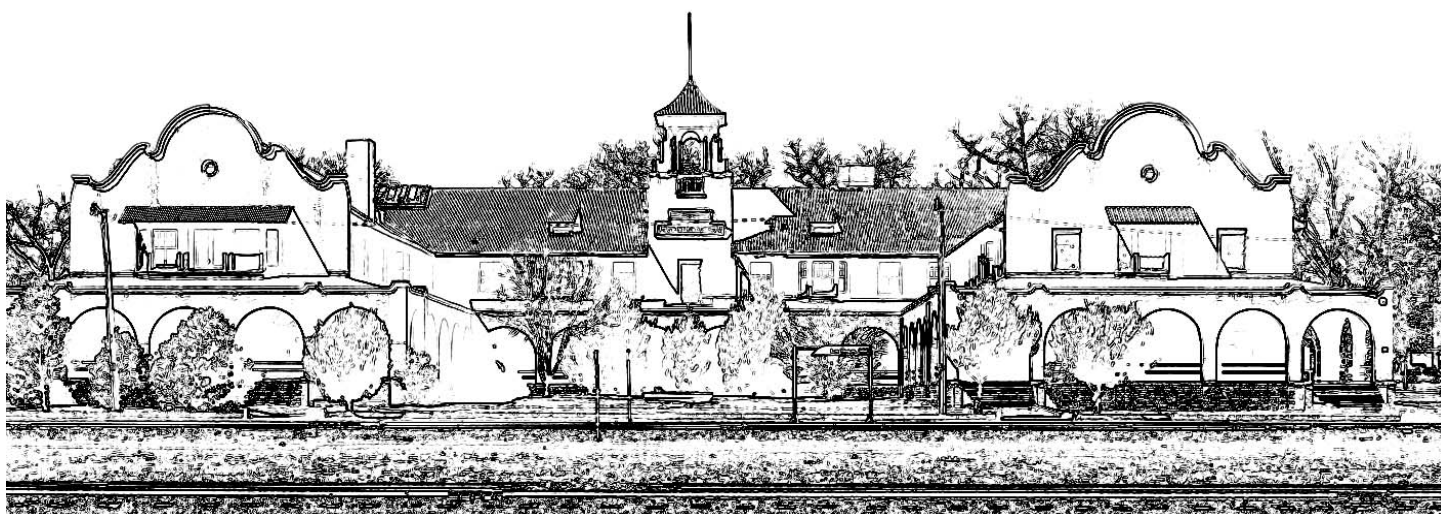


New Mexico Centennial 1912-2012



Coloring Book

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Santa Fe, NM 87501

www.nmhistoricpreservation.org

Centennial Coloring Book

New Mexicans are honored in 2012 to mark 100 years of statehood. The Centennial provides a time to learn more about New Mexico history and the Historic Preservation Division hopes this coloring book provides an enjoyable and educational look at some of the state's buildings, accomplishments and history.

New Mexico's road to statehood was a 62-year journey that overcame several obstacles. Other parts of the country found the Territory of New Mexico and its cultural heritage too diverse to be included as part of the United States. But, in the years immediately before and after statehood, it became celebrated for many of these very same qualities.

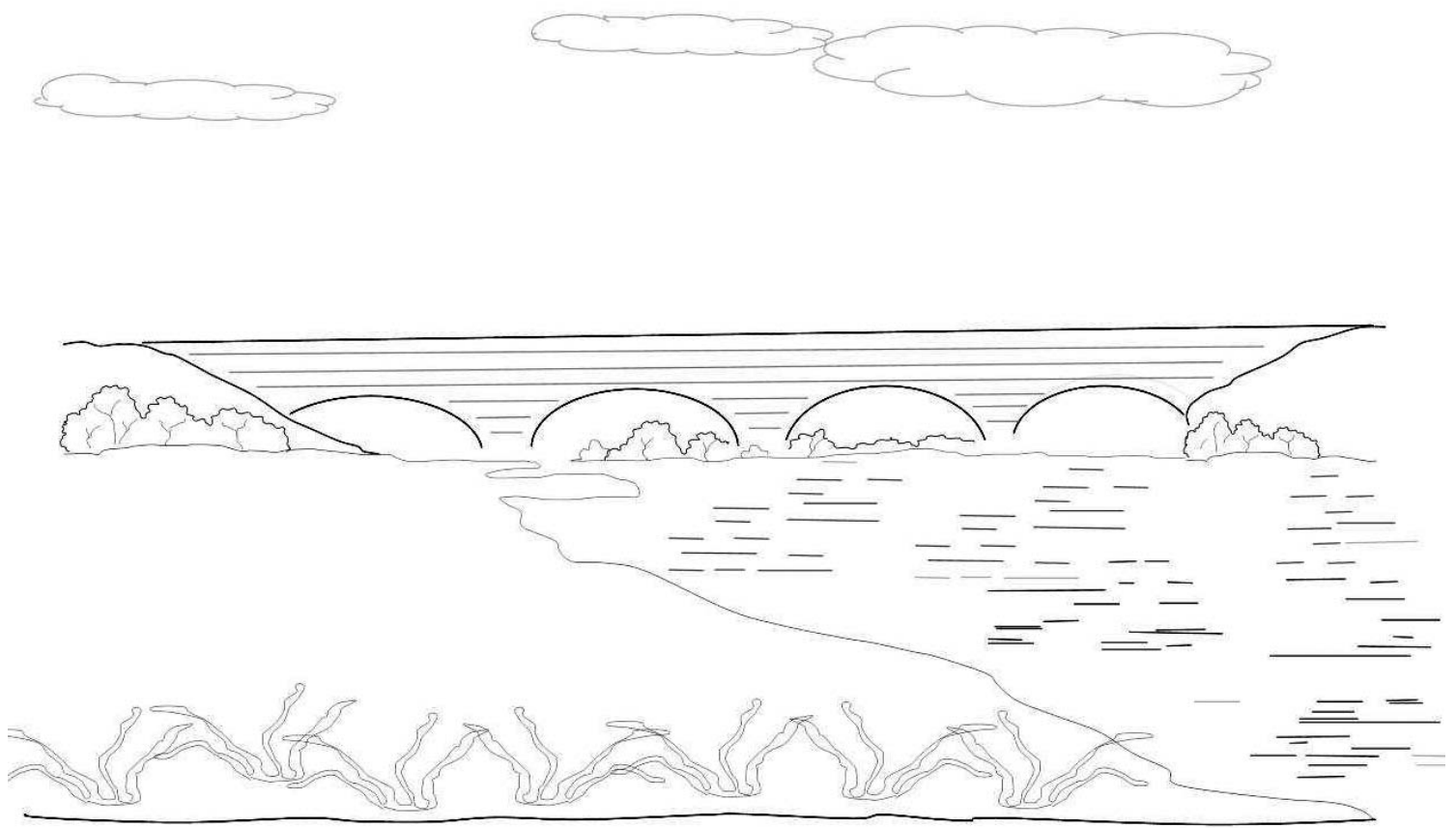
Some of the buildings and structures in this coloring book illustrate how New Mexico's prehistory, its archaeological and historic sites have influenced the way our communities look today.

