systems and acequias. Part of an early 1800s land grant, the district covers 8,140 acres.

Laboratory of Anthropology numbering system.

Continued urban migration harmed rural and small-town preservation, creating problems in communities like Clayton where a restored hotel initially succeeded but closed in an economic downturn.

Small-town preservation blues are common, but some upbeat chords have been struck. In Grants, Gallup and Carrizozo—all identified in 2012 as facing preservation challenges—decisive steps led to Carrizozo's first historic district. Residents actively participated and advocated for the designation, and the community is a draw for artists, entrepreneurs, and filmmakers. Gallup's Arts & Cultural District strongly advocated for a 2015 commercial historic district honoring the town's railroad, Route 66 and Native American influences. Grants opened an aviation museum in the abandoned Grants Milan Flight Station complex built in 1953.

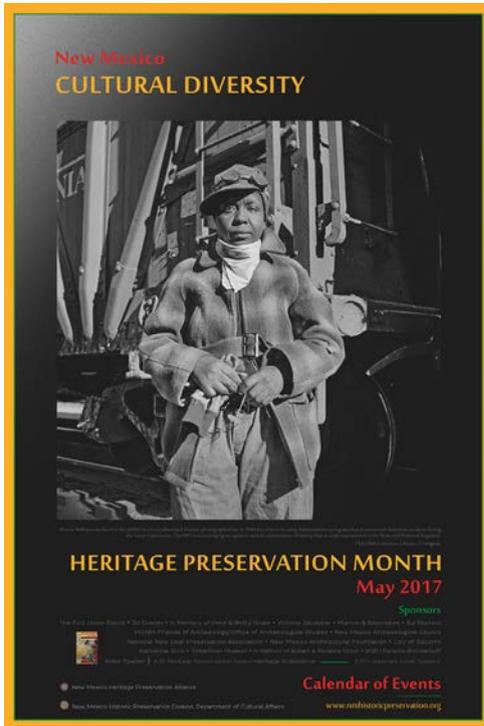
Mora County experienced a major turnaround. A rural agricultural area where some residents were ambivalent about historic designations and government-led preservation efforts, much of the community embraced and actively worked to list the Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District. With some resistance, a state historic district was established in 2011. Five years later, ranchers, descendants of homesteaders and others who trace their roots for generations in the lush mountain valley came forward with personal histories to more thoroughly document the area's culture and preserve it within the largest historic district in the state.



A rare surviving example of a Mesker Brothers stamped metal facade adorns the Rawlin's Building in Las Vegas, which is being restored as part of a multi-faceted approach by the city, building owners, and the community to preserve the history and the architecture of the Railroad Avenue Historic District. Nearby is Hotel Casteñeda, a long-abandoned Harvey House being redeveloped by the owner of the restored Fred Harvey establishment in Winslow, Arizona. Tom and Tina Clayton used state tax credits and partnered with the city on a Certified Local Government grant for a structural assessment of the building. Federal tax credits will be applied to structural and interior work, while a PNM Gas Company grant funded painting the facade. The building's second-floor—believed to have been a rooming house for Harvey Girls working at the Casteñeda—will become apartments. The Casteñeda's restoration is also eligible for the federal credits.

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

A Future for Preservation



The goals, objectives, and strategies are a statewide guide for preservationists. They should be considered when developing grants, state and national register nominations, historic marker nominations, reviews, mitigations, surveys, reports, and community preservation projects. They are not a blueprint for the next five years, but more of a road map or guide.

The strategies are intended to be flexible enough to apply to different communities preserving their unique cultural heritage. Some strategies are mentioned more than once because they apply to more than one goal or objective.

Architectural styles vary from one community to the next as do cultural beliefs and practices. The type of archaeological sites recorded in central New Mexico sharply contrast with those in the southeastern part of the state. New Mexicans are encouraged to adopt one or more of these goals, and tailor them to fit local preservation needs.

Goal I. Broaden Preservation's Relevancy

Objective: Raise Awareness That Preservation is Integral to the Economy and Environment.

Strategies

- Provide more information about the link between sustainability and preservation by explaining the environmental and economic benefits of historic preservation.
- Address misconceptions and negative impressions about historic preservation hindering development.
- Develop State and National Register nominations to increase representation of geographically underserved and culturally underrepresented communities.
- Encourage communities to recognize the historic value of resources from the mid-twentieth century and later with State and National Register nominations.
- Build on collaborations with universities and colleges; New Mexico MainStreet; federal, state, and local governments; and preservation organizations that have produced State and National Register nominations.
- Promote successful state and federal preservation tax credit projects to illustrate that they are effective tools for underrepresented communities.
- Broaden the scope of training available to preservation professionals, developers, and local review boards to include more youth, elected officials, and citizens.
- Provide training to address disaster preparedness and the effects of climate change on cultural resources.





Objective: Diversify New Mexico’s Preservation Community

Strategies

- Reach a broader demographic through increased use of social media to share information and exchange ideas.
- Encourage communities to recognize the historic value of mid-twentieth century resources with State and National Register nominations.
- Create videos suitable for social media and other venues to share information about historic preservation.
- Strengthen preservation’s presence in underserved areas by expanding its constituency into less represented areas.
- Develop State and National Register nominations to increase representation of geographically underserved and culturally underrepresented communities.
- Create opportunities for seasoned preservationists to interact with younger people through youth summits, internships, and in classrooms.
- Provide web-based multilingual publications.
- Raise awareness that May is Heritage Preservation Month by providing grants for events that highlight local preservation.
- Provide clearer, more direct online access through hyperlinks

to the State and National Registers, Historic Contexts, and thematic Multiple Property Documentations Forms for greater public access.

- Promote the State of New Mexico’s initiative to access roadside historic markers, National Historic Landmarks, museums, and historic sites through a cultural app and website by developing a public partnership campaign.

Objective: Strengthen the Link Between Preservation and Heritage Tourism

Strategies

- Foster partnerships with staff at historic sites , museums, and preservationists to emphasize the vital role of preservation in interpreting history, and encourage heritage tourism in underserved communities.
- Identify and promote preservation achievements — tax credit projects, rehabs, awards, historic markers, and Register listings — with community events and in traditional and social media.
- Identify and share proven methods for restoring windows, adobe buildings, and mid-twentieth-century architecture.
- Identify the *Cultural Atlas of New Mexico* digital app and website as a trip-planner and history source.

Illustrations and photos on these two pages: The 2017 poster features a 1943 Jack Delano photo of AT&SF employee Almeta Williams in Clovis, and highlighted efforts to document underrepresented communities. The Las Conchas Fire of 2011 threatened prehistoric and historic resources at Bandelier National Monument and prompted a discussion on climate change. A ranch-style home is one of 112 contributing houses in Albuquerque’s Vista Larga Residential Historic District, listed in the National Register in 2016.

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Goal 2: Create New Financial Incentives and Enhance Current Ones

Objective: Fund the State Preservation Grant Program



Strategies

- Permanently fund annual state grants for research, planning, and bricks-and-mortar projects by enlisting the support of citizens, professional, organizations, and legislators.
- Inform lawmakers of specific grants that have benefited their districts.
- Identify supplementary grant sources.

Objective: Strengthen the State Preservation Tax Credit

Strategies

- Build on recent legislative success to amend the 1984 state property tax credit.
- Amend the 1984 state income tax credit law so the preservation credit is refundable and transferable.

- Expand awareness of the tax credits' benefits to build strong grassroots support for improving it.
- Increase the tax credit cap for all listed commercial properties and for buildings within MainStreet and Frontier communities.

Goal 3: Foster Stewardship of Cultural Sites

Objective: Protect Archaeological Sites, Historic Buildings, and Cultural Landscapes

Strategies

- Support creative mitigation that streamlines preservation reviews and encourages government agencies and the private sector to collaborate in preserving archaeological and cultural sites, and historic buildings and structures.
- Improve methods for addressing unmarked graves at archaeological sites and other locations by updating current provisions to conform to the Native American Grave and Repatriation Act, and by establishing a sanctioned reburial ground.
- Increase the number of Certified Local Government communities and strengthen existing CLGs to re-emphasize the program's goal of integrating preservation into community planning.
- Strengthen existing relationships among preservationists and



municipal, state, and federal governments.

- Identify cultural landscapes threatened by encroachment.
- Provide training to address disaster preparedness and the effects of climate change on cultural resources.
- Expand the number of historic preservation disciplines for inclusion in the *SHPO Directory of Cultural Resource Professionals*.

Objective: Invest in Preservation

Strategies

- Encourage volunteer site stewards in SiteWatch to involve their communities—particularly in public schools, universities, and colleges—in conserving archaeological sites and protecting them from looting, erosion, and vandalism.
- Support the statewide nonprofit, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, so it has a stronger presence and becomes an effective preservation advocate, especially for smaller communities.
- Develop annual summits to encourage discussion among state, federal, tribal, and private sector preservationists.
- Encourage officials to subscribe to the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System database and interactive maps as an integral component in planning, economic development, and disaster preparedness.
- Communicate the benefits of historic preservation to elected officials, decision-makers, students, and citizens.
- Provide training to address disaster preparedness and the effects of climate change on cultural resources.
- Expand the preservation curricula at New Mexico universities and colleges.
- Develop educational tools and programs for elementary and high schools, organizations, and historical societies.
- Cultivate a traditional-trades workforce to ensure best practices for the care of cultural resources.
- Create opportunities for seasoned preservationists to interact with younger people at youth summits, in existing and new organizations, by hosting internships, and in classrooms.

Photos:

Developer Stephen Crozier received preservation tax credits to convert the long-vacant Hotel Clovis in the eastern New Mexico city from which it took its name into apartments. During an interview about his experience, he stated that an enhanced and refundable credit would be a “huge asset” in converting similar historic buildings.

HPD awarded a grant to the University of New Mexico Anthropology Department to remove decades of graffiti and litter from Sandia Cave National Historic Landmark. The University coordinated 32 volunteers from New Mexico SiteWatch, the Sandia Grotto chapter of the National Speleological Society, and the public to help conserve the cave, which is an important and controversial archaeological site.

Patricia Crown is shown excavating a room at Chaco Canyon’s Pueblo Bonito that contained broken cylinder jars. She won a 2015 Heritage Preservation Award for establishing that residue from cacao imported from Central America remained in the jars, substantiating long-held theories of trade among civilizations that lived thousands of miles apart more than a millennium ago.



Themes in New Mexico History

Approximately 12,000 years ago humans started leaving their mark on New Mexico's landscape. Indigenous peoples and colonists left a rich and diverse record of their lives and cultures in day-to-day objects, art, and architecture. Important periods and themes in prehistory and history have been documented in archaeological and architectural surveys, cultural resource reports, and in the State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places.

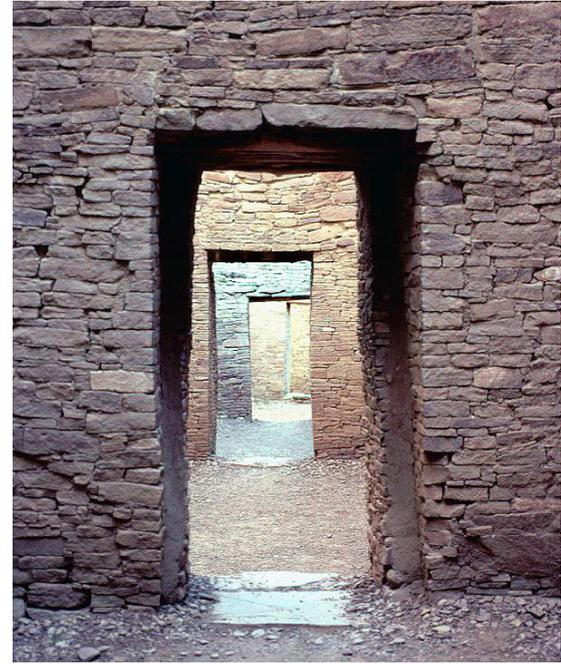
The following history is not comprehensive. Instead, it uses a broad brushstroke to illustrate historic themes with an emphasis on events after 1848, and suggests in photo captions and the text areas for future study. It refers to several State and National Register listings. Those posted on HPD's [Register Nominations](#) webpage are in boldface and are hyperlinks to the posted document for online readers. For a chronological history by periods and eras, please see the state planning document, *Preserving the Enchantment, 2012–2016*, on our website.

Mobility, Subsistence, Sustenance

Archaeology is synonymous with New Mexico. The state's prehistory has been explored and documented since the late nineteenth century by archaeologists who have worked internationally. New Mexico is a treasure trove of preserved sites, some barely disturbed in pristine contexts. Today, more than 185,000 archaeological sites have been recorded in New Mexico representing diverse resources in every corner of the state.

The Clovis and Folsom sites discovered in southeastern New Mexico in the 1920s represent some of the earliest known human habitations and were the first of their kind to be discovered. More recently, surveys of nineteenth century homesteads, ranches, and oil and gas facilities, and modern settlement patterns have broadened the scope of historic archaeology.

Archaeologists first recorded New Mexico prehistory c. 1880 when they discovered caves and pueblos on Pajarito Plateau at today's Bandelier National Monument, and the multi-story masonry buildings that formed a Puebloan ceremonial, administrative, and economic center at Chaco Culture National Historical Park. The Southwest's arid climate contributed significantly to the quality of its preserved material culture, partly the reason American archaeology was born in this part of the country. Fossil fuel drilling in southeastern and northwestern New



There are approximately 15 historic contexts about prehistoric New Mexico. They generally focus on artifacts, site layout, and architectural styles, and do not always adequately address human interaction with the environment. Contexts about Chaco sites, archaic sites in the Jemez Mountains, adaptations on the Rio Grande, and Mimbres culture are among them and form a solid foundation for future research using data-driven approaches. Some need updating. Others, including historic sites, warrant new contexts developed by examining larger regions and practices that made some cultures sustainable while others failed. The series of doorways is in Pueblo Bonito at Chaco Canyon, which many archaeologists theorize was abandoned c. 1250 because of climate change and over use of resources.

Mexico has since provided opportunities to document more of the state and broaden our understanding of New Mexico's past. Road building and development in the Middle Rio Grande has uncovered sites that have increased our knowledge of early land use.

Subsistence and mobility cultures thrived before Spanish contact, and are still visible on the landscape. When the Coronado Expedition first reached the Middle Rio Grande pueblos in 1540, it generally followed Native paths and expanded them. As more people followed, routes realigned to accommodate population shifts and new modes of

transportation that transformed New Mexico's culture and economy.

Archaeological methods and theories have changed significantly in the last 100 years. Early twentieth century archaeology utilized material culture to provide a chronology of Native and Spanish cultures. In fact, for most of the twentieth century, survey and excavation continued to provide artifacts that helped form histories of pre-and-post-European cultures. In the late twentieth century, theoretical and methodological approaches focused on ecological perspectives and economic models to develop further understanding of subsistence and mobility cultures, and humans as agents of change.

As a result, we have a much better understanding of the early Paleoindian and Holocene cultures of eastern and southeastern New Mexico. In the middle Rio Grande, anthropologists continue to study how subsistence cultures hunted bison at Boca Negra Wash on Albuquerque's West Mesa. The effects of dramatic climate change on hunting and gathering have been factored into studies of Basketmaker III pit-house sites, Pueblo Period hunting patterns at Chaco Canyon, and the periodic scarcity of natural resources experienced 900 years ago in the Mimbres Valley.

These studies build on existing collections and archaeological data. New ecological and evolutionary models, landscape analysis, modern laboratory techniques, and quantitative data refine our understanding of the Southwest, while maintaining the rigorous academic standards established by early twentieth-century archaeologists. Stepping ahead, using human behavior models, quantitative analysis and geospatial technology will provide greater insight into how people interacted with their landscapes. Taking a regional approach could improve our understanding of the past, and potentially offer better means of managing archaeological resources, a frequent concern voiced during the public participation phase of the current five-year preservation planning process.

Trails

Prehistoric and historic trails are important in New Mexico history. By studying related artifacts, we can identify trade routes that linked New Mexico pueblos to Central America, the Great Plains and points west long before Europeans set foot in the New World. The Spanish, for more than two centuries, sent Indian-influenced merchandise south to Mexico. Mexican independence from Spain in 1821 facilitated limited trade between Santa Fe and points east, but bustled after the Mexican-American War ended in 1848. El Camino Real from Mexico City, the Santa Fe Trail from Missouri, and the Old Spanish Trail from Los



U.S. soldiers guard Mescalero Apache and Navajo Indians c. 1865 at Fort Sumner, the terminus of several trails known as the Long Walk, which is partially documented in the Fort Sumner State Monument National Register nomination. While the sophisticated network of Chacoan roads is well studied, and Pueblo and Plains Indian trails evidence extensive trade, trails used in Apache-Mexican and Apache-American conflicts are less studied and could add to our understanding of warfare and its effects on multiple generations.

Angeles converged in Santa Fe and changed the cultural landscape of New Mexico.

Sometimes trails gain infamy or come to symbolize an era. The nearly waterless, often deadly Jornada del Muerto segment of the Camino Real, a shortcut used by conquistadors, mission priests, and later Spaniards escaping the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, is one. Another is a series of nineteenth-century trails that comprised the Long Walk. Beginning in 1863, the U.S. Army forcibly marched 9,500 Navajo 450 miles from Fort Defiance, Arizona, to Bosque Redondo in New Mexico, and 500 Apache from the southern part of the state. A desolate reservation at Fort Sumner was their destination. Nearly 3,000 people interred at the camp died of disease, exposure, or hunger. The ill-conceived plan was abandoned four years later when the Army escorted the Indians home.

The Goodnight-Loving Trail moved cattle west from Texas to New Mexico, and north along the Pecos River to Fort Sumner. The trail proved lucrative and was extended 436 miles north to Denver. It is emblematic of the cattle industry's growth in the Southwest; grazing, its impact on the landscape, and the decline of New Mexico's natural grasslands; and the history of military forts in New Mexico. One of the first drives was to Fort Sumner to provide much needed food for the Navajo and Apache prisoners who were forced to farm under poor conditions with low yields that could not sustain the detained population.

