Governor Richardson and the state legislature saw the opportunity to save a valuable New Mexico resource in the last legislative session and approved nearly $1 million to fund emergency repairs and planning that will lead to much needed maintenance and the eventual re-use of Fort Stanton.

In FY04, the Fort Stanton Development Commission selected its first chairman in Ruidoso Mayor Leon Eggleston and has been working at near break-neck speed to fulfill its legislative mandate. Attached to the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Cultural Affairs, the commission is entrusted with the job of advising the legislature and governor on maintenance of the fort’s historic resources. The legislature responded with close to $700,000 for needed repairs to numerous structures, including the historic administration building, which will become a museum for Fort Stanton, Inc., the nonprofit organization that runs the current museum.

The legislature also approved $225,000 to fund the commission’s work on a development plan, and to promote increased awareness of the fort’s important cultural resources. The commission cooperated in an archaeological survey funded by the National Park Service and Otero County Electric Co-Op that was conducted by volunteers and archaeologists from the Bureau of Land Management, NPS, the U.S. Forest Service and the Mescalero Apache Tribe.

The commission will hire consultants before the 2005 legislative session ends, with expectations of producing a feasibility plan before the 2006 legislative session. Members want to explore proposals that balance the values of the historic and natural landscape with current needs and future and worked tirelessly with legislators to keep the fort in state ownership until a plan for its future could be developed. In 2003, the Fort Stanton Development Commission was created through legislative action and Governor Richardson appointed seven members to oversee the affairs of the facility, as part of HPD.

Chairman Eggleston and the commission view the facility as a well-recognized destination in New Mexico visited by international and U.S. tourists alike. Fort Stanton with its wealth of history, is one of the oldest and architecturally intact forts in New Mexico. Dating to the 1850s, it has played a pivotal role in the development of Lincoln County from the days of the Indian wars to the Civil War, when it became a key outpost for Buffalo Soldiers. Part of the story of Billy the Kid was played out at Fort Stanton, and it later served as one of the nation’s first internment camps of German prisoners during World War II.

Fort Stanton is a state owned facility where a diverse range of learning, cultural, environmental and recreational activities can occur on a daily basis. Guided by public and private partnerships, it is a place saved for future generations, people of all ages, cultures, backgrounds, and interests. The Fort Stanton Development Commission looks to preserve its historic integrity while putting the fort in a position to serve as an economic catalyst for the state of New Mexico.
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Preservation Education

A Message from the State Historic Preservation Officer

For those of us who work in historic preservation, it comes as no surprise that historic places offer a valuable resource for educating the youth of New Mexico. This Annual Report chronicles a handful of examples in which historic sites are the setting, focus and curricula for teaching in New Mexico.

Four students at New Mexico State University’s Historic Preservation Cultural Resources Program have written State and National Register nominations as part of their curriculum. Terry Moody was a student in the Preservation and Research Techniques class at NMSU when she wrote the nomination to nominate the Phillips Chapel to the State and National Registers. She reached out to the small congregation of 10 to develop the social context for the nomination in Dona Ana County.

A total 1,821 primary and secondary school children were contacted in Quay County by HPD to participate in the Summer Reading Adventure, a component of our Archaeology Fair, but ongoing through summer. In addition, 800 adults and children in Quay were contacted via notification cards about the Summer Reading Program. Certificates were awarded to six students in Quay County who completed the entire program.

HPD worked extensively with New Mexico Military Institute on Heritage Preservation Month. A building on campus was used as this year’s poster image. NMMI was provided 500 copies of the poster for its 2004 Legacy Campaign. In all, more than 800 copies of the poster were distributed in Chaves County through NMMI, local businesses, schools and organizations and more than 2,000 postcards of the image were distributed in Roswell at school events.

HPD worked with the Governor’s Fellowship Program to hire two student interns from the University of New Mexico for the summer. By researching Civilian Conservation Corps resources and summer dude ranches, Helen Davis and Sean Bruna experienced the type of professional work environment they might anticipate when they complete their educations, and contributed to the body of knowledge about these topics.

