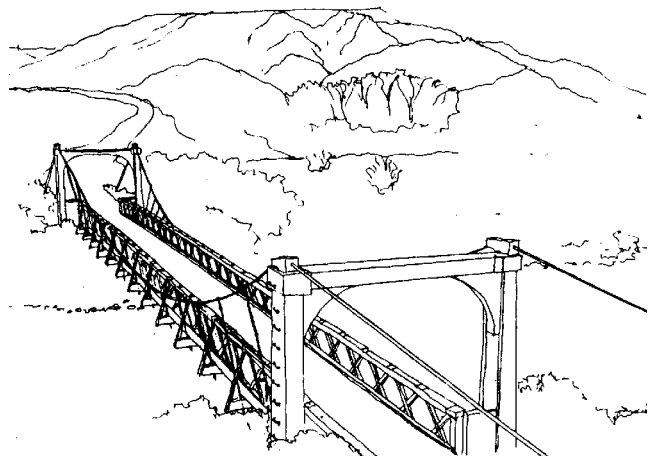


Historic Cultural Properties Inventory Manual

Prepared for the Historic Preservation Division,
New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs
by CROCKER Ltd.



NEW MEXICO HISTORIC CULTURAL PROPERTIES INVENTORY MANUAL

Produced by Crocker Ltd for the Historic Preservation Division,
New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, 2001.

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Kate Wingert-Playdon did much of the research and writing for the manual, and produced the drawings which appear in Chapter 1. Jonah Stanford lent his drawing and critical thinking skills to the instructions for Form 2. Ann Lockhart served as project coordinator and, with the assistance of Karen Nott, designed the survey forms.

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INTRODUCTION

It has been more than twenty years since the precursor to today's Historic Preservation Division (HPD) published the state's first Historic Building Inventory Manual. The discipline of historic preservation has changed dramatically during that time in New Mexico and throughout the world. Put simply, historic preservation is not just about mansions anymore. Increasingly, historic preservation is concerned with the preservation of heritage – the complex interweaving of tradition, culture, and built environment that gives meaning to people and place.

That broadened approach to preservation is reflected in this manual. It is reflected first in the variety of properties the manual addresses. Where the previous manual focused primarily on the inventory of buildings, this revised version promotes the surveying of a greater diversity of the state's cultural properties. As such, it has been renamed the *Historic Cultural Properties Inventory* (HCPI) manual. The new HCPI manual and survey forms strive to provide a greater opportunity to document historic buildings as well as structures, sites, objects, districts, and cultural landscapes in New Mexico. Historic cultural properties can be buildings in the most common sense, such as houses, businesses, or government offices. But they can also encompass a diverse range of structures, such as railroad trestles, Works Progress Administration masonry walls, park monuments, or Cold War equipment on military bases. A cluster of traditional farms in a historic district or an assemblage of bridges making up a multiple property listing can illustrate settlement patterns as culturally significant as a single building like the Palace of the Governors.

This manual also reflects the passage of time. Today, surveys occur on active military bases and defense laboratories, post-World War II suburban housing developments, and commercial strip malls, as well as in areas traditionally thought of as “historic.”

The previous manual focused on the collection of information about architectural styles and exterior visual features as a primary basis for the inventory; this manual urges surveyors to place emphasis on other considerations as well, particularly historic and cultural contexts and the significance of the property to its community. New Mexico's built heritage is primarily the result of local adaptation and the embedding of many cultural influences, some of them wildly diverse and incongruous. This can be seen, for example, at Zuni Pueblo where today's “traditional” stone masonry has come to mean the ashlar block technology taught locally by Italian masons in the 1920s. This has now completely

replaced the earlier, purely regional tradition of ledge stone construction that was the norm for centuries. There are many such stylistic juxtapositions. Though they do not fit precisely into any recognized category, they are important in understanding the state's architectural history; they are indicators of the degree to which hybridization has taken place. This phenomenon is likely the reason New Mexico's architectural history has seemed to be a moving target to many surveyors. The use of California Mission style curvilinear parapets lately added to the Spanish Colonial Santuario de Guadalupe in Santa Fe, or the addition of Gothic arches to the windows and doors of Bernalillo's Our Lady of Sorrows Church, can be confusing to a surveyor trying to fit the building into a particular stylistic or temporal box.

The significance of these mixed-and-matched styles and elements is that they reflect the layering of New Mexico's built heritage. Previous surveys have tended to split stylistic differences into many categories, leaving some categories with only one example. (The "Spanish Colonial Baroque Revival" Lentic Theater in Santa Fe is of particular note.) The confusion is increased when one building reflects any number of influences, such as the yellow brick-encased adobe San Albino Church in La Mesilla, with its Dutch gable, square towers, and stained glass windows. As often as not, a property fails to fit neatly into a prescribed style; New Mexico's vernacular architecture has borrowed liberally from many different periods and stylistic traditions.

This is not to say that properties cannot be classified; they can be in large part. It is the intent of this manual to assist the surveyor in identifying the general style or era of a property and then to describe the embellishments that make its classification elusive and, concurrently, New Mexican.

The State Register of Cultural Properties has greatly expanded since its inception in December 1968 and now contains over 1700 listed cultural properties that reflect what we value in New Mexico. Building on this wealth of information, Chapter 1, *New Mexico's Historic Cultural Properties*, seeks to tell an abbreviated history of place through our state's cultural properties, illustrating the interconnectedness of the built environment with geographic location, historic context, social, political, technical, and economic influences, and their use and pertinence in the present day. This illustrated narrative may be used as a guide to assist the surveyor in classifying properties, determining their significance and emphasizing, through the power of storytelling, the importance of understanding and conserving our historic cultural properties. Chapter 2, *The Survey Process*, provides practical information regarding how to carry out a survey; Chapter 3 provides copies of the survey forms and instructions for completing them.

The importance of surveying and recording our cultural heritage cannot be overstated. The record of a civilization's infrastructure is often the best way of "reading" the history of a dynamic site. The public record of a community's physical properties provides common ground and common knowledge for informed decision-making concerning the future of a property. The record is often invaluable in a situation where a community's properties are in danger of being lost, whether to accommodate new infrastructure, or in favor of new trends in design, building method, or use of materials. In New Mexico, where many of the most valuable cultural properties exist in multiple layers and in a "living" context, a well-surveyed record is important not only for reflecting on our origins, but also how to plan for our future. Most importantly, the decision to undertake a survey reflects the recognition by individuals, communities, and governments that the cultural and historic properties have value and should be retained, recorded, and remembered.

The initiative to survey and record a physical environment might begin with an individual or community, or it might originate at a governmental level. For example, the widening of a road running through a historic district could precipitate the survey of the cultural properties affected. Development within an older area of town might require survey information to assist planning professionals in issuing permits. For Native American tribal historic preservation offices, a survey is sometimes necessary when planning for new housing and community structures. At the local level, a survey might be initiated by individuals or groups, perhaps for no other purpose than to learn something about their past. Observation of what was there before and how change has occurred is often important to grassroots survey efforts. Wherever and however the survey is initiated, the Historic Preservation Division is interested in the information that is gathered, and encourages dialogue with communities as a survey proceeds.

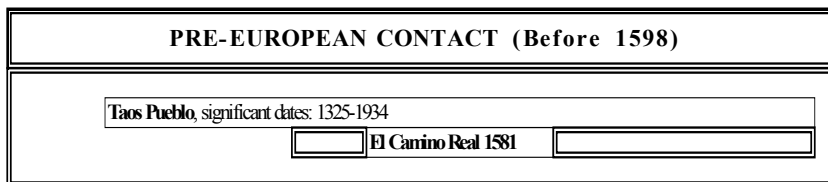
The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division acts as a repository for HCPI forms. The forms are kept with other supplementary information as a permanent record and are available for research, education, and planning. Copies of these forms may also be stored in the surveyed communities. The list of New Mexico's cultural properties is available through HPD or on their website (<http://www.museums.state.nm.us/hpd/>). The ultimate goal in keeping and disseminating this information is to ensure that the heritage of the people of New Mexico is preserved for the benefit of future generations.

CHAPTER 1: NEW MEXICO'S HISTORIC CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Cultural properties characterize and help define their historic contexts; they are the tangible remains of individual histories and of the collective experiences of the regions, landscapes and communities they occupy.

The following narrative is broken down by major eras in New Mexico history. It draws upon examples of cultural properties already listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places. Use this as a tool to help provide context for the task of documenting historic cultural properties, but do not consider the resources you are surveying bounded by this outline. The significance of a property may not be apparent at first. Some of the cultural properties being surveyed are monuments fixed in time whose significance is clear and unequivocal, like the Trinity Site; others are living and changing, and continue to influence the social structure, economic viability, and physical environment of their communities, like the room blocks at the Pueblo of Acoma. The purpose of a survey is, after all, not so much to classify, compartmentalize, and analyze as to simply record existing features and conditions. If it is possible to note the role a surveyed property has played in New Mexico's history, then interest and value have been added to raw data.

THE PRE-EUROPEAN ERA



Timeline, Pre-European Era: Examples follow in text

Occupied by both semi-nomadic Athabaskan peoples (the Navajo and Apache) and sedentary puebloan peoples, the

area that is now the state of New Mexico has an abundance of archaeological sites dating from the state's pre-European era. Building traditions from that era that have survived are best exemplified in the multi-unit dwellings of pueblo settlements and the single-unit hogans of the Navajo. The hogan, a six to eight sided log house with an earthen roof, was built with attention to both its siting and intended use. For example, the hogan was built either as a summer or winter dwelling of one room, facing east. The single chamber accommodated many activities and family members. The hogan type still exists, and for some Navajo it is preferred as a dwelling over the now more common multi-roomed, modern house. The hogan continues to be important as a place for ceremony, and the majority of those that are now built serve this purpose.

The Native American Pueblo or communal house-block has provided the most significant and

PRE-EUROPEAN PERIOD (pre-1598)

The communal living arrangement of pre-European contact Pueblo people led to an architecture characterized by large building blocks of two or more stories, terraced back on the upper levels to provide useful outdoor space on the rooftops. Walls were built of coursed mud. Other examples of building traditions from Native American tribal groups, including the Navajo, also continue to this day.

MATERIALS:

- Earth
- Stone
- Wood

BUILDING METHODS:

- Puddled mud blocks
- Dry-laid stone
- Mud plaster
- Log

STYLE:

- Pueblo
- Hogan



Zuni Pueblo, HPD#255



Navajo Winter Hogan

SPANISH COLONIAL (1598-1821) and MEXICAN (1821-1846) PERIODS

The first Spanish settlers modified the existing Pueblo designs. The Spanish disseminated the technology of sun-dried adobe bricks. Longer vigas were used, allowing for larger interior spaces, as in the mission churches. Rooms were linked in a long single-file, one-story-high row, often around a courtyard or *placita*. The introduction of metal tools made wood detailing possible.

NEW MATERIALS:

- Sun-dried adobe bricks
- Iron hinges and fixtures
- Decorative detailing on wood

NEW BUILDING METHODS:

- Longer viga spans and larger rooms

STYLE:

- Spanish Colonial
- Spanish-Mexican
- Pueblitos (Navajo)



La Capilla de Nuestra Señora de Talpa, Taos, photo ca. 1923 (HPD#696)



Casa San Ysidro, Corrales (HPD# 698)

ubiquitously imitated contribution by any single group to the architectural styles of New Mexico. Puebloan communities existed in abundance before the 12th century, and are exemplified by sites such as Pueblo Bonito and Puaray. Some present day Puebloan architecture has come to be symbolic of the region and is successful because it is a highly refined technological response to the local environment.

Taos Pueblo (HPD #243, *Historic District, State & National Register, Taos County*), occupied for at least half a millennium, consists of the earthen village and fields, public space, paths, and ceremonial *kivas*. The Taos Pueblo National Historic Landmark also includes trash middens, the “racetrack,” the mission church, and “Cornfield Taos,” a predecessor to the current village, which is now an archaeological site to the outside world, but an ancestral site to the Taos people. The stepped, multi-story profile of the pueblo has become a widely emulated feature and provides a primary source for the Pueblo and Spanish Pueblo Revival Styles.



Taos Pueblo (HPD #243)

Taos Pueblo, throughout its existence, has been an important regional center. As the site for yearly harvest and trade fairs, the pueblo was a place of exchange with other pueblo and plains Indians. The trade fairs were later institutionalized by the Spanish who initiated the movement of merchant caravans from Mexico along the Chihuahua Trail. The French traders also played an important role in these fairs. Taos was thus the nexus for disseminating Native, Spanish, French and, later, Anglo influence.

SPANISH COLONIAL (1598-1821) & MEXICAN (1821-1846) PERIOD

SPANISH COLONIAL Spanish 1598 - 1821, Mexican 1821 - 1846	
San Esteban del Rey Mission, Acoma Pueblo, significant dates: 1629-1641	
Nuestra Senora del Rosario, St. Francis Cathedral, Santa Fe, significant date: 1693	
Plaza del Cerro, Chimayo, significant dates: 1740s	
Las Trampas Canoa, significant dates: ca. 1800	
Santa Rita Copper Mine Historic Site, significant dates: 1800-1911	
Raton Pass Historic District, significant dates: 1821, 1846, 1866, 1879	
Santa Fe Trail 1821	
Doña Ana Village, significant dates: 1843-1943	

Timeline, Spanish Colonial and Mexican Era: Examples follow in text

The Spanish influence was not limited to trade. Franciscan missions were built within the pueblo villages throughout the Colonial period. In many cases, the mission has become an essential addition both culturally and architecturally to the daily or ceremonial life of the pueblo.

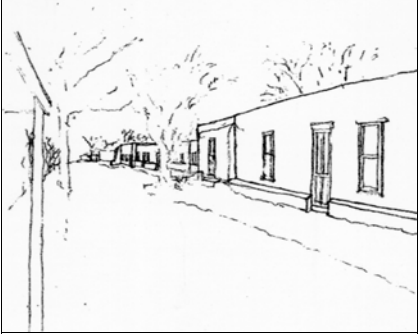
San Esteban del Rey (HPD #18, *Building, State & National Register, Cibola County*) church and *convento* at the Pueblo of Acoma is perhaps the most intact of the early mission churches. Dating from between 1629 and 1641, the mission church symbolizes one of the goals of early Spanish colonization in North America. Like the village, the church was built of adobe and stone, but unlike the local structures the church originally provided a large interior space, full of dramatic light provided by a clerestory. Characteristic details in the mission included wooden elements such as the large *vigas* for structural support, *latillas* in the ceiling, wooden brackets or corbels, and other features of both Spanish and Native origin. The communal effort extended in the construction and maintenance has been projected into the present day, and the week before the annual feast day sees a re-mudding of the façade.

The church-centered communities throughout the Southwest evidence the importance of religious life to the early Spanish settlers. The churches themselves are not, however, the only indicators of a strong tradition of faith. Many communities still protect and revere artifacts to which they attach strong associative values.

La Conquistadora statue (HPD #88, *Object, State Register, Santa Fe County*) first appeared in New Mexico in the 17th century. The statue, then known as Our Lady of Assumption, was brought to Santa Fe from Mexico City. It was taken to El Paso by Spanish refugees during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. It gained significance in 1693 after its return to Santa Fe with Vargas during the Spanish re-conquest. The statue, now patroness of the Rosary Confraternity, is still venerated and each year in June is carried in procession from the Saint Francis Cathedral to the Rosario Chapel and back again. *La Conquistadora* statue is an example of an object that is significant as a cultural property with only a tangential association with an architectural work.

Spanish colonial town planning influences can be discerned in many parts of New Mexico. Two good examples are the *Plaza del Cerro* in Chimayo in the north and the Doña Ana plaza in the south.

Occupying approximately 10 acres, the **Plaza del Cerro** (HPD #75, *Historic District, State & National Register, Santa Fe County*) is still intact and reflects its function as a fortified colonial village center. Built before 1740 on land originally held communally, it has limited, controlled entries into the central space, a *torreón*, or watchtower on the southern side, and is surrounded primarily by one-story adobe buildings. Like many colonial settlements, certain important elements are present at Plaza del Cerro; the town's Acequia Madre flows through the plaza and on the west side is a chapel, the *oratorio* of San Buenaventura.