Trails are difficult to record but preserving them fosters better understanding of the Southwest's development. New Mexico archaeology and current geospatial technologies provide ample opportunity to further explore the well-known trails and record less familiar routes.

Transportation



The Santa Fe Super Chief is serviced at Albuquerque 's Alvarado Station in 1943.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway reached Albuquerque in 1880, largely following the Santa Fe Trail and El Camino Real. Agricultural production increased significantly and an industrial sector was created. Small towns sprang up around depots, and established communities were altered by eastern architectural styles. By the end of the decade, railroads shipped timber and tons of coal east, and returned with goods novel to the territory. By 1900, the Southern Pacific and

smaller railroads linked New Mexico to surrounding states and territories. Surveys of rail beds, bridges, passenger and freight depots, and repair shops illustrate how the railroads transformed New Mexico physically and culturally.

Most roads were unimproved until the 1880 Good Roads Movement, a national effort begun ten years earlier by bicyclists. Through early statehood, investment into the nascent network of automobile roads was scant. In 1914, the newly created State Highway Commission began work on El Camino Real Highway following the historic Camino Real and Santa Fe Trail from Colorado to Texas. Completed in 1932, the 520-mile road was named Raton Pass Scenic Highway, a scenic gateway at the Colorado-New Mexico border. Hairpin turns etched into steep, rough terrain mark this engineering achievement, still drivable in places.

The Grants-Milan Flight Service Station was listed in 2015 and re-opened as the Western New Mexico Aviation Heritage Museum. The Cibola County Historical Society, Grants MainStreet, and a consultant wrote the nomination. The project's assessment and preservation plan won Heritage Preservation Awards for the local MainStreet and architect Jonathan Craig.



New Mexico was part of the nation's earliest transcontinental flight path. In 1929, Transcontinental Air Transport—a 1930 merger with Western Air Express created Trans World Airlines—offered a 51-hour trip by plane and train from New York to Los Angeles. In Clovis, passengers deboarded trains, flew to Albuquerque, then touched down in Winslow, Arizona, before flying into Los Angeles, basically following Route 66 from New Mexico to the Coast. Two months into service, the Associated Press reported the nation's first commercial air disaster, a plane crash into Mt. Taylor near Grants, killing all on board. Flight Service Stations were established shortly after to provide pilots clearance and position reports, improving air-travel safety. Each station had a flight-control building, generator sheds, antenna platforms, and beacon towers with large concrete directional arrows at their base. By the 1950s, fourteen operated in New Mexico. Surveying the remains of stations at Black Rock, Otto, and Truth or Consequences would further develop this history.

Art

Decorative and symbolic designs have adorned Native American ceramics, weavings, totems, and jewelry for thousands of years. Train travelers in the late 1880s helped establish a tourism sector around these same goods, which Indians began selling at shops, trading posts and markets built specifically for the purpose in or near rail corridors. The advent of the automobile magnified the phenomena. In 1922, the first Santa Fe Indian Market was held and has since become the largest cultural event in the Southwest, promoting traditional and contemporary works by 1,100 artists.

Spanish Colonial arts and crafts had been a part of daily life for nearly 300 years but fell out of favor in the early 1900s. In 1929, writer Mary Austin and artist Frank Applegate officially founded the Spanish Colonial Arts Society to preserve tinwork, *colcha* embroidery, carving and painting *retablos* and altar screens, weaving, and other arts-and-crafts traditions. The Society purchased El Santuario de Chimayó and donated it to the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, and founded Spanish Market. The oldest and largest juried market of its sort in the nation, it is held seasonally in Santa Fe, Las Cruces, and Albuquerque.

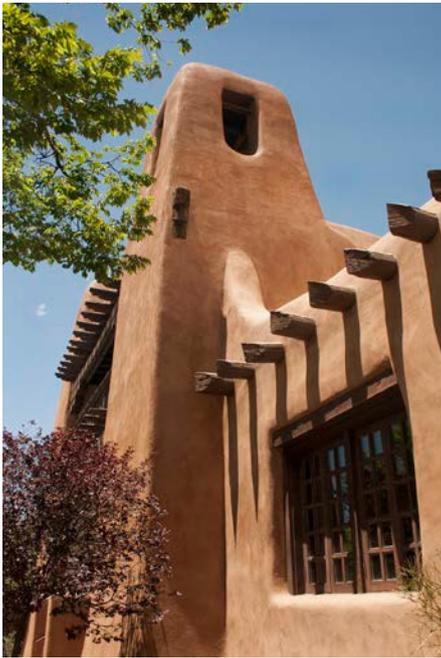
New Mexico's reputation as an arts-and-culture destination grew against the backdrop of tuberculosis, the deadliest disease in the nation. High altitudes, warm sunshine, and a dry climate were thought to cure the disease, making the territory a premiere destination for thousands of "lungers." Many of them had worked in the arts, publishing, architecture, and archaeology and stayed after recovering. They greatly influenced New Mexico's twentieth-century cultural development. Among them was architect John Gaw Meem who came to New Mexico to recover from the disease, and went on to refine and popularize Spanish Pueblo Revival architecture, an early revival style intended in part to attract health seekers, artists and tourists. The disease also created a cottage industry in communities statewide that helped reverse struggling economies and drew thousands of Anglo patients to the territory, placing it on a clearer, steadier path to statehood, finally reached in 1912.

Bert Phillips and Ernest Blumenschein were New York artists traveling to Mexico in 1898 when one of their wagon wheels broke near Taos. Captivated by Taos Pueblo, they stayed and established the Taos School, a group of painters who often romanticized Native Americans, their culture, and Southwestern landscapes in art. With Joseph Henry Sharp, E. Irving Course, Oscar E. Berninghaus, Victor Higgins, Walter Ufer, and Kenneth Adams, they formed the Taos Society of Artists in 1915, which significantly raised American and European awareness of



John Gaw Meem presents Archbishop Daeger with the deed to El Santuario de Chimayó as writer Mary Austin (leaning) and artist John Applegate (nearest to post) look on. Sometimes called the Lourdes of America, it is a pilgrimage destination with reputed healing powers. El Santuario de Chimayó was designated an NHL in 1970. UNM adjunct professor Arnie Valdez, the Chimayó Cultural Preservation Association, and HPD worked on a three-year T-Mobile cell-tower mitigation grant to complete a cultural landscape report on El Potrero, a traditional open space at Chimayó.

Southwestern art with interpretations of traditional pueblo life, local Hispanic and Anglo-Americans, and southwestern landscapes. The following year, Mabel Dodge Sterne—a wealthy, Greenwich Village salon doyenne and writer moved to Taos. A love affair with Tony Luhan led them to build an eccentric 22-room adobe house near Luhan's native Taos Pueblo. They later married, and hosted Georgia O'Keeffe, D. H. Lawrence, Ansel Adams, Willa Cather, Mary Austin, Martha Graham, and Aldous Huxley in their home, a National Historic Landmark. Its association with the arts and counterculture continued after 1970 when actor Dennis Hopper purchased it after filming *Easy Rider* in the area.



Hewett's Museum of Fine Arts celebrated its centennial in 2017. His open studio spaces are part of the current "Alcove Shows." Register nominations about New Mexico art history include the **Peter and Henriette Wyeth Hurd House and Studios** and the **Luis A. Jimenez, Jr., and Susan B. Jimenez House and Studios**, in Hondo Valley; the Ernest L. Blumenschein House; the Mabel Dodge Luhan House; Georgia O'Keeffe Home and Studio; and the **Roswell Artist-in-Residency Compound**.

The Santa Fe Art Colony was founded about 20 years after Blumenschein and Phillips arrived in Taos. Artists in the two towns exchanged ideas and maintained strong ties to the East Coast, where they often spent part of the year teaching and promoting their art in the more lucrative eastern markets. Many artists settled on or near Canyon Road, a Spanish farming community they transformed into an art enclave. The Ashcan School painters John Sloan, Randall Davey, and George Bellows were among early twentieth-century artists

painting in Santa Fe, and Davey's home and studio were at the end of the road. Today, Canyon Road is the heart of one of the nation's top art markets.

Although art colonies formed in many rural, idyllic settings in the country, Santa Fe's advantage lay with the Museum of New Mexico. Established by archaeologist Edgar Lee Hewett in 1909 in the Palace of the Governors, he soon needed more gallery space and commissioned the Museum of Fine Arts built across the street in 1917. His open-door policy gave New Mexico artists free studio and gallery space which, coupled with the growing tourism sector, drew artists from other parts of the country. The museum was modeled after Spanish mission churches—most notably San Estevan del Rey at Acoma Pueblo—and built by architects Rapp and Rapp who designed the similar New Mexico pavilion for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The museum strongly influenced "Santa Fe style," the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style that flourished in the Great Depression and is found statewide.

The New Deal's goal of putting people back to work building infrastructure transformed New Mexico during the Great Depression. Some historians credit it with giving New Mexico a firm push into the twentieth century. Many communities were wired for electricity, paved their streets and sidewalks and lighted them, built libraries, and landscaped parks for the first time under Roosevelt's programs, as referenced in *The Architectural and Historic Resources of the New Deal* context by David Kammer. The Public Works of Art Project hired 3,600 artists between 1933-1934 in Arizona and New Mexico to create works for public buildings. They were selected statewide by a team organized by



Modernism made early appearances in New Mexico with artists Applegate and Georgia O'Keeffe. She incorporated its architectural elements in the rehabilitation of a 200-year-old adobe compound into her home and studios in Abiquiú. The property is an NHL.

Santa Fe artist Gustave Baumann, known for his woodprints. Potter Maria Martinez, of San Ildefonso Pueblo, was employed under the program and went on to achieve international recognition for her glossy black pots with matte-black designs.

Roswell emerged as an art center in the early twentieth century. The Roswell Museum and Art Center was founded in 1935 in an agreement among city hall, the Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project, Chaves County Archaeological and Historical Society, and Roswell Friends of Art. Opening in 1937, its collections focused on the art and history of the American Southwest. Early exhibitions included paintings by Peter Hurd and his wife, Henriette Wyeth Hurd. The museum maintains the largest collection of Peter Hurd's art in the country.

In 1967, arts patron Donald B. Anderson established the Roswell Artist-in-Residence Program to provide living quarters, studio space, and a stipend to contemporary artists from around the world. More than 220 artists, including Mark Epstein, Milton Resnick, and Luis Jimenez, have worked at the compound.

Ranching, Homesteading, Mining, and the Military

Ranching, homesteading, mining, and the military determined where people settled beginning in the mid-1800s. Early twentieth-century oil- and-gas discoveries in northwestern and southeastern New Mexico later spawned oil towns, while World War II and Cold War military installations spurred population growth in the latter half of the twentieth century. The military and extraction industries remain potent economic forces and population drivers; oil-price declines and base closures have an outsized effect on the state's economy.

Sheep dominated the livestock and agricultural industries in New Mexico until after the Civil War. Although early Spanish ranchers raised cattle and sheep on large *estancias* primarily along the Rio Grande, the stone corrals of Hispanic shepherders are found in nearly every part of the state. Cattle ranching increased significantly after the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo made much of the American Southwest, including New Mexico, a U.S. territory. Today, large cattle ranches and related products form 39 percent of the state's agricultural economy.

The Dawes Act of 1887 allowed the President to divide tribal lands into 40-to-160 acre allotments, with larger parcels reserved for heads of households. Those agreeing to the terms were granted U.S. citizenship if they agreed to farm the land for five years and live apart from their tribe. The Act was part of the U.S. government's assimilation policies, and was designed to end the Indian tradition of communally held lands.

Tribes lost vast acreages since undivided lands were offered to non-Native Americans under the Homestead Act, which gave 160 acres to citizens who settled and farmed for five years. Native American dependency on ranching and farming increased as a result.

Oil-and-gas development comprises 80 percent of the state's extraction industry, but at one time mining was the sector's dominant force. Mining altered the cultural landscape by merging multiple ethnic groups in one workplace. Native Americans, Europeans of Anglo and Mediterranean descent, and Hispanics worked side by side in the mines. Boom towns often disappeared as quickly as they grew. The California Gold Rush of 1848 brought prospectors to New Mexico, and while gold was not as abundant here, thriving boomtowns grew around gold and silver discoveries. Mogollon, Pinos Altos, Hillsboro, and White Oaks were a few. More often it was coal, zinc, and copper that sustained new economies in towns that owed their existence to mining. Miners used picks and sorted ore by hand, which was transported by burros and donkeys. But the advent of the railroads and the introduction of diesel fuel in the early twentieth-century greatly expanded mining. Once open pit mining was introduced to remove copper ore at Santa Rita, near Silver City, the town was forced to move back from the ever-expanding pit to accommodate it and eventually disappeared from the face of the Earth. Silver City has weathered several boom-and-bust copper mining cycles, and was founded on a short-lived silver-mining boon. Madrid, south of Santa Fe, was a company coal town with its own AA Minor League



Llano Estacado spans western Texas and eastern New Mexico. Dotted with playas and small lakes, its abundant grasslands were particularly attractive to cattle ranchers and contributed to the industry's growth in the state. The 2008 *Historic Homesteads and Ranches in New Mexico: A Historic Context* documented Anglo-American homesteading and ranching. But homesteading by Native Americans, and settlers in eastern New Mexico, is less documented.



Acoma Pueblo is 30 miles southwest of Mount Taylor. Renewed interest in mining uranium near Grants prompted Native Americans to pursue the **Mount Taylor Cultural Property** listing in the State Register in 2009. At 700 square miles, it is one of the largest traditional cultural properties in the U.S.; Nantucket Sound is the largest. The Mount Taylor listing was groundbreaking for its revelations of Native American spirituality, rarely shared outside tribes and pueblos. The listing was upheld by the State Supreme Court in 2014.

baseball team, the Madrid Miners who built the first lighted ballpark west of the Mississippi. Although Silver City's economy is more diverse, both towns retooled around art, tourism and the mini-migration of people escaping large cities that began in the late twentieth century. Some mining towns disappeared altogether. Tyrone, west of Silver City, was elaborately planned with European and Mediterranean-style buildings, but thrived briefly from 1915 to 1921, when copper prices crashed. Most of Tyrone is buried beneath mountainous heaps of tailings. The coal town Dawson was founded south of Raton in 1901. At its peak, it boasted a public swimming pool, movie theater, hospital, and golf course. By 1950 it was a ghost town and most of its buildings demolished or sold by the mine, which moved elsewhere.

Raton on New Mexico's northern border was the hub for eight coal mines and enjoyed an economic boom that lasted nearly a century. Its streets are lined with fine homes and buildings exhibiting twentieth-century architectural styles that attest to the town's prosperity from mining, and briefly, horse racing. Dozens of coal camps also operated near Gallup on the state's western border.

Thousands of tons of coal were mined and shipped to eastern markets. Through the 1940s, most coal camps were self-contained communities with mills, offices, commissaries, social halls, and housing for ethnically diverse miners and their families. Sugarite, a state park near Raton, is among the best surviving coal camps. Coal underlies twelve percent of the state's land mass, mostly in the San Juan and Raton Basins

in northern New Mexico. Coal mining today meets about 45 percent of the state's energy needs.

Mining is not traditionally conducive to archaeology, but an overall 20-year industry slowdown has presented opportunities to more carefully delineate mining history and open a new chapter in the story of New Mexico archaeology. Ethnographers and archaeologists are providing fresh insight into pre-Spanish contact mining by researching locations and techniques for extracting ore, especially turquoise. Turquoise mined in Santa Fe was traded with people living in Zuni Pueblo hundreds of miles to the west who in turn traded with Central America. Historical archaeologists want to further study the ethnicity, settlement, and abandonment of mining towns.

Oil was first discovered in northwestern New Mexico at the Rattlesnake oilfield near Shiprock in 1921. In 1924, Van S. Welch, Tom Flynn, and Martin Yates established the first commercial oil well in southeastern New Mexico. Oil production increased during the Great Depression. By 1932, pipelines transported oil east, and refineries produced gasoline, kerosene, heating oil, and oil for asphalt. Pipelines built between 1952 and 1962 linked the state's northwestern oil fields to West Coast markets.

New Mexico has the nation's second largest uranium reserves after Wyoming. First found at old silver mines near Silver City in the 1920s, it was in 1950 that Navajo shepherd Paddy Martinez discovered the Grants mineral belt that accelerated nuclear energy and weapons research and production in the state. Uranium put the town of Grants,

located at the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau, on the map. Much of the Grants mineral belt is beneath land owned by the Navajo Nation and Acoma and Laguna pueblos, which negotiated royalty agreements requiring tribal members were hired to mine it.

Miners, millers, truckers, and their families were exposed to radiation levels as much as 750 times the limit for safe exposure. They came down with a host of diseases, including lung cancer, pulmonary fibrosis, tuberculosis, and kidney damage. Their children suffered birth defects. Mining scarred the land, left radioactive tailing piles, and contaminated drinking water. The Grants boon ended in 1982 and most uranium mining ceased by 1998. Oil and gas have been the bedrock of the energy economy since.

New Mexico has benefited from a substantial federal investment. Thirty-seven percent of the economy is based on federal spending. The U.S. military's presence dates to the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and expanded during the Civil War. Today, with two national laboratories, four military bases and one-fourth of all lands owned by the government, a significant part of the economy is based on thousands of jobs created by contracts and federal facilities.

Los Alamos National Laboratory is internationally known. Established as Site Y of the Manhattan Project in 1943, it is where the

atom bomb was developed under the direction of physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer and Major General Leslie Groves.

Oppenheimer chose the remote Los Alamos Mesa on the Pajarito Plateau in 1942 as the site for a "secret city," home to 8,000 people by 1945. He chose it for its isolation and beauty, but also for the campus of the 1920s boys boarding school, Los Alamos Ranch School. Its numerous log buildings could immediately house Project Y's primary researchers, mathematicians and staff. The military built temporary buildings—labs, manufacturing shops, and living quarters—for the army of workers who completed the world's first nuclear weapon in 20 months.