HPD helped develop curriculum and fund three courses in preservation and regionalism at UNM, which resulted in ten students surveying Santa Rosa Historic District in Quay County. In addition, eight UNM students did a cultural landscape survey of the border region between New Mexico and Colorado in Rio Arriba County.

HPD staff worked with the Amy Biehl Charter School and General Services Administration to convert the old federal post office in Albuquerque to a downtown high school. HPD also worked closely with the small community of Amistad on the reuse of the historic school and gymnasium for the Amistad Charter School.

And in an unusual turn of events, the Alameda Elementary School was able to incorporate site-specific archaeology into classroom curricula, and students will become site stewards for the ancestral pueblo upon which the campus sits.

Stories like these illustrate the joint roles historic preservation and education play in maintaining the qualities that make each New Mexico community unique.

– Katherine Slick

Albuquerque’s old federal building will re-open as the Amy Biehl Charter School in 2005, giving New Mexico’s largest city its first downtown high school in decades.
HPD provides services across the state. We administer state and federal income tax credits for the restoration and rehabilitation of historic properties. Our low-interest loan program is available for work on properties listed in the registers for which conventional funding is difficult to find.

HPD provides grants for research, documentary film-making, publications, and Register nominations. Municipalities that qualify for the Certified Local Government program administered by HPD are eligible for a special round of planning grants to develop historic districts, survey resources and for developing preservation planning and education programs.

We also work with project developers by coordinating permits for archaeological surveys and for excavating burials. Our SiteWatch program helps communities identify and protect resources that make each community unique.

On the next three pages, the scope of our services becomes apparent. The reader will find additional HPD services represented on the Program Map on page 7.
M any historic buildings have been brought back to life using the Historic Preservation Loan Fund, established by the Legislature to rescue buildings that conventional lenders would not qualify for financing packages. HPD was administering $320,000 in active loan balances at the end of FY04 in Clayton, Magdalena and Santa Fe.

In FY04, along with servicing the loans, HPD responded to requests in the counties of San Miguel, Dona Ana, Quay and Valencia, but was unable to develop new financial relationships. With a available funds of $30,000, HPD was could not secure a lender of record as required in the program.

The Preservation Loan Fund, a revolving fund, was established by the Legislature in 1987 to "provide owners of registered cultural properties in New Mexico with low-cost financial assistance in the restoration, rehabilitation and repair of properties listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties.

HPD is requesting a $500,000 legislative appropriation for FY05 to better respond to community interest in the program, construction costs increases over the last 15 years and the ongoing need to rehabilitate historic properties that face unique challenges.

Since 1989, a total $3.7 million has been loaned by HPD and participating lending institutions on ten properties leveraged by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Loan Fund. As of 2003, HPD’s share in these projects has been $635,152, more than doubling the $300,000 originally allocated to the fund. The ten restored properties are in eight counties: Grant, Bernalillo, Colfax, Taos, Valencia, Socorro, Santa Fe, and Union.

One of the most striking projects saved the Hotel Belen from certain collapse. HPD and the National Trust for Historic Preservation partnered to lend artists Judy Chicago and Donald Woodman funds to convert the hotel into their home and studios. No commercial lender would touch the project; damage from arson, asbestos and a deteriorated masonry wall proved insurmountable obstacles. Now—because of HPD and NTHP participation—the former hotel is a showplace in Belen. The artists refinanced the building with a conventional lender and paid off their loan with HPD.

Perhaps the most successful loan projects was the Eklund Hotel in Clayton, completely restored using a $200,000 HPD loan along with monies from local lenders, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Rural Economic Development fund and HPD’s Tax Credit program. A group of local citizens leveraged $2.2 million for the project, which was completed in FY04 and won a Heritage Preservation Award in May. The hotel is attracting guests from across the country for the first time in 30 years.

A project to rehabilitate the burned out shell of an adobe house in a Santa Fe barrio also won an award in FY04. The FY03 loan saw an eyesore become a home, and a once skeptical neighborhood happy to have a former blight become a nice looking house on the block. HPD’s $47,000 loan was used to leverage funds from Los Alamos National Bank. The owners also used HPD Tax Credits to offset expenses.

