



Fort Wingate Historic District, 1958, (SR 403). Rittenhouse photo

New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for 2002-2006

Prepared by

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Introduction

Congress created the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) in 1976 to revitalize and protect the historic fabric of our communities. Since its creation, the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office has been fortunate to receive annual funding to support preservation efforts throughout our state and to develop a statewide plan for preservation using broad-based public and professional participation.

New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001 is a comprehensive, statewide preservation plan created in 1996 by our citizens and SHPO staff. This volume was revised and replaced by this document, *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for 2002-2006*, in 2001. Developed with recommendations from many New Mexicans, the new State Plan is to be used voluntarily by the state's preservation community. Further, it is intended to expand our awareness and commitment to preserving New Mexico's diverse cultural heritage and resources; to increase public knowledge about historic preservation; and to engage and expand our statewide preservation network and audience.

Goals and Objectives

Historic preservation has changed significantly in New Mexico during the past five years. With this in mind, suggestions were sought from New Mexicans for revising the State Plan during the year 2001. A wide variety of people and organizations participated in the review of *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001*, and in the formation of a new Plan including:

- preservation professionals and others who have expertise in historic preservation and related fields including representatives from statewide and local preservation groups; historic and archaeological societies; museums; academia; federal and state agencies; private firms; non-profits; and Main Street programs;
- federal, state, and local government planners and other officials who will be using this Plan;
- elected officials and others whose decisions affect our historic resources;
- Native Americans and other minority groups;
- Certified Local Governments; and
- other people affected by the Plan including property owners, business owners, tourism representatives, public lands users and developers.

Most New Mexicans who participated in the reshaping of our state's preservation plan felt that the eight goals identified in the 2001 Plan continue to be viable. New issues and revision of the 2001 goals and objectives resulted in five goals for 2002-2006. These goals, ranked by New Mexicans from highest to lowest priority, express the historic preservation community's commitments to raise awareness, expand funding opportunities, increase participation, strengthen advocacy and encourage community planning for historic preservation. Each of us must share the mutually determined goals and objectives in order to advance preservation over the next five years.

Raise awareness

Goal #1: Expand and strengthen public knowledge about the protection and preservation of our cultural resources.

- Increase awareness among New Mexicans about the role and programs of the SHPO.
- Inform legislators, foundations, businesses and others about the benefits of preservation.
- Develop and integrate historic preservation curriculum at all education levels.
- Foster the study, dissemination and preservation of information about the state's diverse cultural heritage.
- Increase effective ways to maintain and distribute information about designated properties.

Expand funding opportunities

Goal #2: Strive for greater cost effectiveness, fuller funding and knowledge about funding for historic preservation.

- Continue to expand incentives for preservation: grants, tax incentives, loan program and technical assistance.
- Establish adequate legislative funding to achieve the mandates of state statutes that protect New Mexico's cultural resources.
- Increase funding levels among governmental and private funders by promoting preservation's benefits.

- Explore new and creative sources of funding to support cultural heritage programs and projects throughout the state.
- Quantify the impact of cultural resources on the state's economy and achieve greater cost effectiveness and lower costs for preservation activities.

Encourage community planning

Goal 3: Incorporate historic and cultural preservation into community planning.

- Expand and strengthen planning at the local level with cultural and historic preservation as a consideration in all comprehensive plans and at every planning level.
- Foster collaboration and the exchange of information statewide among planners, planning and zoning commissions, landowners and other interested preservation partners in the public and private sectors.
- Balance growth with preservation by emphasizing preservation as a tool for maintaining and revitalizing communities.
- Encourage local participation and responsibility for designating cultural resources.
- Carry out surveys, inventories and nominations to the State and National Registers to record undocumented and under-represented resources.

Strengthen legal protections

Goal 4: Strengthen advocacy and legal protections that further protect the cultural resources New Mexicans want to preserve.

- Educate and advocate for legal protections at the local level, including comprehensive preservation plans and ordinances to protect diverse cultural resources.
- Investigate avenues for providing confidentiality for culturally-sensitive information.
- Advocate for preservation initiatives at the state and federal levels.
- Improve compliance with and enforcement of preservation laws.

Increase participation

Goal #5: Expand and strengthen the network of preservation organizations and individuals throughout the state, including those representing various ages, abilities, and cultural and ethnic groups.

- Increase public/private partnerships and foster advocacy and collaboration among diverse preservation groups and individuals.
- Create opportunities and provide training and skills for a wider range of people to participate in historic preservation.
- Develop an expanded and far-reaching statewide preservation network.
- Expand and strengthen inter-governmental cooperation—among local, state, federal and tribal agencies.

Challenges and Opportunities for Historic Preservation

OUR VISION

New Mexicans responded to whether they thought the 1996 vision statement, *Together we discover, celebrate, and safeguard New Mexico's wealth of cultural heritage to ensure the best possible quality of life for the state's residents and visitors*, remained effective. The majority responded affirmatively, however, some respondents suggested revisions. Accordingly the vision statement has been revised for the 2002-2006 Plan:

Together we discover, celebrate and safeguard New Mexico's cultural heritage to enhance the quality of life for the state's residents and visitors.

Our vision requires involvement from many preservation sectors in the stewardship of New Mexico's cultural resources. Through a concerted effort, our citizens and visitors alike can further understand and appreciate the state's cultural heritage.

WHAT DO WE WANT TO SAVE?

Much of New Mexico's cultural past is still present. Rituals, passed down for hundreds of years, are still performed in sacred places by New Mexico's indigenous people. Archaeological sites—ones where you can still see the essence of whole cities—abound. On a trip from Santa Fe to Raton, New Mexicans can see the actual tracks formed by wagon wheels on the Santa Fe Trail. Bullet holes created during those notorious Western gunfights still can be seen in the old tin ceiling of Cimarron's St. James Hotel, where Annie Oakley, Buffalo Bill, and Doc Holliday once stayed. At least five Indian languages are spoken in New Mexico, along with English, Spanish and many others. Cowboys still practice the art of roping. Certain traditional systems are preserved through dance, fiestas, and festivals.

But what do we want to preserve? Our state is fortunate to have a wealth of cultural heritage worth safeguarding (see Appendix C for a summary assessment of our historic and cultural resources). We have 41 National Historic Landmarks, which recognize cultures and events spanning PaleoIndian through Cold War times.

Approximately 1,802 designations are on the combined National Register of Historic Places and State Register of Cultural Properties listings. These numbers are small in comparison to New Mexico's substantial prehistoric and historic resources. Over 134,000 sites, many of them prehistoric, have been recorded in New Mexico since the late 1920s. However, many of these remarkable resources continue to be threatened by growth, development, and lack of understanding about the value of historic preservation.



Zuni waffle gardens, Zuni Pueblo, Department of Development photo

Throughout the statewide meetings, participants emphasized the need to preserve not just structures and sites, but cultural heritage and historical contexts associated with our cultural and natural environment. Traditions such as storytelling, building adobe structures, customs for

maintaining historic acequias, ranching and agricultural life ways and spiritual practices were among the many traditions participants told us were worth preserving.

The 1996 Plan provided a foundation to build upon and new categories were added. In addition to recommending specific sites and structures in their particular regions, meeting attendees identified the following preservation priorities for 2002-2006:



- ◆ Archaeological Sites
- ◆ Architecture/Structures
- ◆ Cemeteries and Unmarked Burials
- ◆ Cultural Landscapes
- ◆ Cultural Lifeways and Traditions
- ◆ Water Rights and Land Use
- ◆ Night Sky
- ◆ Oral Traditions
- ◆ Records and Artifacts Pertaining to New Mexico's Diverse History
- ◆ Traditional Building Materials and Skills
- ◆ Traditional Cultural Properties
- ◆ Transportation Corridors

Mesquite Street Original Townsite Historic District, Las Cruces (SR 777), 2000. HPD Photo by Robyn Powell

Consideration of “what we want to save” laid the groundwork for this Plan’s issues, goals, objectives and directives to the SHPO.

ISSUES THAT AFFECT OUR CULTURAL RESOURCES

As we begin the twenty-first century, we face a number of new and continuing historic preservation challenges. Respondents and meeting attendees identified nine issues as the most challenging for New Mexico over the next five years. These are numbered from highest to lowest priority based on the results of the public meetings and questionnaire responses.

1. Too few people are aware of the value of historic resources and the benefits of historic preservation.

Cultural resources are important to New Mexicans. In 1995, 70 percent of New Mexican households said they attended either museums or performing arts events, as compared to only 41 percent of adults nationally (State of New Mexico 1995). From July 2000 through June 2001, 844,724 visitors (395,472 in-state and 449,252 out-of state) attended our state-sponsored museums and monuments. Of that total number, 249,248 were young adults and children 17 and under, 137,117 of which were among 17,591 school groups visiting state-sponsored facilities (telephone interview, Office of Cultural Affairs staff 2001). Annual attendance at cultural resource-related activities in New Mexico surpasses participation in many recreational activities.



Earnest L. Blumenschein House interior, Taos (SR 6). HPD photo

Despite these figures, our preservation partners feel strongly that greater public awareness of historic preservation is needed.

Results from the statewide questionnaire indicate that informing people about the value of historic resources and the opportunities and benefits of historic preservation is the highest priority (see Appendix A). Lack of knowledge about preservation is apparent everywhere: in low numbers of requests for grants and tax benefits; in inadequate local preservation laws; in the failure to adhere to building codes; in government and private plans that do not consider preservation as a factor; and in buildings demolished because alternatives for reuse are not explored.

Voiced at every town meeting was a call to better distribute statewide information about funding opportunities, tax benefits, preservation laws, preservation partners and New Mexico history and accompanying archival material. Participants strongly recommended that preservation education be taught in New Mexico public and private schools beginning at the elementary level. They



The Umbrella Project at the Palace of the Governors (SR 17) taught students about the importance of water in New Mexico. MNM-OSPE photo

advocated for additional technical assistance and workshops about preservation skills and technology, especially in rural areas and for local government officials and decision makers. Expanded opportunities are essential for a wider range of people to participate in historic preservation. Actively engaging and empowering community members in the preservation effort are crucial for getting the word out and for garnering support.