LANL is one of the worlds' largest scientific institutions, charged with maintaining the reliability and security of nuclear weapons systems. It has branched out to space exploration, nuclear medicine, renewable energy, nanotechnology, and supercomputing.

Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque originated as a design, testing and assembly arm of LANL in 1945 and is now part of Kirtland Air Force Base. Crews flying B-17 and B-24 bombers during the World War II trained at Kirtland, which was established as an Army airfield in 1941. It was a wing of the Strategic Air Command during the Cold War, and developed and tested weapons, laser technology, and the Strategic Defense Initiative. The sixth largest U.S. air force base, Kirtland and its 377th Air Base wing, first organized in 1966 as a combat support



The road to White Sands National Monument is closed during testing at the White Sands Missile Range. The national monument and historic district commemorate 230 square miles of the world's largest gypsum dunes and the Depression-era visitor facilities. Military installations that surround most of the monument are an important part of New Mexico and national history that could be researched for an historic context or nomination. Trinity Site is 60 miles north of the monument and part of the White Sands Missile Range. Recent nominations about New Mexico's Cold War history included the **United States Post Office—Los Alamos, New Mexico** National Register nomination and the **Los Alamos Sheriff's Posse Shack** State Register listing.

group in Vietnam, carries out nuclear, readiness, and support operations.

At 2.2 million acres, White Sands is the largest military installation in the U.S. It assists the Department of Defense with experiments, testing, research, and development.

White Sands Missile Range originated as the Alamogordo Bombing and Gunnery Range in the Tularosa Basin during the Second World War. The army installation worked with German scientists, including Werner Von Braun, to develop the V-2 rocket during the Cold War. It developed and tested the Nike Hercules Missile, Athena/ABRES test missile, Sprint Missile, and the RCA AN/FPS-16 Instrumentation Radars for tracking rocket trajectory.

New Mexico's clear skies and vast open spaces also make it ideal for peacetime military research. NASA's test facility at White Sands, the National Solar Observatory in Sunspot south of Cloudcroft, and the astronomical radio observatory the Very Large Array fifty miles west of Socorro are among the world's premier research facilities. New Mexico's clear skies and vast open spaces make it ideal for tracking rocket trajectory.

Trains, Automobiles, Tourism

The Atchison, Topeka & the Santa Fe Railway brought a new industry to New Mexico: tourism. People rode the rails to see spectacular landscapes and witness exotic cultures firsthand. By 1941, New Mexico's differentness had become a point of pride and identification as evidenced by the "Land of Enchantment" motto's first appearance on New Mexico license plates.

Fred Harvey used Native American imagery to successfully promote more than a dozen grand hotels in New Mexico, most of them completed in revival-style architecture based on Native American and Spanish building practices. Tourists took Fred Harvey Indian Detours, auto

excursions—often in Packards and Cadillacs—to northern Rio Grande pueblos, curio rooms, and trading posts to buy Indian arts and crafts. Indian culture had become a tourist commodity.

AT&SF inadvertently bypassed Santa Fe because the surrounding foothills proved challenging for laying tracks. A privately funded small spur was built instead. Town boosters in the early twentieth century decided to create an imagined ideal of a bygone New Mexico town to attract tourists, health seekers, and artists. Railroad-era construction on Santa Fe Plaza had largely reflected eastern styles, but by 1909 these were eschewed. Buildings were slathered in stucco to resemble Spanish and

Pueblo styles or replaced entirely. Building guidelines emphasized traditional architectural styles as part of the effort by town boosters to shore up the city's sluggish economy with an early form of heritage tourism. Many of their prescriptions found their way into a 1948 master plan that eventually became Santa Fe's 1957 preservation ordinance, one of the earliest and most comprehensive in the nation.

Route 66 was one of the first multi-state, federal highways. Hundreds of thousands

of people traveled through New Mexico for the first time on the Mother Road, including 210,000 Dust Bowl migrants seeking a better life in California. Conceived in 1926 as a means of linking rural communities lacking access to major east-west routes, it commenced in Chicago and wound south diagonally across the Midwest. In Oklahoma it nearly beelined west to Los Angeles, cutting an east-west swath through central New Mexico in its final configuration. Fully paved in 1938 by thousands of unemployed men and boys put to work on road gangs, it was completed on the eve of World War II. Already an important trucking route, it became essential in wartime mobilization. After the war, soldiers who had trained at military bases in New Mexico and other states traveled



The first Route 66 historic marker in New Mexico was dedicated in 2015 on a section of the original pre-1938 route through Santa Fe. New Mexico Route 66 Association president Andy House, writer Keith Kofford, state transportation's Will Montoya, CPRC chairman and State Historian Rick Hendricks, and assistant state historian Rob Martinez are shown at the new marker. El Camino Real and Santa Fe Trail histories are told on a series of markers. Route 66's impact on different communities make the highway worthy of its own marker series. At right, the late historian David Kammer developed numerous historic contexts and nominations that inspired the preservation of movie theaters, cultural landscapes, New Deal resources, and stretches of Route 66 and its associated buildings and structures.



Route 66 in search of warmer climates and many settled in southwestern and western states.

The Mother Road brought a new breed of traveler to New Mexico, and promised the towns it passed through a bright future. Tucumcari, Santa Rosa, Albuquerque, Grants, and Gallup were Route 66 towns with eye-catching neon signs advertising new hotels, motels, restaurants, gas stations, and cafes. Roadside trading posts sprang up on remote stretches, providing new outlets for commerce between Native Americans and visitors from all over the country. Although decommissioned in 1985, Europeans often make a point of driving the remaining stretches—as do Americans—in search of a bygone America.

There are more than 30 State and National Register nominations documenting Route 66 history in New Mexico. Other highways await additional documentation such as the Old Spanish Trail that linked the Florida and California coasts and ran through southern New Mexico. U.S. Highway 64 in northern New Mexico originates at South Carolina's Outer Banks and terminates in the Four Corners area.

New Mexico remained predominately rural longer than most states. But in the 1950s small-town populations declined and urban population centers grew by 15.7 percent, nearly tripling the national rate of the migration to cities. By 1970, 69.8 percent of New Mexicans lived in urban centers, still below the nation's 73.5 percent, but in 2010, 78 percent of New Mexicans lived in urban areas.

New Mexico's population has concentrated in the Rio Grande Valley for nearly 1,000 years. Native Americans migrated from elaborate pueblos of the northwest to the valley and 90 percent of Spanish settlements were established along the river and its tributaries. The state's largest river, the Rio Grande, is one of a few reliable, year-round sources of surface water. Coronado's 1540 expedition followed it, encountering numerous pueblos between Las Cruces and Taos. Native Americans irrigated with it, and Spanish settlers built acequias in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that in some cases still water crops. The Rio Grande has been a transportation corridor for Indian trade routes, El Camino Real, the AT&SF and Interstate 25.

In rendering the Camino Real and Santa Fe Trail obsolete, the railroad significantly altered New Mexico's physical and cultural landscapes, establishing linear settlement patterns parallel to railroad tracks. Albuquerque's New Town is laid out in a grid parallel and perpendicular to the railroad tracks, contrasting sharply with Old Town, the Spanish settlement with a plaza and streets radiating from it. Alamogordo and Deming in southern New Mexico, Carrizozo and Clovis to the east, and

Tular—blown off the map in a World War II munitions train explosion—originated as train towns. Some towns' origins can be traced to a high water table or springs, which facilitated water stations to keep steam locomotives running. Most faded off the map once the more economical diesel locomotive doomed steam trains by the mid-twentieth century.

After World War II, accommodating automobile travel was paramount. Towns planned suburbs and developments with the car in mind. Albuquerque's northeast mesa blossomed with suburbs inhabited by the families of people working at military installations, new hospitals, and the expanding University of New Mexico campus. It is the city most em-



The *Camino Real in New Mexico* provides an overview of the trail's 300-year history. The context led to listing multiple segments of the 1,500 mile wagon road—pictured is the southern end of the Jornada del Muerto—a goal set in the previous preservation plan. They are posted on the HPD website.

blematic of New Mexico's post 1950s development; similar growth was experienced in Artesia, Roswell, Las Cruces, Silver City, and Santa Fe.

African Americans comprise about 2.5 percent of New Mexico's population. Their history warrants further research and has heritage tourism potential. Buffalo Soldiers, African Americans assigned to the segregated 10th Cavalry after the Civil War, were among the earliest blacks in the state. Based at Forts Selden and Stanton—official state historic sites—and Fort Bayard, a National Historic Landmark, the military sent them to fight in Indian Wars from 1866–1890. After the forts were decommissioned, many worked as cowboys and ranch hands.

Blackdom was an African American farming community south of Roswell founded in 1903 by Francis Marion Boyer who walked 1,000 miles from Georgia to New Mexico to escape the Ku Klux Klan. Its



The Vado Giants baseball team, c. 1948. Vado is the only extant community settled by African Americans in New Mexico. Dunbar Elementary School was one of six schools built in the state under Jim Crow laws. It was segregated until 1957. Now a Head Start and community center, the school was listed in the State and National Registers in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The **nomination** was an important step in preserving the history of underrepresented communities, and includes an overview of African American settlement in New Mexico.

population peaked around 1910 at 300. In 1916, drought decimated crop yields, and by the late 1920s Blackdom's citizens had relocated to Roswell, Las Cruces, and the Mexican border town of Vado, the only permanent community established by African Americans in the state.

The Great Migration of blacks from the rural South, which began in 1910, brought African Americans to New Mexico, where they often worked in hotels as chefs, waiters, and maids. Some were domestic servants, others tenant farmed, and a few opened businesses. Statewide, the number of blacks living in New Mexico tripled to 5,733 between 1910 and 1920.

A more expansive history of Blackdom, the African American experience in Vado and southern New Mexico is found in the 2016 **Paul Laurence Dunbar Elementary School nomination**. With the Phillips Chapel nomination, they lay the groundwork for future nominations about the significant contributions African Americans have made to New Mexico history and open the door to documenting the history of other underrepresented communities.

From Adobe to Modernism

Adobe has defined New Mexico architecture for thousands of years, and to a large extent still does. Native Americans puddled and layered it. Spanish and early Anglo-American settlers formed it into sun-dried bricks. Most adobe homes were small. They had flat lath-and-earthen roofs supported by vigas resting on thick exterior walls. Churches, forts, and other monumental buildings were also built from adobe. They often had walls more than two-feet thick and massive vigas supporting roofs that sometimes weighed several tons. Regular mud coatings countered the elements, a tradition revived in communities preserving historic adobe architecture.

Pueblo Bonito at Chaco Canyon was constructed of stone masonry, but most pueblos used puddled adobe and stone to build room blocks around central plazas. Spanish Mission churches, generally built in the



Rain and hail pummeled Old San Ysidro Church in Corrales in 2013 causing extensive damage. Nearly \$100,000 in Federal Emergency Management Agency funds and donations to the Corrales Historical Society, which manages the church as a community center, funded repairs. Built in 1868, the community was recoating the church when the storm destroyed the "sacrificial layer" of mud plaster, revealing adobe bricks and extensive structural issues. The adobe restoration firm, Crocker Ltd., worked with the historical society, village administrators and the local fire department to stabilize and restore the building. All four entities received 2016 Heritage Preservation Awards for their work. The community carries on its mud-plastering tradition by tending to the courtyard wall seen in the foreground.

center of a pueblo, were constructed of adobe bricks. Cavernous interiors required thick walls and buttresses. Easterners built with it but opted for brick and lumber once railroads brought the materials to the territory. By 1930, cheaper, more durable hollow tile largely replaced adobe, and the sculpted aesthetic of soft lines and rounded corners was perpetuated in concrete stucco plastered over post-and-beam and cement-block construction for all manner of buildings statewide.

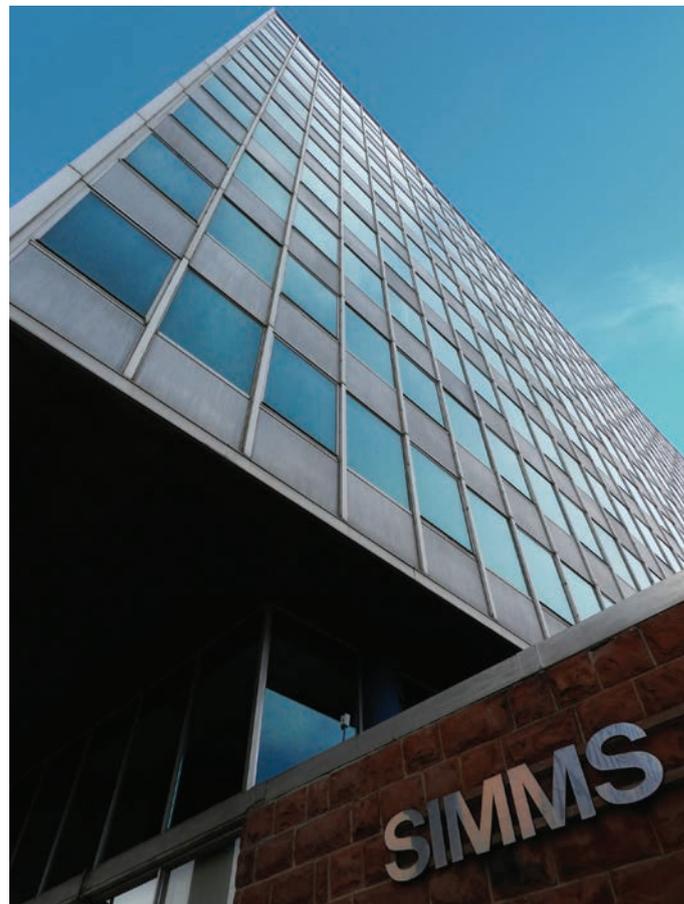
Modern architecture is emblematic of New Mexico's post-World War II urbanization. The International Style that emerged in Europe during the 1920s and 1930s was popular in the Southwest from 1946 to 1970. The style's hallmarks—geometric forms, open spaces, flat roofs, glass framework, reinforced-concrete-and-steel construction, and no ornamentation—are found in cities and towns throughout the state.

In 1965, architect W. C. Kruger designed a bold New Formalist state capitol building, circular in plan, devoid of ornament, and clad in concrete panels. Public protest was so fierce that Kruger brought on John Gaw Meem to redesign the exterior in a modified Territorial Revival style. Santa Fe's reticence toward modernism is revealed in the handful of buildings completed in the style. Among them are the headquarter buildings of the State Land Office, Department of Transportation, and State Personnel Office, all incorporating Territorial Revival elements.

Albuquerque embraced modern architecture and new construction technologies early on. In rebuilding its complex of locomotive repair shops, AT&SF erected two, massive steel-framed buildings—a boiler shop in 1917 and a machine shop in 1921. Both have full-length glass-curtain walls and were among the first to employ the construction design in the Southwest. The shops compare architecturally to some of the early Detroit auto plant buildings.

The city prospered after the Second World War and its population nearly tripled in the post-war boom. New buildings employing the materials and design elements of modernist architecture made it possible to erect fashionable buildings more quickly and at less cost than required for masonry buildings. By 1955, the city directory listed twenty-six architects, several of whom embraced Modernism including Arthur Dekker, Gordon Ferguson, George Pearl, Max Flatow, William Ellison, Harvey Hoshour, Bart Prince, and Antione Predock. The style was employed for homes, commercial buildings, medical offices, car dealerships, public schools, motels, restaurants, and churches in the city and around the state.

The 12-story Simms Building in Albuquerque designed by Flatow and Jason Moore was the tallest in the state when completed in 1954, and remains one of New Mexico's best examples of International Style.



Listed in both Registers in 1997, the Simms Building in Albuquerque was restored in 2014. New owners upgraded mechanics and preserved mid-century details in a \$1.1 million state and federal preservation tax credit project. The building was 38 percent occupied before, but in 2016 co-working and traditional spaces, a gym, and a microbrewery filled 74 percent of the building. Mid-twentieth-century buildings have been rehabilitated in several cities and towns, but many more in commercial areas and neighborhoods statewide have lost integrity due to neglect, significant remodeling, and demolition. Others will be lost if they are not surveyed and documented. The *Vista Larga Residential Historic District* of 2016 was strongly supported by Albuquerque homeowners and has led to tax credit projects for restoring some of its Mid Century Modern homes.

The Murray Hotel built in Silver City in 1938 and 1949 is an earlier example of the style with Moderne details. Mid-century architecture is found in the Artesia Residential Historic District, and the Clovis Railroad and Commercial District, and in Lovington, Roswell, and Las Cruces.

Preservation Timeline and New Mexico SHPO Overview

400 years of Cultural Documentation and Preservation in New Mexico

This edition of *Preserving the Enchantment: New Mexico State Historic Preservation Plan, 2017–2021*, was written during the National Park Service centennial and the fiftieth anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act in 2016. Before and after the landmark years of 1916 and 1966, decisions were made, legislation enacted and programs created that have influenced how New Mexico preserves culture and history. In some instances, innovations in New Mexico advanced the cause of preservation in the nation.

Documenting history and preserving the tangible reminders of our past is nothing new in the state. In fact, it can be traced to Coronado’s 1540 expedition in search of the mythical “Seven Cities of Cibola,” when scribes recorded encounters with indigenous cultures, people, and the multi-storied pueblos they inhabited.

The following “Preservation Timeline” is an overview of cultural documentation and preservation in New Mexico spanning more than four centuries but concentrated in the years following 1880. Events and decisions are illustrated with related achievements from the 2012–2016 planning period. Unresolved issues and challenges are presented, too, and helped formulate some of the goals and objectives for the 2017–2021 planning cycle. Some milestones led to programs and tools that are used today to preserve architecture, archaeological sites, neighborhoods, districts, and local heritage. Several entries warranted further explanations that are found in the boxed sidebars that accompany the timeline.