Doña Ana Village (HPD #1641)

The village of **Doña Ana** (HPD #1641, *Historic District, State & National Register, Dona Aña County*) was established in 1843, more than a hundred years after the Plaza del Cerro. Plans for the layout of the community came from the Prefect of El Paso district with official instructions coming from Ciudad Chihuahua along with the land grant. Instructions were followed by the colonists. Buildings in the center of the town were laid out in a grid of regular streets and roughly square blocks. Early buildings were windowless on the street side, so as to be defensible against attack. Many of the lots have been further subdivided, usually within extended families, a feature consistent with Spanish and the later Mexican property holdings. There is a linear street or *cordillera*, leading north and south from the town's center, a traditional component for towns along a major road linking the colonial towns to Mexico. The center of Doña Ana has both a church and a plaza. The buildings were laid out following the courtyard plan but rarely achieved the pattern in full. The original houses were constructed of *adobe* or *jacal* (upright posts chinked with mud and stone) on dry-laid rubble foundations, and incorporated structural, utilitarian, and decorative components, such as *vigas* and *canales* typical of a Spanish colonial house. Doña Ana is the oldest and one of the most intact towns in southern New Mexico and clearly reflects the Spanish tradition of town planning.

The town-to-field relationship, essential to all colonial settlements, is considered through several crucial elements including the division of lands and the appropriation and distribution of water. In Las Trampas, a land grant settlement from the mid-18th century in Taos County, the configuration of two acequias alongside the Rio de las Trampas provided the legal and physical solution to the community's agricultural initiatives. The **Las Trampas Canoa** (HPD #560, *Structure and Site, State Register, Taos County*), one of very few still existing, is an aqueduct-like structure used to carry water across a small canyon. It has been replaced in-kind at several times during its known history, and is significant in that it reflects the continued use of an archaic, though successful, technology.



Las Trampas Canoa (HPD #560)

Spanish and Mexican settlement patterns along the Rio Grande and other major rivers continued into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The **Miguel E. Baca House** (HPD #335, *Building, State & National Register, Valencia County*) in Adelino, near Tomé, is an example of the continued use of the hacienda style in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The house compound, dating from 1898, included a store, saloon, and dance hall. The entire com-

TERRITORIAL PERIOD (1846-1912)

When New Mexico became a territory of the United States and the Santa Fe Trail became more widely used, influences from the eastern United States became more common. Territorial style is a blending of the Pueblo and Spanish styles with the Greek Revival style, popular in the early to mid-1800s back east. Traders using the Santa Fe Trail made a wider selection of materials available to New Mexico's inhabitants.

With the railroad came a variety of stylistic influences from other places. These styles tended to be much more ornate than anything previously built in New Mexico. The railroad made formerly scarce building materials much more available and less expensive.

Pre-Railroad (1846-1880)

NEW MATERIALS:

- Bricks for decorative use
- Mill-sawn lumber
- Glass
- Corrugated and terne plate metal
- Stained glass

NEW BUILDING METHODS:

- Large stone masonry (Gothic Revival)

STYLES:

- Territorial
- Gothic Revival

Post-Railroad (1880-1912)

NEW MATERIALS:

- Clapboard and other wood siding
- Wood shingles
- Factory-milled beams and moulding
- Marble
- Wrought iron
- Pressed metal
- Large plate glass in commercial buildings

NEW BUILDING METHODS/ELEMENTS:

- Concrete slab construction (1904-present)

STYLES:

- Queen Anne
- Italianate



Prof. J.A. Wood House, Santa Fe (HPD#851)

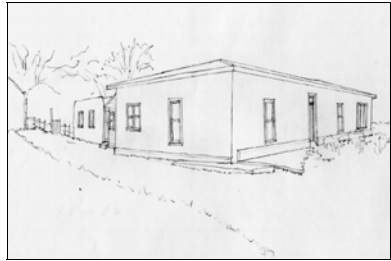


Jose Rafael Roybal House, Santa Fe, photo ca. 1895 (HPD#814)



Eccles Farmhouse, Roswell (HPD#851)

plex is built of adobe and originally had flat-roofs that were later converted to hipped roofs. The building in its original state featured layout components that have popularly come to be called “traditional” New Mexico style: *portales* (porch) lined the entire east and west façade and a *placita* (center plaza) enclosed by a high wall covered the west side. The Baca family settled in the region as farmers and freighters, taking advantage of the adjacent transportation connection, the Camino Real, into Mexico as a means for their livelihood.



*Miguel E. Baca House, Adelino,
(HPD#335)*

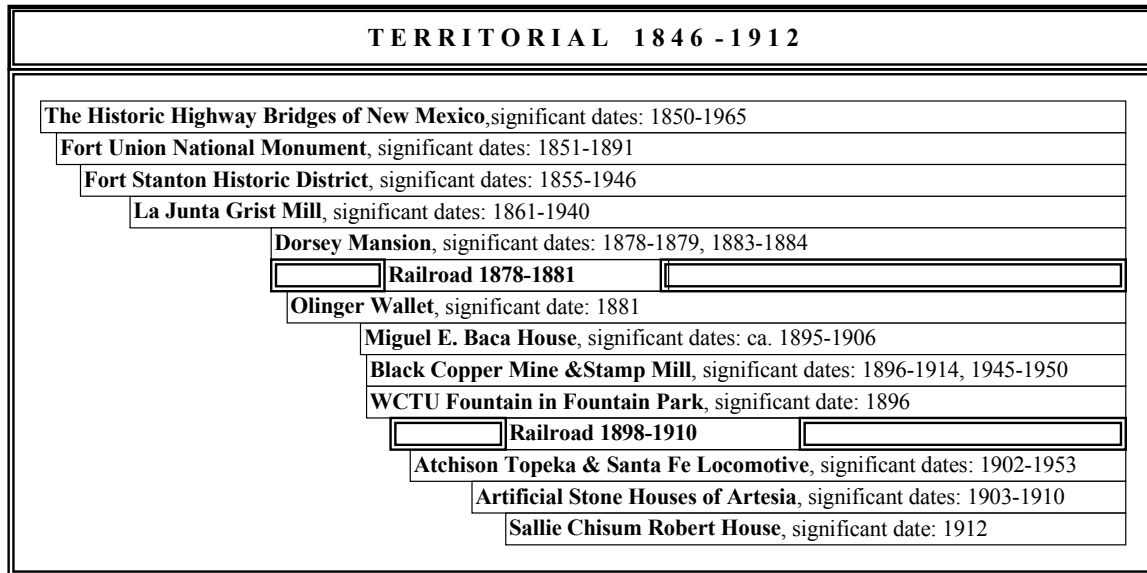
A consistent theme in the history of settlement and migration in New Mexico is the search for and development of raw materials. The opening of the **Santa Rita Copper Mine** (*HPD #619, Structure and Site, State Register, Grant County*) in 1800 marks the beginning of the mining industry in the state. The high-grade copper ore at Santa Rita was first traded in Mexico where it was used in the production of coinage. The mining at Santa Rita saw primitive beginnings, with mining carried out through a system of shafts and “chicken ladders” for laborers, carrying sacks of ore on their heads, to climb out of holes. The mine continues to operate, and in the early part of the 20th century it was the site of an early approach to open-pit mining.

The opening of **Raton Pass** (*HPD #20, Historic Site, State & National Register, Colfax County*) for wagon travel along the Santa Fe Trail signaled the impending end of the Mexican Period. Captain William Becknell surveyed the route through the craggy pass which had long been used by Indian and Spanish travelers as well as by fur trappers. Although the pass would be less significant for travel the next year by Becknell’s opening of the shorter Cimarron Cut-off, Raton Pass signifies the increasing importance of east-west travel and the new trade opportunities it created.

Because of its proximity to Bent’s Fort in Colorado and the availability of water in the area, General Stephen Watts Kearney and the Army of the West used Ratón Pass during their invasion of New Mexico in 1846, ending unequivocally the Colonial and Mexican periods of the state’s history. The Colorado volunteers used the pass again in 1862 as the quickest route to Glorieta, site of New Mexico’s only significant Civil War battle. In 1865, a toll road was built through Raton Pass, and in 1879-80 the Santa Fe Railroad used the pass to enter New Mexico Territory.

TERRITORIAL PERIOD: 1846-1912

Kearney’s entry into New Mexico Territory with the Army of the West in 1846, the Mexican-American War, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, all contributed to the change in status that marks the Territorial Period in the state. Just prior to this, the inaugura-



Timeline, Territorial Era: Examples follow in text

tion of east-west travel along the Santa Fe Trail had a large impact on New Mexico's built environment as styles and products from the eastern United States became more accessible. The Army of the West established territorial forts soon after the occupation, facilitating increased immigration. In Watrous, La Cueva, and other towns in northeastern New Mexico, small industries were established to support the activities and populations of the forts. **La Junta Grist Mill** (HPD #905, *Historic Site, State Register, Mora County*), built in 1861, was the largest and most productive grain processing center, supplying **Fort Union** (HPD #61, *Historic Site, State & National Register, Mora County*) with corn meal and wheat flour. The mill was important for its intended use and is architecturally significant today as a good example of defensive stonework in a remote area.

With the coming of the railroad in 1878, jobs in industry and commerce were created and ranching and farming endeavors became more viable. Entrepreneurs from other parts of the country amassed extensive tracts of land near the railroad and developed them for various uses. The **Dorsey Mansion** (HPD #34, *Building, State & National Register, Colfax County*) in Chico Springs, not far from Raton, was the ranch headquarters built by Arkansas Senator Stephen W. Dorsey. Dorsey, a Union Army colonel and railroad president before the age of twenty-six, built a house with eclectic and personalized details. Constructed in two phases (between 1878 and 1884), the house is notable for its ostentation, amenities, and size. Both the original log building and the sandstone addition exhibit fine workmanship in the Gothic Revival style.

Along with increased ranching activity, mining continued to be an important part of New Mexico's development during the Territorial Period. The industry was subject to the "boom

and bust” cycles typical of the American west during the nineteenth century, and the **Black Copper Mine and Stamp Mill Historic District** (*HPD #1794, Historic District, State & National Register, Taos County*) in the Red River area of Taos County is illustrative of this phenomenon. The District was active from 1896-1914 and again from 1945-50 for the mining of gold and silver. The terrain was difficult to negotiate, with part of the site at 9300 feet altitude. The developed area around the successful mines included new roads and towns built to accommodate the influx of miners and the various support services. The District is approximately 1¼ acres of rough terrain including a mine, stamp mill, and various associated ruins. The stamp mill is the only one still intact in New Mexico.

The railroad continued to play a pivotal role in New Mexico until the 1930s. The **Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Locomotive** (*HPD #343, Object, State Register, San Miguel County*) located in Las Vegas is a remnant of the equipment used during the era. The Baldwin engine is typical of those that began service in the latter territorial period and continued to be used and updated well into the twentieth century.

Fort Stanton (*HPD #60, Historic District, State & National Register, Lincoln County*) was established in 1855 as a territorial outpost for troops fighting in the Apache Wars. Its presence allowed for increased settlement in the southeastern part of the state, significantly by ranchers and farmers moving in from West Texas, including the legendary John Chisum. Soldiers from Fort Stanton were dispatched to aid in the Lincoln County Wars, but were able to do little more than observe. Billy the Kid was temporarily incarcerated during this time in the Lincoln County jail, then escaped killing Deputy Sheriff Robert Olinger. Because he had no heirs, **Olinger's wallet** (*HPD #1411, Object, State Register, Lincoln County*), along with other personal effects, has remained in the Lincoln County Clerk's office ever since, acquiring greater significance (and value) as time passes and the legend grows.

The ranches made possible in the south by the presence of Fort Stanton included one owned by Sally Chisum Roberts in Eddy County. In 1903, present day Artesia was established on part of her land and named for the abundance of underground water potentially available for farming and industry. Artesia is architecturally unusual in New Mexico for its large number of **Artificial Stone Houses** (*HPD #1702, Multiple Property Listing, Eddy County*). The locally manufactured “stone” allowed an inexpensive building product using local raw materials – cement, sand, and gravel – despite the fact that by then brick and timber were available via the railroad. Citing the need



Sally Chisum Roberts House, Artesia, (HPD #515)

STATEHOOD AND WORLD WARS (1912-1946)

As the United States developed as a nation, it developed its own architectural styles. Some of these styles were marked by simple floor plans, clean lines and little adornment.

Beginning in the 1920s regional architects such as John Gaw Meem and other New Mexico architects repopularized native building traditions, combining Pueblo and Territorial styles with American and European style influences.

NEW MATERIALS:

- Terra Cotta, 1915-1930s
- Hollow tile, 1920s to present
- Tapestry brick (darker color, rougher texture (1915-1930)
- Cast stone (Albuquerque, locally made) (1906-1910)
- Asphalt rolls and shingles
- Metal casement windows

STYLES:

- Prairie
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Streamline Moderne
- Mission Revival
- Spanish-Pueblo Revival
- Territorial Revival
- International



Houses in the Eighth Street/Forrester Historic District, Albuquerque (HPD #731)



Jones Motor Company, Albuquerque (HPD #1568)

POST-WAR (1946-present)

The end of World War II saw huge economic and social changes. Two of the most important influences were economic growth and suburbanization.

NEW MATERIALS:

- Concrete block
- Asbestos in rolls and shingles
- Aluminum sliding windows

STYLES:

- Ranch
- Alternative Energy Design (including solar)

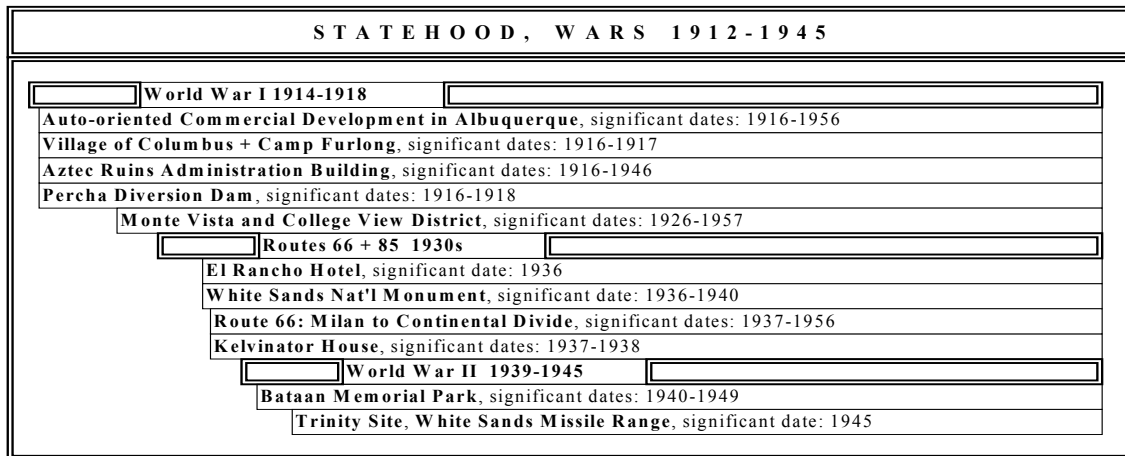


Solar Building, Albuquerque (HPD #1171)

for Artesia to be a civilized center rather than a cow town, the developers of the property chose the unlikely folk vernacular derivation of the then popular Queen Anne style for the houses. The **Sallie Chisum Robert House** (*HPD #515, Building, State & National Register, Eddy County*), individually listed on the National Register because of the importance of its owner in the settlement of the town, was built of artificial stone with wooden gables and a gambrel roof in the Dutch Colonial Revival style.

As the events of the country and the world increasingly affected life in New Mexico, and as the push for statehood gained momentum, more and more “national” influences affected the architectural record. Imported styles and materials were more and more visible in the state. Social trends were reflected in the built infrastructure as well. The **WCTU Fountain** (*HPD #333, Object, State Register, San Miguel County*), for example, in Las Vegas was built by the Women’s Christian Temperance Union during their campaign against the perceived evils indulged in by frontiersmen and settlers. The building of the fountain in 1896 parallels the WCTU movement in the eastern United States and is illustrative of the connections between New Mexico and the rest of the country in the years just prior to statehood.