Challenges

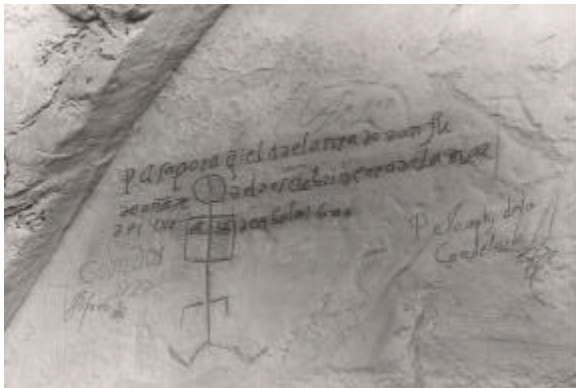
- ◆ Integrating historic preservation curriculum into public and private schools.
- ◆ More preservation technical assistance and training is needed statewide.
- ◆ Public awareness is at a low level regarding New Mexico's cultural heritage and preservation.

Opportunities

- ◆ Technology, media, publications and preservation organizations can be used to distribute preservation information widely.
- ◆ Funding can be directed toward furthering education and training initiatives for preservation statewide.

2. Historic resources play a major role in encouraging New Mexico tourism, one of the state's largest industries.

Cultural and historic tourism plays a major role in America's travel industry. In New Mexico, tourism is the second largest industry after oil and gas with 1999-tax revenues of \$451 million. Of the following top seven reasons that people visit our state—scenic beauty, Indian culture, historic sites, outdoor recreation, arts, Hispanic culture and special events—five are culture related (State of New Mexico 2000, 4-5).



Our state hosts visitors from all over the world who flock to enjoy our unique cultural heritage. In 1999, 2,015,613 visitors attended the state's National Parks and Monuments and 4,677,205 toured our state parks (Bureau of Business & Economic Research 2001). Yet, the steep numbers that attend our cultural sites and behold our cultural heritage are overwhelming these irreplaceable resources. Furthermore, lack of funding for maintenance adds to our preservation challenge.

El Morro National Monument Inscription Rock, Ramah (SR 59). HPD photo

Challenges

- ◆ Tourism aids in the deterioration of historic resources statewide.
- ◆ Current levels of state and federal funding are inadequate for our state's preservation efforts.

Opportunities

- ◆ Entrance fees or visitor-related businesses can contribute to the preservation of our cultural resources.
- ◆ Heritage tourism offers a high-quality, educational experience for our citizens and visitors alike.
- ◆ Tourism dollars could be leveraged for preservation projects.

3. Governments, organizations and individuals often fail to include historic preservation in planning.

New Mexico does not have a state planning office, although many agencies of the state do have their own planners, including the SHPO. There is no formal mechanism for integrated statewide planning, and until the publication of *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001*, New Mexico had no single comprehensive statewide plan for historic preservation with public input.

Often information about historic resources is not readily available because of concerns about security and confidentiality, especially for archaeological and traditional cultural properties. A true customer approach and modern information technology are needed to safely and widely distribute information to planners and others who require access to this data.

Comprehensive planning for preservation of cultural properties can be done at many levels. It is important, however, to encourage local participation and responsibility for identifying, designating and preserving cultural resources. The adoption of a local comprehensive plan, which includes the vision and values of the community, is an important tool to help New Mexico communities manage change while preserving the past. The connection between historic preservation and other community goals should be considered as planning documents are formulated.

It is important that individuals involved in local planning interact with state planners to provide preservation that maximizes the opportunities and minimizes the cost for preservation. Interested local groups and individuals should be encouraged to be part of the planning process.

Challenges

- ◆ Planning at the state level is not done in a centralized fashion.
- ◆ The lack of comprehensive plans for historic preservation at the local level can hamper local governments in their efforts to enforce land-use policies, zoning, capital improvements, building codes and preservation of cultural resources.
- ◆ Our undocumented and under-represented cultural resources need to be recorded and nominated to the State and National registers.

Opportunities

- ◆ The Certified Local Government program, administered by the SHPO, can provide funding for and guidance in comprehensive planning.
- ◆ Improved technology is available to confidentially distribute information to planners.

4. We are losing our cultural resources and landscapes at an alarming rate.

Even though much of our cultural past remains intact, New Mexico is losing its cultural resources and landscapes at an alarming rate. Some of the areas with the best preservation of



historic buildings are the very areas where the most archaeological sites have been lost. In a desert environment like New Mexico, people of all time periods have tended to live in the well-watered places, so Spanish Colonial settlements destroyed the remains of prehistoric villages, just as later Territorial construction destroyed much of our Colonial heritage, and modern development is razing and building over all three.

In addition to development around modern towns, looters

Destruction of Cienega Ruin, LA 425 (SR 96). HPD photo by Glenna Dean

in search of items to be sold in the thriving pre-Columbian art market have systematically destroyed large segments of the archaeological record in some areas, for example the Mimbres area of southwestern New Mexico. Whole prehistoric pueblos have been cratered or even bulldozed in the search for high value items—most often items stolen from the graves of the prehistoric inhabitants of the sites.

Although many other forces can and do damage or destroy archaeological sites, urban development and looting are the two greatest threats. Rural development is more amenable to redesign to avoid impacting sites, and much of this development takes place on public lands, where federal laws ensure that impacts to archaeological sites at least are identified and considered.

Even though many examples of New Mexican architecture from the Territorial Period forward have been preserved, some significant structures have been lost. For example, the Alvarado Hotel, a 1902 railroad hotel that was famous as a gathering place for the Albuquerque community, movie stars on location, and tourists, was demolished in 1970 to make way for a parking lot. Similarly, the 1902 Albuquerque Depot burned in 1993. Many late Territorial and early Statehood commercial districts are threatened by changes made to "modernize" the old buildings and by neglect or abandonment in an age when interstates bypass the old downtown areas and shopping malls on the outskirts of towns have an enormous draw.

Preservation in New Mexico has always meant more than saving structures. Nationwide, historic preservation has moved from saving individual structures to conserving larger geographic areas. In the 2001 statewide survey, the need to preserve non-structural resources, such as cultural life ways, oral traditions and cultural landscapes, ranked high. Many individuals expressed concerns that streetscapes, view sheds and scenic landscapes are considered unimportant in local planning or zoning ordinances. Such landscapes may contain diverse resources such as *acequias*, buildings, cemeteries, pastureland, traditional cultural properties or archaeological sites. Many of our unaltered cultural landscapes are being lost or changed significantly. Safeguarding cultural resources and landscapes is of prime importance to New Mexicans.

Challenges

- ◆ Too many historic buildings are demolished.
- ◆ There is an ongoing loss of archaeological sites, especially from urban development and by looters in rural areas.
- ◆ Our cultural landscapes are disappearing or changing significantly.

Opportunities

- ◆ Nominations to the State and National Registers encourage preservation of our communities and cultural landscapes.
- ◆ Historic preservation groups can partner with open space conservancies and departments, which are purchasing and maintaining important sites and cultural landscapes.
- ◆ The establishment of more Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) creates an opportunity to bring preservation concerns and issues to the tribal level and to protect important traditional cultural properties.

- ◆ To supplement several existing volunteer programs that monitor archaeological sites, a statewide site stewardship program is being developed by the SHPO in partnership with federal agencies.

5. Preservation is costly and beyond the means of many New Mexicans.

Many New Mexicans reason that historic preservation is costly and they are unable to carry the burden alone for historic preservation. In 2000, the median household income for New Mexicans was \$30,836, compared to \$37,005 nationwide. Our state ranks first in people below the poverty line, including 19% of our citizens and 27.5% of our children, compared to the national averages of 13.3% and 19.9%, respectively.

Between July 2000 and June 2001, the SHPO, New Mexico Arts Division and State Library distributed \$1,688,065 in grants to support cultural heritage programs throughout New Mexico. Half of these dollars went to areas outside our major population centers of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces (telephone interview, Office of Cultural Affairs staff 2001). Currently, the SHPO's state and federal budget, approximately \$1.8 million annually, is not sufficient to meet many of the state's preservation needs. More funding must be garnered from the public and private sectors in order to facilitate successful preservation initiatives statewide.

Challenges

- ◆ The income of New Mexicans is below the national average, making it difficult to garner support for preservation initiatives.

Opportunities

- ◆ Preservation incentives are available at the federal and state levels.
- ◆ A growing number of private foundations and donors now support historic preservation initiatives.

6. Because the state's cultural fabric continues to change rapidly, historic preservation must be grounded in sensitivity to our multicultural heritage.

New Mexico is a land of many peoples and cultures and our population continues to diversify. The slogan of a tri-cultural (Hispanic, Anglo—which usually refers to a non-Hispanic white—and Native American) state no longer represents New Mexico. Data from the 2000 census indicates that the state's population is 44.7 percent Anglo, 42.1 percent Hispanic, 9.5 percent Native American, 1.9 percent Black or African American, 1.1 percent Asian and .7 percent other (U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001). Our state has the largest Hispanic population percentage per capita of any state in the nation. Until recently, Hispanics outnumbered all other ethnic groups in the state. New Mexico is also a land of many Native American tribes. The federally-recognized tribes in New Mexico include 19 Pueblos, Jicarilla Apache, Mescalero Apache, and Navajo Nation.

We continue to be a land of immigrants. The influx of people from outside the state and the mixture of this population with those already here impact cultural traditions. In the 2001 questionnaire, New Mexicans ranked high the need to be sensitive to our multicultural heritage (see Appendix A). At town meeting discussions, attendees from many cultural backgrounds expressed an appreciation for a broad range of cultural traditions, including tradition-bearers and

storytellers; cultural lifeways such as ranching, farming, military, arts and craftsmanship; and our many languages—to name just a few.

Challenges

- ◆ Awareness and appreciation of cultural heritage that represents New Mexicans, past and present, needs to be increased, especially among newcomers.
- ◆ People of various ages, abilities, and cultural and ethnic groups are under represented in decision-making positions within the preservation community.

Opportunities

- ◆ Our citizens benefit from learning about our state's diverse cultural heritage.
- ◆ All New Mexicans can be reached through media, publications, community organizations and preservation activities.
- ◆ People of diverse backgrounds can be encouraged to serve their communities in historic preservation programs and projects.

7. Business activities that are integral to New Mexico's economy affect our cultural resources.

Business activities that affect the land, such as oil and gas extraction; laying of pipelines, utility lines, cables; development of irrigation canals, dams, highways; ranching, agriculture, graveling, mining and timbering; military expansion; and real estate construction—all are businesses important to the New Mexican economy, yet each has the potential to affect our cultural resources. Activities that affect the land have a good chance of disturbing New Mexico's plentiful and pervasive archaeological sites. The state's largest sites have been located, but many small ones remain undiscovered. Only about 10 percent of the state's land surface has been surveyed and 134,000 archaeological sites have been registered by the SHPO. Nonetheless, it is conservatively estimated that there are over 1 million sites in New Mexico.