In spite of these success stories, 13 potential loan projects in seven counties could not be processed in the last five years because the borrowers and HPD were not able to persuade local lenders to participate. Lenders wanted a larger share of HPD money involved and a partner with a program where the commercial lender is guaranteed several loans per year. Lenders were not willing to modify their documents to include provisions required by the State Attorney General’s Office.

In every successful loan story, HPD’s participation has reduced local lending risk and resulted in tangible community benefits from the rehabilitation of historic properties in neighborhoods and small downtowns. More communities could take advantage of the loan fund and HPD would be in a better position to partner up to the table if the fund were substantially increased.

### small grants;
### Historic Preservation Fund grants

HPD’s Small Grants program request-for-proposal process was refined in FY04 to focus grants on specific subjects and to produce more enduring deliverables, or products of use to the division and communities. To encourage the goals, HPD raised the maximum grant award from $2,000 to $5,000 and reduced the number of awards. Its suggested subjects included development of ordinances to protect archaeological resources, community education and outreach efforts and documentation and preservation of cemeteries.

HPD awarded grants to the following organizations:

- **Archaeological Conservancy**
  For the Albuquerque-based organization to perform a mapping project of the Galisteo Basin for identification of archaeological resources.

- **Las Vegas Mental Health Association**
  For documentation through the use of ground-penetrating radar of a patient hospital cemetery.

- **Sierra Community Council**
  For research used to form the nomination of the Truth or Consequences Hot Springs historic district. In October 2004,
Preservation Services
hpds tax credits play key role in downtown revitalization

Amended by fire and ravaged by the elements, the Manual Arts Building at the old Albuquerque High School campus stood empty for more than 25 years. Rehabilitation work is about to begin, in part financed by a state and federal income tax credit package prepared by HPD and approved by the CPRC and NPS. The project was one of 70 approved for state tax credits in FY04, an increase of ten from the previous year.

Built in the late 1920s, the Manual Arts Building housed the vocational shops for generations of local students. Developer Ricardo Chaves, an alumni, plans to devote an entire room in the ground floor restaurant to displaying all of the school’s yearbooks so patrons can look up friends and classmates. Upper floor classrooms will become apartments.

The multi-phased rehabilitation of the old school is crucial to the revitalization of the Huning Highlands Historic District in Albuquerque. The tax credit program, a partnership administered jointly by HPD and the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, offers a credit toward New Mexico income tax of up to 50% the cost of approved rehabilitations. The maximum credit is $25,000 per project.

Since the district also is listed in the National Register and the project is a commercial venture, federal tax credits yielding up to 20-percent of approved cost were approved. By investing an estimated $3 million in the adaptive re-use of the historic structure, the owner could reap federal tax credits of up to $600,000.

Statewide, projects varied from a meticulous restoration of a Mediterranean style home in Roswell, to four home rehabilitations in Grant County and work on the Vigil store in Otero.

Fifty-three state tax credit projects were completed during FY 2004, spurring $727,908 in rehabilitation throughout the state. Thirty projects were homes and businesses in Bernalillo County, and the remainder were located statewide.

Federal tax credit projects generated $792,592 in completed construction. Four new proposals submitted to HPD for federal tax credits totaled $7.1 million in estimated project costs. Three completed projects were certified into the federal program.

HPD administered federal tax credits in conjunction with the National Park Service. Income-producing properties such as business and rentals are eligible for the federal credits. The Internal Revenue Service requires a “substantial expenditure” on the property, defined as an amount spent on qualified rehabilitation items equaling the adjusted basis of the property within a two-year period. Projects that applied for the 20-percent federal tax refund in FY04 included converting the 1949 Southern Union Gas Building in Albuquerque into a downtown restaurant, and the adaptive re-use of a vacant department store in Las Vegas into a hotel.

The archaeological permit program administered by HPD for the Cultural Properties Review Committee continued to review and approve archaeological permits to qualified applicants from across the state. The number of firms issued either an annual survey or burial permit, or both, and project-specific permits for work in New Mexico held steady from last year. Annual archaeological survey permits allow an archaeological firm to conduct archaeological surveys on state land anywhere in New Mexico. Firms holding annual human burial excavation permits are allowed to excavate human burials on state or private land that may be endangered by construction projects.