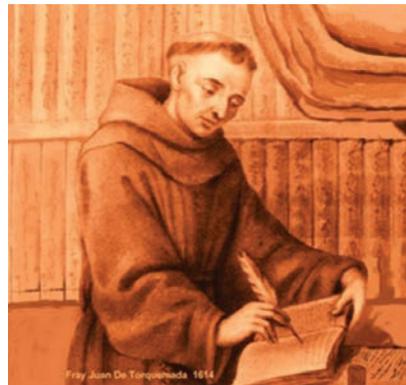
1598

Captain Gaspar Pérez de Villagrà records events and cultures as Juan de Oñate’s scribe during the entrada to the northern territory. Published as *Historia de la Nueva México* in 1610, it is an epic poem to King Phillip III of Spain and the earliest Euro-American history of New Mexico. Decried for its structural flaws and paternalistic attitude toward Native Americans, others laud it as a literary milestone documenting Colonial and Indian history.



1624

Fray Juan de Torquemada’s *Monarquia Indiana* chronicles the Spanish conquest. Published in Mexico, its focus is the central part of the country, but records history and culture in New Mexico and Florida, Central America, and Brazil.



1700s

Secretaries, scribes and high-ranking members of colonial, civil and ecclesiastical governments maintain archives as an official duty. The 1856 *Documentos para la Historia de Nuevo Mexico* contains official reports from the 17th and 18th centuries.

1848

Several people preserve Spanish records when New Mexico becomes a U.S. territory. Governor Donaciano Vigil organizes archival records and makes them public. J.H. Simpson, future chief engineer of the Interior Department, used Vigil’s archives to plan

Villagra’s epic poem, and Franciscan friar and missionary Fray Juan de Torquemada as depicted in *Historia de las Republica Mexicana* by Lucas Alaman in 1860.

The conservation, preservation and protection of archaeological sites, buildings, landscapes and objects, and cultural remains of significance to the history of the United States began in the early nineteenth century when the old Philadelphia Statehouse—Independence Hall—was saved from demolition in 1816. The movement continued sporadically, again primarily on the local level, throughout the last half of the nineteenth century with specific efforts in the 1850s to save landmarks such as George Washington’s headquarters in Newburgh, New York, and President Washington’s home at Mount Vernon. The movement intensified after the Civil War when local organizations rushed to save the sites such as Gettysburg where important battles and events had taken place only a few years before. In Santa Fe, subscriptions were raised in 1866-1867 to construct the Soldiers Monument, an obelisk, to commemorate Union forces killed during the battles of Valverde and Apache Canyon in 1862 and also those killed in battles against the “savages.” Although numerous attempts have been made to remove the obelisk from its site in the middle of the Santa Fe plaza—the word “savages” was neatly chiseled from the monument in 1974—it remains the center of the Santa Fe Grant from which all survey measurements extend and cannot be removed. New Mexico remains in the forefront to preserve the history and in some cases, the culture of the territory long before it became a state.

his 1849 New Mexico expedition to survey lands between Santa Fe and the Navajo Nation. Simpson recorded culture with drawings, paintings and maps.

1859

The Historical Society of New Mexico is founded by educators, merchants, lawyers, and politicians writing histories of the Spanish, Mexican, and American occupations. Suspending activities during the Civil War, it resumes its mission and the territorial legislature begins funding it in 1887. It opens a museum in the Palace of the Governor's in 1884, and is the official guardian of state archives until 1960 when the New Mexico Records Center and Archives was established. HSNM hosts history conferences and facilitates State and National Register plaques. It is the oldest historical society west of the Mississippi River.

1879

L. Bradford Prince is the territorial historian, informally. Officially, he is the chief justice of New Mexico's Supreme Court until 1889 when he was elected governor. Prince wrote *Spanish Mission Churches of New Mexico*, *Historical Sketches from the Earliest Records to the American Occupation*, and was HSNM's president. He also was a member of the Society for the Preservation of Spanish Antiquities and the New Mexico Archaeological Society.

1880

Anthropologist Adolph Bandelier receives \$1,200 from the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), founded in Boston the year before, to study the ancient ruins and contemporary lives of Native Americans in the American Southwest and Mexico. He recorded Pecos Pueblo and investigated caves at Frijoles Canyon in what became Bandelier National Monument in 1916, two years after his death. Bandelier's reports figured prominently in passing the Antiquities Act in 1906.

1884

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad attorney Ralph Emerson Twitchell arrives in Santa Fe upon graduating law school in Michigan. A politician and statehood advocate, in 1912 he published *The Leading Facts of New Mexico* to fill a "pressing need" for an accurate and impartial history of the new state. The two volumes often are considered the standard by which other New Mexico history books are measured. Active in politics and government, his interest in history was piqued by meeting Bandelier.



A HOPE crew stands among the walls of Tyuonyi Pueblo with a "This Place Matters" bandanna.

Bandelier—Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Sustainability

It was the largest wildfire in state history, burning 161 square miles in and around Santa Fe National Forest for more than a month in 2011. Los Alamos was evacuated, the national laboratory closed, and 12 miles of Frijoles Canyon within the monument scorched, including numerous archaeological sites just upstream from the largest collection of intact Civilian Conservation Corps Park Service buildings in the country.

A series of floods in 2014 posed an even bigger threat. Summer monsoons breached the banks of the Frijoles River and sent charred branches and debris downstream toward the CCC historic district. The monument and SHPO worked closely and swiftly to make it possible to preempt a flood by removing an historic bridge that would have trapped debris when heavier rains fell a month later. Following the series of disasters and near-disasters, cultural resource managers analyzed post-fire ecosystem regeneration factoring in the effects of climate change on natural and cultural resources to better inform future conservation.

Higher temperatures, drought, and outmoded forest management practices are linked to more frequent and larger fires. In 2012, the Whitewater Baldy Fire in southern New Mexico and Arizona broke records when it burned 465,383 acres. Subsequent flooding scoured the canyon washing out the main road in Mogollon—the entire gold mining town is an historic district—stranding townfolk for days and damaging buildings and structures. The 2016 Dog Head fire in central New Mexico destroyed 12 homes and charred 28 square miles of forest. Ironically, a spark from a wood chipper used in a U.S. Forest Service tree-thinning project started the fire.

Higher temperatures and less frequent moisture have affected the most traditional of New Mexico building materials, adobe. An analysis of the declining moisture content of the impressive earthen-wall ruins at Fort Union National Monument will be presented at the 2019 Leopold Writing Program, co-sponsored by the Aldo Leopold Foundation and New Mexico SHPO. The program and its annual writing contest seek to engage a new generation in the ongoing debate about climate change and its effects on our environment and culture.

1898

Midwestern educator Edgar Lee Hewett becomes president of the New Mexico Normal School—now New Mexico Highlands University—in Las Vegas, one of the first U.S. schools to offer anthropology classes. Hewett became nationally prominent in preservation and conservation, inspired partly by traveling to archaeology sites in an open, horse-drawn wagon with his wife Cora, a tuberculosis sufferer seeking the cure.

1900

The Santa Fe Archaeological Society is founded after Hewett and others were outraged over damaging excavations at Chaco Canyon. It became the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in 1909 to reflect its statewide scope, which continues today. ASNM fosters research and public knowledge of archaeology.

1903

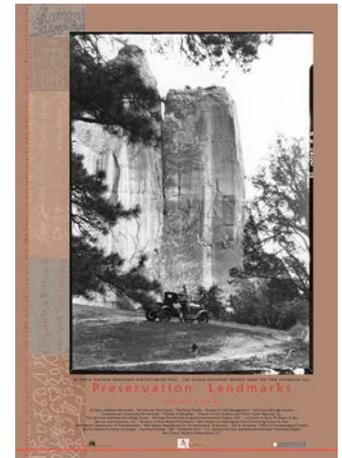
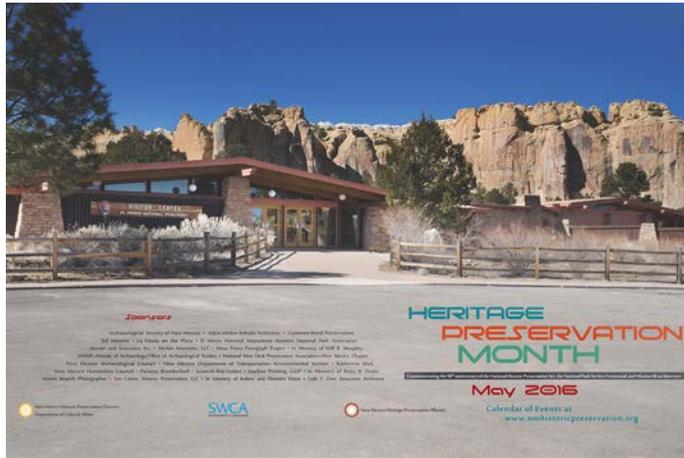
J. Francisco Chávez becomes the first officially titled “Territorial Historian.” A politician, his career was cut short in 1904 when an assassin’s bullet felled him as he dined at a friend’s home. His daughter, Dolores “Lola” Chavez de Armijo successfully fought Governor William C. McDonald’s attempt to remove her as state librarian in 1912 because of her sex.

1906

President Theodore Roosevelt signs the Antiquities Act, the most comprehensive conservation legislation of its time. It protects antiquities on federal lands only and authorizes the president to designate national monuments. It is the first federal law to protect against looting and destruction of archaeological sites. It allows the government to issue permits and place land of scientific and historical interest into conservancy. Roosevelt established three monuments the first year, including El Morro National Monument in western New Mexico. Bandelier’s reports of looting at Pecos Pueblo and Hewett’s concern over Chaco Canyon directly led to creating the act. Hewett often is credited as one of its authors, and certainly lobbied diligently for its passage.

1907

The AIA establishes the School of American Archaeology (SAA) in Santa Fe. The Institute’s decision was an early acknowledgment of the importance of New World antiquities. Hewett is named director and ethnographer Alice Cunningham Fletcher its chair. They met working to pass the Antiquities Act.



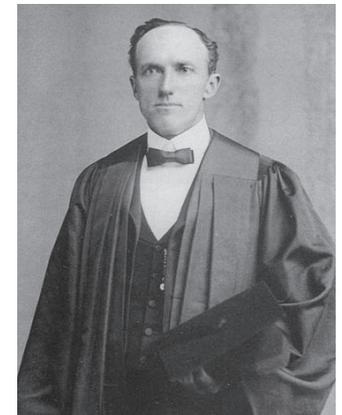
Heritage Preservation Month & El Morro National Monument

A vintage photograph of Inscription Rock at El Morro was the centerpiece of the 2006 Heritage Preservation Month poster commemorating the centennial of the Antiquities Act. Ten years later the Mission 66 visitor center at the monument illustrated the significance of mid-century-modern architecture on the 2016, National Historic Preservation Act 50th anniversary poster. NPS commenced Mission 66 in 1956 to upgrade the nation’s parks in response to a dramatic increase in visitorship post World War II. Buildings and structures were completed in mid-century styles and are now being listed in the National Register.

An annual event, Preservation Month is often HPD’s largest outreach campaign of the year. Generally a theme is chosen to draw attention to a preservation cause, milestone, or initiative. Preserving historic schools, pilgrimages, World Heritage Sites, Modernism, and conserving archaeological sites are among themes interpreted on 30 editions of the poster. The Cultural Properties Review Committee presents awards each May and events are held statewide celebrating local preservation and culture. Founded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1971, Preservation Month is spearheaded in New Mexico by HPD, but events are staged locally by museums, monuments, organizations, parks, citizens, historical societies, and local governments.

Edgar Lee Hewett

In the waning years of the nineteenth century, a new and important player arrived on the scene in New Mexico. Edgar Lee Hewett, an educator and soon-to-be archaeologist accepted the position of president of the Normal School, now Highlands University, in Las Vegas. Hewett was vitally interested in the antiquities of New Mexico and ultimately would make the study and conservation of archaeological sites a focal point of his career. Soon after he moved to New Mexico Hewett allied himself with such influential individuals as Frank Springer, president of the Maxwell Land Grant; Justice John R. McFie, and Paul Walter, long-time editor of the Santa Fe newspaper. All were founding members of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society. Soon terminated as the president of the Normal School, in part for his unconventional teaching methods. Hewett obtained a Ph.D. in archaeology from the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and moved to Santa Fe and began lobbying for passage of the Antiquities Act.



President of the New Mexico Normal School, Edgar Lee Hewett.

The school's earliest students included Mayan archaeologist Sylvanus Morley, Southwestern and Mesoamerican archaeologist Alfred V. Kidder, and future Smithsonian curator Neil Judd. The school shares space in a sometimes uneasy arrangement with the historical society in the Palace of the Governors.

1908



Ranch foreman, science buff, and former African American slave George McJunkin discovers the remains of an ancient bison in an arroyo near Folsom. Two decades later, his discovery led

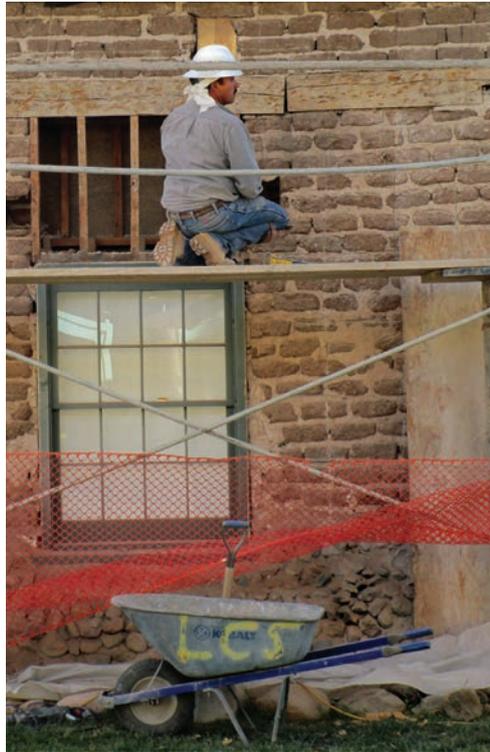
to a major revision of history because the remains placed humans in North America 7,000 years earlier than previously thought. Excavations in 1926 revealed a projectile point lodged in the bison that determined the animal died 11,000 years ago.

1909

Two decisions by the territorial legislature set a course for preservation and a culture economy in New Mexico.

■ The Palace of the Governors, the 300-year-old government seat of Spain—and briefly occupied by Native Americans, Mexico, and the Confederacy—becomes the Museum of New Mexico (MONM) with passage of House Bill 100. Hewett lobbied for the bill, which specifies the director of the SAA is the museum's director, and that changes to the building shall be "in harmony" with the Spanish architecture of the era in which it was first built. Hewett hires Jesse Nusbaum, a future NPS archaeologist, to plan a multi-year renovation that removed many of its territorial embellishments and creates the signature portal that later became strongly associated with the sale of Native American wares. The remodeled Palace was an early example of what became known as the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style. It was conceived in association with efforts to reverse a 30-year economic decline in Santa Fe caused by it being bypassed by the railroad and establishing the capitol as a tourist, arts, and cultural destination.

■ A new law makes it illegal to sell imitation Indian blankets within New Mexico Territory unless clearly marked as being machine made and only with machinery operated in New Mexico. Provisions for pottery and jewelry were made soon after and strengthened multiple times through the 1990s.



Cobblestones and firebricks used to renovate the Palace and were discovered along with a covered window opening during restoration of a courtyard wall. At right, the 1914 portal was restored in 2016.

Nusbaum began restoring the east end of the block-long Palace in 1909 and worked his way west as rapidly as time and funds allowed. He removed more than 2,500 wagon loads of trash and fill from the interior courtyard alone; so much fill was removed from some rooms that new footers for new floors were laid directly on pre-1680 adobe brick surfaces. According to his notes, rotten vigas throughout the Palace were replaced with "a boxcar load of vigas" purchased from Santa Clara Pueblo where a church had collapsed in 1908. New exhibit cases and doorways were constructed into and through adobe walls more than three feet thick. Wood floorboards were replaced as were doors, windows and hardware where necessary. Finally the old Victorian portal was torn off the south face of the building to be replaced with a portal Hewett and Nusbaum designed to mirror what they believed existed during the Spanish occupation based on a birds-eye view of the outline of the building on a 1767 map. Said to be the nation's oldest governmental building in continual use, nearly constant maintenance is required to maintain the adobe building.

Project Review

Preserving the Palace of the Governors

The nation's oldest government building, little of the original Spanish capitol built ca. 1610 is evident. The seat of 59 Spanish governors and 20 territorial governors for nearly 300 years, more of its history has been revealed during recent restorations that uncovered earlier renovations. New data shows 18th-century walls replaced walls built in the 1600s. Early twentieth-century remodels used adobe bricks but just as often concrete and hollow tile. Nineteenth-century alterations were demolished for a New Deal library. The current restoration began in 2015 with support from the legislature, National Trust for Historic Preservation, New Mexico History Museum, HPD, architects, archaeologists, a museum design firm, and a network of nonprofits.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the state Cultural Properties Act and other New Mexico laws, state, local, and federal agencies that fund or approve projects in the state must consult with the SHPO to determine if historic and cultural properties are affected by a planned development. Known as project reviews, all efforts are made to minimize harm to historic and cultural properties. More than 7,500 projects were reviewed by HPD in the last five years. Reviews processed in 30 days or less increased from 70 percent to 95 percent. Reviews are completed using the digital NMCRIIS, which has considerably enhanced efficiency.



1916

The National Park Service is created when President Wilson signs the Organic Act. Part of the Department of the Interior, the new agency will “conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein” for the enjoyment of future generations. The agency’s role in preservation increased significantly with the 1935 Historic Sites Act and the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

1921

The Office of the State Archaeologist is established as a two-year appointee of the governor, although the position apparently was not filled for many years. The state archaeologist position resurfaces in the 1969 Cultural Properties Act.

1924

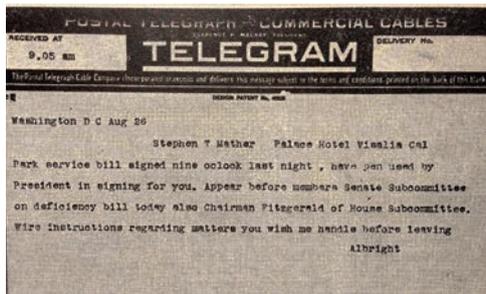
The U.S. Forest Service sets aside 755,000 acres in southwestern New Mexico as the Gila Wilderness, the first designated wilderness area in the world. Aldo Leopold started the wilderness movement as a Forest Service employee hired to hunt mountain lions, bears, and wolves to protect cattle. He quickly gained respect for the predators’ place in the balance of nature. Upon learning of road-building plans within the Gila National Forest, he advocated to preserve the area as a roadless, undeveloped refuge from the increasingly mechanized lifestyles of most Americans. Wilderness, he said, was for humans to visit and leave no permanent trace. It marked the beginning of a national system of wilderness areas.