Excavation of a Grants-area site in the path of construction. HPD photo

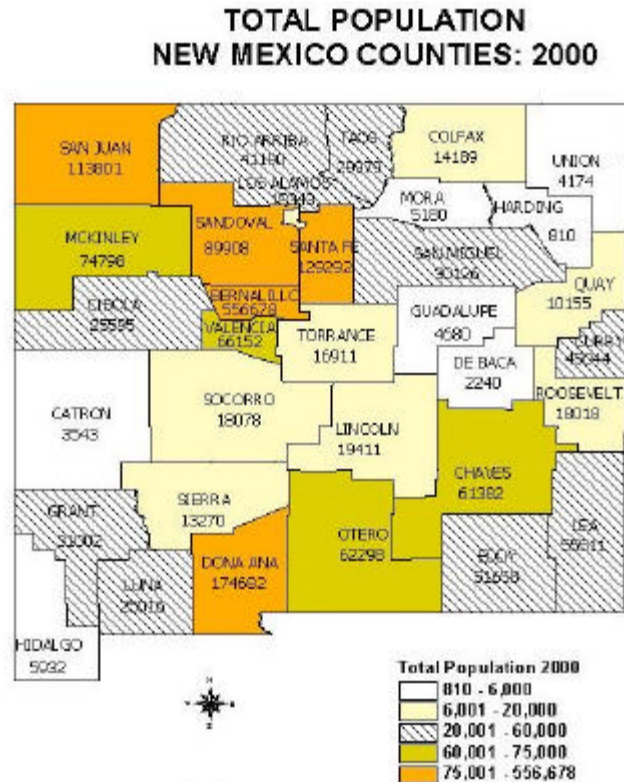
Challenges

- ◆ Activities affecting the land impact our cultural resources and landscapes.
- ◆ Properties not covered by federal or state government review processes are vulnerable to damage or loss.
- ◆ Efforts to identify or protect non-registered properties are not required by state law.

Opportunities

- ◆ Business activities can present an opportunity for preservation under federal and state laws.
- ◆ New Mexico businesses often want to help protect and preserve our cultural heritage.

8. Redistribution of population alters our cultural patterns and affects our architectural, archaeological and cultural heritage.

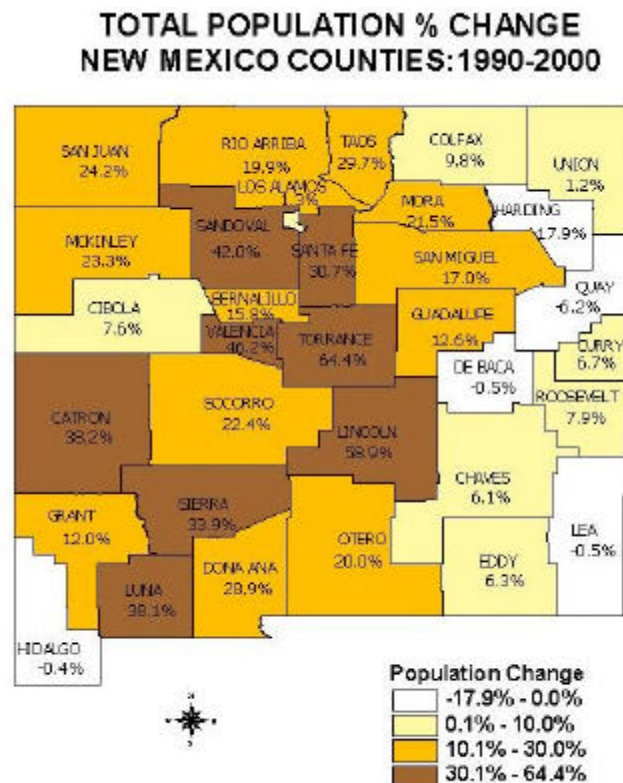


The New Mexico population is 1,819,046.
 Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Redistricting Data.

Demographic factors have a profound effect on the preservation of cultural resources. Of particular concern are issues of population size, density, growth and distribution. New Mexico is vast and, on the whole, sparsely populated. In 2000, New Mexico was the 5th largest state in area in the United States but only the 37th largest in population, with a land area of 121,356 square miles and a population of 1,819,046. New Mexico's population density is 15 persons per square mile compared to 12.5 in 1990. Between 1980-90, New Mexico experienced steady growth that resulted in a 16.2% increase in population. The following decade experienced more rapid growth at 20.1%. New Mexico's population is predicted to be 2,016,000 by the year 2005 and 2,300,000 by the year 2015 (U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001). Although these growth figures are startling, they are low compared to our surrounding states. Arizona has grown by 40 percent and Colorado by 30.6 percent during the past decade.

But these figures do not tell the whole story. Whereas the few metropolitan areas are becoming much more populated, many—though not all—rural areas are losing population. Slightly less than half of New Mexico's population is now concentrated in three counties: Bernalillo, Dona Ana and Santa Fe. The metropolitan populations of Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Santa Fe rank nationally at 62, 181 and 208, respectively. The top five counties receiving the largest population growth between 1990-2000 are those surrounding Albuquerque: Tarrant (64%); Valencia (46%); and Sandoval (42%) and two counties without major population centers: Lincoln (58%) and Catron (38%). Five rural counties (De Baca, Harding, Lea, Quay and Hidalgo) lost population between 1990 and 2000 (Bureau of Business and Economic

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The New Mexico population is 1,819,046, a 20.1% increase from 1990.
 Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Redistricting Data.

Research 2001). Such redistributions of population alter our cultural patterns and affect both our architectural and archaeological heritage.

Challenges

- ◆ The state's population is increasing at a rate of 20.1%, challenging our resources and preservation efforts.
- ◆ Growth and redistribution of population can result in the loss of community, the loss of culture, and the loss of attachment to place—an overall loss of our cultural heritage.
- ◆ Land use is of growing concern as regions are depopulated or urbanized.
- ◆ Gentrification, the physical “improvement” of housing stock, has resulted in increased property taxes and housing prices and lead some long-term residents to leave their properties, thereby altering the traditional cultural fabric of an area.

Opportunities

- ◆ A growing number of communities and organizations are addressing growth and land-use issues by creating legal protections.
- ◆ Many government agencies and private organizations are committed to rehabilitating historic buildings and archaeological sites statewide.
- ◆ Population growth can raise the occupancy rate of historic structures.

9. Communication and collaborative efforts among preservation organizations regionally and statewide are inadequate.

The distances between New Mexico cities are great: Farmington to Hobbs—497 miles; Clayton to Lordsburg—553 miles; Farmington to Clayton—376 miles; Glenrio to Gallup—346 miles. These distances make collaborative efforts difficult. Participants in our town meetings are interested in a stronger statewide preservation network. They want a clearinghouse for information, research, sources, ideas, funding and preservation contacts. They aspire to learn about preservation efforts in other regions of the state and envision more private/public collaborations.

Fortunately, major strides have been made during the past five years. A new statewide organization, New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, has developed into a flourishing preservation partner. Another important statewide association, the New Mexico Archaeological Council, has partnered with the SHPO to expand awareness about archaeology and archaeological sites. Other preservation organizations have grown, providing opportunities to partner on common challenges and opportunities (see Appendix B). Recent advances in telecommunications, such as email and the Internet, make it easier to get the word out to our growing preservation community.

Challenges

- ◆ The distances between us present challenges for public outreach, education and partnering.
- ◆ Broad historic preservation coalitions have had limited success in reaching out to rural areas and partnering with rural organizations.

Opportunities

- ◆ Collaboration between preservation partners can increase awareness of historic preservation.
- ◆ New ways of communicating allow us to provide information to others quickly and effectively.
- ◆ Partnering enables organizations with overlapping missions to operate more effectively and efficiently.

Creating a New Plan

SHPO staff organized a series of public meetings to discuss revisions to the 1996-2001 Plan and new developments for the 2002-2006 Plan. A luncheon at the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance annual meeting in April 2001 in Las Vegas, New Mexico was the first of 13 meetings held statewide. Fifty-four people representing many preservation organizations attended the Alliance luncheon (see Appendix B). Although time was limited, our heritage partners raised a number of concerns as well as success stories regarding historic preservation in New Mexico.

To reach a broader audience, the SHPO held 12 town meetings throughout the state. We mailed notices of the meetings to SHPO newsletter recipients, state and local government officials, and preservation organizations; sent a press release to many New Mexico newspapers and radio



Meeting participants at the Mission at Riverwalk, Grant, HPD photo

stations; transmitted broadcast emails through listservs; contacted individuals by phone; and worked with preservation partners to get the word out. Throughout the summer of 2001 public meetings were held in Albuquerque, Farmington, Gallup, Grants, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Lincoln, Roswell, Portales, Santa Fe, Silver City and Taos and, in all, 149 individuals attended (see Appendix B). The meetings provided an opportunity for attendees to 1) offer suggestions for a new statewide plan for 2002-2006, 2) express regional concerns, 3) revise the 1996 Plan's vision, issues, goals and objectives, and the SHPO's role in statewide preservation, and 4) fill out the questionnaire.

SHPO staff devised a four-page questionnaire that was provided to 3696 individuals and preservation-related organizations, including those attending the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance meeting (provided in the participant's packet); contributors at the 12 town meetings; New Mexicans on the SHPO newsletter mailing list; legislators; municipal planners; city managers; municipal mayors; and county commissioners (see Appendix A). The questionnaire also was available for downloading from the SHPO's website. We received a response from 224 respondents, resulting in a 6% response rate from 3696 questionnaires. Table 1 illustrates the extent to which the respondents are involved in historic preservation.

Table 1. *Respondents Involvement in Historic Preservation* (224 respondents).

Type of Involvement	Number of Respondents
Professional	91
Volunteer	74
Interested Party	59
<u>Level of Involvement</u>	
Regular	67
Occasional	45
Not Currently Involved	112

Approximately 63% of the questionnaire respondents were not familiar with *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001*. Many meeting participants were unfamiliar with the Plan as well, indicating that the SHPO needs to engage a broader audience statewide.

During the next five years, the SHPO will work with our preservation partners to accomplish the goals and objectives outlined in the *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for 2002-2006*. The Plan will be revised in 2006.

STATEWIDE PRESERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1996-2001

Much has been accomplished in the field of historic preservation in New Mexico. We are proud of our successes, yet there is much to be accomplished in this arena. The following success stories are but a few that highlight our achievements (see Appendix D for additional listings).

PARTNERSHIPS

Reflecting on changes and successes in preservation over the last five years, Elmo Baca, State Historic Preservation Officer, considers the upsurge in private sector involvement as one of the most dramatic changes and one that will have a profound effect on preservation's future. "It's no longer fundamentally a few private groups and the government who are involved in preservation. More New Mexicans than ever before—new groups, new alliances, planners, developers, architects, builders, historians, sociologists and local communities—have become extremely interested in the preservation of our historic fabric and the role traditions play in sustaining the vibrancy of our New Mexico communities."