Copies of the Centennial Coloring Book can be downloaded from the HPD website.

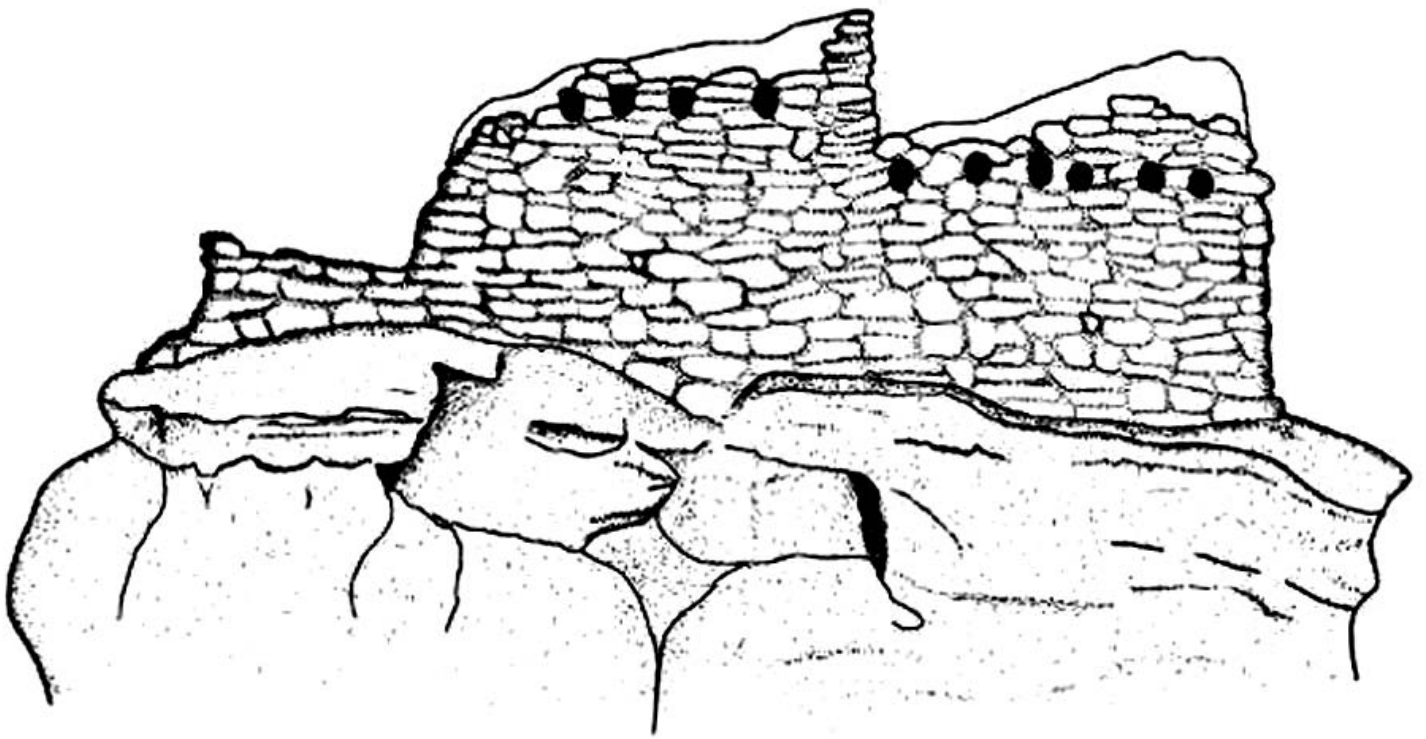


On the Cover

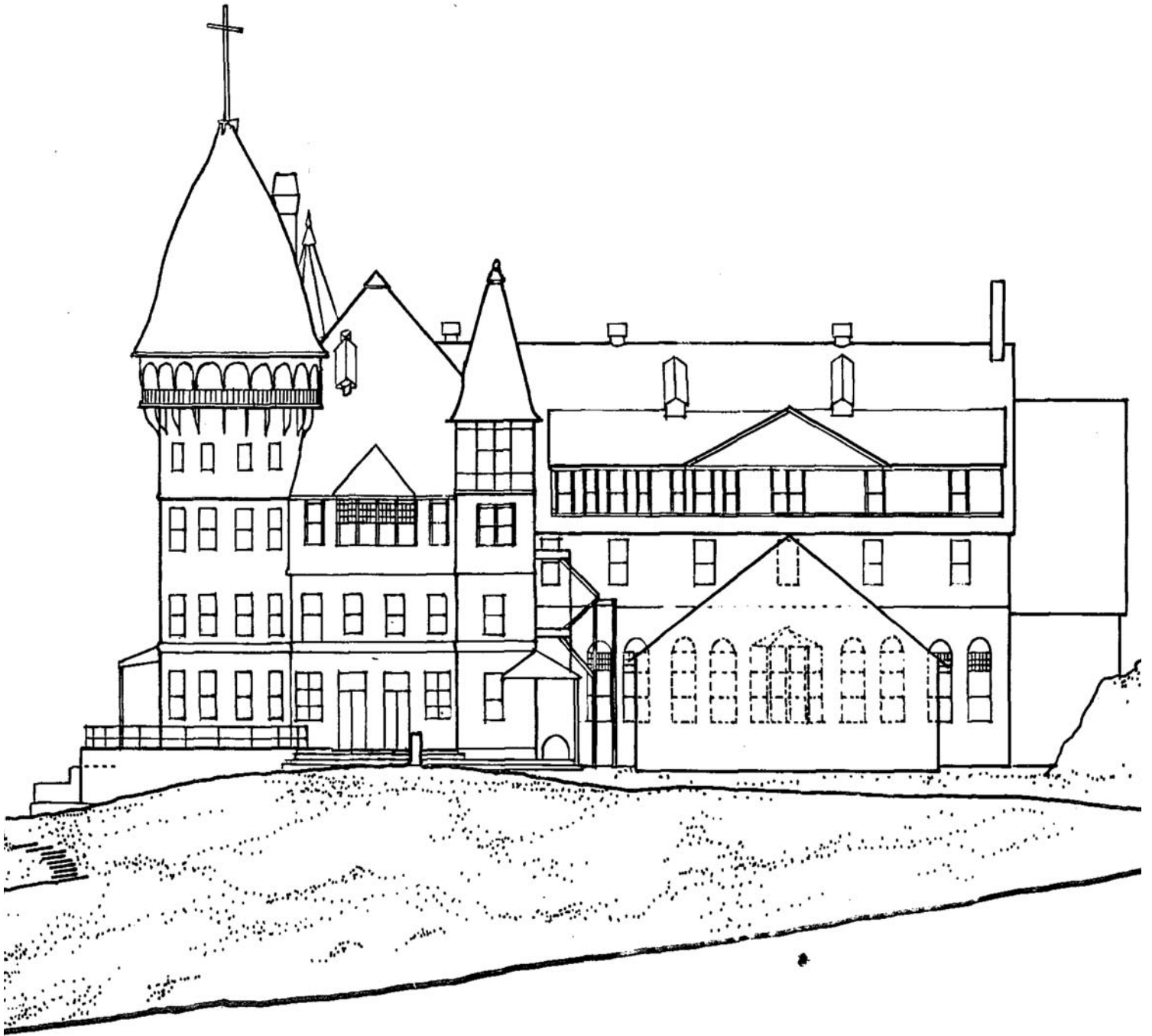
The **Castaneda Hotel** in Las Vegas was one of the first Harvey Houses built in the Mission Revival style. Fred Harvey started the chain of hotels to serve the growing number of people traveling by rail in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Harvey House restaurants provided early rail travelers lodging and food at a time when most trains did not provide food service. They offered young women, who became known as Harvey Girls, career opportunities. The hotels also encouraged and promoted the production and sale of native American