1926

Writer Mary Austin and architect John Gaw Meem form the Old Santa Fe Association, one of the nation’s oldest preservation organizations, to preserve land in the foothills of Santa Fe. The organization successfully defeated plans for a chautauqua, or culture colony, founding members felt was at odds with the city’s cultural trajectory. In 1957, OSFA helped establish the Historic Districts Ordinance in Santa Fe, one of the nation’s earliest preservation ordinances.

1927

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. agrees to build an anthropological laboratory and museum in the Santa Fe foothills and fund it for five years. The iconic Laboratory of Anthropology (LOA) on Museum Hill was designed by Meem. Built in the Spanish-Pueblo-Revival style, the lab opened in 1931 with Dr. Harry P. Mera as its

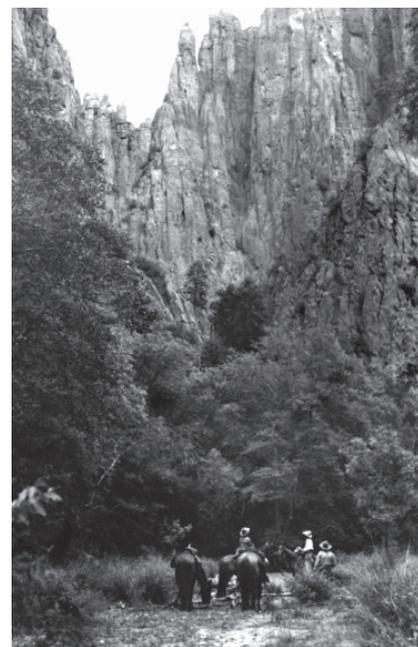


Horace Albright telegraphed congratulations to his boss, Stephen Mather, a co-founder of the NPS and its first director. Mather, a wealthy industrialist and conservationist, lobbied for years as a Sierra Club member for its creation. When he retired in 1929, Albright succeeded him. Initially, 35 parks fell under NPS supervision. In 1933, national monuments, Civil War sites, and all national park lands were placed under NPS. Today, there are more than 400 national park units; eighteen monuments, trails, historical parks, and preserves in New Mexico are among them.

Manhattan Project National Park

In 1943, thousands of scientists and support staff converged on remote Pajarito Plateau to build the first atom bomb. Uranium was enriched at a diffusion plant in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and plutonium created in the Hanford, Washington, facility. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Lieutenant General Leslie Groves established Site Y at Los Alamos and led top scientists and engineers to develop and assemble the world’s first atomic bombs.

The three sites form the Manhattan Project National Historical Park, proclaimed by the Department of the Interior in 2015. Some 20 years of work by Los Alamos National Laboratory, the Department of Energy, NPS, Los Alamos Historical Society, Bradbury Museum, Atomic Heritage Foundation, preservationists, and HPD preceded the proclamation. Preserving the buildings as symbols of a pivotal time in history was initially opposed by the federal government, which planned to tear down most of Site Y. Work to preserve the site had begun when a deadly forest fire in 2000 destroyed most of the associated buildings and structures. LANL, DOE, HPD, and NPS are developing public access plans to one the largest science laboratories in the world, which actively researches and develops closely guarded nuclear technology and weapons.



Rangers explore lands in 1922 that would become the Gila Wilderness two years later. Hikers still can experience vast stretches of the area without encountering another human for days.



One of the original gates to the lab photographed during the early years of the Cold War.

curator. He instituted a numbering system prefixed with the letters “LA” that is still used to record sites during archaeological survey.

1931

New Mexico law protects prehistoric and historic sites for the first time. The Act for the Preservation of Scientific Resources is the forerunner of the 1969 Cultural Properties Act and not unlike the Antiquities Act. The Science Commission of New Mexico is created to issue archaeological permits with the commissioner of public lands, who may proclaim state monuments. Ill-gotten artifacts are subject to seizure and fines, while permit holders may transport artifacts out of the state providing half their discoveries remain with the MONM, which oversees state monuments beginning in 1935.

1935

Congress passes the National Historic Sites Act, which “declared as national policy the preservation for public use of historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance.” NPS surveys archaeological sites, buildings, and objects for the Historic Sites Survey. The act codified the Historic American Buildings Survey, first established as a New Deal program to employ architects, photographers, and draftsmen.

1935

Official Scenic Historic Markers are installed along New Mexico roads, providing local history vignettes for highway travelers. Stories about geologic formations, trails, settlements, events, and people are hand-lettered on one side and related points-of-interest marked on a map on the back. The program originated with state tourism and transportation officials, and NPS lent its “Park Service Rustic” architectural style to the design that is still used today. Hewn logs are dovetailed to form a frame nearly seven-foot square, giving New Mexico markers their distinctive appearance. Originally hand-lettered by a calligrapher, now the texts are digitally typeset and the maps screened onto placards affixed to the signs.

1945

The legislature establishes the Office of the State Historian with specific duties. Former territorial governor and statehood advocate George Curry is named historian “to interview old timers, identify and mark places of interest soon to be obliterated by time and the elements,” and identify and catalogue cattle brands. Original legislation stipulated the historian

The NMCRIS Site Numbering System

Today, data is entered into one of the largest digital records of archaeology and historic architecture in the nation, the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System. NMCRIS is updated and maintained by HPD’s Archaeological Records Management Section but is designed to allow subscribers who use it in cultural resource management to update and edit entries. It is housed in the Laboratory of Anthropology, completed in 1931.

Hewett protégé turned Mesa Verde National Park superintendent Jesse Nusbaum was the lab’s first director. Dr. Harry P. Mera was Curator of Archaeological Survey which then included both the present ARMS and the Archaeological Research Collections. H. P. Mera had actually started to keep a running tally of archaeological sites in New Mexico some years before his appointment at the Lab as he made his rounds as a public health physician—his first career. Those records—along with grab-samples of artifacts, specifically ceramics—he’d made on-site were transferred directly into the Lab’s records. Beginning with LA 1 (Laboratory of Anthropology site 1) Mera recorded each site in numerical order regardless of the county where it was located. To date, more than 187,950 sites have been recorded in New Mexico since 1931. In addition to Mera, Kenneth Chapman was Curator of Archaeological Collections for the institution which included the loan of the Indian Arts Funds collections. Immediately beset by financial problems, the Lab limped along through the Depression and WWII.

The Village of Agua Fria made a concerted effort to preserve its past and was one of the first Traditional Historic Community in the state. The 2015 excavations raised awareness of the village’s prehistoric sites, some of which previously were damaged by development. The marker dedication was attended by representatives of village, Santa Fe County, and HPD who worked together to update and replace a long-neglected historic marker about the village and broaden the history told on the sign.

Grants Update LA 2 Archaeology

LA 2 is the Agua Fria School House Site, named for a school built over part of the ruins of a 400-room, thirteenth-century pueblo. It is the second site ever recorded under the LOA numbering system. Located south of town along the Santa Fe River, the area was Santa Fe’s breadbasket for centuries. With two HPD grants, the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes excavated part of the pueblo and updated a 10-year-old State Register nomination for eligibility to the National Register. Twenty volunteers from the Village of Agua Fria, Santa Fe Archaeological Society, and a local museum excavated and recorded 17 rooms and recovered 40,000 artifacts, which are part of a permanent display. The foundation and the association’s conservation agreement played into the project, which won 2017 Heritage Preservation Awards

It also raised public awareness of the site, which had been plowed and built upon many times. In 2016, the area’s agricultural roots and significance to the Camino Real were recognized at an historic marker dedication.



be based in the Lincoln County Courthouse, now a museum about the Lincoln County War that shaped the American West. After 1948, the position was not renewed for 20 years.

1949

Three events portend the future of preservation in the state and its museum system.

- The LOA and the MONM merge after two years of negotiations to transfer the building and its 26 acres to the state. Talks began shortly after Hewett's death in 1946. The legislature accepts the transfer and acknowledges the LOA's outstanding collection of Southwestern artifacts.

- The Old Lincoln County Memorial Commission is established to manage the old courthouse as a museum. Commissioners are appointed by the governor, each representing one of the nine counties that comprised the original Lincoln County during the Lincoln County War.

- The state acquires El Mirador Ranch in Alcalde and its vast folk art collection from 25 countries—primarily Latin American—from heiress Florence Dibell Bartlett. The collection is the foundation of the Museum of International Folk Art designed by Meem and completed next to the LOA in 1953.

1954

The Highway Salvage Reform Program is established in the LOA's Research Section, the nation's first highway archaeology program. LOA contracts with state transportation for archaeological surveys and excavations when roads are built or widened. A few years earlier LOA and the Museum of Northern Arizona originated "pipeline archaeology," in response to the development of massive oil fields. The Lab's Research Section becomes the Office of Archaeological Studies in 1990.

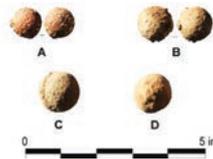
1958

Governor Edward L. Mechem creates the State Planning Office (SPO), which later includes a preservation program that is the forerunner of HPD.

1959

The legislature severs the MONM's tie to the School of American Research citing constitutional concerns. The museum director is named by a board of regents, departing from the 1909 policy of the school's director being the de facto museum director. State museums eventually are established in southern New

Archaeology Permits



Archaeological excavations no longer are the driving force behind most permits. Most permits are for surveys and test excavations, which can lead to discoveries such as the 2015 unearthing of the foundation of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roundhouse at the Albuquerque Rail Yard.

The CPRC issues several types of permits with the State Archaeologist and SHPO for monitoring, testing, surveying sites, and remote sensing. More than 100 firms hold archaeological permits. Permits are issued in conjunction with construction, oil-and-gas exploration, and road building. There are specific permits for mechanical excavations, unmarked human burial discoveries, and permits for single projects. In an average year, HPD and the Cultural Properties Review Committee issue 150 permits.



Official Scenic Historic Markers

Future Roadside History

A World War II munitions train carrying 165 500-pound bombs destined for the Pacific Theater exploded in Tolar, leveling most of the town. Never rebuilt, former citizens and their descendants memorialized Tolar and the incident with a marker in 2014. About 100 people with ties to the eastern New Mexico town attended a dedication near the townsite and celebrated with an enchilada dinner in nearby Taiban.

The public often nominates subjects for new markers, which are reviewed, researched and edited by HPD and the CPRC. Once approved, the state transportation department builds, installs, and maintains the signs. There are more than 650 markers. Books have been written about them and they are part of the platforms of digital apps and websites.

In the last five years, 114 historic markers were reviewed by HPD and the CPRC. About one-third of those were new nominations and nearly all of them originated with the public. The New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative launched a second phase in 2014 after the first ended 2010. New markers on homesteading, Route 66, the New Deal, World War II and the Cold War were erected and could be developed into themes for future markers.



From top of center column: A permit for I-25 roadwork led to the discovery of Civil War artillery shot from the 1862 Battle of Glorieta Pass. Officials examine trenching at the Albuquerque Rail Yard. Mary Jean Kelso at the dedication of the first marker about homesteading and dryland farming, which is interwoven with her grandmother's life story, and Randy Dunson at the Tolar marker dedication.

Mexico where much of the state's ranching and space history occurred. Although SAR floundered initially, it regained its footing and established a new campus in 1972 at the estate of art patronesses and sisters Mary and Amelia White. It was renamed the School for Advanced Research on its 100th anniversary.

1960

The first National Historic Landmarks are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Sites are selected based on surveys and criteria within the Historic Sites Act; six years later the NHLs become the first National Register of Historic Places listings. NHLs hold exceptional value in illustrating and interpreting American history. On October 9, the Palace of the Governors and four pueblos: Taos, Acoma, Hawikuh, and Pecos are the first designated in New Mexico. The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad and Giusewa Pueblo are the most recent as of 2012.

1964

The Wilderness Act creates a system of 54 wilderness areas on federal lands. By 2016, Congress designates 757, preserving 109.5 million acres of undeveloped lands. Wilderness lands are preserved as naturally evolving ecosystems with as little human influence as possible.

1964 & 1965

Anticipating the National Historic Preservation Act, Governor Jack Campbell appoints an advisory panel:

- The Governor's Commission on Historic Sites recommends 25 sites for registration and preservation in 1965, including the Salinas Pueblo Mission, Abó, which becomes New Mexico's first National Register listing in 1966. Meem, a preservationist since the 1920s, is chair. The SPO and LOA develop the Historic Sites Inventory of archaeological sites, historic buildings, and sometimes entire towns.
- Municipalities may enact preservation ordinances and establish historic districts under the New Mexico Historic District and Landmarks Act of 1965. The Act encourages developers to consider the effects of projects on cultural sites. It figures prominently when an HPD grant funds a survey that records 10,000 petroglyphs and 60 new archaeological sites in Albuquerque, the Las Imágenes Archaeological District of 1986. Petroglyph National Monument was declared four years later. A 2009 amendment encourages state agencies to cooperate with municipalities on legislatively funded projects.



The Trolley Barn adaptive re-use won the 2017 Architectural Heritage Award. Student's from the building's Media Arts program helped develop the State of New Mexico's first history and culture app.



Digital Preservation in a Trolley Barn

State government launched its first cultural app in 2016, the Cultural Atlas of New Mexico with a significant part of its platform based on New Mexico's NHLs. The app was developed by AmeriCorps interns enrolled in New Mexico Highlands University's Media Arts Program working with DCA, HPD, OAS, MainStreet, the New Mexico Association of Museums, and a digital technology firm in Oregon.

The Media Arts Program is headquartered in the historic Las Vegas Railroad and Power Company Building, which in 1904 housed the first electric trolley system in New Mexico. Vacant for decades, a yearlong \$8.3 million adaptive re-use repurposed the building to accommodate modern technology and one of the most advanced-technology educational programs in the country. Students in the AmeriCorps Cultural Technology program form 32 percent of Media Arts enrollment. They land jobs with museums, historic sites, and other cultural institutions to design digital displays and develop platforms like the Cultural Atlas, a signal that approaching preservation through digital technology can help build a new generation of preservationists.

The historic Trolley Barn and its Industrial-style additions convey the building's history and its current use as an education hub for digital technology, offering Bachelor of Fine Arts degrees in visual communication, multimedia interactivity, and photo imaging. Eight years ago, the Trolley Barn's roof had caved in and pigeons roosted inside. Today, gleaming trolley rails inlaid into polished concrete floors lead to high-tech studios, labs with 3-D printers, and a classroom where students interact with Diné College students hundreds of miles away in Arizona.

Petroglyph National Monument

The Historic District & Landmarks Act

Las Imágenes and the Monument have faced significant challenges despite their designations. Plans for a thoroughfare through the archaeological district led to protracted discussions, lawsuits, and intervention by the National Trust for Historic Preservation which found that the City of Albuquerque did not adequately consult tribes with cultural ties to the site. Following mitigation, the road was built in 2006. In 2015, Del Webb proposed unlimited access to the monument for residents of an adjacent 550-home subdivision. NPS, HPD, and the developer reached consensus to limit access to minimize erosion and damage to rock art from increased foot traffic and "unplanned trails."

1966

President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the most comprehensive set of preservation laws ever enacted in the U.S. States and territories are given authority to establish state historic preservation offices and professional citizen panels to work with NPS in carrying out national preservation policy. The National Register of Historic Places is codified with a “Keeper” authorized to expand and maintain the official list of cultural sites and objects significant in American history. A program of matching federal grants is established to fund state preservation activities, which include surveying properties for the Register and consulting on federal projects that affect historic properties under Section 106 of the act. SHPOs must develop a five-year statewide preservation plan and provide technical assistance to communities.

1967



Dr. Jenkins

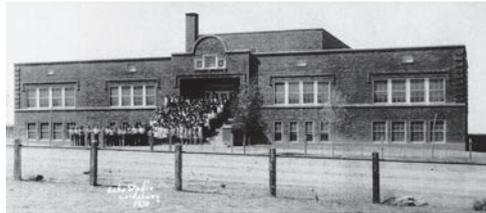
Governor David Cargo appoints State Planning Officer Arthur L. Ortiz as the first State Liaison Officer, a title changed in 1973 to State Historic Preservation Officer. The State Planning Office works with the governor’s Historic Sites Review Committee, which replaced the commission, to develop preservation laws conforming to the NHPA but specific to New Mexico. Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins is named state historian, filling the position’s 20-year vacancy. Jenkins also serves on the State Commission on Historic Sites as part of her historian duties, a provision continued in the Cultural Properties Act and the establishment of the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC).

1968

NPS holds eight regional “New Preservation” conferences to explain to the public and state liaison officers their roles under the NHPA. Upon returning from the Denver conference, Ortiz informs the Historic Sites Review Committee that New Mexico is the “only state” to receive a federal preservation grant and the “first to be fully organized” under the act. Committees in Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Artesia, Clayton, Cimarron, Deming, Farmington, Gallup, Las Cruces, Los Alamos, Raton, Roswell, Silver City, Tucumcari, and the Tularosa Basin begin identifying sites to list in the National Register of Historic Places.



The Machine and Boiler shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway in Albuquerque, frame an overhauled steam locomotive on a transfer table in 1943. There are 21 buildings, structures, and sites in the 27-acre, 2014 historic district. Special events and a Sunday artisan and growers market are held in the rail yard’s Blacksmith Shop.



Rain fell for years through gaping holes in the roof, heavily damaging Lordsburg High’s interior. But the school former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor attended had retained the architectural elements that identified it as a work of the Trost and Trost firm of El Paso. A 2015 National Register listing culminated 10-years of work by local preservationists and was publicized statewide. But less than a year later the district announced it would demolish the 1916 school, citing repair costs. New state policy followed, ensuring SHPO participation in future management plans for the state’s historic schools.