Preservation groups that have been in existence for years are welcoming many new members. "We see a trend in New Mexico, as at the national level, of increased public participation in local historical societies," Charles Bennett, a director of the Historical Society of New Mexico recently noted. Special focus groups have been established in the last five years, such as the National New Deal Preservation Association and the Route 66 Association.

A key to success in preservation over the last five years lies not only in the increased numbers of peoples and groups involved in preservation, but in the synergy created by new alliances among them. One of the premier examples is the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, a non-profit statewide preservation association founded in 1995. The Alliance is dedicated to the protection, preservation and stewardship of New Mexico's cultural properties. Since its founding, the Alliance has proven its ability to create programs that have a substantial impact on preservation and its sustainability. Begun by a small volunteer group and initially supported by a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Community Organization Effectiveness Program, the Alliance quickly became a catalyst for preservation with more than 225 members, a full-time paid executive director and a full range of preservation programs.

"We take very seriously the fact that we are a statewide preservation organization. Our commitment is to have programs, workshops and conferences that are available statewide, in our rural and remote areas and in our towns and cities. We focus on service to local communities. We have seen again and again in New Mexico that preservation happens at the local level and so we seek to help provide local communities with preservation tools that are needed to make that preservation happen," says Victor Johnson, architect and board member of the Alliance.

The fact that the Alliance is a statewide organization has allowed the group to become a clearinghouse for preservation information throughout the state. The public is invited to join a listserv that provides information on preservation activities. A newly developed website also contains preservation information and links to other preservation websites. A major initiative is a statewide directory of preservationists, including their occupations, skills, and interest, which will be compiled and posted on the website. The directory should prove to be an invaluable resource for New Mexicans involved in protecting archaeological sites and restoring historic properties.

Over the past few years the Alliance has sponsored workshops on cultural preservation easements, oral history, preservation law and transportation, cell tower and rural issues, among others. Their annual statewide conference, held since 1997, provides an opportunity not only for preservationists to familiarize themselves with issues such as preservation economics, conservation techniques and community development, but to network for the first time in a statewide preservation forum. In the spirit of partnership in which it was founded, the Alliance co-sponsors these events with other preservation groups and actively seeks to be an inclusive organization in all its activities.

One of group's most noted accomplishments has been the creation of and on-going commitment to manage the annual New Mexico's Most Endangered Properties List. Modeled after the National Trust's list, this list highlights both archaeological and historic architectural sites. The nominations comprise a broad range of New Mexico cultural resources, including such diverse properties as the prehistoric cave pueblos at Bandelier National Monument and twentieth-century neon signs along Route 66. Placement on the list is an honor in itself, but it fortunately has wider preservation effects. "The Alliance has seen how effective endangered designation can be in changing the disposition of a threatened resource," explained Kak Slick, president of the Alliance, "the Bridge of the Hidalgos in Santa Fe provides an example of how a group can use the listing. After a year of neighborhood meetings and the naming of the threatened Bridge of the Hidalgos [to the list], the City of Santa Fe has appropriated \$100,000 to repair and restore the historic bridge." One of New Mexico's most endangered, the Night Sky, was afforded statutory protection in response to successful state legislative lobbying efforts by a coalition, which included the Alliance and other preservation and environmental groups.

As New Mexico looks to the next five years, the sustainability, partnering, statewide commitment and local focus of the Alliance positions the preservation community with a strong preservation presence and provides a role model for the future of preservation in New Mexico.

PROJECTS

Occasionally an architectural restoration occurs that makes us believe that anything is possible. The monumental renovation of the Montezuma Hotel in Las Vegas is a glimmering example. In the mid-1990's, this one-time 200-room, 90,000-square foot railroad-era hotel, which had offered—even in the mid-1880s—the luxury of electric lighting, elevator service, and warm indoor baths, teetered on the brink of ruin. The mechanical systems no longer functioned, failing support beams only hinted at overall structural problems, and the once grand interior had been reduced to ruin. When the Armand Hammer United World College (UWC) bought the property in 1981, the Montezuma Hotel, known also as the Castle, had been chosen to house the new school. However, bringing the Castle to life was beyond the college's financial means and

surrounding buildings were developed as classrooms. The “unpolished gem in the crown of New Mexico,” as former Energy Secretary Bill Richardson called the Castle, lay abandoned.

Beginning in 1997 the dream of restoration became a reality. In that year, the National Trust for Historic Preservation selected the Castle as one of “America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places.” In 1998, the White House Millennium Council named the Castle one of “America’s Treasures,” the first property west of the Mississippi to be so designated. The college began a campaign to “Save the Castle-Serve the World.” Spurred by a major challenge grant from philanthropist Shelby M.C. Davis in 1998, more than \$10 million of the required \$13 million has been raised.

When work began, J. Catalano, project supervisor for the construction company Bradbury Stamm of Albuquerque, understood the challenge of his assignment. In an interview with the Dallas Morning News, Catalano called the building “a structural disaster,” noting that in terms of renovation difficulty it was “off the charts.” Three years later, the building reflects its former architectural glory. The trusses in the main ballroom are reinforced with steel and the room is no longer physically cheated of its grand space by the columns that were inserted over the years to prop up failing beams. A determined search found skilled local craftspeople to restore and replicate the Victorian woodwork. Upper floors were shored temporarily to allow a new support structure to be rebuilt. Creative adaptations were made to allow for greater accessibility, without relinquishing the building’s architectural integrity. The stone, plaster and slate work have been restored. The tower, which gives the building its castle-like appearance, has been repaired and again provides a sturdy vantage from which to view the surrounding mountains.

Today, not only has the building been physically restored, but life and purpose, dynamic aspects of truly enduring preservation, have returned to the building. Now known as the Davis International Center, it houses student and faculty residences, classrooms and seminar rooms, a student center, administrative offices, the college dining facility and the Bartos Institute for the Constructive Engagement of Conflict.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Significant technological preservation advancements have been achieved during the last five years at the Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS), State Historic Preservation Office. ARMS is responsible for maintaining and making accessible archaeological site information for the state of New Mexico. Through a computerized system called NMCRIS, information is provided on geographic parameters, site information, management, and research-related data pertaining to cultural resources located throughout New Mexico, regardless of land ownership status. NMCRIS contains information on more than 134,000 sites and over 76,000 archaeological investigations. This information is distributed to professional archaeologists, historians, architects, environmental consultants and government land managers and planners through on-site visits, phone requests and the NMCRIS Database Query Facility, accessed using a personal computer and modem. Access to all cultural resource information is subject to restrictions set forth by the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act, the National Historic Preservation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

ARMS is using a Geographic Information System (GIS) to develop a statewide geographically-referenced database of archaeological sites and survey boundaries. The GIS captures, manipulates, displays and combines geographic information such as existing roads, utility lines,

archaeological resources and other landscape features. GIS technology has been fully integrated into the NMCRIS. Many consultants and governmental entities have been able to use spatial and tabular data from NMCRIS in support of planning and management projects. Planners and researchers are realizing significant savings by relying on NMCRIS, and the planning process in New Mexico has become more informed and efficient where cultural resources are concerned.

By exploiting the Internet and advanced information technologies, ARMS also has made significant contributions to streamlining the process of NHPA Section 106 review and compliance. Since 1999, basic positional and descriptive information on cultural resources have been captured immediately after archaeological fieldwork has been completed. This has reduced the time required to add new data to NMCRIS and makes it available to consultants and land managers from many months to a matter of days.

THE SHPO'S ROLE IN THE STATE PLAN 2002-2006

The State Historic Preservation Office is a state agency and a division of the Office of Cultural Affairs whose mission is *to protect, preserve and interpret the unique character of New Mexico by identifying, documenting (recording), evaluating and registering prehistoric and historic properties throughout New Mexico; coordinating historic preservation activities at all levels of government in New Mexico and with individuals, private organizations and traditional communities; educating the public about historic preservation; and protecting and preserving significant historic and prehistoric sites throughout the State.* A seven-member Cultural Properties Review Committee provides advice and professional oversight to the SHPO. The Governor of New Mexico appoints the Committee based on their recognized areas of professional expertise.

The SHPO serves as the primary coordinator of the State Plan. No single organization can effectively measure our preservation successes statewide. Yet, how will we quantify our accomplishments during the next five years? The SHPO plans to work with our growing number of preservation partners to measure our successes. With support from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a forum will take place in 2002 to discuss how to carry out the new Plan's goals and objectives with our preservation associates. Forum partners will meet on a yearly basis to discuss both specific accomplishments and the Plan as presented in this document. As trends emerge, forum members may alter the Plan to reflect changes or particular initiatives within New Mexico.

The SHPO received many suggestions from our citizens about what our office should do for New Mexico preservation during the next five years. Although our current programs include nominations to the State and National Registers, review and compliance, permitting, archaeological records management, grants and financial incentives and public outreach, our citizens made it clear that increased education, public outreach and funding initiatives are their highest priorities.

SHPO GOALS

In the next five years, the SHPO will provide leadership and coordinate with our preservation partners in the arena of cultural heritage related to the preservation of archaeological sites and historic architecture (see Appendix B for preservation partners). The roles will be carried out with emphasis on the inclusion of rural and metropolitan communities, appreciation of the beneficial synergy created by partnering with others and sensitivity to both New Mexico's diverse heritage and present-day cultures. In particular, the SHPO will:

1. Assume a leadership role in statewide preservation efforts.
2. Promote a preservation ethic through public awareness and education, including stewardship programs, workshops, conferences, lectures and high professional standards.
3. Encourage a new generation of preservationists through the creation of preservation activities and curricula in the schools and programs that engage youth in preservation activities.
4. Increase funds and incentives available for preservation.
5. Advocate for preservation at the state and national level through the legal responsibilities required of the State Historic Preservation Officer, the presentation of preservation information to legislators and, at the local level, through assisting in the creation of relevant preservation plans and legal protections.
6. Assure the benefits of preservation through the identification, research, designation, and preservation of cultural properties under the National and State Register programs and through recognition and preservation of related cultural heritage.

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APPENDIX A: SURVEY RESULTS AND QUESTIONNAIRE

State Plan Questionnaire Responses

224 respondents to 3696 questionnaires = 6% response rate

Involvement in historic preservation activities:

<i>Yes</i> 172	<i>Professional</i> 91	<i>Volunteer</i> 74	<i>Regular involvement</i> 67	<i>Occasional involvement</i> 45
<i>No</i> 38				

Are you familiar with 1996 plan?