STATEHOOD AND THE ERA OF WARS: 1912 - 1945

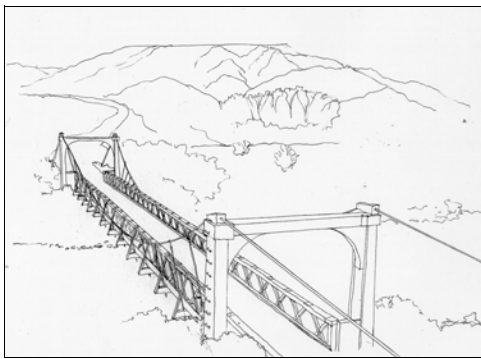


Timeline, Statehood and the Era of Wars: Examples follow in text

Fort Stanton, though built in the early territorial period, continued to be a significant installation well into the twentieth century. As a tuberculosis sanatorium for the Merchant Marine from 1899 to 1952 and for the state from 1953 to 1966, Fort Stanton was the first governmental institution dedicated specifically to the treatment of tuberculosis. In another quite remarkable role, the fort was used to house members of the German Merchant Marine held as “diplomatic guests” of the government at the request of the British just prior to the Second World War. Their four year residency between 1941 and 1945 was no doubt a fairly comfortable one, but was soured perhaps by the barbed-wire fence and guards. Fort Stanton was one

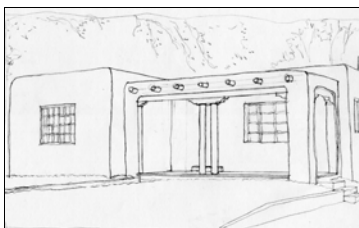
of a handful of internment camps for Germans in the United States, and pre-dated the Japanese internment camps.

In 1916 (New Mexico having been a state for only four years) the United States was invaded for the only time in its republican history. Francisco “Pancho” Villa’s March 9 attack on the village of **Columbus** (HPD #390, *Historic District, State & National Register, Luna County*), just north of the U.S./Mexico border, resulted in a counterattack and incursion into Mexico commanded by General George Pershing. The use of “automated” or motorized equipment and aircraft by the armed forces during this campaign was a precursor to their extensive application during World War One. Pershing’s motorized Mexican campaign came to be referred to as the last war of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth.



Otowi Bridge, near Los Alamos, (HPD # 1661)

As the new century advanced and New Mexico’s statehood matured, major public works projects were undertaken. Land and water reclamation schemes centered on agricultural enhancement and the development of transportation corridors for both train and automobile. **Percha Diversion Dam** (HPD #570, *Structure, State & National Register, Sierra County*), part of the Elephant Butte reclamation project, provided irrigation for areas of southern New Mexico along the Rio Grande. In the 1910s and 1920s, the construction of roads and **highway bridges** (HPD #1661, *Multiple Property Listing, Statewide*), began to be standardized in New Mexico, in part because of the vision of State Engineer James Adam French (aided by state and federal initiatives). The improvement of roads was an important factor in the growth of tourism and was a primary contributing factor in the growth of the suburban ideal as a standard for living. Major focuses for road construction were the north-south U.S. Route 85 and the east-west U.S. Route 66.



Monte Vista (HPD # 1774)

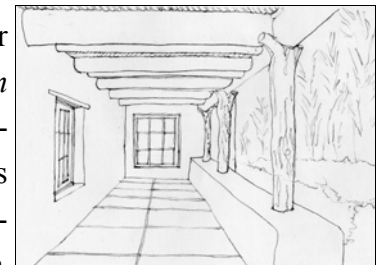
Where Route 66 transected Albuquerque in Bernalillo County, the city’s **auto-oriented areas** (HPD #1687, *Multiple Property Listing, Bernalillo County*) displayed an increase in the types and stylistic variety of architecture. Peripheral neighborhoods such as **Monte Vista** and **College View** (HPD #1774, *Historic District, State Register, Bernalillo County*) became desirable areas of the city. The development of the East Mesa area from 1926 to 1957 was based on affordable housing and site planning; the area was platted taking into consideration public amenities including schools and parks. Houses were set back from the street, and regularized

plantings have given cohesiveness to the neighborhood. The majority of the houses were modest and built in styles derived from “traditional” southwestern architecture. A few examples, however, stand apart and are representative of other architectural trends in the first half of the 20th century.

In Albuquerque, the **Kelvinator House** (*HPD #704, Building, State & National Register, Bernalillo County*), dating to 1937-1938, was designed and built in the International Style. Owned by the proprietor of a hardware store, the house included modern mechanical systems and first-rate appliances in a setting meant to showcase those items for sale.

As transportation improved and tourism became a major industry in New Mexico, the state increased development of its natural and cultural resources. In 1933, the White Sands gypsum dunes were proclaimed a National Monument by executive order. The **White Sands Administrative and Visitors' Buildings** (*HPD #1491, part of a Historic District, State & National Register, Otero County*) were funded in part by Works Progress Administration funds and were, like many public buildings in New Mexico of the time, built in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style.

In the opposite corner of the state, a research and visitors center for **Aztec Ruins** (*HPD #1713, Building, National Register, San Juan County*) was begun in 1919. Earl Morris, the site archeologist, built the administrative building using fieldstone and timbers from the ruins themselves. The building, again in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style, mimics the ruins in an attempt to make a connection between the old and the new. The use of salvaged materials from the ruins, a quaint approach even in its day, would no longer be sanctioned; certainly not if taken on by an archeologist working for the American Museum of Natural History, as Morris did.



Aztec Ruins Visitors Center, Farmington, (HPD #1713)

Tourism reached a new peak in New Mexico during the 1930s and 1940s. **Route 66 from Milan to the Continental Divide** (*HPD #1678, Structure, State & National Register, Cibola and McKinley Counties*) is a stretch of roadway that has hardly varied since the years when the highway (now Interstate 40) was a major tourist route. The natural and built landscape features from the era are largely intact; even some of the relict engineering evidence, such as the old cuts and fills in the roadbed, are still very evident.

In Gallup, further to the west along Route 66, is the **El Rancho Hotel** (*HPD #1190, Building, State & National Register, McKinley County*). The El Rancho gained notoriety during the 1930s and 1940s primarily because was the lodging of choice for Hollywood producers and

actors working on (mostly) western genre films. Its location across the street from the site of the annual Inter-tribal Ceremonial added to its popularity. The hotel, kitschy by any standard, is still a rustic retreat with a generous helping of period memorabilia.

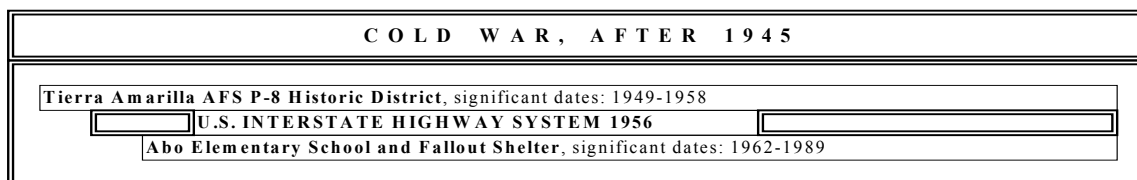
New Mexico's role in World War II shaped international policy and made the state the leading center for scientific research in the nation. The Los Alamos National Laboratory was built from scratch beginning in 1943 and over a mere two-and-a-half years produced the world's first atomic bomb. The bomb was tested in 1945 at the **Trinity Site** (*HPD #30, Historic Site, State & National Register, Socorro County*) now part of White Sands Missile Range near Alamogordo. The command center and the instrument and control bunkers used in the test have remained untouched, except by decay, since that time.



Bataan Memorial Park, Albuquerque, (HPD #1783)

Albuquerque's **Bataan Memorial Park** (*HPD #1783, Historic Site, State Register, Bernalillo County*), an example of a designed landscape, was constructed between 1940 and 1949. It was land set aside and first envisioned as a suburban park typical of development in Albuquerque at that time. In 1943 it was deemed a 'living memorial' to the county's soldiers who had fought in Bataan in 1942. The park was landscaped like many of the parks in the suburban sections of Albuquerque from that time. The perimeter surface is gravel, and the center is an open grassy green. Memorial elements at the park's southern boundary have been added over the years.

POSTWAR: 1946 - PRESENT

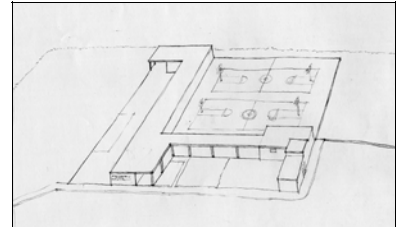


Timeline, Postwar Era: Examples follow in text

The impact of war-related research and development in Los Alamos and subsequently at Sandia National Labs in Albuquerque continued to have an impact on New Mexico's industrial development. Towards the end of World War Two, the Air Control and Warning Squadron (AC&WS) was deployed to defend U.S. airspace. The perceived need for the AC&WS heightened in response to the Cold War and, as a result, an interconnected group of air bases was built to house the squadrons throughout New Mexico. The **Tierra Amarilla Air Force Station** (*HPD #1790, Historic District, State & National Register, Rio Arriba County*) was

chosen for its remoteness and for its location north of the scientific laboratories at Los Alamos and Albuquerque. Commonly known as the El Vado Radar Station, the Air Force base was built in a very short period of time using both custom designed and standard buildings, some of which were pre-fabricated for quick construction.

No building in the country better exemplifies the nation's reaction to nuclear threat during the Cold War than the **Abo Elementary School and Fallout Shelter** (HPD #1781, *Building, State & National Register, Eddy County*), located in Artesia. Built in 1962, the elementary school had functional and innovative design features. It housed 500 students and doubled as a shelter for 2000 people in the event of a nuclear attack. The underground, reinforced concrete structure is capped by a concrete slab roof which serves as the playground. Abo Elementary contained extensive storage facilities for supply inventories that were kept until 1989, the end of the Cold War. The stored stock of foods, medicine, and other supplies was recently cleared when found to be obsolete.



*Abo Elementary School, Artesia
(HPD #1781)*

CONCLUSION

New Mexico, like all places with a long history, has a uniquely layered architectural record. The record is so diverse that at first glance cultural resources may appear to have nothing in common, and that indicators of a historic property seem utterly random. What do the historic monuments of New Mexico have in common? What is indicative of a historic property? What properties are worth the time and effort needed to perform a survey?

Taos Pueblo is a district. Its significance dates back hundreds of years and it is a living community. The Las Trampas canoa is a structure with a period of significance extending back about two hundred years. Abó Elementary School is an abandoned building whose period of significance is limited to the mid-twentieth century. While one could not claim that these properties are of equal importance, each, nonetheless, tells part of the story of the historic layering that makes New Mexico unique. Taos Pueblo tells the story of the first New Mexicans and of the persistence of culture; the Las Trampas Canoa tells the story of the tenacity and ingenuity of those who settled in New Mexico's rural villages and of their descendants who keep the *canoas* flowing today; Abó Elementary tells of the fear that was part of the Cold War, not just in New Mexico but throughout the nation and the world; in its abandonment, it also tells the story of how short-lived that era was. Each of these stories provides a glimpse of the historical and cultural heritage of New Mexico. By taking the time and effort to survey these resources, someone made them a part of the permanent record of a unique cultural tapestry.

CHAPTER 2: THE SURVEY PROCESS

Before embarking on a survey, individuals and groups are asked to contact HPD. Coordinating the survey process with HPD will provide survey organizers with a critical source of information and experience. Staff members can lead you to earlier or related inventories that provide valuable background. They may know of citizens who know the history of the area or lead you to other important archival or research information. They can provide tips on surveying and provide examples of how others have compiled their survey information.

Coordinating with HPD will provide survey organizers with the mechanism to contribute to the state's records of historic cultural properties in a cohesive way. HPD is very interested in including survey results in their archives so that they are available to the public and become part of the permanent record.

HPD can be reached at 228 E. Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501 or 505-827-6320. A full list of contact names, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses is available at www.nmhistoricpreservation.org

SURVEY PHASES

The process of obtaining a record of cultural properties can be broken down into three phases, based on the level of survey detail sought: 1) Identification, 2) Evaluation, and 3) Nomination. Whether one stops after the Identification phase or continues through the Evaluation phase and into Nomination depends upon the intent of the survey, the amount of time and money available, and the significance of the properties being surveyed.

Identification

A survey associated with the identification phase is called a *reconnaissance* survey. It involves identifying the properties and making an initial assessment regarding their significance. A reconnaissance survey is essential to the process, as it gives both the surveyor and HPD an idea of "what is out there." It may be undertaken for a variety of reasons: a county's need to determine the number and condition of schoolhouses in its rural areas; HPD wanting an inventory of all of New Mexico churches over fifty years of age; the State Highway Department needing to document the buildings and sites impacted by the widening of a highway; or a Certified Local Government interested in updating its inventory or establishing a new historic district. For a neighborhood interested in documenting and perhaps nominating its most important historic buildings to a local, state, or national register, an identification survey of all buildings in the neighborhood is typically the beginning point. In all cases, identification requires a determination of what is sig-

nificant and worth further investigation and recording. The Base Form (Form 1) of the inventory forms (see Chapter 3: Survey Forms and Instructions) is designed to gather the kind of information needed during the identification phase of the survey process. Frequently, Form 1 is all that is needed to document properties.

Evaluation

The Detail Form (Form 2) is designed to gather information needed in the Evaluation phase of the survey process. Evaluation requires a *comprehensive* survey-- a more detailed look at the property or properties in question to gather information regarding their historic context and significance. After reviewing data from the Identification phase of the survey, the neighborhood group discussed in the previous section, for example, might decide to conduct more detailed surveys on only a few buildings that they identified as particularly significant.

This more intensive survey effort may occur concurrently with the Identification phase or at a later time. It might occur at a later time not only because of survey methodology, as with the neighborhood group above, but also because a property may have seen a change in status or condition, or because a property has gained significance over time.

Nomination

The decision regarding whether a property qualifies for listing on a local register, the State Register of Cultural Properties, or the National Register of Historic Places is made in consultation with HPD staff (see pp. 36-37 for criteria and other nomination information). Data gathered during the Identification and Evaluation phases of the survey process will provide much of the information needed to determine whether a property is eligible for listing. The actual nomination process will likely require research and documentation beyond the scope of the survey forms included with this manual.

Besides buildings, structures, sites, and objects (which the National Park Service refers to collectively as *resources*; we have instead used the term *properties*, in part to minimize confusion regarding historic vs. archeological resources), the state and national registers provide for the nomination of districts and multiple properties. Districts and multiple properties are usually made up of a collection of individual buildings, sites, structures, and objects. In a district, these properties are generally contiguous, such as in a village center. In multiple property submissions, these properties usually are not contiguous, but related by theme, such as *Religious Properties of New Mexico* or *Public Works of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Lincoln National Forest*. This manual and its associated forms are designed for collecting data on individual properties. Those compiling information for a

district or multiple nomination will also want to coordinate their survey effort with HPD and consult National Register Bulletin 16B, *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Depending on the nature of the district or multiple property, other National Register Bulletins (see Appendix B) will likely be useful as well.

HISTORIC VS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Because of the long history and complexity of New Mexico's built environment, archaeological resources might be found during a historic survey. Archaeological resources are managed differently by HPD than historic properties. Survey and excavation records are submitted to the Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS), a part of the Historic Preservation Division responsible for maintaining the state's archaeological records and the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS). Most of ARMS records are submitted through the review and compliance section of HPD. If you are undertaking a survey that may include archaeological resources, contact HPD for assistance prior to beginning.

SURVEY RESEARCH

The survey process involves both research and the field survey. The research stage of the survey process can be just as important as the field survey in understanding a community. Gathering historic information about a community and about the specific properties being surveyed prior to fieldwork will allow the surveyor to "see" key information during the field survey that may otherwise have been overlooked or deemed unimportant.

The local library, college and university libraries, the local historical society, and county or town records are good beginning sources for research activities. The State Library, State Records Center and Archives, the University of New Mexico Special Collections, and the New Mexico State University Rio Grande Historical Collections have extensive resources available to the public. HPD has a growing archive of information and data from previous surveys that staff will gladly make available.

The section *Resources for Research*, on the following pages, suggests many different kinds of research sources that a surveyor may find useful. For some communities there will be a wealth of research documents available, while for others it may be necessary to look beyond traditional sources in order to uncover useful historic research. Depending upon the depth and purpose of the survey, you may only need a few of the resources available. It is vital, though, to get some background information on the history of the community in order to better "read" and understand the properties you are surveying in their historic context.

RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH

This section provides information regarding a variety of research sources that may prove useful to those undertaking a survey process. While much of the focus is on buildings, many of the research sources cited are also valuable for uncovering information regarding other types of cultural properties. Much of the information is excerpted from *Sources and Searches: Documenting Historic Buildings in New Mexico* (produced for the Historic Preservation Division by McHugh, Lloyd, Hand, and Associates, 1985).