State and National Registers

Transportation, Education, Art

Transportation—trails, railroads, and aviation—was the overriding theme in the State and National Register nominations for the 2012–2016 planning period. Nine additional segments of the Camino Real and Santa Fe Trail were listed, meeting a goal to document more trails and settlements. Collaboration among NPS, the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, property owners, HPD, and CPRC led to the new listings.

Nominations about twentieth-century art, education, and commercial development were developed by college students, municipalities, historians, public employees, and anthropologists. St. John’s College librarian Jennifer Sprague wrote the first district nomination of an entire New Mexico campus with HPD and the Historic Santa Fe Foundation. Students at NMSU nominated the homes and studios of painters Peter Hurd and Henriette Wyeth, and sculptor Luis Jimenez. Both sites are in Hondo Valley. Students also nominated Chope’s, a 100-year-old restaurant in La Mesa that figured prominently in state and local politics, as a beloved regional dining destination, and in the 1942 Mexican farm labor agreement, the Bracero Program.

Thirty-three sites and districts were added to the National Register and 46 to the State Register. Contributing resources totaled 760 for the period. SHPO provides technical expertise to nominators and the CPRC reviews and lists them in the State Register, and recommends nominations for the National Register. Art, education, underrepresented communities and mid-twentieth century architecture will be further explored in 2017–2021 planning period.

Alexander Girard designed the interiors of the Peterson Student Center at St. John’s College in 1964. His mural represents the seven liberal arts.



1969

New Mexico sets a course for preservation.

■ The Cultural Properties Act is passed, assigning preservation duties to the State Planning Officer, creating the State Register of Cultural Properties, and establishing the CPRC. The state historian and the state archaeologist serve statutorily on the committee with a panel of historians, archaeologists and architects appointed by the governor. The committee lists properties in the State Register and forwards them to the National Register keeper. New Mexico's State Register provides a vehicle for listing properties historically significant to the state, but less so to the nation; although most state listings are in the National Register. The CPRC approves archaeological permits with the state archaeologist, identified as the LOA curator. Members review texts and subjects for historic markers, which becomes an official duty of the committee in 1975.

■ The act includes funds for a preservation staff for the first time. State Planning is provided \$50,000 to manage federal pass-through grants, preservation initiatives, and a revolving publications fund. *A Brief History of New Mexico* by Jenkins and Albert Schroeder was the first publication in 1975. Tens-of-thousands are sold, and it still is considered one of the best introductions to New Mexico history.

1971

The legislature provides SPO matching funds for an NPS grant to survey rock art statewide. Additional NPS grants fund a \$20,000 visitor center at Quarai Mission and a \$25,000 park and state monument at Fort Selden. The CPRC lists 49 sites and 19 collections in the State Register and recommends adding 25 to New Mexico's 61 in the National Register. It also helps secure a \$275,000 bond issue to build a library at Salmon Ruins. SPO writes New Mexico's first preservation plan.

1972

The preservation program becomes part of the SPO's Division of Recreation and Historic Preservation and Governor Bruce King names his nephew, David King, as the new state planning officer and state liaison officer. State agencies arrange field surveys of archaeological and historical sites through the SPO and CPRC. These are among the earliest state project reviews and are among the earliest instances of state agencies considering the impacts of development on cultural sites.



Current CPRC members are, l-r, Douglas Boggess, historic archaeologist; Dr. Matthew Bandy, prehistoric archaeologist; Ronald Toya, tribal representative; Chairman and State Historian Dr. Rick Hendricks; Reginald Richey, architect; Christopher Purvis, architectural history.

The First CPRC, Preservation Staff, and Register Listings

The committee hit the ground running and frequently requested that staff at the Lab and museums complete nominations for sites they particularly wished to register. They also worked closely with grass-roots organizations to register sites at the local level of significance to the history of the state. The CPRC divided the history of New Mexico into themes: original inhabitants; exploration and settlement; westward expansion; political and military affairs; commerce and trade; ranching and agriculture; lumbering and mining; science and engineering; architecture; religion, education, and culture; and collections and began to register sites accordingly in numerical order. Most of the first sites registered were NHLs declared after 1960 and ran the gamut from Anderson Basin/Blackwater Draw to the Carlsbad Reclamation Project, to the Kit Carson House, and several pueblos and Spanish missions. The committee did more than just register sites to the State and National Registers. The CPRC and SPO served as a clearinghouse to coordinate the activities of all state agencies with statewide planning and historic preservation. As a result any government agency in each of seven state planning units was required to submit an application to the committee for review and funding for Environmental Impact Statements, and land-transfer and right-of-way applications.



Most of the HPD staff in 2016.

1974

The legislature provides SPO \$100,000 so it can develop a three-year plan with the CPRC and San Juan County Commission to stabilize and preserve eleventh-century masonry walls at Salmon Ruins. Excavations reveal a three-story, 300-room pueblo, kiva tower, and plaza with a great kiva.

1976

Tax incentives for preserving historic properties are available from the federal government for the first time through the new Tax Reform Act. It includes a 20 percent federal income tax credit that can be amortized over five years to preserve income-producing properties. In 40 years, it has leveraged a \$78-billion investment in 41,250 properties and is a proven catalyst for revitalizing business districts and adjacent residential neighborhoods nationwide. In New Mexico, dozens of hotel and motel rehabilitations have been completed using the credit. The NPS, SHPOs, and Internal Revenue Service, administer the program. SHPOs work with developers and provide technical assistance to help ensure eligibility.

1977

Preservation advances following the U.S. Bicentennial:

- The legislature defines the State Historic Preservation Officer as the administrator of the Historic Preservation Program and Cultural Properties Act. Tom Merlan, who succeeded David King in 1975, is the first person to hold the job as it basically is defined today. The SHPO serves at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Educational Finance and Cultural Affairs Department, a new department that is an ambitious, if short-lived, endeavor to place all cultural functions in a single department. The preservation program is within its Administrative Services Division. SPO was abolished the same year.
- SHPOs are provided consistent federal funding for the first time through the Historic Preservation Fund. Created in 1976, the HPF obligates Congress to provide \$150 million annually from Outer Continental Shelf oil leases for 60-40 grants to SHPOs and later Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. In 2016, \$49 million went to SHPOs and \$10 million to THPOs. HPF has been reauthorized through 2023.
- Increased looting and destruction of archaeological sites in New Mexico—especially from large-scale backhoeing during pot hunting—leads to new state laws prohibiting mechanized excavations on private land without a permit.



Federal Tax Credits in New Mexico

Six major commercial rehabilitations were completed using the federal credit between 2012 and 2016. In spite of New Mexico's worsening economic conditions, federal projects increased by one from the previous five-year period. Nine-million-dollars in credits spurred a \$46 million investment in historic buildings in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Taos, and Las Vegas.

- The Art Deco Hotel Clovis in eastern New Mexico re-opened as market-rate apartments as part of a downtown revitalization plan. The federal credit helped attract national investors to the \$6.95 million rehab of the 1930s hotel that once hosted Louis Armstrong, Tommy Dorsey, and Glenn Miller in its top floor ballroom.
- At a corner of the Santa Fe Plaza is New Mexico's most historic hotel, La Fonda. One of three projects combining federal and state credits, the \$19.5 million rehabilitation created 170 jobs. Nearly \$3.8 million in federal credits were coupled with the state credit.
- The once-derelict, Luna Lodge in Albuquerque won a national award for outstanding achievement from the Novogradac Journal of Tax Credits in 2013. A \$4.8-million investment converted one of the best surviving examples of a Route 66 tourist court into 30 apartments for low-income individuals and people with disabilities. About half the project was eligible for \$500,000 in federal credits.



The Luna Lodge is shown at the top of the page and Hotel Clovis's Art Deco detailing directly above.



By 1973, the Historic Preservation Program was housed in these offices with State Planning on West De Vargas Street. This block was completely altered in an urban renewal project in the late 1960s that destroyed much of the Barrio de Analco and the neoclassical-style governor's mansion, which resembled the White House only tan-colored.

In 1972, the Planning Office instituted several far-reaching projects including an aerial photographic survey of the living pueblos by Perry Borchers of Ohio State University. Borchers completed several more projects for the office during the 1970s, including preparation of stereographic views of Navajo pueblos on state lands in the Governor region of north central New Mexico. Another project was a survey of Spanish Colonial Religious Art objects that included 275 sites and more than 500 photographs. Ruin stabilization continued at Abo and Salmon Ruins, while at Acoma Pueblo a major restoration of the cemetery wall was initiated.

Grants for Salmon Ruins

A series of grants has helped preserve Salmon Ruins, including \$55,000 from HPD in 2014 to stabilize 26 sandstone walls. The following year, 54 middle-and-high-school students mortared the walls during a Preserve America Youth Summit financed through a SHPO grant. Over 1.5 million artifacts from 1970s excavations were curated through earlier grants.

Named for the Peter Salmon family, which homesteaded there in 1877 and conserved the ruins until 1956, San Juan County purchased the site in 1964. The Salmon Ruins Museum and Archaeology Southwest manage, preserve, and initiate research at the ruins, which are open to the public.

How HPF and Grants Work in Tandem

Educating Youth, Restoring a Trading Post, Investing in the Future



The Historic Preservation Program moved to the California Mission Revival-style Greer Mansion in 1976.

1979

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act is passed to more strongly protect archaeological sites, increasingly threatened because of the escalating commercial value of some of their contents. Permit standards become more uniform and activities prohibited at sites on public and Native American lands more clearly delineated than in the Antiquities Act. Amendments in 1988 required federal land managers to create public awareness programs about the cultural significance of archaeological sites.

1980

The Educational Finance and Cultural Affairs Department is dissolved.

- The Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) is created and includes a Planning Division with an Historic Preservation Bureau. The SHPO is defined as the bureau chief.
- The Office of Cultural Affairs is created and attached to DFA. The office includes the museums, and the divisions of Arts, Library, and International Space Hall of Fame. Although historic preservation is part of the governor's cabinet, it no longer is under the state's cultural institutions umbrella.

1983

The Historic Preservation Division is created within the Office of Cultural Affairs. The SHPO is identified as the division director and appointed by the Cultural Affairs officer with the consent of the governor. This arrangement returned preservation to the fold of the state's cultural offices, and wouldn't be modified for another 20 years when Cultural Affairs became part of the governor's cabinet.

New Mexico's heavy dependence on oil and gas profits is a significant factor in shrinking state revenues for preservation. Recently, HPD barely met its 60-40 federal match, and has curtailed grant activity following several years of significant awards. HPD's primary grant source for decades was the HPF, but state funding shortfalls have left the division in a position to primarily fund CLG grants.

A top priority of the current planning period is to create a permanent funding mechanism for the 1973 state Cultural Properties Restoration Fund. Rarely funded, a recurrent funding mechanism would benefit underserved and emerging communities and encourage new research. HPD grants, matching funds, and other sources realized a \$1.5 million investment in preservation in the previous five years.

A good example of state grants as seed money is the Santo Domingo Trading Post. Nearly destroyed in a 2001 fire, it had been closed since 1995 and is set to re-open as an arts incubator and gallery with local artists following a \$1.5 million restoration. Some artists will live in new housing constructed across the same railroad tracks, that brought thousands of passengers to the trading post including, many say, President Kennedy in 1962. Amtrak and the Rail Runner commuter train use the former AT&SF corridor; the pueblo eyes the train as a link to facilitating exchanges of traditional and new ideas among its artists and those in Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

Rebuilding the original facade was funded by a 2014 HPD grant. The NPS Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program, New Mexico State University, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Native Capital Access, the Chamiza Foundation, Cornerstones Community Partnerships, and the Mortgage Finance Authority funded different components of the project.

In the last five years, two HPD grants were part of a financial package for restoring a movie theater in downtown Silver City and a hotel in Las Cruces repurposed as a museum. In all, 30 grants were awarded between 2012 and 2016 totaling \$574,436, which spurred an economic investment more than three times that amount in historic and cultural properties statewide.

Grants are an investment in the future. Youth have helped preserve archaeological and historic sites through several programs in the last five years. At Sandia Cave NHL, adults and youth were taught how to remove multiple layers of graffiti from cave walls by the UNM Anthropology Department, U.S. Forest Service, Sandia Grotto of the National Speleological Society, and New Mexico SiteWatch.



There are two trading posts at Santo Domingo. Grants funded restoration of the facades of the earlier building at left and the better known trading post on the right.



Left, 54 students at a 2015 Preserve America Youth Summit learned to survey, excavate and stabilize ruins at Chaco Culture sites, including Salmon Ruins where they rebuilt jacal walls.

Several grants and private donations funded the Silco Theater restoration.

Tax Credit Helps Revitalize Neighborhoods

1984

New Mexico is the first state to offer a state preservation income tax credit. The owners of properties listed in the State Register can deduct half of all approved rehabilitation costs up to \$50,000 from their state taxes over a five-year period. Unlike the federal credit, which is limited to income-producing properties, homeowners can use the state credit to preserve their primary residence. Administered by HPD, the CPRC, and Taxation and Revenue Department, the income tax credit replaces a property tax credit which chalked up \$1.2 million in restorations in 10 years. It required beneficiaries to open their restored homes and buildings to the public for two weeks each year but was abolished in 1983.

1985

New Mexico MainStreet is authorized by the legislature. The state program follows the four-point approach initiated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation when it established the MainStreet Project eight years prior. New Mexico MainStreet becomes a key economic and preservation partner in revitalizing historic business districts. Of the five communities funded in 1986, Gallup, Las Vegas, and Silver City are active today. In 2016, there were 28 official MainStreet Projects. Some MainStreet communities have designated Arts and Cultural Districts focused on arts and culture.

1986

Communities have a stronger say in preservation, HPD works more closely with state agencies, and moves.

■ Santa Fe, Las Vegas, and Albuquerque are New Mexico's first Certified Local Governments under a 1980 amendment to the NHPA creating the CLG program. The amendment made federal preservation laws more inclusive of communities by allowing them to be certified by committing to historic preservation. CLG's are designated and become eligible for annual grants if they establish preservation commissions, enforce local and/or state preservation laws, involve the public, and survey and inventory cultural resources. The grants come from SHPOs, which must set aside at least 10 percent of their yearly HPF allocation for competitive subgrants that can fund education and training, programs, surveys, structural assessments, rehabilitations, State and National Register nominations, and design guidelines. The first three CLGs were established that fall. Taos, Lincoln County, Deming, Silver City, and Columbus were certified over the next 20 years.



This house in the Newtown Historic District of Las Vegas was neglected for years. Because it's in an Arts & Cultural District, it qualifies for an enhanced tax credit of \$50,000, compared to the \$25,000 maximum for most residential properties. The interior and exterior were restored and multiple layers of shingles were removed from the roof. New insulation, foundation work, and repairs to the the clapboard siding were eligible for the credit as were out-of-code plumbing, electricity, and heating. All told, the project earned a \$39,000 credit.

The flat roof on the home at right was replaced with a sloped roof for better run-off. Residences comprise the majority of New Mexico tax projects. The home is income producing and located in the Alameda-Depot Historic District near downtown Las Cruces.

More than 1,000 homes and businesses have been preserved using the State Income Tax Credit for Registered Cultural Properties. The credit can be coupled with the federal credit for commercial projects. Many people—those who took the survey for this state plan, historic property owners, and HPD—stated the maximum \$25,000 credit should be increased and made more flexible so it is a sharper development tool and one that better assists underserved communities.

The 35-year-old provisions should be tied to today's economic realities and made refundable. Current users only benefit from amounts they can deduct from their state income taxes within a five-year period. An enhanced \$50,000 credit was approved in 2007 for property owners in Arts & Cultural Districts, but it applies to only eight narrowly defined areas of a few cities and towns, covering a relatively small proportion of historic commercial properties that puts most historic building owners at an economic disadvantage.

More than \$68 million was invested in historic homes and buildings using federal and state credits from 2012 through 2016, representing a 6:1 return on \$10.1 million in federal and state tax credits. The restoration of the Simms Building in Albuquerque earned federal credits and the enhanced Art & Cultural District credit for its \$7.8 million restoration. Following the rehab, the building's occupancy nearly tripled. A handful of buildings in Las Vegas have also benefited from the enhanced credit.

Although financial investment through the credit has remained steady, residential projects decreased significantly from 200 between 2007–2011 to 123 in the last five years. Inflation has significantly devalued the credit when factoring in declining real incomes for many homeowners and the credit's dependence on tax liability. Many homeowners are unable to receive the full credit for which they are eligible.



■ The Cultural Properties Act is amended to forge a closer working relations between HPD and managers of state cultural sites. HPD begins providing updated lists of registered sites, and agencies afford SHPO opportunities to participate in and comment on the planning phases of new projects. The goal is to ensure the historic integrity of buildings and sites whenever possible.

■ The LOA's 54,000 surveyed archaeological sites and associated staff are transferred from the MONM to HPD's Archaeological Records Management Section. The State Archaeologist no longer is a statutory CPRC member. The position is redefined within Cultural Affairs as a professional with expertise in Southwestern archaeology. The state archaeologist has worked at HPD ever since.

1987

UNESCO designates Chaco Canyon a World Heritage Site. Preservation loans are available in New Mexico.

■ UNESCO's World Heritage Convention selects Chaco Culture National Historical Park, Aztec Ruins National Monument, and several Chacoan outliers as the nation's 15th World Heritage Site. Chaco is noted for the distinctive architecture of its monumental ceremonial and public buildings and its 400-year history as a trade, political, and religious center beginning in 850 A.D. Taos Pueblo, approximately 1,000 years old, became a World Heritage Site in 1992, and Carlsbad Caverns National Park, in 1995. New Mexico is the only state with three World Heritage Sites; twenty-three are designated nationwide.

■ HPD enters the loan business, partnering with local lenders to provide fixed, five-year 3% loans to owners of registered properties. The program addressed a reluctance by some commercial lenders to use historic properties as collateral, and encouraged rehabilitations that followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Four-million-dollars was loaned over the next 20 years, often to restore and/or repurpose historic hotels. It was sometimes paired with preservation tax credits to good effect until the early 2000s when interest rates dropped.