<i>Yes</i> 75	<i>No</i> 126
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How important is document in planning?

<i>Basis for planning</i> 13	<i>One or more goals</i> 10	<i>Referenced</i> 17	<i>Not used</i> 42
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Vision remains effective

<i>Yes</i> 137	<i>No</i> 46
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Issues

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M *</i>
1	7	1	48	45	9	1	19	8	35	3	16	11	2
2	13	1	15	31	17	4	26	5	47	8	22	16	3
3	11	3	7	24	25	3	25	11	31	10	32	19	7
4	9	6	12	19	11	6	28	17	25	11	30	19	10
5	11	6	12	17	26	2	20	17	13	18	18	25	6
total	51	17	94	136	88	16	118	58	151	50	118	90	28

Goals

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Goal 1</i>	207	0
<i>Goal 2</i>	201	3
<i>Goal 3</i>	199	4
<i>Goal 4</i>	195	9
<i>Goal 5</i>	187	15
<i>Goal 6</i>	205	2
<i>Goal 7</i>	185	10
<i>Goal 8</i>	197	5

Role of SHPO

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i> *
<i>1</i>	27	12	23	5	89	32
<i>2</i>	28	21	29	9	37	66
<i>3</i>	35	35	35	16	27	38
<i>total</i>	90	68	87	30	153	136

* Refer to the alphabetic letters in the following questionnaire

New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001

UPDATE

Statewide Historic Preservation Questionnaire

To revise the New Mexico historic preservation plan for 2002-2006.

Please return questionnaire by July 31, 2001 by mail or fax to New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, 228 E. Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501, (505) 827-6320 (phone); (505) 827-6338 (fax). The 2001 plan and the questionnaire also are available on the web at www.museums.state.nm.us/hpd/.

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Email/phone/fax: _____

____ Yes ____ No Are you currently involved with historic preservation activities?
If yes, how are you involved?

____ Professional

____ Regular involvement

____ Volunteer

____ Occasional involvement

Section 1 – Plan Use

1. Are you familiar with the 1996 statewide historic preservation plan, *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001*?

____ Yes

____ No (if no skip to Section 2)

2. How important is this document in your organization's historic preservation planning?
____ *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001* served as a basis
for our historic preservation planning.

____ We used one or more of the *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the
Year 2001* goals or issues in our plan.

____ We referenced *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001* in
our plan.

____ We have not used *New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year
2001* in our planning activities.

Section 2 – Vision

New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001 presented a multi-year vision to guide statewide preservation activities into the new millennium: *Together we discover, celebrate and safeguard New Mexico's wealth of cultural heritage to ensure the best possible quality of life for the state's residents and visitors.*

3. The vision remains effective and needs no revision ____ Yes ____ No

4. If no, what changes do you suggest?

Section 3 – Issues

New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001 identified 13 major preservation challenges facing our state. Which of these challenges would you rank as the top five during the next five years, with #1 being the highest priority? (Please use numbers 1 through 5 only once).

- _____ A. Redistribution of population alters our cultural patterns and affects our architectural, archaeological and other cultural heritage.
- _____ B. Today's international border has created a political barrier that inhibits regional study of early prehistoric people and respect for our common history and culture.
- _____ C. We are losing our cultural resources at an alarming rate.
- _____ D. More public awareness and support are needed for New Mexico's highly valued cultural resources.
- _____ E. Historic preservation must be grounded in sensitivity to our multicultural heritage.
- _____ F. Historic preservation efforts must address the needs of disabled and senior citizens.
- _____ G. Historic resources play a major role in encouraging New Mexico tourism, one of the state's largest industries.
- _____ H. Business activities that are integral to New Mexico's economy affect our cultural resources.
- _____ I. Too few people are aware of the value of historic resources and the benefits of historic preservation. Education and public awareness are the key.
- _____ J. New Mexicans want historic preservation to be "community defined."
- _____ K. Governments, organizations and individuals too often fail to include historic preservation in planning and other considerations.
- _____ L. Cost-effectiveness must be achieved and additional funds must be found.
- _____ M. We must address the ways in which New Mexico's high desert environment has strongly shaped the nature of our historic properties and affected their preservation.

Other new issues, challenges, opportunities or comments: _____

Section 4 – Goals

New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001 established eight statewide preservation goals to support the plan's vision. Should each of these goals be incorporated into the updated plan?

- ___ Yes ___ No 1. Public Awareness/Education: Expand and strengthen public knowledge of protection and preservation of our cultural resources.
- ___ Yes ___ No 2. Cost Effectiveness/Funding: Achieve greater cost-effectiveness in preservation in terms of overall efficiency; achieve fuller funding and knowledge about funding for historic preservation.
- ___ Yes ___ No 3. Partnerships: Expand and strengthen the network of preservation organizations and individuals throughout the state.
- ___ Yes ___ No 4. Community-Defined Preservation: Have preservation that is community defined and maintains a "Spirit of Place" in New Mexico communities by focusing on local participation, local planning and legislation, and local responsibility for preservation.
- ___ Yes ___ No 5. Laws/Legislation: Strengthen and achieve legal protections that will fully protect the cultural resources New Mexicans want to preserve.
- ___ Yes ___ No 6. Planning: Incorporate historic preservation into planning.
- ___ Yes ___ No 7. Recognition of and Sensitivity to Our Diversity: Increase recognition of and sensitivity to 1) our multicultural heritage; 2) concerns of persons with disabilities; and 3) environmental concerns.
- ___ Yes ___ No 8. Identification and Designation of Cultural Resources: Maximize efforts to identify and designate significant cultural resources; use information about these resources for planning, research, public outreach, education and governmental compliance assessment.

Other suggestions or comments: _____

SECTION 5 – ROLE OF THE NEW MEXICO HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

New Mexico Historic Preservation: A Plan for the Year 2001 represents the vision, issues, goals and objectives of statewide preservation constituents. The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (NMHPD) is an important partner in the plan because it can assist individuals, communities and organizations in preservation efforts. How can NMHPD best help you, your organization or your community to achieve the vision, goals and objectives of the plan?

The following activities are performed by NMHPD. Which of these activities would you rank as the top three to be addressed by the State Historic Preservation Officer during the next five years, with #1 being the highest priority? (Please use numbers 1 through 3 only once).

- _____ A. Nomination of properties to the state and federal registers
- _____ B. Archaeological records management to maintain site information
- _____ C. Review and compliance for the protection of sites
- _____ D. Issuing permits to qualified individuals and institutions to carry out archaeological investigations
- _____ E. Public outreach (technical assistance, Heritage Preservation Week activities, lectures, preservation roadshows and workshops, the website and newsletter and preservation-related reports and books)
- _____ F. Grant funding and financial incentives (tax credits, loans, etc.)

Other suggestions: _____

Section 6 – Your Regional and Statewide Concerns

Please use this space to address regional or statewide preservation concerns not covered in the other sections of this questionnaire.

Please return questionnaire by July 31, 2001 by mail or fax to New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, 228 E. Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501, (505) 827-6320 (phone); (505) 827-6338 (fax).

APPENDIX B: PRESERVATION PARTNERS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

The State Historic Preservation Office has many preservation partners statewide and nationally. Among the organizations that support our efforts are statewide and local preservation groups; historic and archaeological societies; museums; academia; federal and state agencies; private firms; non-profits; Main Street programs; federal, state, and local government planners and other officials who will be using this Plan; elected officials and others whose decisions affect our historic resources; Native Americans and other minority groups; Certified Local Governments; other people affected by the Plan including property owners, business owners, financial institutions, tourism representatives, public lands users and developers; and national organizations that support historic preservation.

The SHPO has strong partnerships with the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance; New Mexico Archaeological Council; Archaeological Society of New Mexico and affiliates; Historical Society of New Mexico and affiliates; New Mexico Chapter of the American Planning Association; New Mexico Architectural Foundation; Certified Local Governments; New Mexico Department of Tourism; New Mexico State Land Office; New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs and the 22 federally-recognized Tribes in New Mexico; New Mexico Department of Highway and Transportation; New Mexico Department of Economic Development, including MainStreet; Tribal Historic Preservation Offices; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service; U.S. Department of Army; U.S. Army Corp of Engineers; and U.S. Department of Energy.

PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS AND FIRMS REPRESENTED AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

American Institute of Architects, Albuquerque Chapter
Artesia Historical Museum and Art Center
Aztec Museum
Blackwater Draw Museum
Camino Real North, Inc.
Chaves County
Chaves County Historical Society of Southeastern New Mexico
Citizens Task Force for Preservation of Open Space
City of Albuquerque Planning Department
City of Albuquerque Landmarks and Urban Conservation Commission
City of Las Cruces Community Development Department
City of Las Vegas Community Development Department
City of Las Vegas Museum
City of Raton

City of Santa Fe Planning Department
City of Truth or Consequences
Cornerstones Community Partnerships
Corrales Historical Society
Culture to Culture
Dona Ana County Historical Society
Dona Ana Township
Eastern New Mexico University Departments of Anthropology and History
Farmington Downtown Association
Farmington Museum
Friends of the Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad
Grants Beautification
Grants/Cibola County Chamber of Commerce
Great American Station Foundation
Las Cruces Downtown Revitalization and Alameda Neighborhood Association
Las Esperanzas Neighborhood Association.
Las Vegas Citizens Committee for Historic Preservation
Las Vegas Design Review Board
Las Vegas/San Miguel County Chamber of Commerce
Lincoln County Lodgers Tax Board
Lincoln Historic Preservation Board
Lincoln Water Association
Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce
Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department
Navajo Nation, Huerfano Chapter
New Mexico Archaeological Council
New Mexico Architectural Foundation
New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Foundation
New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum
New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance
New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department Scenic Byway Board
New Mexico Jewish Historical Society
New Mexico MainStreet
New Mexico Mining Museum
New Mexico Route 66 Association
New Mexico State University History Department
New Mexico State University Rural Economic Development through Tourism
New Mexico State University, Grants Campus
New Mexico Tourism Commission
New Mexico Tourism Regional Board
Pueblo of Laguna
Pueblo of Santo Domingo
Pueblo of Taos
Roosevelt County Historical Society
Roswell Museum and Art Center
St. Vrain Heritage Foundation

San Juan County
San Juan County Archaeological Society
San Juan County Historical Society
San Juan County Museum Association
San Rafael Development Association
Santa Fe Trail Association
Sierra County Historical Society
Silver City Design Review Committee
Silver City Museum
Town of Mesilla
True Adobe, Inc.
Trust for New Mexico Rail
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
University of New Mexico School of Architecture and Planning
Western New Mexico University Museum
White Sands Missile Range