PUBLIC RECORDS

County deed rooms, the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives (NMSRCA), and university collections are good places to begin researching a building's history. They contain a variety of indispensable resources, but their usefulness depends upon how records have been kept. The most helpful and frequently available resources are listed here.

Deeds, Plats and Titles

Old properties have usually changed ownership several times, and working backwards through a *chain of title* will reveal the entire succession of owners. (This can get confusing, though fascinating, during the early days of sometimes-conflicting land grants in New Mexico.) Transfer of property is recorded with a legal document called a *deed* and this is often (especially more recently) accompanied by a *plat*, or surveyed map of the property. While the title may or may not describe buildings on the land, the chain of title is the first step in knowing who owned the property and when. Real estate companies are skilled in *title searches* (for a fee), but homeowners can also do this work themselves. Copies of deeds, plats and titles are maintained in county record centers, where they are closely linked with *tax assessment records*. For older and especially significant properties, original copies of these documents may also be found in historical museums or libraries.

Building Permits

Building permits are a fairly recent phenomenon; in rural areas in particular, construction is still often undertaken without them. Building permits reflect the establishment and enforcement of local or state building codes, and are usually kept on file with the city or township. They show the nature of construction, the builder, the owner, perhaps the cost, and the architect, if there is one. If you are lucky, copies of architectural plans may also be found on file with permits. Remember, however, that all work for which permits were issued may not have been completed, or that it may have taken several years. Though useful, permits are not infallible as sources for exact dating.

Tax Records

Tax assessments on a property are an excellent way to determine when a building was constructed or enlarged, for they usually describe land and any buildings on it in general terms. A substantial increase in the taxable value in a given year probably reflects the date of original construction, or major improvement, additions or remodeling. Note: though the *title* may be in the wife's name, tax records usually appear under the male head of household, so both should be consulted. Tax records are maintained in county offices in New Mexico; an appointment may be required to review these very useful documents.

City Directories

City and business directories began in the 1880s in New Mexico, as something like today's telephone directories. They are found in libraries, local and state historical societies, and city reference centers. Published annually or every few years, they list individuals or businesses by address and/or alphabetically. Particularly where indexed by street address (which may sometimes change), city directories can reveal the succession of ownership or occupancy of individual buildings or entire neighborhoods.

Census Records

Federal census records for 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 were microfilmed by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and are available for viewing there, at larger libraries and archives with genealogical collections, and at the NMSRCA. (The 1890 census has been almost completely lost, with only a few exceptions, as a result of fire and water damage.) The 1930 census has also been microfilmed and will be released to the public in 2002, seventy-two years after it was taken, and all subsequent censuses will be released seventy-two years after they were taken—all to protect individual privacy. In addition to regular census records, there are agricultural records for certain years.

In addition to the federal census records, the NMSRCA houses the permanent and historical records of New Mexico, including:

- the official records of the Spanish government in New Mexico, 1598-1821 (the earliest surviving document is dated 1621) [Spanish];
- Mexican government records, 1821-1846 [Spanish];
- Territorial government records, 1846-1912 [Spanish and English];
- State government records, 1912 to the present [English];
- County records, 1850-1912 [Spanish and English]; and
- private papers: letters, diaries, wills, maps, and photographs pertaining to New Mexico or the Southwest [Spanish and English].

Wills

Wills are legal documents which describe how an individual wishes to dispose of possessions at the time of death. Although not everyone leaves a will, those which exist are filed with the jurisdictional probate court. Wills include not only descriptions of buildings and land, but also other property and assets. They can help unravel the *chain of title*, as well as lend an understanding of the broader social and economic position of the owner.

ARCHIVES

Archives and libraries are unrivaled repositories of information helpful in the research of historical buildings. In addition to the resources listed here, various types of maps, plans, and architectural drawings are also found in archives. Because archival collections are so diverse and complicated, assistance from the staff will probably be required; but they will almost always share your enthusiastic interest.

Historic Drawings

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) is a federal program that documents (through measured drawings, large-format photographs, and written history) important architectural, engineering, and industrial sites throughout the United States and its territories. A complete listing of structures in New Mexico that have been documented can be obtained from the HABS/HAER Division, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, NC300, Washington, DC 20240, or from the program's website at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/>.

Photographs and Postcards

Historical photographs and postcards of buildings and communities are often a useful source of information for a survey. Old photographs are often obtainable from local historical societies or libraries, from a building's owners or former owners, or with legal documentation about properties in municipal, county, or state offices.

Historic postcard collections contain scenes from across the United States, and some collections contain postcards over a century old. The "white border" cards were popular from the early 1900s through the 1930s, giving way to the "real photo" and "linen finish" cards printed on textured paper, common through the 1950s. Several historic postcard companies have archived collections. HPD has a list of New Mexico postcards contained in one collection, the Curt Teich Postcard Archives, the nation's largest public collection of postcards and related materials (Curt Teich Postcard Archives, Lake County Museum, 27277 Forest Preserve Drive, Lakewood Forest Preserve, Wauconda, IL 60084, Phone (847) 968-3381, Fax (847) 526-1545, website <http://www.co.lake.il.us/forest/collect.htm>).

Newspapers and Magazines

Early newspapers had few illustrations, but their texts are often illuminating to research. Later, as more complex printing processes became routine, more illustrations appeared, and these too can be helpful. Newspapers tend to focus on people, rather than buildings, so if there is a reference file, the names of the buildings owners should be checked. Files often include an obituary relating particulars of the family and, sometimes, property. Reports of disasters, such as fires, were hot news items then, as now. Also, for 20th century housing developments, contractors would frequently pay for a "congratulations" ad in the housing section for the grand opening. In New Mexico, the most complete newspaper archives are at the NMSRCA, the Museum of New Mexico History Library, and university libraries.

Manuscripts and Memorabilia

There is no telling what you might find in this department, from stereoscopic postcards to old love letters, but local historical societies are especially rich in this type of material. Staff members of curators can give an idea of what the collections include, and will assist in locating relevant items.

MAPS, PLANS, AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Historical maps and aerial photographs are useful for surveys of any property type. When used with more current maps, plans, and aerial photographs, they can indicate changes in the context of a property or properties. USGS Quad maps correspond to aerial photos. Old aerial photos can be used with current (or historic) USGS maps. These can be used as 'field maps', i.e., for locating and verifying what is currently in the field. Old maps can be copied and carried in to the field for survey purposes. They are useful in documenting the age of buildings. Some historical maps for New Mexico are listed. Note: there are also updated versions of some of these maps.

Maps and Plans

- Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District Property Maps. Excellent large-scale maps, ground plans, and buildings shown. MRGCD Division Headquarters, 1931 2nd Street S.W., Albuquerque, 505-247-0234.
- Surveyor General and the Court of Private Land Claims. Land grant plats of the late 19th century, with buildings sometimes shown with grant. NMSRCA and the Bureau of Land Management Office, Santa Fe. Index found at <http://www.nmgs.org/artlandrec.htm>.
- Land Grant Claims Court Hearing Maps. Late 19th century sketch maps, often show buildings. On microfilm at the NMSRCA.
- Town plats made upon the founding of a town or later. Buildings sometimes shown. Housed in various libraries, archives, and courthouses.
- Rio Grande Drainage Survey, 1917-1918. Large scale, buildings shown. Water Resources Division, State Engineer Office, Santa Fe and in the Herbert W. Yeo Papers, 1848-1954, at NMSU.
- USGS Quadrangle Maps of the 1930s and 40s. Easiest maps to compare with present-day USGS maps. Earlier quadrangle maps, dating back to the 1880s are useful but are of a smaller scale, and do not show many buildings. Also, USGS New Mexico River maps, 1930s. Buildings shown, easily comparable to present-day USGS quadrangle maps. All maps can be found at USGS New Mexico office at 5338 Montgomery, NE, Suite 400 (for the District Office), Suite 300 (for the Albuquerque Field Office), Albuquerque, NM 87109-1311, Telephone: (505) 830-7900, Fax: (505) 830-7998, office hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. USGS maps may also be found at the Centennial Science & Engineering Library, Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC) at UNM.

- State Engineer Office survey maps. Homestead plats, late 19th and early 20th century, with buildings often shown. Available on microfilm, Bureau of Land Management, Santa Fe.
- US Forest Service township and range maps, dating from the early 1900s through the 1940s. Also US Forest Service maps, turn of the century to 1945. Small scale maps, show some buildings. On file at the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Regional Office, 333 Broadway SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, Phone: 505-842-3292.
- Wheeler Survey Maps. George M. Wheeler surveyed New Mexico and Nevada in the 1870s, and Wheeler Peak in New Mexico was subsequently named after the good lieutenant (he was later promoted to major). His 1870s U.S. Corps of Engineers topographical maps are the earliest “nearly accurate” maps of the state. These maps may be found at the Centennial Science & Engineering Library, Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC) at UNM.
- Early highway and railroad maps. Begun in 1938, updated every five years. Found at the Centennial Science & Engineering Library, Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC) at UNM.
- Sanborn Maps. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps are probably the most important records of urban growth and development in the United States during the past one hundred years. They contain data used in estimating the potential risk for urban structures and include such information as their construction material, height, and function as well as the location of lot lines. The Sanborn Map Company has been the dominant American publisher of fire insurance maps and atlases for over seventy years. Beginning in the late 1880s, this company produced detailed maps of several larger New Mexico towns, periodically updating them until about 1970. These maps exist on microfilm at most libraries, at the NMSRCA, and at HPD for years up to 1930. The color hard-copy versions may be found at the Centennial Science & Engineering Library, Map and Geographic Information Center (MAGIC) at UNM.

Aerial Photographs

Old aerial photos, like old maps, can be used in the field for comparative purposes. Often, old aerial photos are more accurate than maps, and if available, become an essential resource. In some parts of New Mexico (especially rural areas) old aerial photos might be the only primary source of documentation.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service), the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), and other agencies took air photos of much of New Mexico in the 1930s and 1940s. The quality of the images varies, but even poor images can be useful as a primary source. Aerial photos give evidence of building plan and configuration, roof type, chimney locations. Also, exterior ground configurations (patios, auxiliary buildings) on a property are shown. Site and district information of settlements is visible (both extant or no longer in use at the time of the photo), such as plazas, landscaping, ditches, roads and trails, corrals, field and orchards, foundations of demolished buildings and buried and/or visible prehistoric archaeological sites. Sometimes geometric discoloration of vegetation can indicate underground foundations of early buildings and structures.

Air surveys from the 1930s were originally in the National Archives but since lost. Copies are often difficult to locate or too poor to use. Photos from the 1940s are available from: Aerial Photography Field Office ASCS-USDA, 222 West 2300 South, PO Box 30010, Salt Lake City, UT, 84130. Technology Applications Center, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, 87131. Some district CSS and ASCS offices may have old air survey photos.

PERSONAL SOURCES

People are often the greatest resource in the research of old buildings. Former owners or occupants, family members, and neighbors can provide information found nowhere else. This is especially true in more remote areas, where other forms of documentation are rare and oral traditions are strong. Whether you begin with public records to find the names of previous owners, or begin with personal contracts, always try to use official records to verify exact dates, for people’s memories are seldom precise in this regard. Likewise, finding the occupants who were not owners (for the property might have been rented or “loaned” for extended periods) is often difficult, though easier for businesses than for houses.

Oral Histories

People are usually pleased to share remembrances of their former home or neighborhood. When pursued in a systematic way and recorded in some fashion, this is called an *oral history*. Though people have always told stories of their former times, the oral history is becoming a lively new genre in research. Guides are now available to assist in the use of this technique. Like other things discovered in this sort of research, you should consider placing your collected material in a public library or archive, so that it will be available to other historians in the future.

When undertaking an oral history, take careful notes or make audio recordings – from which you might wish to prepare a written transcript. After establishing rapport and a sense of purpose with your interview subject, you can proceed to more specific questions, and it can be great fun. It can also lead to a whole variety of other personal resources, such as *family albums* and *genealogies*. Though you might encounter an anti-social crank who slams the door in your face along the way, most people will be pleased to know that someone else shares an interest in the past of which they are a part.

Family Albums

Old photographs and snapshots reveal a great deal about an old building, even when it is not the specific subject. Often people were photographed within or in front of their homes which then, as now, were a symbol of personal pride and identity. Archives often have excellent photographic collections, but some of the best records are found in the possession of family members. Sometimes, several volumes will cover several generations. Earlier – if not original – decorating schemes and landscaping may appear, and these can be instrumental to restoration. Specific things, such as automobiles, can be helpful in dating, and a review of fashions in dress alone can make the effort a delightful entertainment.

Scrapbooks and Memorabilia

Personal possessions which are of genuine historical value often emerge in research. These could include a scrapbook dug from an old trunk by an oral history interview subject, or a shoebox of antique photographs found in the attic. Local or state historical societies might be very interested in these, may be able to assist in the preservation and cataloguing and may also be a good place to deposit them for future use by other historians.

A few notes on the care and handling of old paper and memorabilia. First, don't throw anything away! Material which is of little use to one individual may be exactly what someone else is looking for. Handle everything carefully, for old paper is brittle. If letters or documents are bundled together, keep them together, for they may all relate to a single subject or may be the work of a single author. Store things flat in acid-free folders, and don't separate letters from their envelopes which bear dates and postmarks. Again, state or local archives or history buffs will probably be glad to assist your effort.

Genealogies

A genealogy records a *family tree*, and some of these are hundreds of years old. Genealogies may be published in a volume, or may be the manuscript record of a single researcher. If you can locate one for an old family property, it can be very valuable, for it usually shows dates of birth and death and marriage, and the names of each individual's parents and children. Local churches also keep these kinds of records, as does the Mormon Church, with its massive genealogical library in Salt Lake City. These may be of assistance in understanding the historic transfer of property.

FIELD SURVEYS

The following gives basic instructions for how to prepare for and carry out a survey process. Those undertaking a survey process will find National Register Bulletin #24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* an indispensable guide.

Preparation

Establish the area or properties to be surveyed: Familiarity with the property or area to be surveyed can help survey organizers get oriented and estimate the amount of time needed to survey.

Put out the word: In order to build goodwill and cooperation for your survey process, it is vital to take the time and effort to notify the community prior to commencing field work. In a survey of a large area, contact with local authorities (county clerk, local sheriff, mayor, assessor, police) can keep the process from running into roadblocks. Working with the local press to report on the survey process is an excellent way of building cooperation and decreasing suspicion. An article or public service announcement prior to the field survey might include the following information: the reason for the survey, the survey area, names of survey team members and whether they are trained professionals or volunteers (it is important for people to know they are not inspectors or tax assessors), and the dates team members expect to be in the field. Provide the public with a contact name and number or set a meeting for those interested in learning more about the process and/or share family histories and photos (be sure to have a way to reproduce these documents at the meeting or ask a trusted local institution to hold them so that citizens aren't in the position of leaving them with strangers).

Presentations to local community groups or service organizations (Rotary, Lions, Elks Club, League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, etc.) can increase the visibility of the project as well as generate volunteer assistance.

Get oriented: Preparation for fieldwork includes obtaining maps and tools with which to survey. A combination of large and small-scale maps will prove useful; properties that are scattered over a large area will require small-scale maps, while those in a town will require a larger scale. Dating structures prior to fieldwork through maps, aerial photos, historic photos, and public records not only provides familiarity, but also reveals structures that might warrant further attention in the field.

Do a drive by: Become familiar with the community where the survey will take place. What building types are there? What are the most common kinds of windows and doors? Are

there dominant architectural styles? Review books to learn terms for the most common details and styles; by having a feel for the norms and variety in the community, surveyors will be better prepared to “read” the buildings or other properties being surveyed. Knowing the purpose of the survey and taking the time to look at the big picture and note the plantings, street curbs, WPA stamps in the concrete sidewalks, walls, fences, signage, setbacks from the street curb, typical lot widths, parks, open spaces, and alleys will make the surveyor a better observer and recorder.

Get your tools ready: Familiarity with the HCPI survey forms and the instructions for filling out the forms saves time and can anticipate questions prior to the field survey. Proper tools include a base map and field maps (see Field Procedure, below) measuring tools, writing and drawing tools, and a camera. A handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit that gives coordinates in UTM's (see p. 32, *About UTM's*) can be extremely helpful, particularly in rural areas.