crafts and jewelry. Built in 1898, the Castaneda is part of the Railroad Avenue National Historic District.



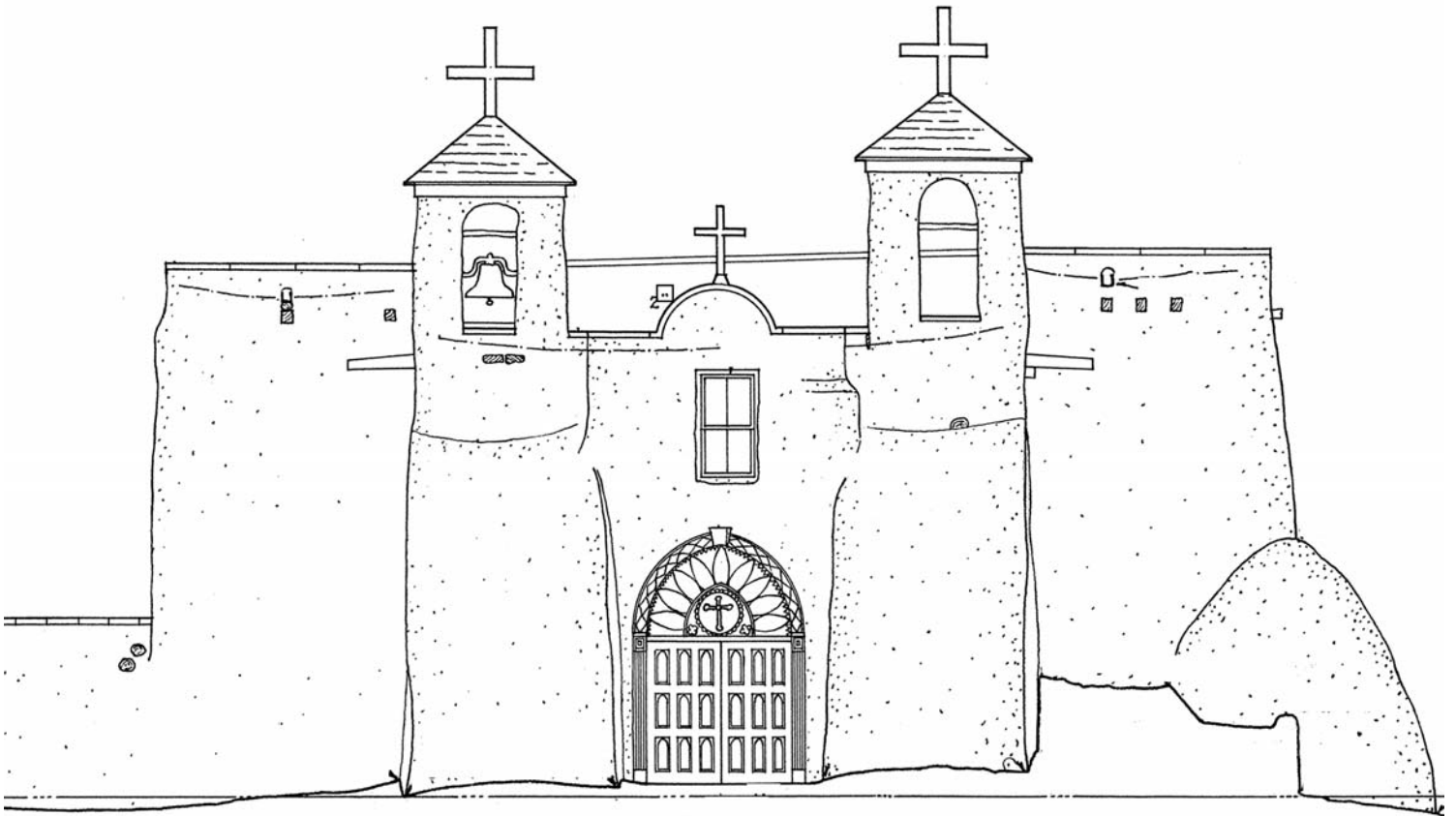
The **Pecos River Flume** at one time was believed to be the world's largest concrete structure. It was listed in *Ripley's Believe It or Not* because the massive aqueduct forced the Pecos River to cross itself. Originally built of wood in 1887 by Charles Eddy and Sheriff Pat Garrett, of Billy the Kid fame, the original structure was washed down river by a flood. The concrete structure that replaced it was built in 1903 just nine years before statehood. The flume is part of the Carlsbad Irrigation District, which is one of 44 National Historic Landmarks in New Mexico.