The following preservation organizations and firms responded to the questionnaire, in addition to those listed above:

Acequia La Rosa de Costilla
AMEC Earth and Environmental
Amistad United Method Church Museum and Archives
Art on the Rocks
Branigan Cultural Center
Chiricahua Guild and Gallery
City of Clovis
City of Deming
City of Lordsburg
City of Rio Rancho
City of Santa Rosa
Clovis City Commission
Corona Village Council
Creative Construction Company
Cultural Asset Development Services
Deming Luna Mimbres Museum
East Mountain Historical Society
Friends of Placitas
Gayla Bechtol Architects
Gallup Historical Society
Harding County
Historic Albuquerque, Inc.
Historic Santa Fe Foundation
Huning Highland Historic District Association

Independent Living Resource Center
Lincoln County Arts Council
McKinley County
Madrid Cultural Projects, Inc.
Menaul Historical Library of the Southwest
Mescalero Apache Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Morrow Reardon Wilkinson, Ltd.
Museum of New Mexico Foundation Friends of Archaeology
Neighborhood Housing Service of Albuquerque
New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities
New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department
New Mexico State Parks
Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments
Pueblo of Acoma
Pueblo of Pojoaque POEH Museum
Pueblo of Sandia Environmental Department
Pueblo of San Juan Ohkay Owingeh Housing Authority
Sandoval County Historical Society
Santa Fe Southern Railway
Shakespeare Ghost Town, Inc.
Sites Southwest
SMPC Architects
South Central Council of Governments
Taschek Environmental Consulting
Tetra Tech NUS
TimeSprings, Inc.
The Red Brick Restoration Foundation
Torrence County Archaeological Society
Town of Bernalillo
Town of Taos
Tularosa Basin Historical Society
Tularosa Village Historical Society
Union County
U. S. Army, Fort Bliss
Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
Village of Pecos

Public Meeting Schedule for 2001 State Plan Revision

Day	Time	Region Covered	Site	Address
June 21 Thurs.	7-8:30pm	Farmington and northwest NM area	Gateway Museum	3041 E. Main St, Farmington
June 25 Monday	7-8:30pm	Santa Fe, Los Alamos, Espanola area	Museum of International Folk Art	706 Camino Lejo, Santa Fe
June 26 Tues.	7-8:30pm	Roswell, Carlsbad and southeast NM area	Roswell Museum and Art Center	100 W. 11 th St Roswell
June 27 Wed.	7-8:30pm	Lincoln County, Alamogordo area	Lincoln Community Church	Between milemarker 97 and 98, Lincoln
June 28 Thurs.	7-8:30pm	Portales, Clovis, Tucumcari and eastern plains area	Memorial Building	200 E. 7 th St ,Portales
July 9 Monday	7-8:30pm	Gallup and west central NM area	El Rancho Hotel	Old Rt 66, Gallup
July 10 Tuesday	7-8:30pm	Grants, Laguna area	Mission at Riverwalk	422 Santa Fe Avenue, Grants
July 11	7-8:30pm	Albuquerque Socorro, Belen, Moriarty and central New Mexico area	National Hispanic Cultural Center	1701 4 th St, Albuquerque
July 25 Wednesday	7-8:30pm	Silver City, Deming, Columbus Lordsburg and southwest New Mexico area	Student Center, Western University	1000 College Avenue, Silver City
July 30 Monday	7-8:30pm	Las Vegas, Clayton, Raton and northeast New Mexico area	City of Las Vegas, Council Chambers	1700 N. Grand, Las Vegas
July 31 Tuesday	7-8:30pm	Taos and north central NM	Bataan Hall	Corner of Camino de la Placita and Civic Ctr Drive, Taos
August 4 Saturday	9-10:30am	Las Cruces, Mesilla, Dona Ana, Truth or Consequences and south central NM area	Dona Ana Room, 3 rd level, Corbett Center, NMSU	University and Jordan on the NMSU campus, Las Cruces.

APPENDIX C: HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following overview provides a summary assessment of New Mexico's historic and cultural resources.

Prehistoric Context and Resources

The PaleoIndian Tradition — The question of when the earliest people entered and began to settle the New World is a fascinating one. Until the 1920s, archaeologists believed that humans had been in the New World for only a few thousand years. Then, in eastern New Mexico, discoveries of prehistoric tools and the bones of long-extinct animals revealed that humans had lived in the New World for thousands of years longer. The earliest reliably documented sites date to about 13,500 years ago. Archaeologists refer to coexisting groups of people who made similar material goods and pursued similar lifeways as archaeological cultures. The two earliest archaeological cultures in North America are named “Clovis” and “Folsom” because their remains were first identified near these New Mexico towns.

Clovis and Folsom, along with several other cultures, are part of what is called the *PaleoIndian tradition*. The people of these various PaleoIndian cultures shared a hunting and gathering lifeway that focused on large game animals and ranged over huge territories as they followed the herds of game. The PaleoIndian people occupied New Mexico for roughly 6,000 years (11,500-5000 BC), but PaleoIndian sites are very rare. They are rare partly because the people were so mobile that they left relatively few traces of their passage across the landscape and partly because the occupation was so long ago that natural processes of erosion and deposition have destroyed or buried these sites.

Archaeologists identify PaleoIndian sites on the basis of the technology used to manufacture their stone tools. Because so much time has passed since the PaleoIndian period, most of the other material objects produced have disintegrated. Stone tools and bones are about all that we have to tell us about their way of life. The most diagnostic PaleoIndian artifacts are beautiful, finely worked, flaked stone points. Other commonly associated artifacts are stone scrapers, drills, and other tools designed for butchering animals and working their hides. PaleoIndian sites tend to be either small camping areas or kill and butchering sites where tools and bones of game animals are found together.

Five hundred and forty-eight PaleoIndian sites have been identified in New Mexico. The most famous are the Blackwater Draw site, where the Clovis culture was defined, and the Folsom site, where the antiquity of man in the New World was first defined.

The Archaic Tradition — As time passed, the wetter, cooler Ice Age conditions that had prevailed by the end of the PaleoIndian period gave way to warmer, drier conditions. The large game animals characteristic of the Ice Age became extinct and were replaced by smaller species like bison, deer, and antelope. The plant communities changed to more drought-adapted species. The archaeological cultures that occupied this drier, hotter

New Mexico are referred to as the Archaic tradition. They lived in New Mexico between approximately 5000 BC and the early centuries AD. Like PaleoIndians, the Archaic people were hunters and gatherers. They ranged over large territories hunting large and small animals and harvesting a variety of plant foods.

The Archaic life way appears to have been stable for a long time. Archaic sites are much more numerous and more visible than PaleoIndian sites, in part because Archaic people tended to return again and again to favorite camping locations to harvest local plants and animals. Hunting and gathering provided a relatively secure life so long as each family group or band had access to a wide variety of resources and a substantial territory. If it were a bad year for one key resource—say grass seeds or antelope—other resources could then be used to meet food needs.

Archaic sites give evidence of a diet more balanced between hunting and gathering than that of PaleoIndians. Grinding stones and the actual remains of charred seeds and plants demonstrate the importance of vegetable foods in the diet.

Archaic sites, like PaleoIndian ones, are most often defined on the basis of spear or dart point styles and other diagnostic traits of the stone tool manufacturing technology. Sites with lots of evidence of stone tool manufacture and no pottery are generally believed to be Archaic, but only the presence of dart points or an actual Archaic-era radiocarbon date can be used for positive identification. Because favorite hunting and gathering areas were often reused, Archaic sites are sometimes quite large. Features at these sites include remains of campfires, concentrations of stone tools and manufacturing debris, roasting pits, storage pits, and the remains of small, insubstantial shelters, probably wickiup-like huts covered with brush and/or hides.

More than 7,434 Archaic sites have been identified across New Mexico, but the resources of this period are not well known to most people. Nearly all of the most familiar and informative sites are caves and rock shelters such as Bat Cave and Tularosa Cave in the southeast and Armijo and En Medio shelters in the Rio Puerco drainage.

The Formative Tradition — By the fourth or fifth century AD, many of the prehistoric residents of New Mexico were pursuing a more sedentary life way and increasingly depended on cultivated plants—beans and squash as well as corn. Hunting and gathering of wild plant foods remained extremely important in the diet of the people of the Formative tradition, as these early agricultural societies are called, for many centuries to come. Dependence on cultivated foodstuffs was central to their economy, however, and created a very different life way from that practiced by the Archaic people.

The more settled lifestyle of the Formative people of New Mexico—known as the Anasazi or ancestral puebloan culture in the north and the Mogollon culture in the south—was characterized archaeologically by larger, more permanent structures; gathering of people into villages and larger settlements; an emphasis on trade and exchange to acquire materials from far beyond their settled villages; and accumulation of

larger numbers and a greater variety of material possessions once people no longer had to carry their possessions with them on their yearly rounds.

By about 1100 AD, Formative people had spread throughout most of New Mexico. Population levels were high, and some settlements were quite large, containing several hundred people. During the twelfth century, however, the Mogollon and Anasazi people began withdrawing from the lower, drier parts of the state and aggregating into larger sites at higher elevations and in more well-watered areas. At the end of the thirteenth century, even many of the better-watered uplands were abandoned. After 1300 the Formative population was concentrated in very large pueblo sites along the rivers of north-central and central New Mexico and in a few other upland areas in the western and central portions of the state.

The Formative period, generally speaking, is characterized by a huge variety of ceramics as well as substantial above-ground architecture. Ceramics range from brownware and grayware utilitarian vessels to distinctive black-on-white, black-on-red, red-on-buff, and polychrome painted wares.

Early Formative sites consist of "pithouses," round to squarish structures dug partly or wholly into the earth and roofed with timbers, brush, and mud. Important pithouse sites include Burro Springs, a Mogollon village with an estimated 200 structures, and Shabikeshchee Village, a 20-structure site above Chaco Canyon. Over 52,756 formative period sites have been recorded in New Mexico.

The Protohistoric Tradition — Nomadic hunter/gatherers probably occupied all the peripheral areas of present-day New Mexico throughout the Formative era. Population shifts from the south in the 1200s and from the north in the 1300s left behind large areas for re-occupation by hunting and gathering groups.