From July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004, the CPRC issued Annual Archaeological see permits p. 12
Preservation Services

sitewatch expands its reach

PD's NM SiteWatch provides an opportunity for local citizens to monitor cultural resources in and around their communities. In FY04, the program conducted pilot training courses for 44 volunteers and professional partners in Elephant Butte and Silver City, while the program was called in to assist with teachers' workshops at Alameda Elementary School, also the site of a significant archaeological find.

Here is how one community initiated their local program through HPD.

An energetic group of Silver City citizens contacted SiteWatch, and together they worked with the Gila National Forest's Black Range District. Gila Forest staff realized site stewards could serve as extra eyes and ears over the thousands of acres and numerous sites in the forest and the Gila Wilderness, the second largest designated wilderness in the United States. Volunteers, a land manager and HPD organized a spring meeting to sketch an implementation plan. At introductory steward training in May, a community coordinator was selected to work with the forest and HPD. Since then, volunteers have worked with the forest to identify sites and begin documenting them.

Following the ‘SiteWatch Silver City” model, SiteWatch seeks to assist several more New Mexico communities develop site steward programs in the coming year. SiteWatch also plans to expand the scope of the resources it trains stewards to monitor. Historic buildings; trail markers; structures such as bridges, neon signs and monuments; and other cultural resources eligible for the National and State registers are being added to the existing list of archaeological resources currently monitored by stewards across the state.

CLG expands in FY04; Columbus joins program

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November with HPD's recommendation Columbus, sister city to Palomas, Mexico, become New Mexico's eighth CLG.

Several communities were contacted by HPD's CLG coordinator. In Los Alamos County, language is being reviewed for a county historic preservation ordinance that could make it the state's ninth CLG. The town has an active preservation community working on projects affecting the Fuller Lodge—part of a former boy's ranch school—and sites associated with the Manhattan Project. HPD assisted Española, where officials are considering an enabling ordinance to further its preservation efforts. Española rejoined the state Main Street program and believes becoming a CLG would further benefit the community. Clovis and Bernalillo also have requested information.

As HPD geared up for its re-organization, the program began channeling services using the geographic Preservation Zones that correspond with the state's Councils of Government regions. It also worked with the organization, Rural Economic Development Through Tourism and the Municipal League of New Mexico.

HPD's Certified Local Government program made significant strides in FY04, laying the groundwork for the Village of Columbus to become the state's eighth CLG and opening the door to four new communities in the process.

The program, which helps municipalities develop preservation ordinances, set up design review committees and enables them to receive preservation grants, has operated in Albuquerque, Deming, Las Vegas, Lincoln County, Silver City and Taos for several years. Columbus, on the Mexican border, pursued certification as a step toward furthering use of the frontier town's historic assets for heritage tourism. CLG communities were eligible to apply for $84,000 in grants for community preservation work in FY04, a 12 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. HPD manages the program, which is overseen by the National Park Service.

Early in 2004, Mayor Martha Skinner expressed interest in the program and the town soon submitted an application, draft preservation ordinance and proposed board composition. NPS concurred in Pancho Villa flanked by two of his officers. General John “Blackjack” Pershing staged his campaign to capture Villa from Columbus but never was successful. Villa and 500 of his men raided Columbus and Camp Furlong on March 9, 1916.
HPD programs were used statewide.

HPD operates programs in every corner of New Mexico. The Program Map illustrates the division’s reach extended to all 33 counties, and that in many cases programs were used for multiple preservation efforts in certain communities.

HPD relies on partnerships with not-for-profit organizations such as the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance and local MainStreet organizations; federal, state and municipal units of government, the private sector, consultants and individuals engaged in research, home rehabilitation and preservation of community resources.

On the next three pages, the scope of our services becomes apparent.
Southwest Archaeological Services unearths a pit house in back of Santa Fe’s federal courthouse.


School starts August 2005.


Construction projects statewide pulled in HPD for project review that cast new light on old history, and added to the wealth of community knowledge and sense of place. Review of school projects substantiated claims that the elementary school in Alameda, northwest of Albuquerque, is built on one of the 12 ancestral pueblo villages documented in Coronado’s chronicles, ca. 1540. In also helped preserve a State Register, New Deal era gymnasium in Union County; and in Clovis, project review for a new transportation office lead to the discovery of the town’s first public school.