Compressor Station Pueblito at Superior Mesa near Dulce. Navajo pueblitos are found primarily in San Juan and Rio Arriba counties in New Mexico. Most scholars believe they are highly defensive in nature and were built in the late 1600s and early 1700s after Pueblo people fled to the mesas and canyons of the Navajo. Usually two stories, they are often constructed on rock outcroppings or at cliff edges. Pueblitos are generally on restricted sites, but tours can be arranged through the Salmon Ruins Museum and Research Center in San Juan County during Heritage Preservation Month, which is held each May. New Mexicans also help protect archaeological sites like this one through our SiteWatch program.



The **Montezuma Hotel**, also known as the Montezuma Castle, was first built in 1881 northwest of Las Vegas. Destroyed by fire twice, the current castle was built in 1886 and operated as a hotel until 1903. It was briefly owned by the YMCA and operated as a series of religious schools. In 1981, the Queen Anne-style building was purchased as the main campus of the United World College. Parts of the buildings' structure were unsound and it was placed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Most Endangered List in 1997. The school invested \$12 million to save the building, which is considered as one of the greatest historical restorations in the United States.



San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church is a National Historic Landmark located in Ranchos de Taos. Construction began in 1772 and it was completed in 1815. Built of adobe in the Spanish Pueblo style, it is one of the most painted and photographed buildings in the United States and is the subject of paintings by Georgia O'Keeffe and photographs by Ansel Adams. Its design later influenced the development of Spanish Pueblo Revival style architecture around the period of statehood. New Mexico architecture in the 1800s was strongly influenced by eastern United States styles. Around statehood, New Mexico looked to its own history in developing the Pueblo and Mission revival styles for which it became known.



Phillips Chapel CME was built in 1911, just one year prior to New Mexico's statehood. It is the oldest African American Church in Las Cruces. From 1924 to 1934 it served as a school for Black children when nine New Mexico counties segregated students by race. A Christian, Methodist and Episcopalian church, it still holds services and currently is being restored by volunteers and students. It was listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties and National Register of Historic Places in 2003.

Word Puzzles

NEW MEXICO CENTENNIAL 2012

CENTENNIAL	HISTORY
CHILE	ROADRUNNER
COMMEMORATE	STATEHOOD
CULTURE	TURQUOISE
DISCOVER	YUCCA
ENCHANTMENT	ZIASYMBOL
HERITAGE	

C C U L T U R E S Y E R
L B E W H Y A T U T R O
C O V N U E A N A C E A
H Q B C T T V R R G V D
I I C M E E O Q A L O R
L A S H Y M N T O D C U
E T O T E S I N B X S N
U O X M O R A K I W I N
D G M T E R K I L A D E
A O A H B L Y K Z F L R
C E N C H A N T M E N T
E S I O U Q R U T V J H

O K Q O P I C U R I S Z
G E L H I S L E T A A I
N U A K A M O C A S N A
I Q G A R O L Y A T T M
M U U Y W B T N S O A T
O S N O F E D L I N A S
D E A W A I Z U N I N T
O T N I A J E M E Z A R
T S A N T A C L A R A K
N D M G P O J O A Q U E
A N B E P I L E F N A S
S F E H C O C H I T I N

19 PUEBLOS OF NEW MEXICO

ACOMA	SANFELIPE
COCHITI	SANILDEFONSO
ISLETA	SANTAANA
JEMEZ	SANTA CLARA
LAGUNA	SANTODOMINGO
NAMBE	TAOS
OHKAYOWINGEH	TESUQUE
PICURIS	ZIA
POJOAQUE	ZUNI
SANDIA	

ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

ADOBE
BUTTRESS
CANALE
CORNICE
DORMER
FAÇADE
GABLE
LATILLA
LINTEL
PARAPET

PLACITA
PLASTER
PORTAL
STEEPLE
TRANSOM
VIGA
ZAGUAN

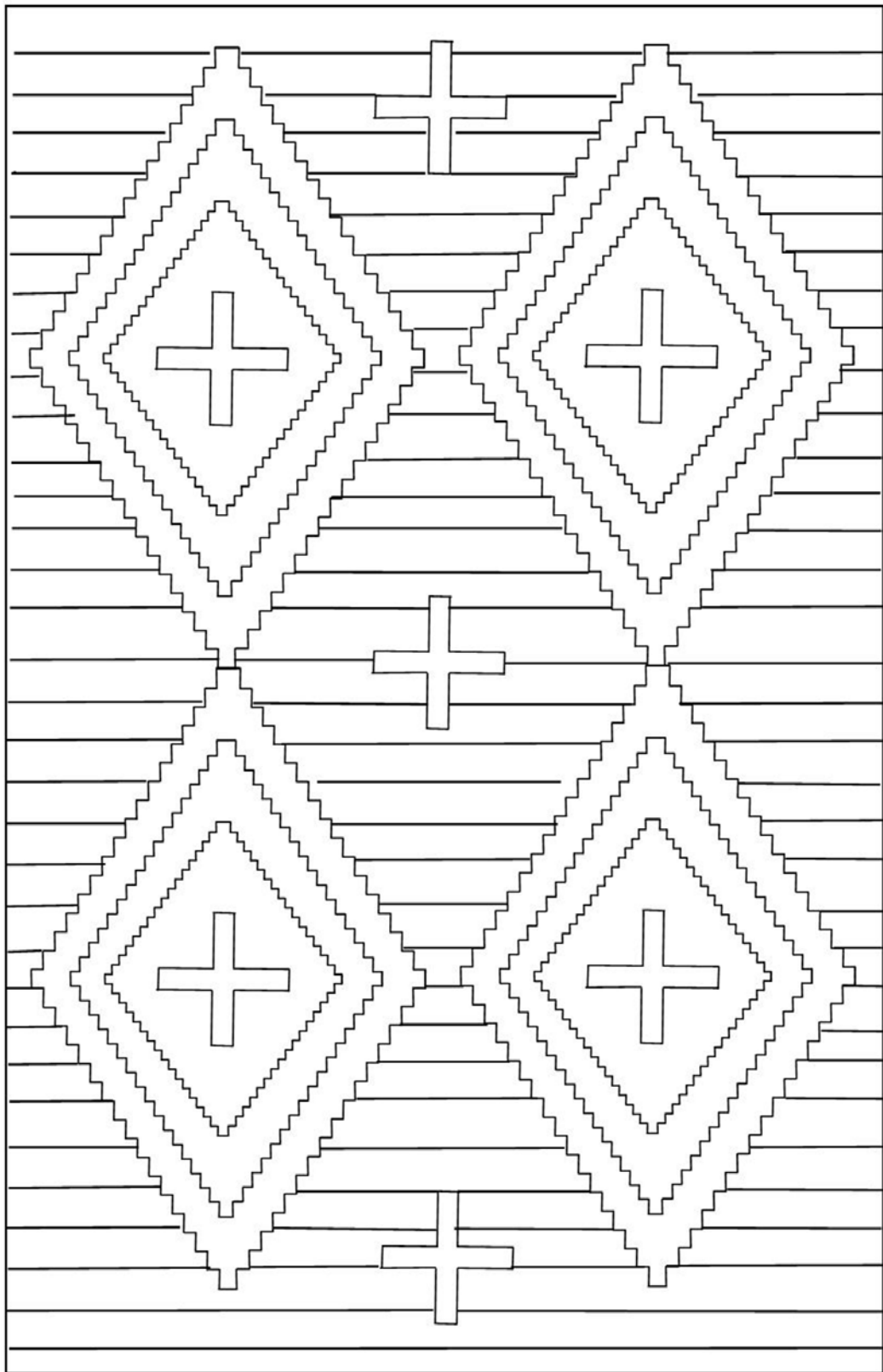
B L E T N I L L C I D B
D U X T E P A R A P O K
C O T R A T G E T R R O
A A Q T I G L N F E M L
D O N L R P I A R T E A
O A L A E E C V C S R T
B A T E L A S B O A J R
E B T I D E D S R L Z O
Z S C E C O H N N P Q P
E L B A G A E F I R Q A
Z A G U A N L M C V I M
T R A N S O M P E P F M

A Q G X S E Y C X J O Y
V R J N B H U K U S G C
U W T Z I R E T I O Y E
S I L I A T I R L C R R
I S C T F S O O D I E A
T Y I Z N A P O G H T M
E O Z I D O C Y L X T I
N J L U R J I T T M O C
P Z H H M I D D E N P S
U L T Y G O L O P Y T J
M N M N Q J A U S W V T
A S S E M B L A G E W N