During the 1400s and 1500s, called the *Protohistoric period*, the direct ancestors of the modern tribes of New Mexico occupied what are still recognized as their traditional territories. The Pueblo people continued to live in large settlements in the Rio Chama, Rio Grande, Pecos, and Rio Puerco drainages. The Utes first occupied far northwestern New Mexico in the early 1400s; later they would occupy primarily southeastern Utah and portions of Colorado. The Athapaskan-speaking ancestors of the Navajos and Apaches moved into northern, eastern, and southwestern New Mexico beginning in the fifteenth century. The Navajo, Apache, and Puebloan groups still are present in New Mexico today. Other nomadic groups, although known to the Spanish at the time of their entrance into New Mexico, barely survived into the historic period and left no known descendants. Additionally, ecclesiastical records document the trafficking of many nomadic people, including those of Comanche, Pawnee, Cheyenne and Kiowa-Apache descent. They lived in Hispanic households and were integrated into these communities.

Except for the ancestral Pueblo sites that were occupied at the time of the Spanish exploration of New Mexico, most Protohistoric sites are ephemeral and difficult to recognize, especially those of the nomadic groups, which are difficult to distinguish from

Archaic sites. Most often Apache and Comanche sites are recognized on the basis of features such as "tipi rings"—large rocks used to anchor hide structures—or metal or worked glass arrow points. Ute sites are recognized by their unique pottery style.

Archeological studies carried out to reduce the impact of intensive oil and gas development in northwestern New Mexico have allowed early Navajo sites to become better known, especially the distinctive masonry "pueblitos" or defensive sites. These Navajo sites are defined by distinctive pottery and the presence of "forked stick hogans," shelters built of leaning timbers around a central hearth.

Protohistoric pueblo sites are defined on the basis of glazeware ceramics—pottery decorated with mineral paints that vitrified into a shiny glaze during firing. Many of these sites, such as Acoma, Taos, Zuni or Pecos or the Salinas pueblos, were occupied from prehistoric times through Spanish contact, so that our knowledge gained from archaeology is supplemented and amplified by written records from Colonial times.

Protohistoric sites recorded in New Mexico include approximately 2,195 Pueblo sites, 265 Plains sites, 28 Ute sites, 674 Apache sites, and 14,978 early Navajo sites.

Historic Context and Resources

The Spanish Colonial Period — Less than fifty years after encountering the native lands and peoples of present-day Mexico, Spanish explorers began to prospect the territory that would eventually become New Mexico. These early explorers were drawn to the north by tales of the Seven Cities of Cibola and by their discoveries of riches elsewhere in the New World.

The first recorded contact between Europeans and native New Mexicans occurred in 1539 when Esteban de Durantes, a Moorish slave, led Fray Marcos de Niza into the area that would become New Mexico. In spite of Fray Marcos de Niza's failure to discover the legendary Cities of Gold, Spanish noblemen, soldiers, clergy, servants and craft peoples began to explore New Mexico in a series of *entradas* (entrances). By 1598 the Spanish had established a permanent settlement, near the pueblo of San Juan, named *San Gabriel de Yunque Owinge* (also known as *San Gabriel de Yunque Yunque*). As colonization continued, the region received new immigrants and goods from the Spanish Empire by way of *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* National Historic Trail between Mexico City and the Santa Fe area. During this period Santa Fe was first established, only to be abandoned by the Spanish during the pueblo revolt of 1680-1692. In addition to European goods and people, Catholicism, horses, diseases, architecture, plants, and a myriad of other cultural traits arrived in New Mexico with the Spanish.

With the exception of the pueblos that were already occupied at Spanish contact, many of the structures and landscapes associated with the Spanish Colonial Period of New Mexico exist today as archaeological resources. These resources are found at Pecos National Historic Park and Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument (Gran Quivira, Abo, and Quarai), the Spanish Entrada site near Rio Rancho, and as remnants of *El Camino Real*

de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail. Architectural resources existing from this period include the Spanish mission churches. Using earth, stone, timber, and limited technological resources, the Franciscans and the local population created some of New Mexico's most monumental architecture. Notable among these significant resources are the churches at Acoma and Santa Cruz de la Cañada.

The traditional building material of the Spanish Colonial Period, as well as later periods, was adobe. The Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, the oldest known seat of government in the United States, is an example of Spanish Colonial Period adobe. A distinctive Spanish Colonial building practice is the patterning of villages and towns around a central plaza. Examples of this pattern can be seen in Albuquerque's Old Town, Mesilla's Plaza, and Santa Fe's central plaza. Other features associated with this period include the *acequias* (irrigation canals) built by the early Spanish colonists and native Puebloans.

The Mexican Period — Before Mexico's independence from Spain, trading in New Mexico had been strictly controlled and enforced by the Spanish. Several unsanctioned Anglo and French trading parties had entered the province in the eighteenth century, only to be arrested for violation of Spanish colonial policy. With independence, the Mexican government reversed this policy and encouraged the exchange between Americans and New Mexicans. In 1821 William Becknell led a trading expedition from the Midwest, across the Great Plains into Santa Fe. The establishment of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail resulted in an increased availability of consumer goods. Cash, however, was a scarce commodity in New Mexico. New Mexico's commercial system at this time is best described as a subsistence economy. Citizens traded labor and locally produced goods with each other. Most regional construction continued to use traditional adobe and rough-hewn timber.

With Mexican independence, most of the Spanish Catholic missionaries left the territory. The lack of religious authority did not lessen the need for leadership. In response to this need, a unique order of lay clergy came to the forefront in New Mexico. This group became known as *Los Penitentes* or *La Hermandad de Sangre de Cristo*. The Penitent brothers demonstrated their religious conviction and thereby their holiness through acts of extreme penance and by living their lives in imitation of the life of Christ. These individuals provided social services, religious processions, officiated on patron Saints Days, and constructed religious structures known as *moradas*. The design of the East Morada in Abiquiu, associated with the development of Los Penitentes and quite likely built in this period, blends Spanish Colonial mission church characteristics with domestic architecture.

Between 1828 and 1834, during the Mexican period, gold was discovered in the Ortiz Mountains southeast of Santa Fe, and the Cerrillos mining district was established. The discovery of gold, together with the opening of trade between California and New Mexico, resulted in economic growth. At the same time, however, international relations between the United States and Mexico deteriorated, and in 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico.

The brief period of Mexican control brought relatively few changes in building style or building materials to New Mexico, even though goods and ideas began to enter the state along the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Major resources associated with the Mexican period include the New Mexican segment of the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Wagon ruts are visible in several locations from town to town, and many of the places associated with the trail are still in existence. Homes and commercial buildings owned by people involved in the economic and political development of the Mexican Period are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A representative period building is the Severino Martinez House near Taos, which reflects influences from the earlier Spanish Colonial Period.

The Territorial Period — When the United States declared war on Mexico, General Stephen Kearny of the United States Army left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with an armed force to begin his march on Mexico via the Santa Fe National Historic Trail. Fearing the worst, many New Mexicans fled to the countryside, while Santa Fe prepared for invasion. Although a Mexican militia was raised, the Mexican colonial government decided not to defend the capital. By August 1846 Kearny had captured New Mexico without firing a shot. During the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, the United States military presence in New Mexico grew, and subsequently territorial forts were established across the region. Many of these structures were built of native materials and combined both European and native design elements that contributed substantially to the development of "Territorial style" architecture.

Through an agreement with Texas and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, the geopolitical boundaries of New Mexico began to resemble those of today. With the American presence and the increased availability of land, the population of New Mexico grew and the ethnic mix began to change. The number of Anglo-American New Mexicans increased substantially during the Territorial Period (1848-1912) as the railroad, the Santa Fe National Historic Trail and *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* National Historic Trail connected the Territory with other regions. Additionally, a small number of former Black slaves remained in New Mexico after defending New Mexico during the Civil War and Apache conflicts. These newcomers, who came by rail and trail, brought new architectural styles and different ideas of land ownership. As a result of these cultural changes, many of the earlier Spanish and Mexican land grants were questioned. Some portions of the original grants changed ownership or became open range. The loss of "common lands" and accompanying historical records was devastating to the Spanish and Mexican people who remained in New Mexico. In addition, the livestock industry grew to meet the need for livestock created by the military presence. The development of the railroad provided a means of getting animals to eastern and western markets. Ranching and homesteading became a major aspect of the New Mexico lifestyle during the Territorial Period.

Ranching activities in the state accelerated during the Territorial Period. Some ranch headquarters contain significant concentrations of historic buildings, such as the South Springs Ranch near Roswell and the L.C. Ranch headquarters in Grant County. Other

significant districts, such as Lincoln, New Mexico, came into existence during this period and are associated with infamous people such as William Bonney (a.k.a. Billy the Kid) and Sheriff Pat Garrett.

After the Civil War, mining towns were founded across the state including Dawson in the north, Madrid in the central part of the state, and Mogollon and Kingston in the south.

The Territorial Period brought major changes to the architecture of New Mexico. Adobe remained a primary building material; however, the addition of decorative elements and their materials accounted for a dynamic change in the way buildings looked. New property types were also introduced during this period. Military forts probably were the first new type and some of these, such as Fort Union, exhibited the new stylistic features such as pedimented wood lintels, wood door and window surrounds, and square posts with molding capitals on portals. Glass windowpanes and fired brick coping at the roofline became common. As the population grew and spread east and west of the Rio Grande, new community plans developed. Some of the population centers established during the Territorial Period were laid out in a "string of pearls" plan while others followed a grid pattern in contrast to the earlier central plaza alignment.

By far the greatest influence on architectural style and property types before statehood was the railroad. After 1879 community development grid patterns were oriented with the railroad tracks and associated buildings. The railroad radically changed the New Mexico landscape, and introduced the territory to new materials and peoples with new ideas. Italianate commercial buildings appeared first in Las Vegas, and then Albuquerque and Santa Fe. In these towns and others, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical styles from farther east in the United States proliferated. Even in the small rural towns of New Mexico, the railroad impacted building styles. Adobe buildings were Americanized with pitched roofs covered with corrugated metal, turned front porch posts with scroll-saw brackets and screen doors.

Two thousand four hundred and ninety seven Hispanic sites and 9,024 Euro-American sites have been identified archaeologically in New Mexico.

Statehood Period — In 1912 New Mexico became the forty-seventh state to be admitted to the United States of America. Major trends in economic and social developments from 1912 to today are a result of the blending of earlier strengths such as agricultural and ranching activities, the lure of the Land of Enchantment, and later military developments. Farms and ranches begun in the late Territorial Period were expanded under statehood. New crops and varieties of livestock were introduced into the state. New Mexico became a leader in experimental agricultural education. Mining continued to expand as the growing industrialization of the Union demanded more and various resources.

The appeal of New Mexico began to attract artists, writers, architects, and scientists from across the nation. New Mexico proved to be a fertile ground for artists and scholars like Ansel Adams, Georgia O'Keefe, D. H. Lawrence, Mary Austin, Willa Cather, John Gaw Meem, Mary Colter, and Edgar Lee Hewett.