1988

NPS formally recognizes cultural landscapes in hopes of making them a National Register property type.

■ Cultural landscapes are geographic areas that include cultural and natural resources associated with historic events, activities, people, or places of cultural or aesthetic value. Historic sites, designed

CLGs, Grants, and Outreach

Thirty-eight grants totaling \$528,250 were awarded to New Mexico CLGs from 2012–2016. With local, in-kind matches, they generated a \$943,284 local investment in preservation. CLGs resurveyed historic districts, drafted Register nominations, revised design guidelines, and published and built interpretive displays about local history. Staff and board members attended advanced trainings, published walking-tour guides, and developed interpretive displays. To improve local programs, HPD is assessing each community's progress and documenting it in annual activities reports. The division provides more technical assistance and new training venues.

The last two planning period's goals of increasing the number of CLGs were not met, although more communities expressed interest in the program. HPD helps potential CLGs identify buildings and landmarks and ways to incorporate them in local planning.



A CLG grant funded design work for the Morgan Hall restoration in Deming. The former city hall is a community center and performance space.



Archaeological survey staff stayed at the lab but HPD's archaeology and architectural reviewers moved to La Villa Rivera, the old St. Vincent's Hospital, in 1986. HPD was on the third-floor maternity ward. Register files were archived in the delivery room and the nursery became HPD's conference room.



Obtainium's owners, MainStreet, and HPD consulted on the restoration, which won an award in 2015.

Preserving MainStreet

New Mexico MainStreet partners with HPD, New Mexico Arts, the New Mexico Tourism Department, and local MainStreet Projects.

A significant accomplishments of the last five years was establishing eight new historic districts in MainStreet towns and updating the boundaries of two older districts. Gallup, Carrizozo, Silver City, Clovis, Artesia, Carlsbad, and Deming were among communities that surveyed neighborhoods and business districts to develop Register nominations. Nominating historic buildings often is the catalyst for economic revitalization and redevelopment. It also broadens notions of what is historic in different communities and raises awareness of local history.

The owners of Obtainium Gallery, in Lovington, preserved mid-century-modern elements of their storefront, forgoing original plans to reconfigure the façade for a larger display space. Parts of southeastern New Mexico are underserved, although its late-nineteenth- and-early-twentieth-century history contributed significantly to the state's cultural and economic trajectory.

Gallup in west-central New Mexico, has embarked on several ambitious projects, including establishing the Gallup Commercial Historic District in 2016, an initiative led by the local A&C District.

Taylor-Barela-Reynolds-Mesilla Historic Site

landscapes, vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes are types of cultural landscapes; one landscape may possess several of these qualities.

- The Historic Landscape Initiative started at this time with standards for treating historic city parks, gardens, landscaping, scenic highways, battlefields, and zoological gardens.

1989

State Reviews are formalized and permit requirements strengthened

- The Prehistoric and Historic Preservation Act is best known for its Section 7, which sets up a review process similar to Section 106 but for state undertakings. It encourages the state to seek alternatives to redeveloping prehistoric and historic sites and requires consultation with SHPO. It allows the state and nonprofit organizations to acquire private historic properties for preservation purposes.

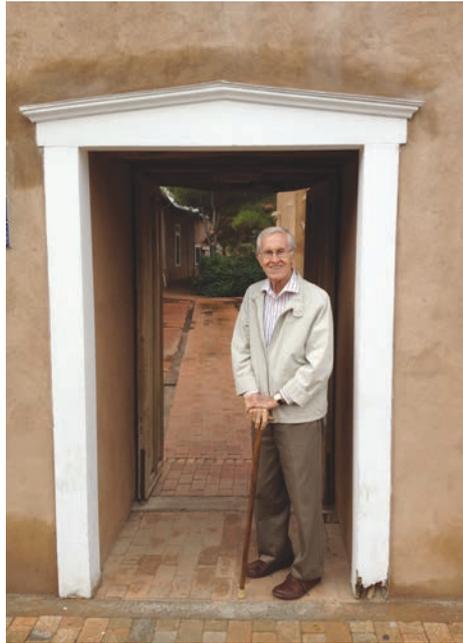
- Wholesale desecration of burial sites by pot hunters results in a new state law protecting unmarked human burials. The law strengthens the state permit process for excavating archaeological sites and requires that funerary or other objects found with burials be turned over to the state. The SHPO, state archaeologist, police, and a medical examiner must be notified when human remains are discovered, and excavations cease until a permit to proceed is issued.

1990

NAGPRA is enacted and NPS sets guidelines for identifying traditional cultural properties.

- Congress enacts the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which requires any institution, including museums, receiving federal funds to return funerary and sacred objects, human remains, and objects of cultural patrimony to tribal governments. It includes penalties for trafficking items discovered on tribal or federal lands.

- Procedures are established to list TCPs in the National Register. Defined as places associated with cultural practices, traditions, lifeways, religious or other beliefs, arts, crafts and social institutions, TCPs are rooted in history and significant to a community's ongoing cultural identity. The guidelines are amended throughout the decade. Although urban areas can be designated, TCPs often are found in the West and frequently associated with land formations of tribal significance, most notably Mount Taylor in New Mexico in 2009.



Rep. J. Paul Taylor at his Mesilla home.

Former State Representative J. Paul Taylor is the only New Mexico resident living at a State Historic Site. A former school teacher, he and his late wife, Mary Daniels Taylor, bequeathed their family home and two storefronts facing Mesilla Plaza to the Museum of New Mexico in 2003. Many of the home's furnishings, artwork, and artifacts evoke Mesilla's history as a racial, cultural and political melting pot dating to the 1853 Gadsden Purchase. Most of the home's contents will convey with the property and become part of an interpretive center. Under a life estate, Rep. Taylor continues to live in the house.

HPD worked closely with the Taylors, architect Jonathan Craig, and the Historic Sites Division to develop a Historic Structures Report that will guide preservation and maintenance of the property when it is open to the public.

Mesilla Valley was a highly valued tract of land within the 29,670 square-mile Gadsden Purchase, which stretched across the southernmost parts of New Mexico and Arizona. In fact, Mexico refers to the purchase as the "Sale of La Mesilla." The U.S. wanted the land to complete the southern transcontinental railway line. Cash-strapped Mexico made \$10 million on the sale, but soon regretted it. The name of the site refers to its prominent owners and their roles in the history of Mesilla and the state.

Preserving Cultural Landscapes

The oil-and-natural-gas industry pump millions of dollars into the state's economy and fund one-third of state government operations. The best drilling sites are often culturally significant. The badlands of the San Juan Basin are millions of years old and some are sacred to tribes and pueblos. An area of contoured gray hills became known as the "Black Place" after a series of painting and pastels by Georgia O'Keeffe that were inspired by her many visits to the spot in northwestern New Mexico. Exploration and drilling at the Black Place prompted a preservation and sustainability dialogue among the O'Keeffe Museum, HPD, the San Juan Citizens Alliance, artists, photographers, and the Bureau of Land Management, which leases the land for drilling. The cause was furthered by adopting a cultural landscapes theme for Heritage Preservation Month in 2015 and using an O'Keeffe landscape as the poster image. Preserving Fort Union National Monument, O'Keeffe's home and studio in Abiquiú, and an iconic mercantile building in Tierra Amarilla were recognized with awards.



Georgia O'Keeffe's Black Place photographed in 2014.

1992

Native American tribes and pueblos begin forming Tribal Historic Preservation Offices through an amendment to the NHPA. Tribes may assume some or all SHPO functions on tribal lands by submitting a formal plan that is approved by NPS, and typically reviewed by the respective SHPO. THPOs are consulted on Section 106 reviews, and identify and inventory historically significant properties on tribal lands.

1993

The legislature sets up a fund for state preservation grants, but without permanent funding. A key goal of the current planning period is to permanently fund the Cultural Properties Restoration Fund, which was created in the Cultural Properties Protection Act of 1993. Conceived as a fund to maintain schools, courthouses and city halls, it also can be used to interpret, restore, and preserve historic sites under state and local jurisdictions. Last solvent in 2007 and 2008, working with legislators to create a permanent funding mechanism and readdressing its provisions would greatly benefit preservation statewide.

1995

Preservation easements can be added to historic properties to preserve streetscapes and architectural elements. Nonprofit organizations hold the easements, allowing them to preserve all or a portion of an historic building while the owners occupy it.

2002

HPD establishes SiteWatch, New Mexico's only statewide site steward program. Modeled after an Arizona program, the Bureau of Land Management suggested centralizing independent site steward programs under the SHPO. Eighteen chapters formed over the next 15 years and 590 volunteers were trained to monitor cultural sites statewide. SiteWatch holds an annual conference and is the second-largest volunteer site steward program in the U.S.

2004

In recognition of the importance of the arts, history, and culture to the state's economic and social well-being, the Office of Cultural Affairs is elevated to cabinet-level status. HPD, Arts, OAS, the museums, State Library, Historic Sites Division, and Administrative Services Division comprise the Department of Cultural Affairs. DCA preserves, fosters, and interprets New Mexico's cultural heritage

New Mexico THPOs



The Dakota Access Pipeline is discussed at the 2016 tribal symposium in terms of what does and does not constitute meaningful tribal consultation in Section 106 review cases. Eighty people, including representatives of eight THPOs, attended the full-day event where the advantages of forming THPOs also were examined.

lands. A mobile app designed specifically for surveying Native American sites was unveiled at the event. An NPS underrepresented communities grant funded the symposium and development of the app. Joseph Aguilar, of San Ildefonso Pueblo, was project manager of the symposium.

THPOs operate at the pueblos of Isleta, Jemez, Laguna Pojoaque, Santa Ana, Santa Clara, San Felipe, Tesuque, and Zuni; the Mescalero Apache, Jicarilla Apache, and Navajo Nations; and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

A goal of the previous planning period was to strengthen ties among local, state, and tribal governments and establish new Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. Five THPOs were authorized between 2012–2016, bringing the total to 13. More pueblos and tribes are planning preservation offices. THPO status gives tribes a stronger voice in preserving their heritage and in statewide preservation matters.

Tribal preservation goals are more widely known and understood than in the past, in part, because of high-profile cases involving sacred sites and TCPs. In 2016, representatives of multiple pueblos met with HPD at a symposium to share thoughts on preserving resources on tribal, state, and federal

SiteWatch Branches Out

By monitoring and recording conditions at cultural sites, volunteer site stewards contribute nearly \$75,000 in in-kind services each year and save public agencies many times that in salaries and mileage. Most New Mexico SiteWatch volunteers are retired individuals. They are the backbone of the program. Elementary and high school students also are training as stewards, gaining first-hand knowledge of cultural sites they perhaps would not find in a classroom. In southwestern New Mexico, students from the Cobre Consolidated School District and the Aldo Leopold Charter School are Junior Rangers, sponsored by the Mimbres Culture Heritage Site, SiteWatch, and the Youth Conservation Corps. The National Speleological Society trained the Sandia/Tijeras Chapter to remove multiple layers of graffiti at Sandia Cave National Historic Landmark.

Approximately 200 volunteers are enrolled in nine chapters, seven of which are part of New Mexico SiteWatch. Fifteen years ago, Arizona's Site Steward Program was the model for New Mexico. Now New Mexico advises cultural resource managers, some visiting from Spain, Jordan, Egypt, and other nations, on developing materials and programs that involve the public in preserving cultural sites.



The Sandia Tijeras Chapter New Mexico SiteWatch.

2005

The CPRC diversifies and expands to include a tribal representative and citizen member. The panel becomes a nine-member body after prolonged controversy over Albuquerque's Las Imágenes Archaeological District.

2006

HPD moves into the Bataan Memorial Building, previously a domed, western-style State Capitol. Added onto several times, it was remodeled in the Territorial-Revival style in 1950 and 1951 and the dome removed.

2008

Arts & Cultural Districts are designated by the New Mexico Arts Commission in conjunction with HPD, New Mexico Arts, and MainStreet. The districts develop plans to enhance arts economies based on historic architecture, history, and local traditions. Registered properties in the districts are eligible for an enhanced \$50,000 preservation tax credit, which has been used in Albuquerque and Las Vegas. There are eight districts: Silver City, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Gallup, Los Alamos, Raton, Mora and Artesia.

2012

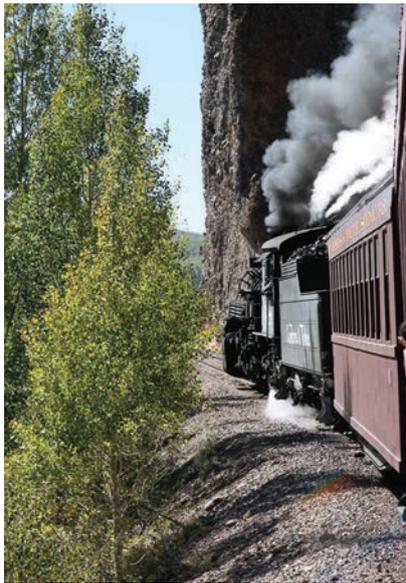
New NHLs are designated in New Mexico.

■ The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad designation culminated a 45-year grassroots effort to save one of the last narrow-gauge railroads in the U.S. The former Denver & Rio Grande San Juan Extension crisscrosses the New Mexico-Colorado border at elevations above 10,000 feet. Tracks, buildings, structures, and rolling stock are in the State and National Registers. The surviving section of the San Juan Extension is "the best surviving example of the American railroad at its peak of national influence," according to the NHL nomination.

■ Giusewa Pueblo is the ancestral site of nearby Jemez Pueblo. Established c. 1450, the stone ruins of the pueblo and Mission San José de los Jémez church and convento constructed around 1621 were being stabilized when it was designated. Massive church walls rose 39 feet and were built by the women of Jemez while the pueblo's men cut and carved large wooden beams and intricate interior woodwork. Named a state monument in 1933, it was first surveyed in 1849. Excavations beginning in 1910 revealed three kivas and 62 of the large pueblo's estimated 200 above-ground rooms.



Peter Hurd painted "The Future Belongs to Those Who Prepare For it" in 1952. It measures 47' x 14 1/2'.



Preserving the C&TSRR

The C&TSRR is part of the San Juan Extension of the 1,000-mile Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. The Chile Line reached Santa Fe by 1887, although a grand scheme to run the line to Mexico City never were realized.

In 1970, New Mexico and Colorado purchased the tracks, buildings, and rolling stock—some of it dating to 1880—for \$570,000. NPS had planned to make the railroad a national monument but couldn't fund it. Instead, volunteers who were primarily former and current D&RG employees—re-opened it as a heritage

Arts & Cultural Districts

The A&C District program combines preservation and local arts to create or enhance an arts economy. A higher preservation tax credit helped restore the Raton Theater, while in Las Vegas rental properties were rehabilitated for artists and others who want to live in the district. Owners of the Simms Building in Albuquerque used the higher credit as part of a financial package to restore the 1954 high-rise and make it a hub of experimental and traditional offices with dining options on the first floor. Artesia installed a 46-foot long Peter Hurd mural removed prior to demolition of Houston's Prudential Building. It is the central feature of Artesia's new downtown library and a focal point of the district. The Gallup district incorporates the city's railroad, Route 66, and Native American arts-and-crafts histories, and led efforts to register the Gallup Commercial Historic District in 2016.

railroad a year after the D&RG officially abandoned the line in 1969, when it was listed in the State Register.

The nonprofit Friends of the C&TSRR and a multi-state commission run the trains and maintain the buildings and tracks. In 1975, New Mexico's preservation program secured \$100,000 from the legislature for restorations. HPD has provided technical assistance ever since. An original wood trestle caught fire from a cinder in 2010 and was thought lost but eventually restored. In 2015, the Friends volunteers and others consulted on multiple projects, including repointing the Lava Pump House, which sends water up a 500-foot gorge to a fuel station along a remote set of tracks.

2014

The State Supreme Court upholds the 2009 CPRC listing of 400,000 acres on Mount Taylor and surrounding lands in the State Register as a traditional cultural property. It is a rare case of a Register listing challenged in court, and leads to attempts to weaken the Cultural Properties Act. Mining companies, land-owners, and beneficiaries of a 200-year-old Spanish land grant successfully opposed the TCP, but the high court reversed a lower court ruling that overturned the listing, excepting the 32,000 acre land grant. Five tribes broke precedent by disclosing closely guarded stories-of-origin—violating cultural taboos that discourage sharing spiritual beliefs outside the community—and including them in the Register nomination. The listing gives tribes a stronger voice in how the mountain is developed and will help preserve physical representations of traditional spiritual beliefs for generations to come.

2014

President Barack Obama designates 496,000 acres of steep, jagged peaks and surrounding lands as Organ Mountains–Desert Peaks National Monument outside of Las Cruces. The area protects significant prehistoric, historic, geologic, and biologic resources unique to southern New Mexico. The previous year, the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument was established to preserve an area of high plains punctuated by volcanic cones, the 800-foot deep Rio Grande Gorge, and mountains rising more than 10,000 feet. Petroglyphs and prehistoric dwellings evidence human habitation thousands of years ago, while 1930s homesteading sites reveal a more recent past. Both areas offer abundant recreational opportunities and biologic resources of scientific interest.

2016



Dedication of Giusewa Pueblo restoration.

The anniversary of the signing of the National Historic Preservation Act is commemorated nationwide and highlighted with a statement from President Obama. “American history is rooted in places ... the Act

helps Americans serve as stewards of their history and preserve vital places in their communities.” The same year, NPS marks 100 years of stewardship of national parks and involving the public in recreation, conservation and historic preservation. Congress reauthorizes the HPF at \$150 million through 2023.