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

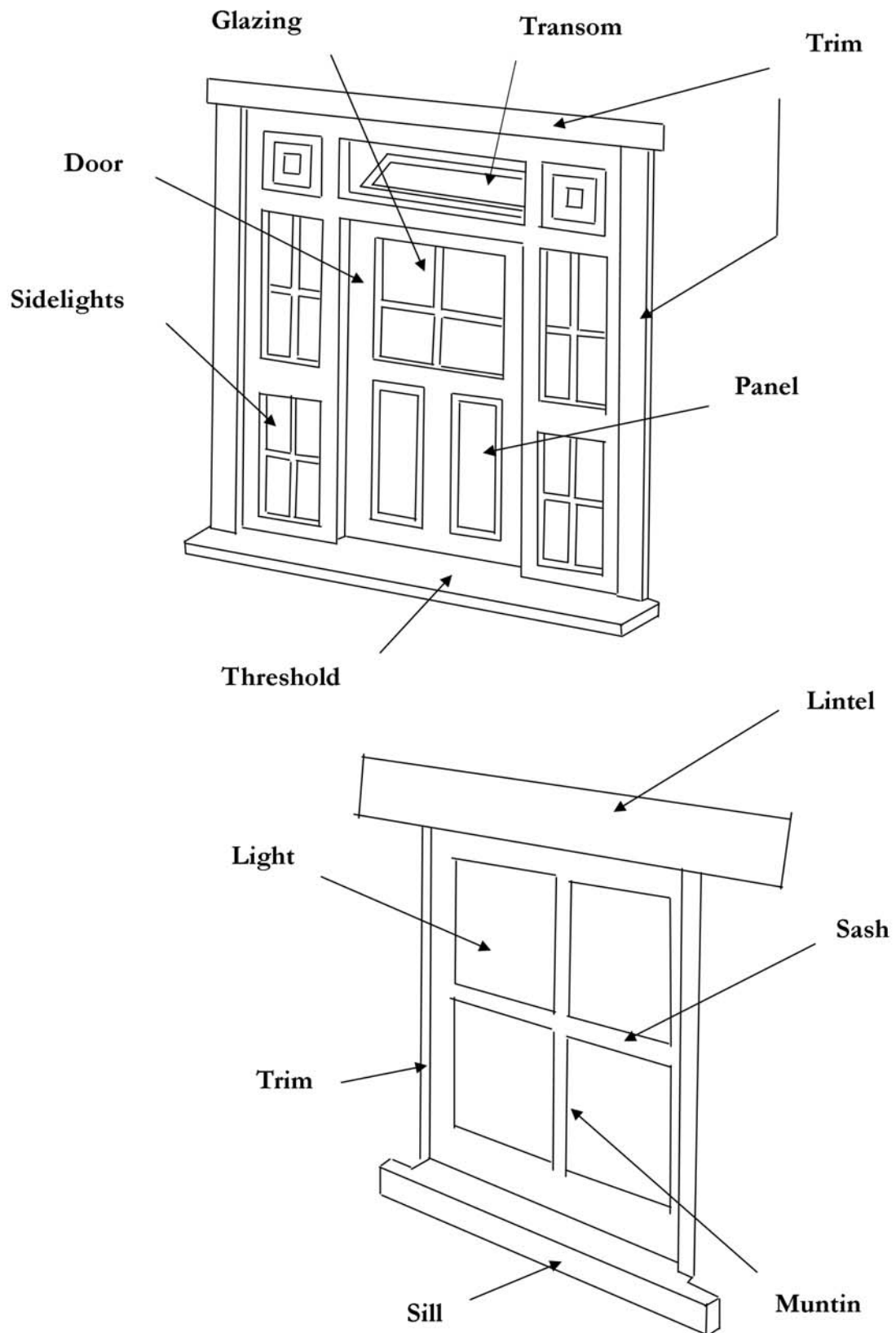
ANTHROPOLOGY
ARTIFACT
ASSEMBLAGE
CERAMICS
CURATION
INSITU
LOOTING

MIDDEN
POTTERY
SHERD
SITE
TYPOLOGY



Navajo rugs and blankets are prized for their beauty and durability. They are an icon of New Mexico and the Four Corners area. Originally they were used for cloaks, dresses and saddle blankets. As more people began to travel to New Mexico and the Southwest in the late 1800s, Navajo weavers began to make rugs for export and tourism.