These are just some of the stories revealed as HPD fulfilled its federal requirement to review projects affecting cultural resources under Section 106 of the federal Historic Preservation Act and carried out its duties outlined in the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act. Here are summaries of these projects and more.

Amy Biehl School, Albuquerque

For the first time since Albuquerque High School closed its doors 25 years ago, New Mexico’s largest city’s downtown will have its own high school. The Amy Biehl Charter School and the U.S. General Services Administration invited HPD into the adaptive re-use project that sees the 1908 U.S. Post Office converted into a charter school. HPD participated in preliminary discussions beginning in October 2003 on how best to convert the building. Conveniently, the school’s educational programs and mission were compatible with the layout of the former post office. Exterior alterations were kept to a minimum: a stair tower was added to a north-facing wall and a ramp added at one of the entrances.


School starts August 2005.

Clovis Area Transportation Administrative Offices

When Clovis decided to build a new transportation office, it contracted with the environmental consulting firm Marron and Associates and Eastern New Mexico University to test the proposed site. They discovered the foundation of Clovis’s first public school, built shortly after the town was established in 1906. HPD staff assisted the city and the Federal Transportation Administration obtain an archaeological excavation permit, which eventually revealed a myriad of school supplies and equipment at the site.

Federal Courthouse Sally Port, Santa Fe

One of Santa Fe’s most striking pieces of architecture is the U.S. Courthouse; its half-built structure stood for decades in the latter half of the nineteenth century as backdrop for fairs, Indian ceremonies, craft shows, and horse and donkey races. In fact, part of the course of the former racetrack still is visible and was incorporated into current traffic patterns. Graced by mature trees and an expansive lawn, the Greek Revival-style, cut-stone building completed in 1889 sits on top what long was believed to be part of a substantial pueblo. When the courts decided, last year, a sally port was needed for better handling of persons in federal custody, HPD’s project review contributed substantially to understanding the extent of the very early settlements. Archaeological testing identified materials related to a Pre-Puebloan pit house, 1195-1240 A.D., and revealed a twentieth century well. U.S. General Services Administration, Southwest Archaeological Consultants and the contractor worked closely with HPD staff over a two-year period.

The discoveries required changes to the sequence of sally port construction, but following data recovery and HPD approval of a preliminary Cultural Resource Report, construction was completed. Discoveries made during the project de-bunked the common assumption that downtown Santa Fe was too built-up for archaeological materials to have survived in tact. The discoveries encouraged the City of Santa Fe to pursue archaeological testing and preservation planning prior to the design of a proposed Civic Center across the street from the courthouse, an area archaeologists believe to be rich in cultural resources.
Alameda Elementary, Bernalillo Co.

The way the United States Forest Service keeps track of archaeological sites, pueblo ruins, WPA features and even the most minute of pot sherds on its vast land holdings in New Mexico is taking a step further into the electronic age. And, HPD’s Archaeological Records Management Section is the model database system that is making it happen.

ARMS worked with the Forest Service in FY04, transferring part of its vast database of more than 140,000 sites, into the USFS database. Known as INFRA, creation of the new database was mandated by the federal government, which provided the Forest Service more than $160,000 to carry out the task. In September 2003, ARMS began reconciling the two data systems, using the information it has gathered for more than three decades. To date, ARMS has successfully reached concordance on more than 20,000 sites; and justification of data in four of the five national forests districts in New Mexico—Cibola, Santa Fe, Carson and Lincoln—has been completed. Data from the Gila Forest will be reconciled in spring 2005.

In New Mexico, all sites are numbered with a Laboratory of Anthropology notation, e.g. LA 51671, and the forest service numbers it AR-03-02-05-00195. The concordance project creates a comprehensive index of all sites and their respective numbers.

By reviewing and notating the sites, ARMS has been able to identify duplications and previously undocumented sites, and correct erroneous site-location information. Cooperative projects such as these increase ARMS’ data accuracy, while providing the Forest Service specific knowledge to help manage the cultural resources so abundant on New Mexico forest lands.