Field Procedure

In a large survey area, sectioning the area using maps and aerial photos is a good way to make sure that duplication of information does not occur and that no information is missing. Field maps in a size easily carried and viewed and a base map which is kept out of the field and used to record progress at the end of the day are vital survey tools.

Base Maps: While several kinds of maps and aerial photos may be useful to have on hand during the survey process, HPD recommends using a US Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map as a base map for the survey. Sectioning the base map into smaller units that can be assigned to a surveyor or survey team helps keep surveyors focused and the survey process organized.

Field Maps: Each surveyor or survey team should be given a copy of the section that they are responsible for surveying. Using a previously-agreed-upon numbering system (contact HPD for suggestions about how to develop such a numbering system), the surveyor will then key each property on the field map to the related survey form(s) through a local reference number.

Historic Maps and Photos (copies): If in the research process historic maps or photographs are discovered that pertain to the area a survey team is covering, it may be helpful for them to have copies of these documents in the field to provide a check for properties that have been demolished or altered.

Photo Log: Each surveyor should keep a photo log that documents (using the same numbers as recorded on the field map and survey form) roll-by-roll and frame-by-frame which property was photographed and, more specifically, what view or elevation of the property was photographed.

Identification: Remember to provide each survey team member with a name tag, card or letter that identifies him or her as an official member of your team.

What to Look For

Different types of properties call upon the surveyor to pay attention to different kinds of details (see p. 30 for definitions and examples of buildings, sites, structures and objects).

Buildings: Similarities or repetitive features in buildings point to local and regional building traditions. Anomalies might be an indication of a special condition, a unique building, an important occupant, an imported style or design, or changes subsequent to the initial construction. Attention to features during the survey and in the process of organizing data can reveal these issues.

Structures: Structures are usually associated with industrial and engineering uses, transportation, or agriculture. Structures have design and construction features, and are often important because of an innovation they represent or because of continued use.

Sites: A site may be imbued with cultural importance pertaining to an event, associated with a person or persons, or it can exhibit unique or important features, especially where designed landscapes are concerned. With this in mind, research and data gathering may take on even greater importance in the survey of a site.

Objects: The significance of objects, like sites, often emerges through historic research; they can be associated with events, rituals, or historic time periods. An object can have cultural significance either locally or in a larger context.

District or Multiple Properties: The term “district” implies a cohesive area and may represent an important historic or design trend in settlement; it is often associated with cultural group, and can be located in urban, rural, and industrial areas. The survey of a district or multiple property will usually include some combination of buildings, structures, sites, and objects. A district survey includes special attention not only to the properties that make up the district, but the spaces between those properties as well. Multiple property listings are generally non-contiguous properties with a common theme. Understanding the dominant characteristics of whatever theme unites a multiple property is critical to seeing how each property within it contributes to the whole.

Presentation of Survey Data

The best surveys interweave historic and archival research with data gathered in the field survey. The final presentation will likely include written text, historic and current maps and/or plans, photographs, field survey forms, and bibliographical sources. It is important to remember that data collected for HPD become part of the permanent record; accuracy and a clear research record are essential.

Once survey data have been collected, think about who might be interested in learning from the research. A verbal presentation to the city council, local school, or community group may get residents excited about documenting their cultural heritage. Making written results available to historical societies and public libraries will provide a base for others to learn from, and perhaps build on, at a later date.

CHAPTER 3: SURVEY FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

This chapter contains the instructions for completing the Historic Cultural Properties survey forms developed by and for the Historic Preservation Division.

FORM SELECTION

Three different types of survey forms are provided for use with this manual: the Historic Cultural Properties Base Form (Form 1), the Historic Cultural Properties Detail Form (Form 2), and the Historic Cultural Properties Continuation Sheets. Form 1 asks only for basic information about the property. It is the form that is always completed for each property, and may be complemented by the other forms. It is the only form you would use for a reconnaissance survey (see Chapter 2, p. 17) or if you determine that the property you are surveying does not have sufficient integrity to warrant a more detailed survey.

If the property you are identifying does warrant a more detailed survey, you should also fill out Form 2. Because most non-archeological surveys involve buildings, this form seeks predominantly architectural information. If you complete Form 2, you must also complete a Form 1, though not necessarily at the same time. The Continuation Sheets consist of a few fields to provide identifying information, then blank space to let you continue from the other forms if you run out of room in a particular field or if you want to create a new field of information that you think would improve the survey you are conducting. If you are completing a survey of a property other than a building, complete what you can of Form 2 and use Continuation Sheets for other information regarding the property that you deem important.

GLOSSARY

Field: One of the numbered boxes, or cells, that comprise the forms. A field may contain open-ended, yes/no, or multiple-choice questions, or a mixture of these.

Prompt: Text appearing in a question field in italic type and contained within parentheses. Prompts state instructions and additional information intended to help you provide the information sought in the field.

Property: Any building, structure, site, or object that has or may have historic and/or cultural value sufficient to make it the subject of a survey (publications from the National Register use the term *resource*).

Survey: A document recording information about the physical nature and actual or potential historic value of a property. A survey is usually generated as part of a systematic program of documenting historic properties.

Types of Properties (Question 5)

The following definitions and examples of buildings, sites, structures, and objects are taken from National Register Bulletin #16A: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

BUILDING

Definition: A building is created principally to shelter some form of human activity. “Building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Examples: Houses, barns, stables, sheds, garages, courthouses, city halls, social halls, commercial buildings, libraries, factories, mills, train depots, stationary mobile homes, hotels, theaters, schools, stores, and churches.

STRUCTURE

Definition: The term “structure” is used to distinguish from a building those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Examples: Bridges, tunnels, firetowers, canals, turbines, dams, power plants, corncribs, silos, roadways, shot towers, windmills, grain elevators, kilns, mounds, cairns, palisade fortifications, earthworks, railroad grades, systems of roadways and paths, boats and ships, railroad locomotives and cars, telescopes, carousels, bandstands, gazebos, aircraft, and automobiles.

SITE

Definition. A “site” is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Examples: Habitation sites, funerary sites, rock shelters, village sites, hunting and fishing camps, ceremonial sites, petroglyphs, rock carvings, gardens, grounds, battlefields, ruins of historic buildings and structures, campsites, sites of treaty signings, trails, shipwrecks, cemeteries, designed or cultural landscapes, and natural features, such as springs and rock formations, and land areas having cultural significance.

OBJECT

Definition: The term “object” is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, and object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Examples: Sculpture, monuments, boundary markers, statuary, fountains, signs, and flagpoles.

INSTRUCTIONS: BASE FORM (FORM 1)

- 1. NAME OF PROPERTY.** State the name (or names), if any, attributed to the property you are surveying. For each name provided, state whether it is a current or historic name and, if historic, provide whatever information you can about the historic use of the name—who used it, when, etc. If the name has a meaning that may not be easily understood, or is in a language other than English, provide a description or translation of that meaning.
- 2. LOCATION.** Provide a description of the property’s location that is sufficient to permit someone unfamiliar with the area to locate the property. Normally, an address by itself will be sufficient, though sometimes properties located in a remote rural area or those on obscure, winding or discontinuous streets may make additional description helpful. When providing directions other than an address, be specific (e.g. *State Road 44 to mile marker 9; north on unmarked dirt road 3.8 miles to fork; left fork 1.7 miles to farmhouse*).
- 3. LOCAL REFERENCE NUMBER.** In some areas of New Mexico, other local agencies, in addition to HPD, maintain records of area historic properties. The “Local Reference Number” field is included to accommodate any numbering system employed by a local agency. For recommendations on establishing a numbering system, contact HPD.
- 4. COUNTY.** Name the county or counties in which the property is located.
- 5. PROPERTY TYPE.** All properties must be identified as one of four types: building, site, structure, or object. See facing page for definitions and examples.
- 6. DATE OF SURVEY.** State the date on which you last visited the site for the purpose of completing Form 1.
- 7. PREVIOUS SURVEY DATES.** State the dates of any previous survey done on the property. Include the dates of surveys that provide any information about the property, regardless of how complete they were or whether they may have covered more than just the property you are surveying. Check the “No previous survey” box if you are confident that the survey you are conducting is the first for the property. HPD staff is a good source of information regarding previous surveys.
- 8. NAME OF PROJECT.** Projects can take a name in several ways. A project may be named for the entity organizing or funding the project (e.g., *the Citizens Committee for Historic Preservation*), the town, neighborhood, or area being surveyed (e.g., *East Mountain Communities*), the construction project or other enterprise that was a factor in the decision to perform the survey (e.g., *Highway 70, Roswell to Portales*).

About UTM's (Question 9)

What are UTM's? The Universal Transverse Mercator grid system is a method for recording geographic location. Unlike the more commonly known Geographic Coordinate System, which uses degrees minutes and seconds (latitude and longitude) to locate a point, the UTM system uses linear, decimal units. UTM's are the standard for identifying the location of historic properties.

When should I use UTM's? UTM coordinates are vital especially when the property you are surveying is in a remote area and/or there is no recognizable street address. In high density areas with a good addressing system, a street address will suffice.

Where are UTM's available?: UTM's can be calculated on any topographic quadrangle map published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). These maps are available at some sporting good stores, and at many public libraries. Some handheld GPS (Global Positioning System) units give coordinates in UTM's. For those with internet access, Topozone.com provides data on UTM's as does the USGS website, www.usgs.gov.

How can I get more information? See National Register Bulletin #28, *Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites*.

Photo Documentation Standards (Question 10)

HPD requires that the following standards be used when documenting historic resources. For more information on photo documentation, contact HPD or review National Register Bulletin 16A: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

Print size: 4"x 6" (minimum size)

Film: 35 mm black-and-white. Slower film (100 ASA) produces a better resolution, but is difficult to use in low light. HPD does not accept digital images because they are easily distorted, can deteriorate quickly, and may become unreadable in the future as software standards change.

Notation: As you photograph, keep careful notes of the roll and negative number and its corresponding elevation or detail. Refer to the direction that the elevation of the property is facing, not the direction you are facing when photographing.

Subject: For Form 1, use the photograph that best captures the resource as a whole. For a building, this will usually be the street-facing elevation with a 3/4 view of the front façade showing one side of the building. Other photos that capture important details (for example, a plaque or unique door or window) can be included on the Continuation Sheet. If you include photos on the Continuation Sheet, please include the photo information requested in Question 10.

Note on Archival photographs: In order for a property to be nominated to the National or State Register, archival-quality photographs are required. The photos must be high-quality, unmounted, black-and-white prints, with borders, printed on black-and-white (not color) paper.

- 9. UTM.** Provide the UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) survey coordinates for the property. If you have no way of obtaining a UTM, make especially sure the information you provide in the “Location” field (no. 2) is accurate and sufficiently detailed. See *About UTM*s on facing page.
- 10. PHOTO INFORMATION.** This field is for information about the photo(s) provided in the large “Photo” space to the right of fields 5 through 9. Photos are extraordinarily useful in identifying a property and recording its physical properties; if you are taking a photo for the survey, take care to make it convey as much detail as possible. Indicate the roll and frame number of the photo you use for the survey form. The information you provide in the “Roll” prompt should include the total number of rolls containing photos of the property or other properties in the survey (e.g. 2 of 3). As prompted in the field (“View of”), indicate which elevation or side of the property the photo shows. Photos can also be attached to the Property Continuation Sheets. See *Photo Documentation* on facing page.
- 11. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.** Provide a description of the property that, based on what you see as its most important identifying features, would give later users of the form the clearest general picture of the property you are surveying. If the property is of an unusual kind that does not fit neatly as a “house,” “statue,” “barn,” “theatre,” etc., most of what you write may simply explain the basic physical nature and use of the property. If the property does fit into some easily recognizable category, you can devote more of what you write to describing what distinguishes it, such as “two-tier Italianate-style, silent-era movie theatre.”
- 12. WHO USES THE PROPERTY?** Beginning with present day, identify any group(s) of people who use the property and state how they use it. If there were different users and/or uses historically, describe them. Make sure that it is clear who made which uses. If possible, for each set of users named, identify any ethnic groups to which these users predominantly belonged.
- 13. CONSTRUCTION DATE.** State the date on which construction of the property was completed or, if prolonged minor completion work makes it difficult or misleading to identify a final completion date, state the date on which construction was substantially completed. Check the appropriate box for indicating whether the date you provide is known (obtained from a person with knowledge or conclusive documentation) or estimated (by yourself or another person). At the “Source” prompt, identify the person or documents serving as the source of the date. If you estimated the construction date yourself, state “surveyor” and indicate the basis for your estimate, such as “personal experience” or “photographic record of site.” If the construction of the property was very long or complex, you may wish to include a Supplemental Sheet explaining this. There, you could describe the interruptions that took place in the construction or

Tips for Dating Properties (Question 13)

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the evolution of styles and building materials over the centuries of New Mexico's history. However, accurately dating a building or other property depends on understanding not just the general history of the region, but the specific history of the community in which the property is located, and the succession of styles and materials characteristic of the area. Much can be learned about the growth and development of an area by studying maps and aerial photographs (see chapter 2 for more information about these and other sources). It is important to keep the following in mind when dating properties in a particular community:

- Innovations in style and building materials tend to occur in population centers; more remote areas may not be influenced by these changes for years or even generations.
- Architectural elements such as windows, doors, timber components, and roofing material are often recycled, meaning a building or structure may appear older than it really is.
- Conversely, a building may have been added on to over time using newer styles and materials and thus appear younger than it actually is.

Here is a sampling of questions that may help in dating:

- When was the community first settled and by whom?
- When did subsequent waves of explorers or settlers arrive?
- Was the community on the Santa Fe trail or other settlement routes from the east? Was it isolated, for example, in a desert or in a high mountain valley?
- Did the railroad come through the community? If so, when?
- Has any archeological work been done that might assist in dating?
- Are there any residents whose memories encompass a long span of time or who retain local knowledge of settlement or expansion?
- Is there a church or chapel in the community? If so, the archives of the diocese or other church records may be able to pinpoint the date of construction.

other interesting aspects of the construction history. Do not include information in this field about the construction of additions or modifications to the property after the completion of the original part of the property. This information is instead to be provided in the “Modifications” field (no. 14) of Form 2. See Chapter 1 for general information about when various building materials and styles became prevalent in the state, and see *Tips for Dating Properties* on the facing page for additional dating information.

14. SETTING. Indicate which of the four alternatives provided (rural, village, suburban, urban) is the most accurate term to describe the property’s surroundings at the time of the survey. If you selected “Urban,” respond to the next prompt, “If Urban,” by indicating whether the urban setting is best described as commercial, industrial, residential, or public. When deciding between one of these, choose based on what you see in the surroundings and ignore local zoning designations.

15. RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS. This field asks you to examine the property’s surroundings and assess whether the property is similar or dissimilar. The “comment” prompt provides space to elaborate on similarities or differences.

16. ADDITIONAL PERSPECTIVE. This space is for whatever image of the property you think would best supplement the photograph provided on the first page of the form. It could be a second photo that captures additional important information about the properties such as a plaque or outstanding window or door, or a foot-

print or other drawing that includes measurements and other data not available from photos.

17. SURVEYOR. Provide your name, address, and telephone number, and, if you are performing a survey under the auspices of, or in connection with, a group, identify that group.

18. OWNER (IF KNOWN) AND OTHER KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE. Much of the information for a survey is often obtained by talking to people who have information about a property. Provide the names of those whom you know or believe to have some information about the property. If possible provide complete contact information—full name, address, and telephone number. Take special care to include contact information for the owner, who, in addition to being a potential source of information, may need to be contacted later about further action by HPD pertaining to the property.

19. IS PROPERTY ENDANGERED? If you are aware of any construction, extraordinary deterioration, infestation, or other potentially destructive force that places or may place the property in danger, check the “Yes” box and, at the “How” prompt, describe the source and nature of the danger.

20. SIGNIFICANCE TO CURRENT COMMUNITY. This question is intentionally general in order to accommodate the wide variety of ways in which a given property may be significant to local groups and cultures. Begin by simply stating the degree of significance you have learned that the property has in the cur-

Determining National or State Register Status (Questions 22 & 23)

You can determine whether a resource is:

- Individually listed on the state or national register,
- in a historic district, and
- whether it is contributing or non-contributing structure in a district.

If you have internet access, go to the HPD website (www.museums.nm.us/hpd/programs/register/register.html) and, on the map appearing on that page, click on the county to view the inventory of listed properties in that county. You may also link to this page via the main (or “index”) page by clicking on the “Programs” button and following the links to the register. If you do not have internet access, write, visit, or telephone the HPD office (228 E. Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, 87501; (505)827-6320) and provide the property’s address. Historical societies and/or city or county planning departments may also have information on register status.