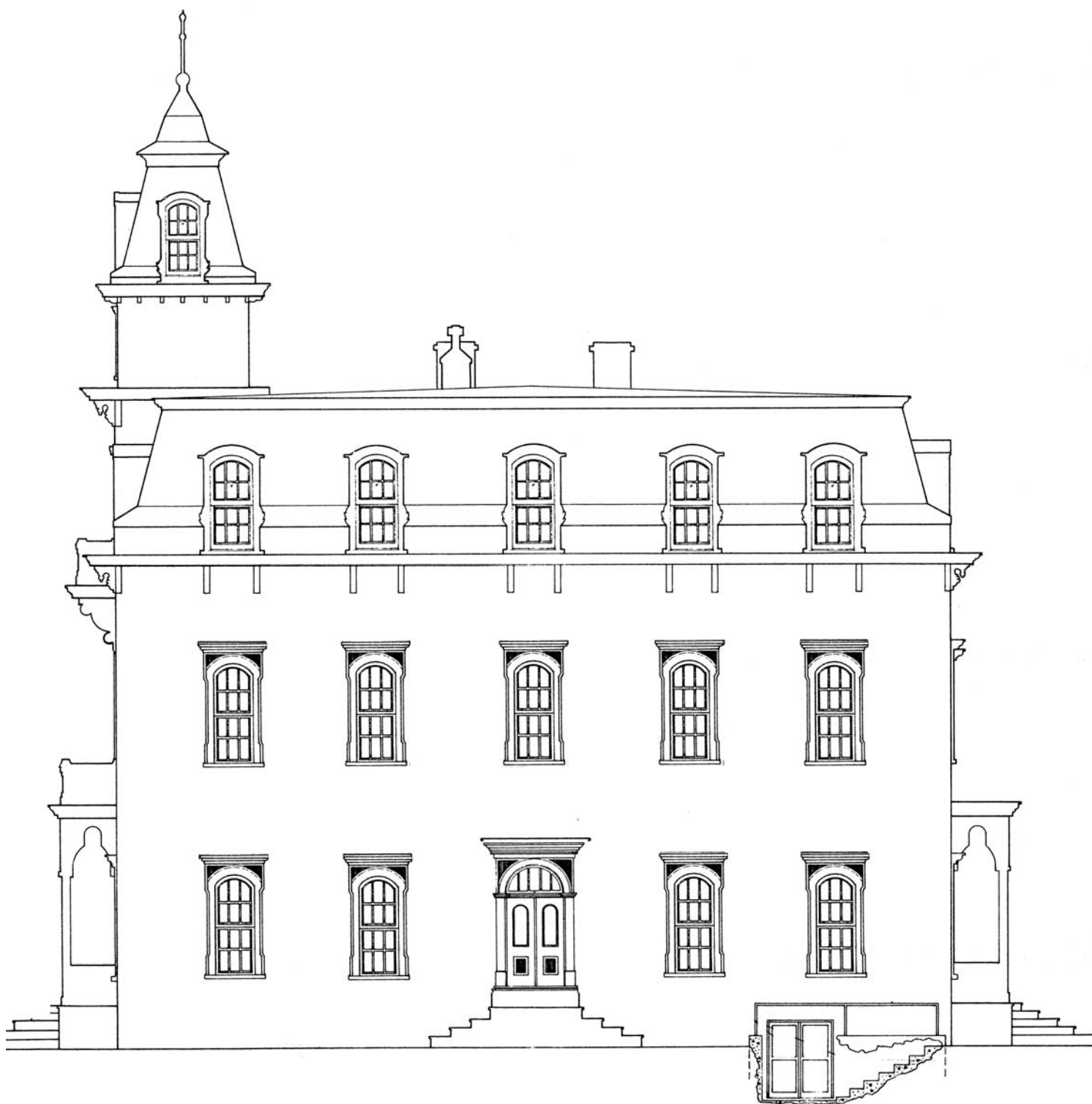
Architectural Components



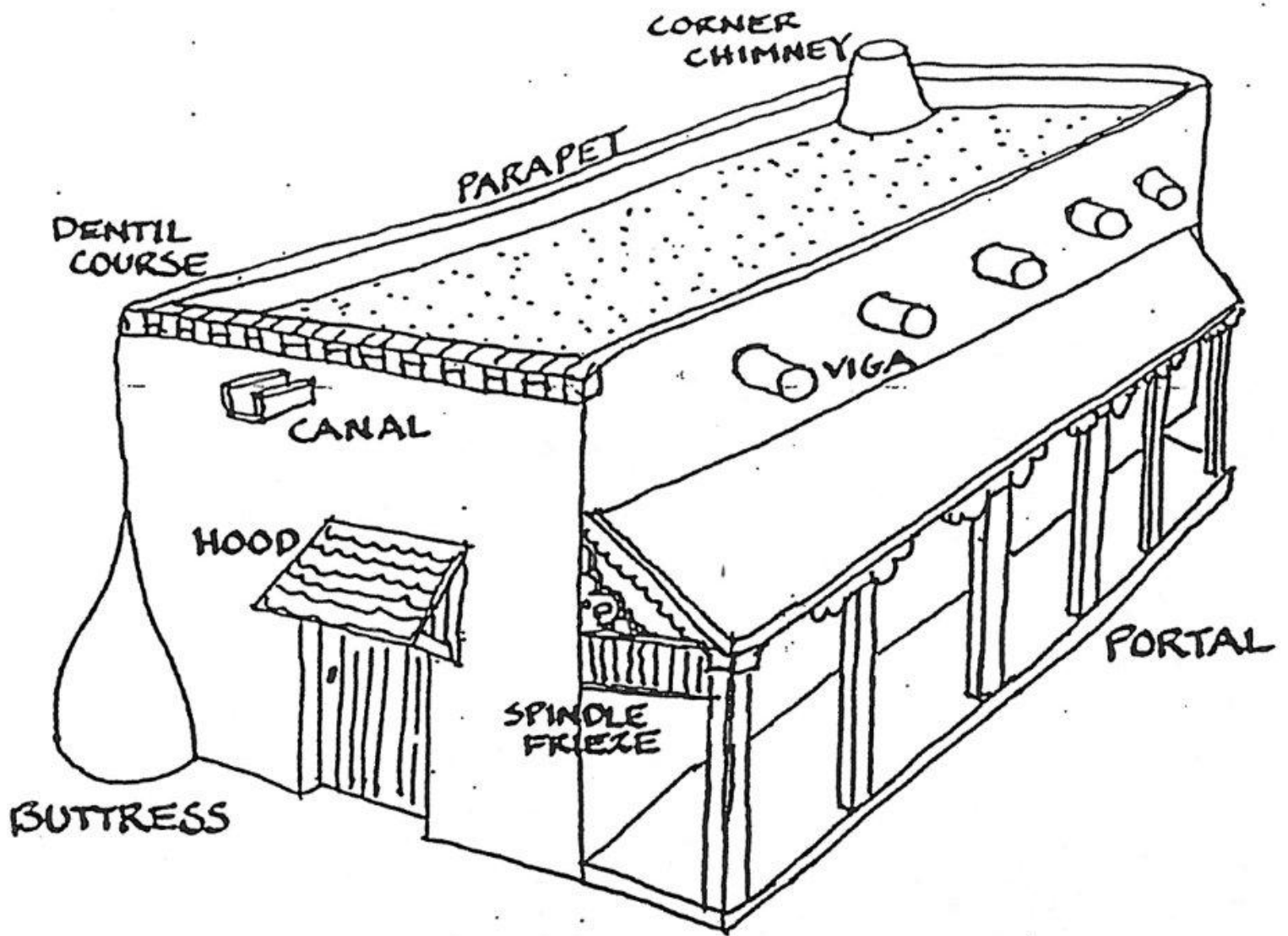
Doors and windows are key architectural elements of any building. Preservationists restore them whenever possible.



Five buildings still stand in **Shakespeare Ghost Town**. At its peak in the 1870s, more than 150 buildings stood along three main streets in the town that was built around a reliable spring and continued promises of a mining boon. Once the Southern Pacific Railroad decided to build its main line through Lordsburg to the south, Shakespeare's fate was sealed. The town all but died in 1893. Today the foundations of many of the lost buildings can be seen when visiting the ghost town during an arranged tour. Shakespeare's wild west history is honored in the State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places.