Permian Basin Archaeology and Oil

There are tens of thousands of archaeological sites among the wind-swept sand dunes of the Mescalero Plain in the Permian Basin. North America’s largest oil field, the plain is named for the Mescalero Apache, a band of nomadic hunters and warriors that controlled much of southeastern New Mexico for hundreds of years. Human presence dates to 5000 B.C., based on archaeology at Paleoindian sites. The area was sometimes overlooked by archaeologists, but much more is understood about its cultural history thanks to the Permian Basin Agreement. It has transformed an area of contentious archaeology into a model illustrating how divergent interests can merge and achieve their respective goals under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The BLM manages 2-million acres of the Basin and HPD reviews proposals affecting federal lands. The oil industry, tribes, and archaeologists found common ground where energy-development needs could be met, archaeological research continues, and tribal concerns addressed. Since 2008, industry has paid nearly \$11 million into a pool that funds a field program, research, and studies that have led to improved understanding of Basin archaeology. Provisions within the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the Cultural Properties Act were incorporated into the agreement, which has been extended in 2015 for another 10 years due to its success.



The Permian Basin lies beneath the Llano Estacado. The nation’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation chose the agreement to highlight the NHPA’s Section 106 in its 50th anniversary year.



Mount Taylor is shown above, the Organ Mountains, at right, and the Bataan Memorial Building, below.



The NHPA was passed in recognition that the cultural and historical foundations of the nation should be preserved as a living part of our community. As the population of New Mexico grew by leaps and bounds after WWII, as in the rest of the country, urban areas throughout the state lost cultural resources at an alarming rate to demands for housing, services and infrastructure and all other forms of development—that is, modernization. Beginning in the 1950s and 1960s, historic preservation grew more common. At that time, whether due to the economy, the political scene in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and Washington, D. C., the loss of significant cultural resources, the players, or a combination of all of the above, the timing was perfect for preservation efforts to coalesce. Preservation’s future lies with the next generation. Summits, internships, and refining the time-tested programs the Act has made possible will ensure preservation is integral to the future for years to come.

Bibliography

Binkovitz, Leah, Smithsonian, "Welcome to Blackdom: The Ghost Town That Was New Mexico's First Black Settlement," Febr. 4, 2013.

DCA and Divisions Legislative History, 2013–1887, N.M. Dept. of Cultural Affairs.

Dodge, William A. and McCulloch, Cara, *A Survey of Albuquerque's Mid-Century Modernist Architectural Resources*, City of Albuquerque, September 2013

"Economic Security and Vitality for New Mexico," *New Mexico First*, nmfirst.org, accessed Nov. 15, 2016.

Fowler, Don D., *A Laboratory for Anthropology*, UNM Press, 2000.

Hendricks, Rick, Ph.D. *About Us. The History of the Office of the New Mexico State Historian*, State Records Center and Archives of New Mexico, 2010.

Lewis, Nancy Owen, and Hagan, Kay Leigh, *A Peculiar Alchemy, A Centennial History of SAR, 1907–2007*, School for Advanced Research, 2007.

Lewis, Nancy Owen, *Chasing the Cure in New Mexico: Tuberculosis and the Quest for Health*, Museum of New Mexico Press, 2016.

Maxwell, Tim, "Archaeology at the Museum of New Mexico," New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies website: nmarchaeology.org/about-us/archaeology-at-the-museum-of-new-mexico.html, accessed Sept. 9, 2016.

Minutes of the Cultural Properties Review Committee, 1965–1994, HPD Archives

"New Mexico State Profile and Energy Estimates," U.S. Energy Information Administration website accessed October 25, 2016, eia.gov/state/?sid=NM

Page, Robert; Gibert, Cathy; Dolan, Susan; *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, National Park Service, 1998.

SAR: A Historical View, School of Advanced Research website, Aug. 17, 2016.

Sánchez, Joseph P., Robert L. Spude and Art Gómez, *New Mexico: a History*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 2013

Santa Fe New Mexican, pp 1, 30, Sept 9, 1965; and Outlook Section, June 6, 1999, pp F1, F4.

"Santa Fe Style," City of Santa Fe website, santafenm.gov/document_center/document/2949, accessed Sept. 2, 2016.

Sherman, John, *Santa Fe, A Pictorial History*. The Donning Company, Publishers, Norfolk, VA, 1983

Snow, Cordelia Thomas, *Historic Preservation Master List of Deliverables, 1970-1995*, Historic Preservation Division Archival Project, 35-94-90061-021, 1995.

Sze, Corinne P. and Spears, Beverly, *Santa Fe Historic Neighborhood Study*, Santa Fe, 1988

The History of Route 66, National Historic Route 66 Federation website, national66.org accessed Nov. 27, 2016.

The Historic Preservation Program for New Mexico, State Planning Office, 2 volumes, State Planning Office, Santa Fe, 1973.

Urban Percentage of the Population for States, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, U.S. Census Bureau, website accessed Oct. 31, 2016.

Villagrà, Gaspar. *Historia De La Nueva México*. Ed. Genaro M. Padilla and Erlinda Gonzales-Berry. UNM Press, 1st ed., 1992. Pp. 20, 23, 25, 28, 29

Wilson, Paul E., *The Response of State Legislation to Historic Preservation*, Duke University School of Law, 1971.

Wilson, Chris, *The Myth of Santa Fe: Creating a Modern Regional Tradition*, University of New Mexico Press, 1997



Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Institute of America
APA	American Planning Association
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BLM	Bureau Of Land Management
ARMS	Archaeological Records Management System
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CLG	Certified Local Government
CPRC	Cultural Properties Review Committee
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DCA	Department of Cultural Affairs
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (federal)
FHWA	Federal Highways Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HPD	Historic Preservation Division
LA	Laboratory of Anthropology Site
LOA	Laboratory of Anthropology
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MONM	Museum of New Mexico
NAPC	National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
NATHPO	National Alliance of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMCRIS	New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System
NMHPA	New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance
NR	National Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
POG	Palace of the Governors
PA	Preservation Action
PDF	Public Document Format
NMDOT	New Mexico Department of Transportation
SAA	School of American Archaeology
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SPO	State Planning Office
SRCP	State Register of Cultural Properties
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHS	World Heritage Site
WMF	World Monument Fund



Preservation Partners Directory

If you are reading New Mexico's five-year preservation plan in a digital or pdf format, the web addresses provided for the following organizations will link directly to their web-sites by hovering your computer's cursor over the URL and clicking on the hyperlink..

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Historic Preservation Division
nmhistoricpreservation.org

Department of Cultural Affairs
newmexicoculture.org/

Office of Archaeological Studies
nmarcaeology.org/

NM Arts
nmarts.org/

Office of the State Historian
newmexicohistory.org/

State Records and Archives
nmcpr.state.nm.us/

MainStreet
nmmainstreet.org/

Department of Transportation
dot.state.nm.us/content/nmdot/en.html

Tourism Department
newmexico.org/

Office of Indian Affairs
iad.state.nm.us/

State Land Office
nmstatelands.org/

State Parks
emnrd.state.nm.us/spd/

Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
temnrd.state.nm.us/

Department of Veterans Services
nmavs.org/



New Mexico's contrasting landscapes are preserved in 20 designated Wilderness Areas. The above formation is part of the otherworldly Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness in northwestern New Mexico. Once a river delta at the edge of the ancient Western Interior Seaway, the wilderness conserves 45,000 acres of deeply eroded badlands. On the facing page, the alpine beauty surrounding Wheeler Peak, elevation 13,161 feet, is preserved as a wilderness named for the state's highest mountain.

Department of Finance & Administration
nmdfa.state.nm.us/

State Attorney General
nmag.gov/

State Film Office
nmfilm.com/

State Historic Sites
nmmonuments.org/

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS & TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

Pueblo of Acoma (THPO)
puebloofacoma.org/

Pueblo of Cochiti
pueblodecochiti.org/

Pueblo of Isleta (THPO)
isletapueblo.com

Pueblo of Jemez (THPO)
jemezpueblo.org/

Pueblo of Laguna (THPO)
lagunapueblo-nsn.gov/

Pueblo of Nambe
nambepueblo.org/

Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh
505-852-4400

Pueblo of Picuris
picurispueblo.org/

Pueblo of Pojoaque (THPO)
pojoaque.org/

Pueblo of Sandia
sandiapueblo.nsn.us/

Pueblo of San Felipe (THPO)
505- 867-3381

Preservation Partners Directory

Pueblo of San Ildefonso (THPO)
sanipueblo.org/

Pueblo of Santa Ana (THPO)
santaana.org/

Pueblo of Santa Clara (THPO)
505-753-7326

Pueblo of Santo Domingo
santodomingotribe.org/

Pueblo of Taos
taospueblo.com/

Pueblo of Tesuque (THPO)
505-983-2667

Pueblo of Zia
zia.com/home/zia_info.html

Pueblo of Zuni (THPO)
ashiwi.org/

Jicarilla Apache (THPO)
hrjicarilla.com/index.php/job

Mescalero Apache (THPO)
mescaleroapachetribe.com/

Navajo Nation (THPO)
<http://www.hpd.navajo-nsn.gov/>

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (THPO)
<http://www.utemountainutetribe.com/>

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Mexico Archaeological Council
<http://www.nmacweb.org/>

Archaeological Society of New Mexico
newmexico-archaeology.org/

Taos Archaeological Society
taosarch.org/

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
maxwellmuseum.unm.edu/

Albuquerque Archaeological Society
abqarchaeology.com/

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



Society for American Archaeology
saa.org/

ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

The American Institute of Architects
aia.org/

University of New Mexico School of Architecture and Planning : saap.unm.edu/

New Mexico Architectural Foundation
newmexicoarchitecturalfoundation.org/about/

Landscape Conservation Cooperative Network
lccnetwork.org/

Society of Architectural Historians
sah.org/

Society for the Preservation of Old Mills
spoom.org/

League of Historic American Theatres
lhat.org/home

Association for Preservation Technology International
apti.org/

American Society of Landscape Architects
asla.org/

American Association for State and Local History
about.aaslh.org/home/

National Council on Public History
ncph.org/

American Planning Association
planning.org/

New Mexico Historic Theaters Initiative
community-development/historic-movie-houses-plazas/

Smithsonian Department of Anthropology
anthropology.si.edu/

Archaeological Institute of America
archaeological.org/

NEW MEXICO NONPROFITS

New Mexico Association of Counties
nmcountries.org/

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance
newmexicoheritage.org/

Cornerstones
cstones.org/

Historic Santa Fe Foundation
www.historicsantafe.org/

Historical Society of New Mexico
www.hsnm.org/

McCune Charitable Foundation
nmmccune.org/

Historical Society of New Mexico
hsnm.org/

New Mexico Chapter of the American Planning
Association: apa-nm.org/

Archaeological Society of New Mexico
newmexico-archaeology.org/

Las Vegas Citizens Committee for Historic Preservation
lvchcp.org/

American Institute of Architects, NM Chapter
aianewmexico.org/

New Mexico Resiliency Alliance
nmresiliencyalliance.org/

New Mexico Route 66 Association
www.rt66nm.org/

New Mexico Humanities Council
nmhum.org/

New Mexico Municipal League
nmml.org/

Taos County Historical Society
taoscountyhistoricalsociety.org/

San Juan County Historical Society
facebook.com/SanJuanCountyHistoricalSociety/

Raton Museum | Colfax Co. Society of Art History &
Archaeology: theratonmuseum.org/?page_id=285

New Mexico Historic Women Marker Initiative
nmwomensforum.com/

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area
riograndenha.com/

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

City of Albuquerque
cabq.gov/

Village of Columbus
columbusnewmexico.com/

City of Deming
cityofdeming.org/

City of Las Vegas
lasvegasmn.gov/

County of Lincoln
lincolncountynm.gov/

City of Santa Fe
santafenm.gov/

Town of Silver City
townofsilvercity.org/

Town of Taos
taosgov.com/

REGIONAL PRESERVATION

National Trust for Historic Preservation
savingplaces.org/

Preservation Action
preservationaction.org/

National Park Service Intermountain Regional Office
nps.gov/nhl/contact/imro.htm

Bureau of Land Management
blm.gov/

USDA Forest Service | Southwestern Region
fs.usda.gov/r3

U.S. Green Building Council | New Mexico Chapter
usgbc.org/usgbc-new-mexico

U.S. Army Corp of Engineers | Albuquerque District
spa.usace.army.mil/

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Park Service (general)
nps.gov/index.htm

Archeology Program
nps.gov/Archeology/

American Battlefield Protection Program
nps.gov/abpp/index.htm

Federal and State Tax Credit Programs
nmhistoricpreservation.org/programs/tax-credits.html

Heritage Documentation Programs
nps.gov/hdp/

Certified Local Government Program
nps.gov/clg/

National Register of Historic Places
nps.gov/nR/

Historic Preservation Planning
nps.gov/preservation-planning/

National Historic Landmark Program
nps.gov/nhl/

Underrepresented Communities Grants Program
nps.gov/preservation-grants/community-grants.html

Teaching with Historic Places
nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/index.htm

Technical Preservation Services
nps.gov/tps/

Tribal Preservation Program
nps.gov/thpo/

NATIONAL PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
achp.gov/

National Conference of State Historic
Preservation Officers: ncshpo.org/

National Trust for Historic Preservation
savingplaces.org/

Preservation Action
preservationaction.org/

US/ICOMOS
usicomos.org/

U.S. Department of the Interior
doi.gov/

U.S. Department of Agriculture
usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome

Bureau of Land Management
blm.gov/

U.S. Department of Defense
defense.gov/

U.S. Department of Energy
energy.gov/

Cultural Resources Diversity Program
tesca.org/serve/program/cultural-resources-diversi-
ty-internship-program-crdip

NOTES



Historic Preservation Division

Archaeological Records Management Section

Cultural Properties Review Committee

BATAAN MEMORIAL BUILDING

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

Michelle Ensey, State Archaeologist &
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Pilar M. Cannizzaro
Architectural Section Manager

Jessica Badner
Site Watch, Archaeologist

Tom Drake
Public Relations, Historic Markers, Publications

Bob Estes, Ph.D.
Advanced Archaeologist

Susie Hart
Receptionist, Intern Coordinator

Lynnis Jacks
Human Resources, Executive Secretary

Harvey Kaplan
Tax Credits, Architectural Review

Karla McWilliams
Grants & Certified Local Governments

Steven Moffson
State and National Registers

Andy Wakefield
Archaeologist

Melinda Wheeler
Financial Specialist

Andrew Zink
Archaeologist

Barbara Zook
Architect

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Derek Pierce
Program Manager

Bridget Barela
Records Clerk

Gretchen Brock
Archaeologist

Scott Geister
Advanced Archaeologist

Richelle Lake
Archaeologist

Kendall McGowan
Archaeologist

Cordelia Snow
Archaeologist

Steve Townsend
Archaeologist

Cortney Wands
Archaeologist

CULTURAL PROPERTIES REVIEW COMMITTEE

Rick Hendricks, Ph.D.
Chairman & State Historian

Matthew Bandy, Ph.D.
Prehistoric Archaeologist

Douglas Boggess
Historic Archaeologist

Christopher Purvis
Historic Architect

Reginald Richey
Architect

Ronald Toya
Tribal Member

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

1967–2017

TIMELINE

Arthur L. Ortiz, 1967–c. 1972
(State Liaison Officer)

David King, 1972–1975
(State Liaison Officer and SHPO)

Thomas Merlan, 1975–1994

Michael Romero Taylor, 1994–1995

Lynne Sebastian, Ph.D., acting, 1995–1996

Phillip Shelley, Ph.D., 1996–1997

Lynne Sebastian, Ph.D., 1997–1999

Jan Biella and Dorothy Victor
(co-acting, 1999–2000)

Elmo Baca, 2000–2002

Jan Biella, acting, 2002–2003 & 2009–
2012

Katherine Slick, 2003–2009

Jeff Pappas, Ph.D., 2012–present

CONTACT

New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
407 Galisteo St. Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501
505-827-6320
nmhistoricpreservation.org

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The five-year preservation plan was a collaboration of the staff of the Historic Preservation Division. Several people made significant contributions to developing and writing sections of the plan. They were Tom Drake, Karla McWilliams, Steven Moffson, Jeff Pappas, Cordelia Snow, and Nicole Ramirez Thomas. HPD also wishes to acknowledge David Banks, NPS, for his guidance. Layout and design are by Tom Drake.

COVER PHOTOGRAPHY

Front: Mission 66 Visitor Center at El Morro National Monument and 2016 poster image, by Martin Stupich.

Inside Front: Mission de San Gregorio de Abo, by Pilar Cannizzaro.

Inside Back: Simms Building, by Harvey Kaplan

Back: Laboratory of Anthropology, by Tom Drake

PHOTOGRAPHS WITHIN THE DOCUMENT

Jake Barrow: Santo Domingo Trading Post, Richard Caté restoring façade

Ed Boles: San Ysidro Church

Beatrice Chauvenet Photograph Collection, Center for Southwest Research, University Libraries, University of New Mexico. PICT 000-588, #000-588-0005: John Gaw Meem at Santuario Chimayó

Sandra Combs: Sandia Cave

Jonathan Craig: Grants Flight Station

Camerafiend: Wikimedia Commons Main Panel at Crow Canyon Archaeological District, CC-BY-SA-3.0.

Jack Delano: Albuquerque Rail Yard (Superchief & Machine Shops); Almeta Williams/Diversity poster, 1943, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs

Tom Drake: posters, Mount Taylor and Acoma Pueblo, historic marker dedications, CPRC, HPD office buildings, New Mexico Museum of Art

Myron Gonzales: Bandelier youth projects photos

John Fowler, Bisti Wilderness (Natural Sculptures) Wikimedia CC BY 2.0

FreddyFish4, Wikimedia CC by SA 4.0 (Wheeler): Wheeler Peak

Harvey Kaplan: Mesker Brothers façade restoration, Stephen Crozier, Simms Building photos, C&TSRR photos, Girard mural, tax credit houses.

Karla McWilliams: White Sands, Black Place

Steven Moffson: Peter Hurd Ranch (notes page)

N.M. Historic Sites and Palace of the Governors Photo Archives #87966: Bosque Redondo

Mike Taylor: Jornada del Muerto, J.Paul Taylor (courtesy of family)

Vado Historical Society: The Vado Giants

All other photographs are in the public domain, from HPD photo files, or courtesy of NPS.