Qualification Standards for Architectural Historian

It is helpful to have a surveyor’s opinion about a property’s eligibility for nomination to the state or national register. Surveyors interested in nominating a property should be aware, however, that only an architectural historian meeting the Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History (48FR 44739, as shown in the September 29, 1983 issue of the Federal Register) is qualified by the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Division to make a determination of eligibility. These qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. As a part of planning a survey, you should contact HPD to determine what level of qualification is needed.

rent community—none, low, moderate, or high—or check “Unknown” to indicate that you have not determined its significance. If you know there is some significance (and therefore did not check “Unknown” or “None”), then, at the “Describe” prompt, provide a short sentence or phrase explaining how it is significant. If the property is listed on a local historic register, is in a local historic district, or is otherwise publicly recognized at a local level, please so indicate.

21. OTHER SIGNIFICANCE OR INFORMATION OF INTEREST. This is a “catch-all” field for providing information

about the significance of the property that was not provided in prior responses. Describe the nature and degree of significance, making certain to identify any groups or individuals who attribute any such significance to the property.

22. NATIONAL OR STATE REGISTER.

First, determine whether the property you are surveying is on the state or national register (see *Determining Register Status* above). Indicate your findings by checking the appropriate check boxes. Second, if the property is not already listed, assess the property for its eligibility for listing.

Eligibility Criteria for Register Listing (Question 23)

The criteria for successful nomination of a property to the National Register of Historic Places have been established by the National Park Service; New Mexico's State Register of Cultural Properties uses substantially the same criteria.

Criteria: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- b. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

This determination will be the surveyor's best guess, whether or not they are a qualified architectural historian. Check the appropriate box indicating "yes" or "no," explain your reasons for this conclusion (at "Why"). If you determine the property is eligible, also fill out Form 2.

23. NATIONAL OR STATE HISTORIC DISTRICT. First, determine whether the property you are surveying may be within a historic district on the state or national register (see *Determining Register Status* on facing page). Indicate your findings by checking the appropriate check boxes. If you cannot determine if the property is within a historic district, check "unknown." If you determine the property is within a historic district, determine whether the property is designated as "contributing," or "non-contributing." If you cannot determine

the significance of the property, check "Unknown." Next, state the name of the historic district in which the property is located and indicate whether the district is on the state or national register.

24. SUPPLEMENTAL FORMS. The purpose of this field is to notify persons using the completed form later that there is an additional form that is part of the same survey. The Base Form (Form 1), may be supplemented by either or both the Detail Form (Form 2) and one or more Continuation Sheets. If no other forms have been completed, check the "None" box. Check either or both of the boxes for "Detail Form (Form 2)" and "Continuation Sheets," depending on whether these forms have been filled out. If the survey does include Continuation Sheets, state how many pages of Continuation Sheets were completed at the "# pages: _____" prompt.

INSTRUCTIONS: DETAIL FORM (FORM 2)

1. NAME OF PROPERTY
2. LOCATION
3. LOCAL REFERENCE NUMBER
4. COUNTY

For instructions on questions 1-4, see page 31. These questions are duplicated from Form 1 for the convenience of having this key information on both forms.

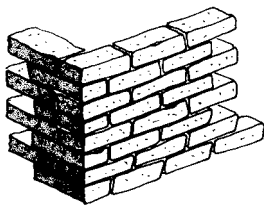
5. **DATE OF SURVEY.** State the date on which you visited the site for the purpose of completing Form 2.

6. **VISIBLE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL(S):** See illustrations below and on facing page. Check the box for the material that you determine makes up the primary visible construction material used in the property. For buildings, indicate the visible wall material. The “other” prompt is for documenting a material for which a

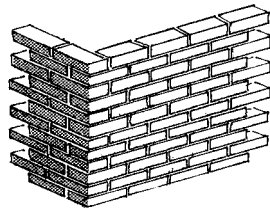
check box is not provided. The “notes” prompt is to record any additional information regarding the construction materials. One might use this space to provide more detail regarding the construction material (for example the bonding or laying pattern of brick), or to indicate an underlying construction material that may not be visible (for example earth plaster over adobe).

7. **NUMBER OF STORIES.** Refer to illustrations on facing page. Check the appropriate box to indicate the number of stories in the building you are surveying. A half-story is one that has less than full-height external walls, with habitable space developed from attic space beneath the roof line. If the building has more than two-and-a-half stories, check the “Other” box and write the number of stories in the space beside it.

Visible Construction Material (Question 6)



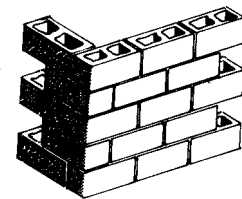
Adobe



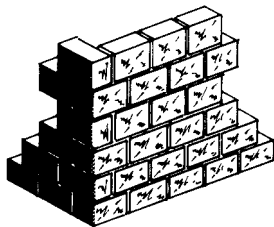
Brick

Composition board is comprised of pressed fibers (often asbestos) and simulates the appearance of other materials.

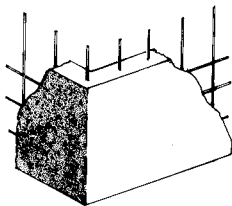
Composition



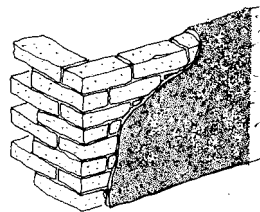
Concrete:
Block



Concrete:
Cast Stone



Concrete:
Poured

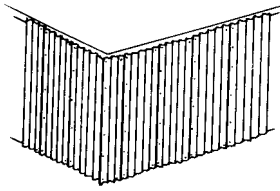


Earth Plaster

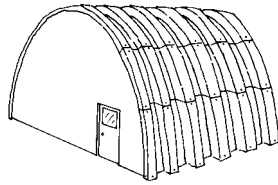
Simulated Masonry is material manufactured to take on the appearance of masonry, usually brick or stone.

Masonry: Simulated

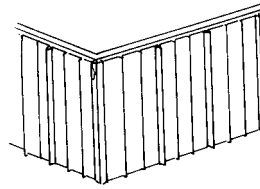
Primary Construction Material Cont. (Question 6)



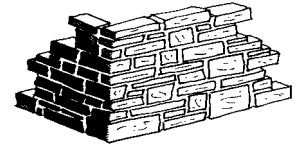
Metal:
Corrugated Metal



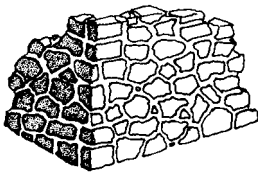
Metal:
Structural Siding



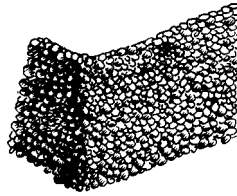
Metal:
V-crimp



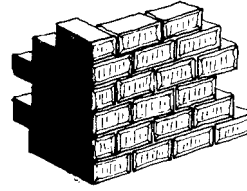
Stone:
Random Ashlar



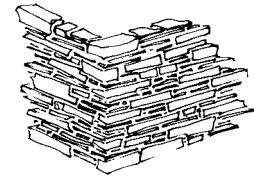
Stone:
Random Coursed



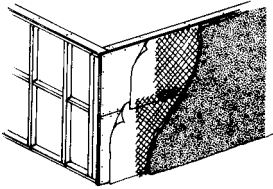
Stone:
River Rock



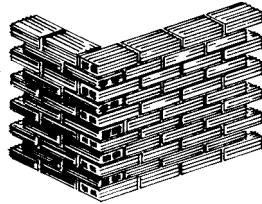
Stone:
Rusticated



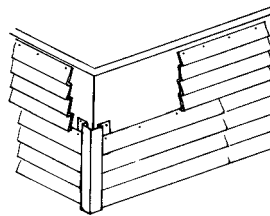
Stone:
Tabular



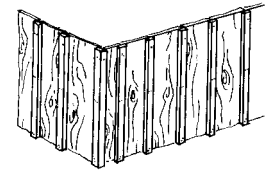
Stucco



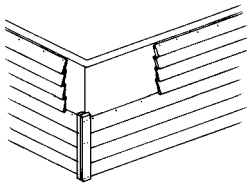
Tile:
Structural Clay



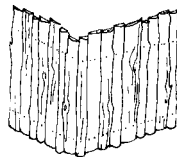
Vinyl Siding



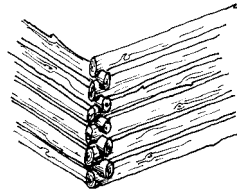
Wood:
Board and Batten



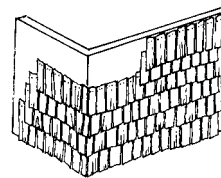
Wood:
Horizontal Siding



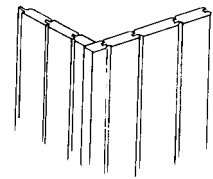
Wood:
Jacal



Wood:
Log



Wood:
Shingle

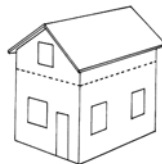


Wood:
Tongue and Groove

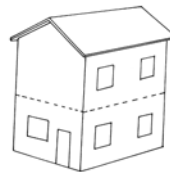
Number of Stories (Question 7)



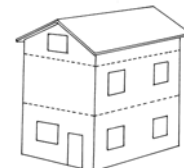
One Story



One-and-a-half
Stories

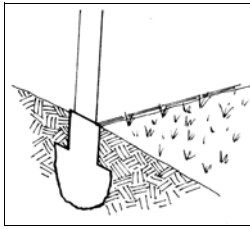


Two Stories

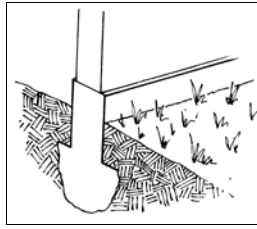


Two-and-a-half
Stories

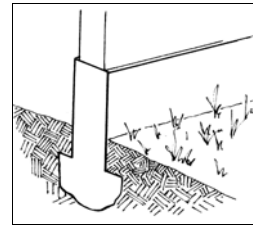
Foundation (Question 8)



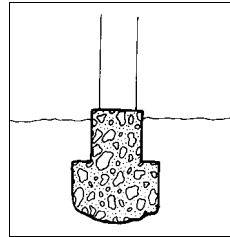
At Grade



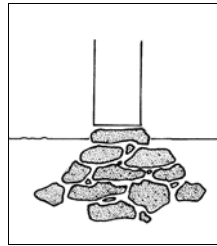
Above Grade



Raised



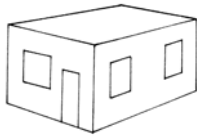
Concrete



Stone

Roof (Question 9)

SHAPE



Flat



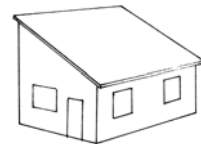
Gabled



Hipped



Pyramidal



Shed

PITCH

Low Pitch
(Less than 30°)



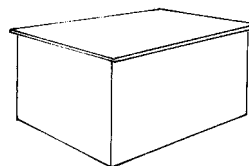
Medium Pitch
(30° to 45°)



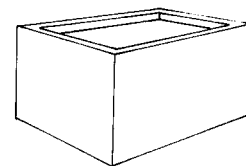
Steep Pitch
(More than 45°)



FEATURES



Eave



Parapet

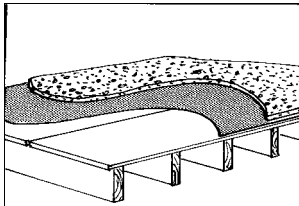
8. FOUNDATION. See illustrations on facing page. Most buildings and many other kinds of structures have a foundation constructed of a material intended to distribute weight and resist water damage. If the property is of a type that would not have a foundation, check the “Not Applicable” box. Otherwise, establish whether the property has a foundation and whether that foundation is at grade, above grade, or raised. If it is clear that the building’s exterior walls are built directly on the ground, check ‘none.’ If the foundation is simply not visible, for example, because of plaster to the base of the wall, check “not visible.” Next, if possible, determine

the composition of the foundation. Check the box indicating which material the foundation, if any, is composed of. If it is composed of a material other than the choices provided, check the “Other” box and state the material.

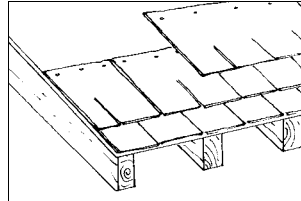
9. ROOF. See illustrations on facing page and below. If the property is not of a type that would have a roof, check the “Not Applicable” box and proceed to the next field. Otherwise, check the appropriate boxes to indicate the shape and pitch of the roof, whether the building has a parapet or an eave, and the roof building material.

Roof (Question 9, Cont.)

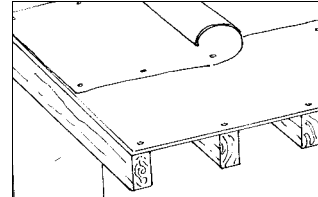
MATERIAL



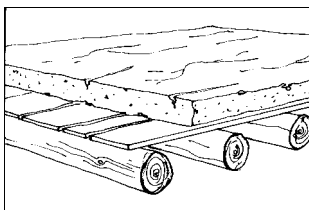
Asphalt:
Built Up



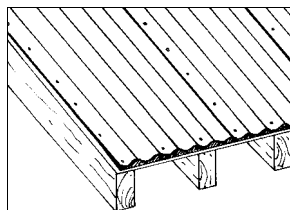
Composition:
Shingle



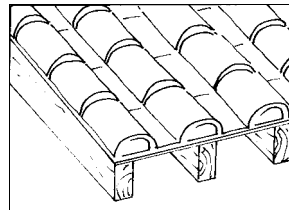
Composition:
Roll



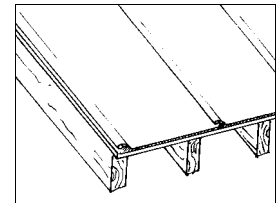
Earth



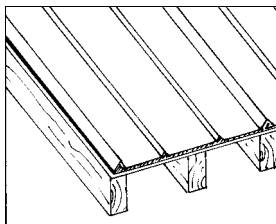
Metal:
Corrugated Metal



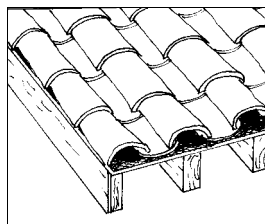
Metal:
Pressed



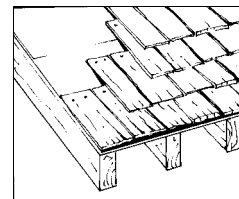
Metal:
Standing Seam



Metal:
V-Crimp



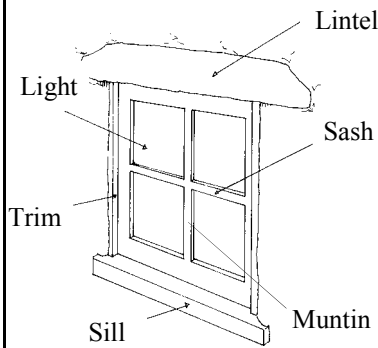
Tile:
Terra Cotta



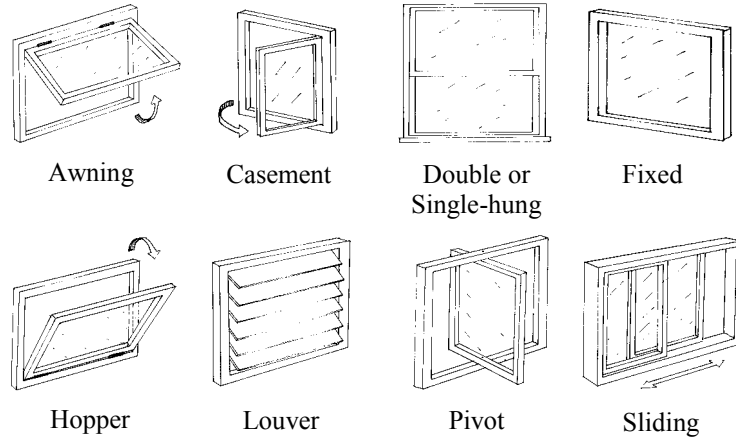
Wood:
Shingle

Windows (Question 10)