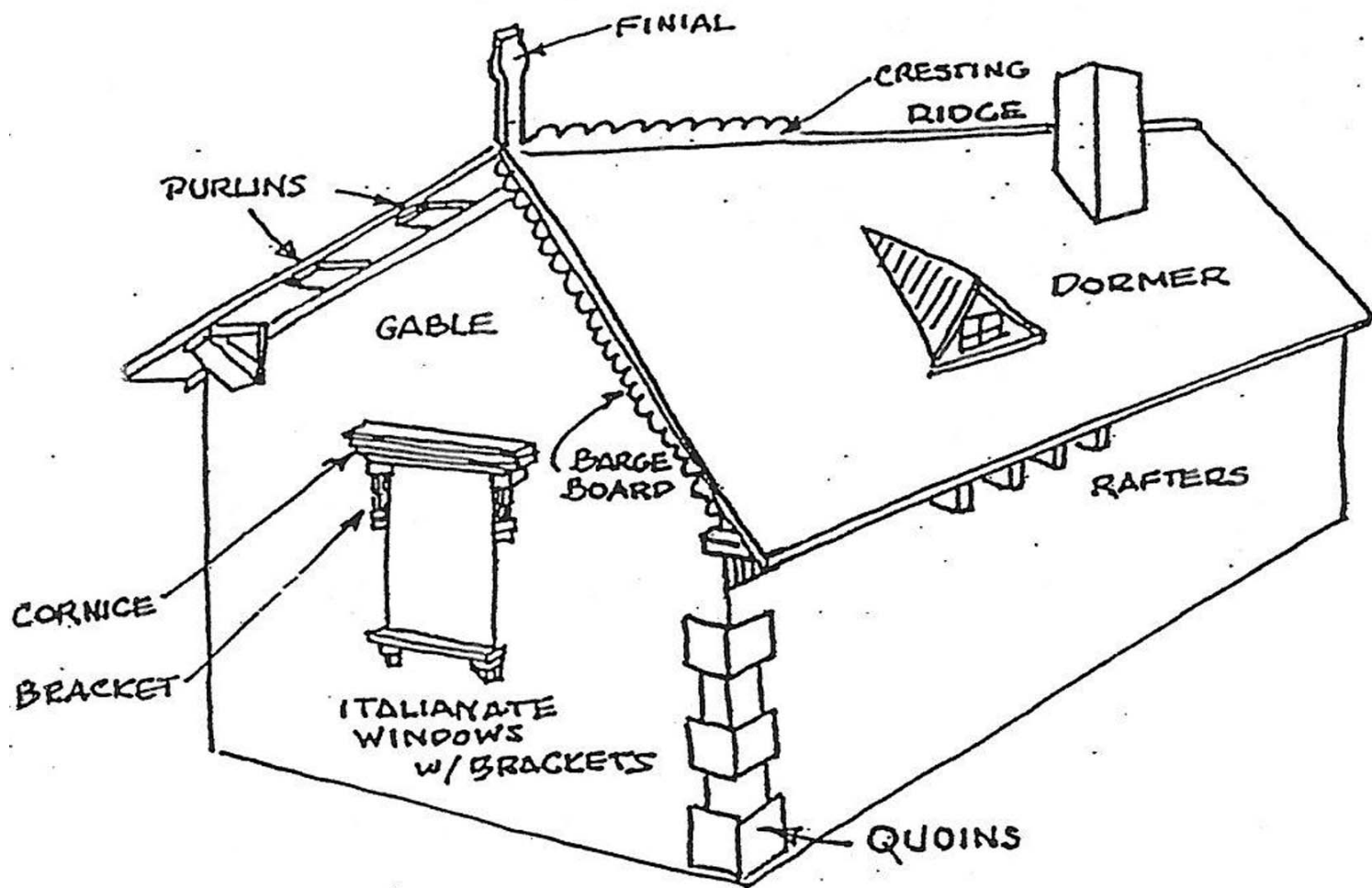


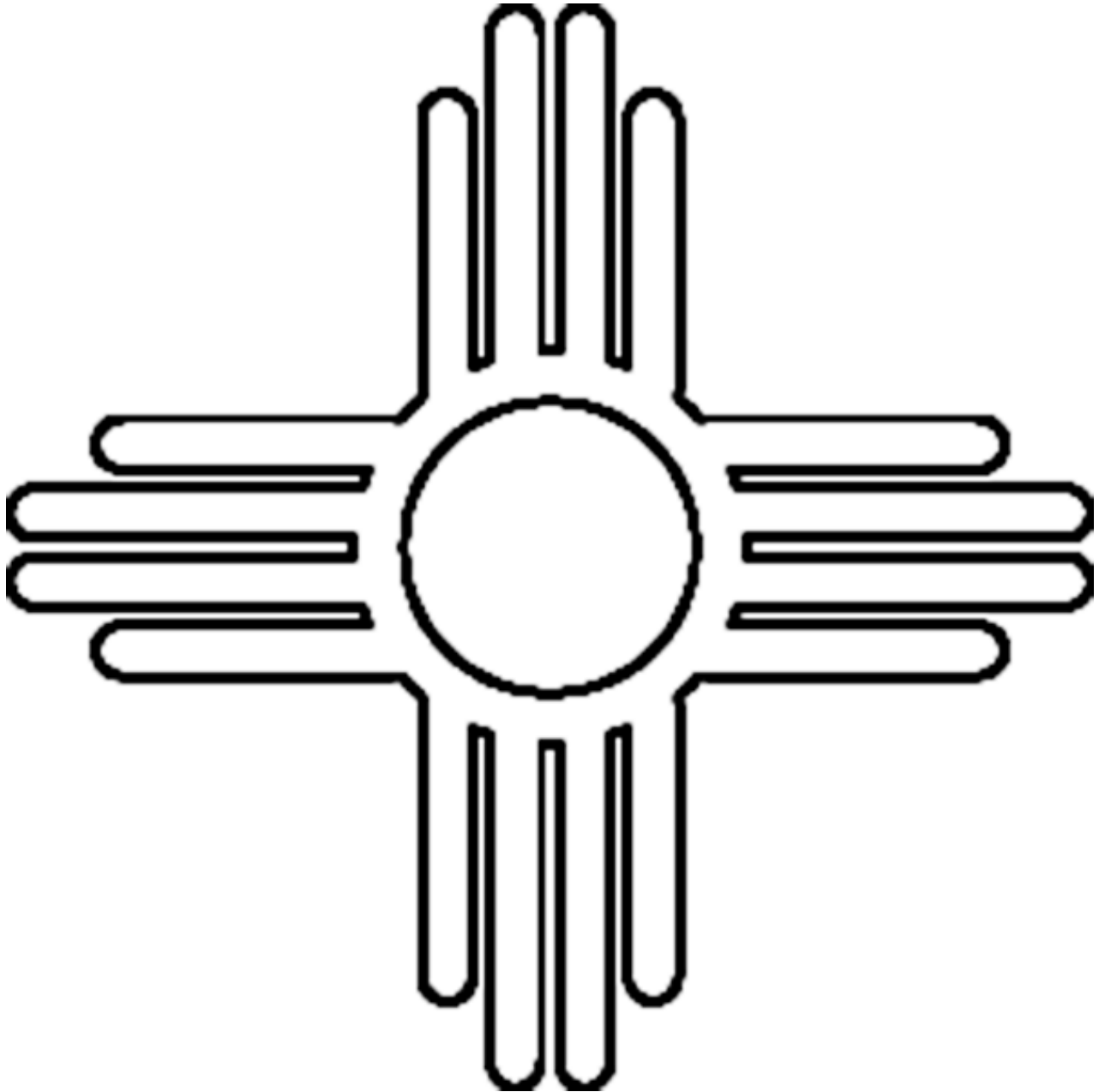
The **Grade School at Loretto Academy** was one of Santa Fe's most prominent buildings completed in the Gothic Revival style. The school was founded by the Sisters of Loretto, who also established the Loretto Chapel in Santa Fe, which is famous for its spiral staircase. The grade school was built around 1853. Sadly, it was destroyed in a fire in 1973.



New Mexico Architectural styles

These two pages show architectural details found on many buildings throughout the state. This page shows elements more common to the Pueblo Revival and Mission Revival styles. It is unlikely that any one building would display all of the design elements found on the gabled roof home on this page. Many homes and buildings completed around the time of statehood showed some of these architectural elements.





New Mexico's insignia is the **Zia Sun Symbol**. It originated at Zia Pueblo, which is located south of Jemez Pueblo and northwest of Albuquerque. The design is a symbol of the pueblo's spiritualism, which teaches the harmony of all things in the universe. Four is the sacred number to the Zia people because it embodies the earth and its four directions north, south, east and west; the four seasons; the four periods of the day — sunrise, noon, evening, and night; and life's periods of childhood, youth, manhood, and old age.

The Zia appears on numerous buildings, the New Mexico flag and on license plates. It has been incorporated into highway signs and often is found on pottery and other arts and crafts.