The economic fluctuations brought about by war and depression had a significant impact on New Mexico. New Mexico benefited substantially from "New Deal" initiatives in the 1930s and from the war effort during World War II. New Deal art, architecture, and other social initiatives brought a sense of hope to New Mexico. During the New Deal property types such as roads, bridges, armories, and tourist accommodations multiplied. Other styles gained popularity such as Art Deco, as evidenced in the design and construction of the ornate KiMo Theater in Albuquerque. One of the most well-known resources in New Mexico beginning in the late 1920s was Route 66, which traversed the heart of the state and became part of Americana. Road sections, motels, and gasoline stations associated with Route 66 are now listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places.

With World War II, New Mexico's national role changed. New Mexico afforded a safely isolated and remote location for significant military work during World War II, including the development of U.S. nuclear capabilities. This strong military presence has expanded over the years at military facilities such as Los Alamos National Laboratory and White Sands Missile range. Both of these locations contain significant properties such as the Trinity site that are listed on the National Register and commemorate New Mexico's role in the wartime effort. During the Cold War era, buildings were constructed at all New Mexico military bases to meet growing concerns about nuclear warfare. Kirtland Air Force Base constructed the Trestle, billed as the world's largest wooden structure, to test the effects of electro-magnetic pulses on aircraft and White Sands Missile Range erected range camps for military dispatched to test missiles.

With statehood came a significant increase in government-acquired and government-constructed properties. Before statehood, fiscal constraints, the state's large landmass, and the relatively small population had limited government-sponsored building projects. During the first two decades of statehood, the scope of government activity necessitated providing housing for services such as education, corrections, and health. About the same time many government leaders, educators, businessmen, and artists began to advocate architectural styles based on local traditions using modern technology. University of New Mexico President William Tight convinced the University's Board of Regents to adopt what has become known as the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style for the University campus. Other government-sponsored buildings quickly followed in the Spanish-Pueblo style as well as the Territorial style. The beginnings of tourism and the influx of artists to the state made both the Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial styles popular aesthetically and economically.

With increased prosperity following World War II, many towns and rural areas of the state began to modernize. Commercial main street buildings were given false fronts or lost their fronts entirely in favor of new elevations. Suburbs burgeoned with new housing developments such as Casa Solana in Santa Fe and Monte Vista and College View in north-central Albuquerque. More recently increased development pressures and heritage tourism have prompted many New Mexico communities to create ordinances to protect their historic resources. Additionally, since the Territorial Period the state's ethnic

diversity has shifted from a Spanish/Hispanic to an Anglo-American majority. Recently New Mexico has been host to Middle Eastern and Asian groups displaced by political and economic hardships abroad, resulting in new architectural buildings reminiscent of their former countries.

Tourism and New Mexico's place in history have amplified recognition of New Mexico's historic roads, including Route 66, the Santa Fe National Historic Trail and *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* National Historic Trail. Many buildings, districts, structures, landscapes, and sites from all significant historical periods remain, however, to give the state its own unique look and presence. In spite of the demographic and economic expansion that New Mexico has experienced in the last 50 years, native and traditional cultures and places continue to enhance the state.

APPENDIX D: ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1996-2001

The following accomplishments are but a brief listing provided for the eight 1996-2001 goals. Many other successes occurred statewide that are not included.

Public Awareness/Education

- Publication of new edition of *We're So Lucky to Live in Santa Fe* by the Historic Santa Fe Foundation. A publication teaches preservation in the schools.
- Many new publications, newsletters and websites about preservation in New Mexico.
- Youth at Risk Program/Dona Ana. A work program for youth at preservation sites.
- Publication of a Spanish language brochure on the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad, Chama.
- SHPO developed and participated in a wide-range and increasing number of workshops, conferences and public programs including the first and second Preservation Roadshow, a group of exhibitors who help the public learn about preservation; the first and second Historic Railroad Buildings Symposium; the New Mexico Archaeology Fair; Heritage Preservation Week; Heritage Preservation Awards; Section 106 workshops; ARPA; archaeological lecture series; law conference; state plan public meetings; individual lectures; and an exhibit about the V Site at Los Alamos National Laboratory.
- SHPO website completed and enhanced.
- Publication of an SHPO brochure and other brochures, including a brochure on cultural preservation easements.
- Development of a professional traveling exhibit on SHPO.
- SHPO funded Project Archaeology, a program of archaeology workshops for teachers.
- SHPO provided preservation information through the Certified Local Government Program to seven local governments and administered the CLG program, which resulted in many informational preservation brochures and workshops.

Cost-effectiveness/Funding

- Increased funding for statewide projects from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- Legislative funding for New Deal architectural restoration and El Vado Radar Station.
- Save America's Treasures program support for Acoma Pueblo and the V Site, Los Alamos.
- ISTEA/TEA-21 funding for the preservation of transportation sites throughout New Mexico.
- Preservation funding through the National Park Service: Historic Preservation Fund (support for the SHPO; THPO and other tribes) and Route 66 Program;

National Center for Preservation Technology grants. During the past five years has represented approximately one-third to one-half of the operating budget for SHPO.

- Increased participation in the state tax credit program (1996: 21 completed; 2000: 31 completed).
- Added Silver City to roster of Certified Local Governments, thus enabling the city to take advantage of Historic Preservation Fund money available through the program. The six governments that were in the CLG program remained in the
- Arranged a number of loans for New Mexico restoration projects during the last five years through the NM Historic Preservation Loan Fund, which is administered through SHPO. Buildings successfully rehabilitated through this program in the last five years include: Hall Hotel, Magdalena; Belen Hotel, Belen; Palace Hotel, Silver City; Cook's Hall, Raton; Lembke House/Carson Residence, Albuquerque; Alfredo Miramon House/Casa Benavides B&B, Taos; and S.H. Kress & Co. building, Albuquerque.
- Streamlined consultations regarding governmental activities with cultural properties through an increased number of programmatic agreements (PAs) between SHPO and governmental agencies.
- At ARMS, integrated GIS technology into New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS).
- At ARMS, through Internet and advanced information technologies, advanced services such that basic positional and descriptive information on cultural resources have been captured within a few days rather than a few months thereby streamlining the process of NHPA Section 106 review.
- At ARMS, created on-line registration.

Partnerships

- Overall increased partnering between many preservation organizations.
- New collaborations established between the Archaeological Conservancy and Zuni Tribe.
- The newly-established New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance collaborated with other preservation organizations regarding information sharing and the sponsorship of public programs.
- Collaborations between New Mexico Archaeological Council and New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance to provide a listserv for NMHPA.
- SHPO collaborated with the National Trust for Historic Preservation regarding scholarships, conferences and funding.
- The New Mexico Archaeological Council and Bureau of Land Management, among others are working with SHPO on the development of an archaeological site stewardship program, thereby expanding existing stewardship programs to a statewide forum.
- SHPO collaborated with the Archaeological Conservancy regarding the excavation of San Marcos Pueblo and an archaeology lecture series.

- SHPO worked with the Navajo Tribe, US Forest Service and L Bar Ranch on a land exchange to preserve and provide access to Navajo traditional cultural properties.
- SHPO developed, with the Corps of Engineers, the Acequia Project, a nascent program established for historic acequia and community life preservation.

Community-Defined Preservation

- Restoration of the community church at Tecolote.
- Creation of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices in New Mexico. The program enables tribes to acquire responsibilities under federal statute for the legal protection of cultural properties on tribal land that had formerly been the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer. THPOs in New Mexico include Mescalero Apache, Zuni—both created in the last five years—and Navajo. Acoma and Laguna Pueblos are working toward becoming THPOs.

Advocacy, Laws, Legislation

- Promulgation and enforcement of subdivision act, which requires consideration of cultural properties when some lands are subdivided.
- Broadcast and enforcement of the Night Sky Act, which by reducing light pollution, helps to preserve the dark New Mexico night sky for the enjoyment of New Mexicans and to aid astronomers.
- Many preservation partners provided technical and educational information to state and national legislatures
- Promulgation and use of the Cultural Preservation Easement Act, which allows private owners to put easements on their cultural property (archaeological sites and historic buildings, for example) thus allowing them to protect the property in perpetuity and, in some cases, providing financial benefit.
- Feasibility study on Ft Stanton to determine its future use.
- Protections for unmarked burials.
- Agricultural, rural and planning ordinances to protect cultural landscapes (for example, Rio Arriba County agricultural plan).
- SHPO established loan fund regulations.
- SHPO sponsored a New Mexico preservation law conference with the National Trust for Historic Preservation for local governments, agencies, and preservation community.
- SHPO sponsored an Archaeological Resource Protection Act conference

Planning

- Creation and development of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.
- The site of Fort Marcy was investigated and incorporated into City of Santa Fe planning.
- State legislative planning studies were made possible for El Vado, Ft. Stanton and Ft. Bayard
- Stepped up planning efforts within the American Planning Association.

- General increase in planning awareness and planning throughout the state through networking efforts and workshops.
- Fostered planning in seven New Mexico communities through the Certified Local Government process and through technical assistance to others.
- SHPO fostered integration of preservation planning in highway department planning.

Recognition and Sensitivity to Our Diversity

- SHPO co-sponsored, with National Trust for Historic Preservation, session for local governments on the disabled community.
- Established the Acequia Project (see above).
- SHPO advised on accessibility issues at the Montezuma Hotel and many other renovation projects.
- Historic Preservation Fund grant supported a brochure about the traditional cultural property of Tome Hill.
- SHPO treated public and applicants for tax credits, grants, loans fairly.
- Programmatic involvement in local communities outside the Rio Grande corridor.
- Additional interaction and advice given to private individuals and communities about archaeological sites.
- SHPO has more interaction with tribes with newly established Tribal Preservation Officers.
- Published Spanish language brochure for Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad.

Identification, Research, Designation, Preservation of Cultural Resources

- Rehabilitation of sites through the tax credit and loan program of the state (see above). Rehabilitation of Montezuma Hotel; old Albuquerque High School.
- NPS Vanishing Treasures program has expanded awareness of preserving cultural properties.
- Save America's Treasures program has supported preservation efforts in Acoma Pueblo and at the V Site in Los Alamos.
- Increased protection of Tsankawi by the National Park Service, Santa Clara and San Ildefonso.
- Increased documentation through the ARMS database.
- SHPO created an architectural register database.
- Increased state and national nominations.
- Increased number of historic contexts.
- Fruitland Conference and related discussion and dissemination of information on the current state of archaeology in the San Juan Basin.
- Completed state and Section 106 reviews with 90% of consultations resulting in avoidance of cultural properties.