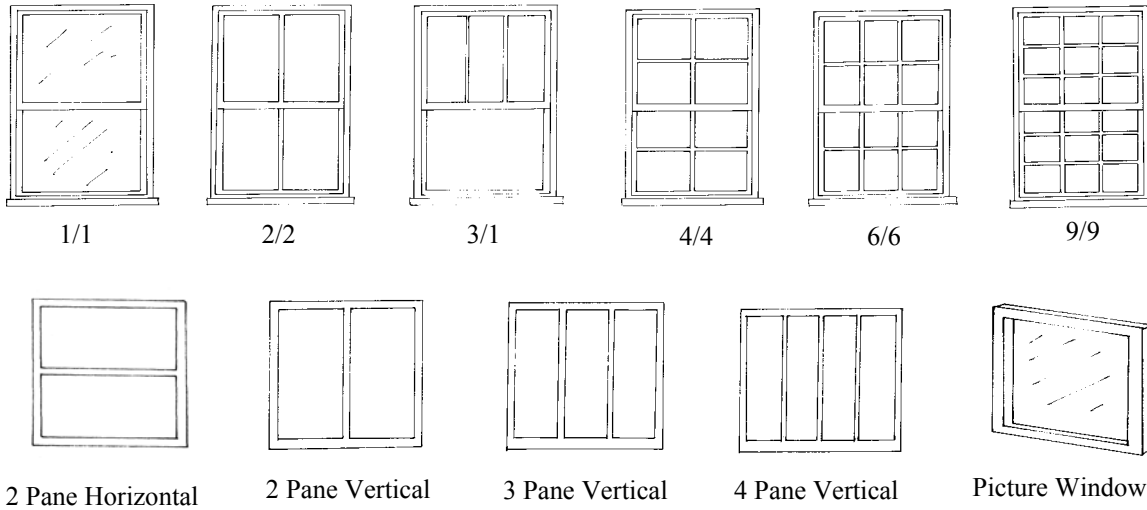
COMPONENTS



OPERATION

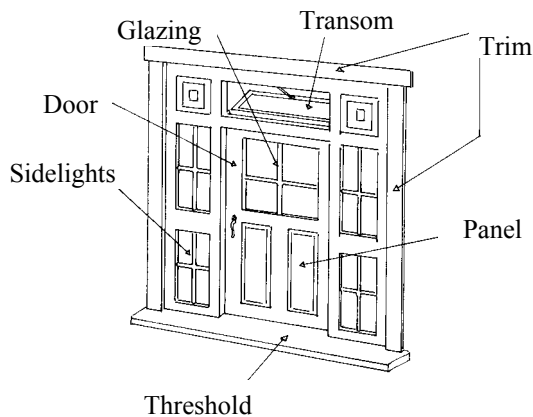


GLAZING PATTERNS

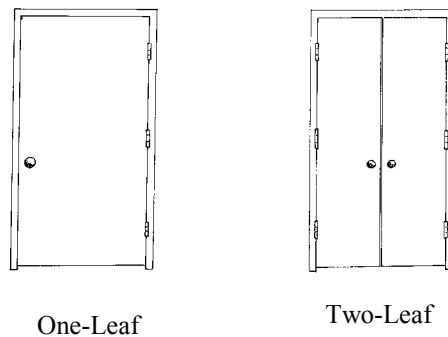


Doors (Question 11)

COMPONENTS



TYPE



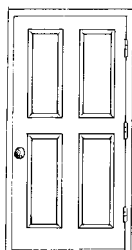
10. WINDOWS. See illustrations on facing page. If the property is not of a type that would have windows, check the “Not Applicable” box and proceed to the next field. This question seeks information regarding the operation, material of the non-glass elements of the window, and glazing pattern of those windows on the street-facing elevation of the building and of any other interesting or significant windows. The form provides space for the surveyor to group windows sharing the same operation, material and glazing pattern and to indicate the number of windows in each group. If the window does not fit any of the patterns shown on the facing page, draw or describe the window either in the space provided or on a Continuation Sheet. If the window documented is not on the street elevation, indicate which side and story of the building it is on in the Notes section, as

well as any other explanations about the windows that you believe may be helpful to future users of the survey.

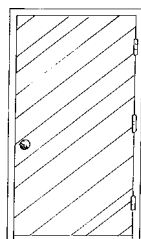
11. DOORS. Refer to illustrations on facing page and below. If the property is not of a type that would have doors, check the “Not Applicable” box and proceed to the next field. This question asks you to specify the type, style, and materials of those doors on the street-facing elevation and of any other notable doors on the exterior of the building. As with windows, specify the number of doors that fit each set of characteristics. If the door does not fit any of the patterns shown on the facing page, draw or describe the door either in the space provided or on a Continuation Sheet. Use the “Notes” prompt to indicate any special features of the doors and to provide any additional explanations.

Doors (Question 11, cont.)

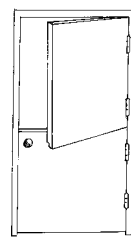
STYLE



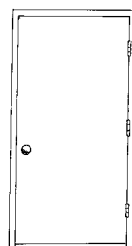
Panel



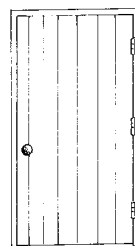
Diagonal Plank



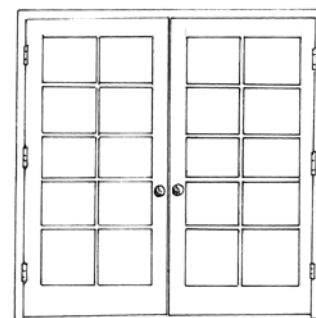
Dutch



Plain



Vertical Plank



French

12. CHIMNEYS. See illustrations below. For each chimney on the building, specify whether it is interior or exterior and note the construction material.

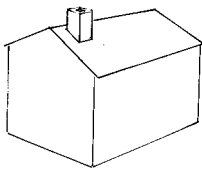
13. PORCHES. Refer to illustrations below. If the property is not of a type that would have porches, or a building without a porch, check the “Not Applicable” box and proceed to the next field. If the building has a porch, indicate what type with the check boxes provided.

14. OTHER SIGNIFICANT FEATURES. This question gives the surveyor an opportunity to identify and discuss features of the property which are unique or outstanding and/or features which may be important but are not covered by the other questions on this form or the Property Identification form. The surveyor could, for example, point out particularly

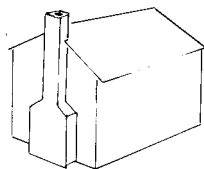
fine woodwork or a unique combination of styles. If an architectural element is of particular note, it would add to the value of the survey to document that feature with a photograph and explanation on a Continuation Sheet as well as describing it here. The surveyor may also discuss building features not specifically addressed elsewhere such as balconies, patios, courtyards, portals, fountains, buttresses, and so on.

15. MODIFICATIONS. Identify each significant modification made to the property after original construction and state its completion date. Check the appropriate box for indicating whether the date you provide is known (obtained from a person with knowledge or conclusive documentation) or estimated (by yourself or another person). At the “Source” prompt, identify the person or documents serving as the source of the date. If you estimated the modification date yourself, state “surveyor” and indicate the basis for your estimate, such as “personal experience” or “photographic record of site.” If there have been more than two significant modifications, you will need to use a Continuation Sheet and provide the same information for which you are prompted in the current field.

Chimneys (Question 12)

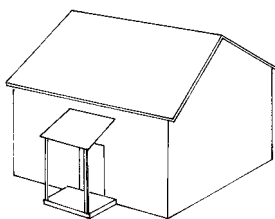


Interior Chimney

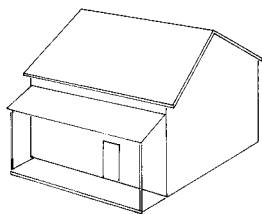


Exterior Chimney

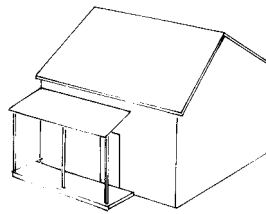
Porches (Question 13)



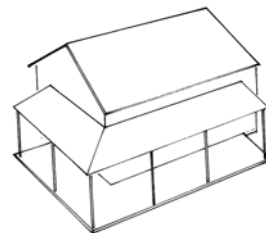
Entry



Full-facade



Partial



Wrap

- 16. PRIMARY ARCHITECTURAL STYLE** See illustrations on following four pages. Check the box corresponding to the most prominent architectural style exemplified by the property. Many buildings and other properties in New Mexico are not clearly a single style, but are instead a combination of several influences. At the “notes” prompt, indicate what, if any, secondary stylistic influences the property exhibits.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: A NOTE
Architectural style is not an exact science. Even books dedicated to architectural style — and the architectural historians who write and read them — are at odds about what features are typical of a style, what styles are most important, and, even what to call a given style. It is hoped that the style categories described and pictured on the following pages include those that the surveyor is most likely to find in New Mexico and/or represent the most important historical influences. The bibliography (appendix C) lists resources for those who wish to consult more comprehensive style sources.

- 17. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE AND THEIR LOCATIONS.** Provide as complete a summary as you can of the documents that contribute to the understanding of the property and its history, whether or not you used these documents for your survey. “Documents,” for this purpose, should be interpreted broadly to include any kind of communication whatsoever pertaining to the property that is made or reflected in any storable medium. There are many kinds of documents that might

contribute to the documentary record for a property—photographs, sketches, maps, architectural and construction plans, newspaper articles, recordings of oral histories, home movies, or letters (see Resources for Research, p. 20)

- 18. ATTACHED OR ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES.** The property you are surveying might be physically attached to or have some association with another property through shared use, ownership, proximity, or other connection. These attached or associated properties may or may not have been previously surveyed. Identify and describe each of these properties and indicate whether surveys have been completed for them. If so, state the survey number for each such survey, if available. Finally, assess whether each associated property is eligible for listing on the state or national historic register. Make this assessment independent of any earlier assessment of eligibility in a previous survey or elsewhere. See instructions for “National or State Register” field (no. 22, p. 36) for assistance.

- 19. SITE PLAN.** Do a drawing of the overall site on which the property is located, as to-scale as you can. If there are any attached and associated structures (see instructions for previous field), include as many of these as you can without reducing the scale too much to adequately show the property you are surveying. Show all the major elements of the site—roads, driveways, fences, gates, walls, vegetation, etc, and include a north arrow. The “notes” prompt is for explanations about the site plan drawing that may be helpful to future users of the survey.

Architectural Style (Question 16)

ART DECO/STREAMLINE MODERN



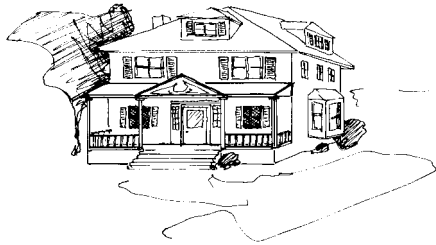
- Generally two stories
- Stucco walls, painted white or light pastels
- Steel casement windows
- Use of glass blocks
- Horizontal emphasis

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

- One or one-and-a-half stories
- Multiple gabled roofs
- Wood walls and decorative detailing, including porch railings, shingles, and exposed rafters
- Irregular windows paired, upper sash has multiple lights or panes
- Porches



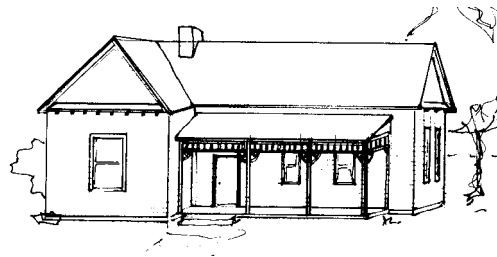
COLONIAL REVIVAL



- Generally two stories
- Hip or gable roofs, often with dormers, wood shingles
- Red brick or wood clapboard walls
- Rectangular windows, double hung
- Entrances decorated with sidelights, transoms, columns, and pediments

FOLK VICTORIAN

- One story
- L-plan or gable and wing
- Porch supports with Queen Anne spindles or square posts with beveled corners
- Modest Victorian detailing



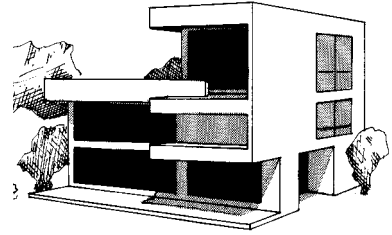
GOTHIC REVIVAL



- More than one story
- Steeply pitched gable roofs
- Stone masonry
- “Gothic” arched (steeply pointed) window and door trim
- Bell towers and steeples

INTERNATIONAL

- Horizontal proportions, “boxy” look
- Flat roof
- Emphasis on broad, flat walls, smooth surfaces
- Corner placed casement windows
- Lack of ornament; windows wrapping around corners



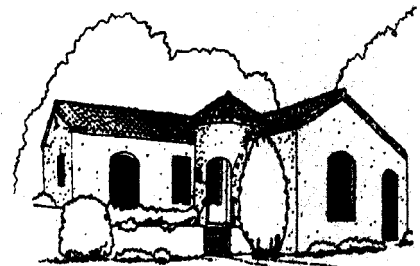
ITALIANATE



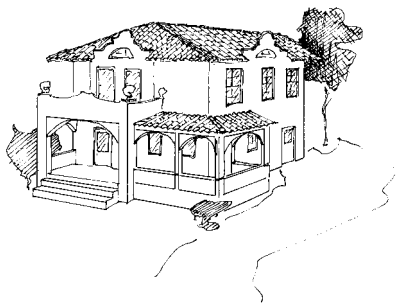
- Two stories
- Often with square tower or cupola
- Projected bays
- Segmented or arched window heads
- Bracketed cornice or eaves

MEDITERRANEAN

- Red tile low-pitched gable roof
- Stucco finish
- Rounded entrance and windows
- Wrought iron grille work
- Restrained ornamentation



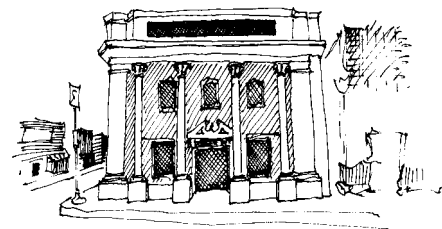
MISSION REVIVAL



- Tile roof
- Stucco or plaster finish
- Arched windows and entries
- Curvilinear-shaped parapets
- Arcades

NEO-CLASSICAL

- Symmetrical façade with full-height wood or masonry columns
- Moderate overhang with balustrades frequently located just above eaves
- Symmetrical double-hung windows
- Pedimented full-width porticoes
- Often ornamented with statuary, classical references



Architectural Style (Question 16, Cont.)

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO



- Generally one story
- U-shape or L-shape footprint
- Flat, hipped, pyramidal or slightly pitched metal roof
- Mud or cement stucco plaster
- Little or no ornamentation

PRAIRIE

- Two or three story
- Hip or gable roof with wide, overhanging eaves
- Walls often outlined with contrasting wood strips
- Stucco plaster over wood frame or brickwork
- Horizontal emphasis
- Windows with abstract, geometric ornamentation



PUEBLO



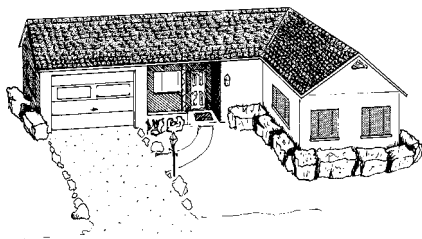
- Two or more stories, stepped back on upper levels
- Flat, earthen roofs supported by peeled log beams (vigas)
- Wooden lintels
- Wooden ladders and chimney pots

QUEEN ANNE

- Asymmetrical plan
- Irregular, steep roofline, made from terra cotta or pressed metal
- Scalloped and shaped shingles; iron roof cresting
- Corner tower; dormers; bays and turrets
- Turned spindles



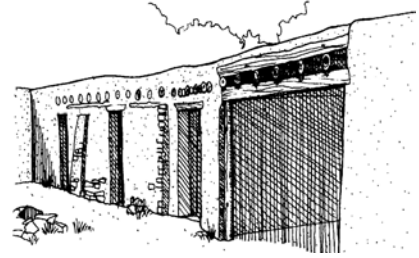
RANCH



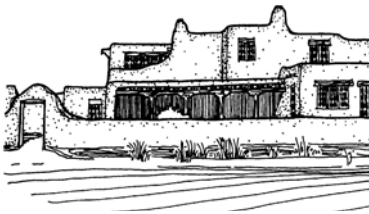
- Low to ground profile
- Low-pitched hipped roof with deep overhang
- Integral garage
- Rear patios
- Picture windows

SPANISH COLONIAL

- One-story; low-pitched or flat roof
- Thick adobe walls covered with mud plaster or cement stucco
- Multiple external doorways and few small window openings
- Corner fireplaces
- Iron hinges and fixtures



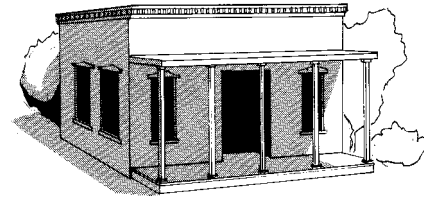
SPANISH-PUEBLO REVIVAL



- Stepped, parapeted roof line
- Carved wood details on doors, window grills, corbels
- Courtyards; colonaded porches
- Corner fireplaces
- Rounded corners

TERRITORIAL

- One or two story
- Center hall plan
- Brick copings
- Pediments above the windows and doors
- Square porch columns



TERRITORIAL REVIVAL



- Brick copings
- Pediments above the windows and doors
- Square porch columns

TUDOR REVIVAL

- Asymmetrical
- Steep-pitched side gabled roof
- Walls clad with several materials
- Tall, narrow casement windows in multiple groups
- Massive chimneys crowned by chimney pots



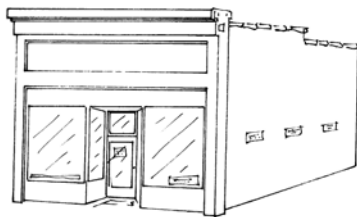
SURVEYING COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The information sought on Form 2 is as relevant for commercial buildings as for residential. However, commercial buildings have additional features which it would be valuable to note on a Continuation Sheet. Here are an array of questions to ask about commercial buildings:

- How wide is the building façade?
- Is it a one-part or two-part façade? (see below)
- Is the building flush to the sidewalk or set back? If set back, how far?
- Are there awnings, covered walkways, or portals?
- How many entrances are on the building façade? Are the entrances recessed? Are the entrances on the corner of the building? Centered on the façade?
- How large are the doors? Which way do they swing? Do they open automatically? Are there kickplates?
- Are there large plate glass display windows? Do the window patterns change from one story to the next or from one vertical section, or division, to another?
- Are the side walls shared with adjacent buildings (party walls) or freestanding?
- Is there a parking lot for the building? Where?
- Does the building have a special shape or feature indicating a special purpose (for example a marquee on a theatre) Are there signs or illuminated features?
- Were there unique decorative features or structural materials used?
- Are there date stones, cornerstones, or a contractor's plaque?

One-part and Two-part Commercial Façades

One important characteristic of most historic commercial buildings is how the façade is composed. A two-part commercial façade is the most common type, characterized by two distinct horizontal parts or divisions. The lower street level is designed for public spaces, such as retail store, offices, or lobby, while the upper story or stories (typically there are one to three upper stories) are designed for more private spaces such as apartments, meeting rooms, and professional offices. A one-part commercial façade is one story with a conspicuously commercial façade.



One-part façade



Two-part façade

INSTRUCTIONS: CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Sheets are intended to record information that does not fit in the space provided on any question on Form 1 and Form 2, or for any additional information that the surveyor deems worth noting. Additional photographs, drawing, or narrative about the property is encouraged.

- 1. NAME OF PROPERTY**
- 2. LOCATION**
- 3. LOCAL REFERENCE NUMBER**
- 4. COUNTY**

For instructions on questions 1-4, see page 31. These questions are duplicated from the Forms 1 and 2 simply for the convenience of having this key information on all forms.

- 5. DATE OF SURVEY.** State the last date that you visited the property for the purpose of completing the Continuation Sheet.

Drawing Credits, Chapter 3:

The drawings illustrating Art Deco/Streamline Moderne, Bungalow/Craftsman, Italianate, Mediterranean, Northern New Mexico, Pueblo, Prairie, Queen Anne, Spanish Colonial, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Territorial Revival came from *Sources & Searches: Documenting Historic Buildings in New Mexico*, (produced for the Historic Preservation Division by McHugh, Lloyd, Hand, and Associates, 1985).

The drawing illustrating Gothic Revival style is by Francisco Uviña.

All other drawings in chapter 3 are by Jonah Stanford.

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM1)

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____ NRHP SRCP Criteria: A B C D

1 Name of Property (Historic and/or current name for property) **2 Location** (Address or description of location) **3 Local Reference Number**

		4 County

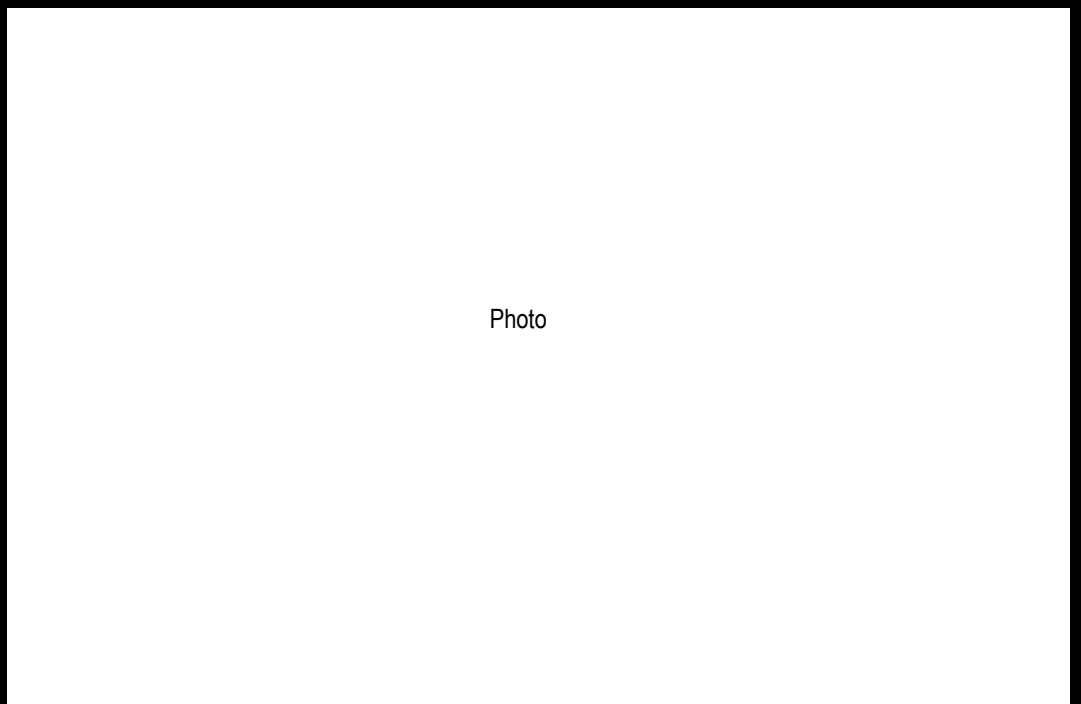
5 Property Type
 Building Structure
 Site Object

6 Date of this Survey
___ / ___ / ___

7 U T M
Zone: ___
Easting: _____
Northing: _____

8 Previous Survey Date
___ / ___ / ___
 No previous survey

9 Name of Project



10 Photo Information Negative Location: _____ View of: _____
Roll #: _____

11 Brief Description of the Property (What is it?)

12 Who Uses the Property? (Current and historic users and uses made of property. Indicate cultural affiliation of users.)

13 Construction Date
Date: _____ Known Estimated

14 Setting
 Suburban Rural Village Urban If Urban: Commercial Industrial Residential Public

15 Relationship to Surroundings Similar Dissimilar
Comments: _____

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Detail Form (FORM 2)

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs >>>>Please complete HCPI FORM 1 before completing Form 2<<<<

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____ **3** Local Reference Number _____

1 Name of Property <small>(Historic and/or current name for property)</small>	2 Location <small>(Address or description of location)</small>
4 County _____	
5 Date of Survey _____	

ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

6 Primary Construction Material <input type="checkbox"/> Adobe <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Composition Block <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete: <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete: Cast Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete: Poured <input type="checkbox"/> Earth Plaster <input type="checkbox"/> Masonry: Simulated <input type="checkbox"/> Metal: Corrugated <input type="checkbox"/> Metal: Structural Siding <input type="checkbox"/> Metal: V-Crimp <input type="checkbox"/> Stone: Random Ashlar <input type="checkbox"/> Stone: Random Coursed <input type="checkbox"/> Stone: River Rock <input type="checkbox"/> Stone: Rusticated <input type="checkbox"/> Stone: Tabular <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> Tile: Structural Clay <input type="checkbox"/> Vinyl Siding <input type="checkbox"/> Wood: Board & Batton <input type="checkbox"/> Wood: Horizontal Siding <input type="checkbox"/> Wood: Jacal <input type="checkbox"/> Wood: Log <input type="checkbox"/> Wood: Shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Wood: Tongue & Groove <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Notes: _____	7 Number of Stories <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable Number: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 1/2 Other: _____ 8 Foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Not Visible <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> At Grade <input type="checkbox"/> Above Grade <input type="checkbox"/> Raised Materials: <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Notes: _____ 9 Roof <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable Shape: <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Gabled <input type="checkbox"/> Hipped <input type="checkbox"/> Pyramidal <input type="checkbox"/> Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Pitch: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Steep Features: <input type="checkbox"/> Eave <input type="checkbox"/> Parapet Materials: <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> Composition: Shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Composition: Roll <input type="checkbox"/> Earth <input type="checkbox"/> Metal: Corrugate <input type="checkbox"/> Metal: Pressed <input type="checkbox"/> Metal: Standing Seam <input type="checkbox"/> Metal: V-Crimp <input type="checkbox"/> Tile: Terra Cotta <input type="checkbox"/> Wood: Shingle <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
--	--

10 Windows <small>(Describe operation, materials, and glazing patterns of those windows on main or street facing elevation and other notable windows.)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:25%;"><u>Operation</u></th> <th style="width:25%;"><u>Material</u></th> <th style="width:25%;"><u>Glazing</u></th> <th style="width:25%;"><u>Number</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Notes: _____	<u>Operation</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Glazing</u>	<u>Number</u>					11 Doors <small>(Describe type, style, and material of those doors on main or street facing elevation and other notable doors.)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:25%;"><u>Type</u></th> <th style="width:25%;"><u>Style</u></th> <th style="width:25%;"><u>Material</u></th> <th style="width:25%;"><u>Number</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Notes: _____	<u>Type</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Number</u>				
<u>Operation</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Glazing</u>	<u>Number</u>														
<u>Type</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Number</u>														

12 Porches <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Partial-Width <input type="checkbox"/> Full-Width <input type="checkbox"/> Wrap	13 Chimneys <small>(Describe whether interior or exterior and material)</small>
--	---

14 **Other Significant Features** (Unique or outstanding features; Describe)

15 **Modifications** (For each modification, indicate the source of the modification date stated. If it is your own, write "surveyor." If prior survey, give date of survey.)

No known modifications

1. _____ Date: _____ Known Estimated Source: _____

2. _____ Date: _____ Known Estimated Source: _____

Continued on other side

HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) (Continued from the other side)

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs

16 Architectural Style

- Not Applicable
- Art Deco/Streamline Modern
- Gothic Revival
- Mission Revival
- Prairie
- Spanish-Pueblo Revival
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- International
- Neo-Classical
- Queen Anne
- Territorial
- Colonial Revival
- Italianate
- Northern New Mexico
- Ranch
- Territorial Revival
- Folk Victorian
- Mediterranean
- Pueblo
- Spanish-Colonial
- Tudor Revival
- Notes: Other: _____

17 Documents Available and Their Locations

(Plans, histories, oral histories, maps, aerial photos, bibliographical references, etc.)

SITE

18 Attached or Associated Properties

(List & describe. Indicate whether surveys exist for these and provide survey numbers, if known.)

Are associated properties eligible for listing?

19 Site Plan

Please Include:

- Footprint of building
- Porches and balconies
- Major landscape features
- North arrow
- Associated properties
- Walls, fences, gates
- Nearby roads

Notes:

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory Continuation Sheet

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only:

HCPI No.

District No.

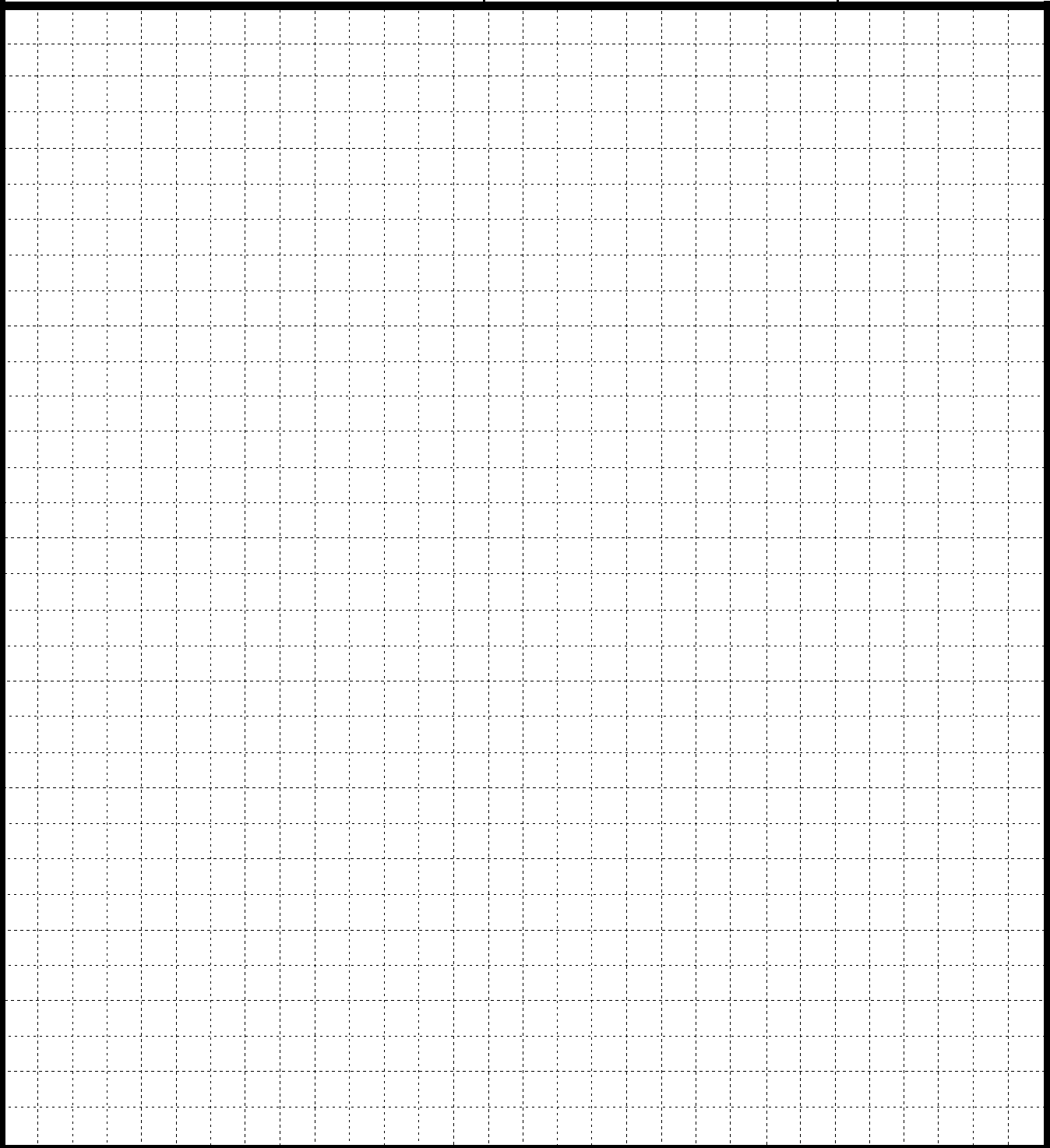
3 Local Reference Number

1 Name of Property (Historic and/or current name for property)

2 Location (Address or description of location)

4 County

5 Date of Survey



Continued on other side

HCPI Continuation Sheet

(Continued from the other side)

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs

A large grid of dotted lines for data entry, consisting of 20 columns and 30 rows. The grid is enclosed in a thick black border.