Alameda School, Union Co.

Alameda Elementary not only did Alameda Elementary get its new classroom, but it enhanced its curriculum in the process. When human burials and Ancestral Puebloan artifacts were unearthed during construction, HPD encountered one of its most time-consuming project reviews of FY04, but also one of the most rewarding.

The Alameda School site was listed in the State Register in 1986 because of its association with the 12 ancestral pueblos visited by the Spaniards. Previous construction had disturbed the site, but it remained one of the few still containing enough artifacts to tell the story of its sixteenth and seventeenth century occupation.

The most recent project—kindergarten construction—was halted, an archaeologist excavated the burials and HPD initiated consultation under the State Prehistoric and Historic Sites Act.

HPD helped the school arrange a public hearing, and the school subsequently incorporated the knowledge gained from archaeology at the site into classroom studies. School children became site stewards through HPD and even instructed a classmate who missed the special class that it was illegal to pick-up artifacts. Students went so far as to restage the lesson and the young boy returned the artifact to where he had found it. Numerous HPD programs and staff came into play, including the state archaeologist from Preservation Communication and Education; project reviewers in both the Preservation Services and Preservation Planning and the site steward program, NM SiteWatch.

Amistad School, Union Co.

When the Clayton Municipal School District in northeast Union County received a federal grant for a new charter school, local authorities were advised it was financially wise to tear down the 1940s, abandoned school in town, save its adobe gymnasium built ca. 1930 and construct new classrooms and administrative space. Because the project was federally funded, HPD was asked to review it in October 2003, and pointed out that rehabilitating and repairing the building would cost less than demolishing it and building a new school. HPD worked closely with the school district, which opted to repair the building, replace 1940s and 1960s windows with appropriately designed ones and put up a newly-engineered wall to replace the failed adobe back wall of the gymnasium.

Construction is underway and Principal Ruth Shields said the school would be ready by spring 2005.
Heritage Preservation Month, HPD's largest outreach effort, chartered new ground this year, distributing more posters, event calendars and involving more communities than ever before.

Preparations began well in advance of May, the month set aside for the 96 community preservation events held in 45 communities statewide in FY04. Community participation came from all four corners of the state. Silver City hosted commemorative screenings of the once blacklisted and award-winning movie *Salt of the Earth*, filmed outside town in 1953. In Clayton, the *Union County Leader* published a special edition quiz about the history of the newly rehabilitated Eklund Hotel; the hotel project won a Heritage Preservation Award in FY04. In Farmington, tours of rock art sites were held and in Lea County, Jal Cowboy Days honored the area’s ranching heritage with cook-offs, a pony express race and cowboy music and poetry held at Jal Lake Park for three days. HPD and the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance hosted Home runs for Heritage, a special noontime game of the Albuquerque Isotopes where more than 2,000 Heritage Preservation Month posters were given away to children from visiting schools. HPD published a Calendar of Events chronicling each event.

It was the seventeenth year HPD coordinated preservation activities, which culminated with an awards ceremony at the Scottish Rite Temple in Santa Fe attended by more than 200 people. Although each award tells a story unique to New Mexico, perhaps the Lifetime Achievement Award—newly created in FY04—awarded to former state Rep. J. Paul Taylor and his wife Mary Daniels Taylor was the most inspiring. The Taylors for more than 50 years have been indispensable players in preservation efforts not only in their native Mesilla, but on the state level as well. Rep. Taylor championed HPD and DCA during his 18 years in the Legislature.

Every year HPD selects an image for the preservation month poster, which is used to herald communities events and for preservation outreach. Various posters have hung on the walls of New Mexico's Congressional Delegation, been requested for framing and graced the walls of offices and homes. This year’s image, a 1943 photograph by Roswell photographer, the late W. Jack Rodden, was taken for the 50th anniversary of the New Mexico Military Institute. His son, Jack Rodden, gave permission to use the photograph of Lusk Hall with the timed fly-over of "Wichita Wobblers". The poster has been a favorite with NMMI graduates; HPD learned one person decorated an entire room around the poster.

**Poster Design:** Tom Drake

**Photo:** John Murphey

Governor Bill Richardson proclaims Archaeology Week.

FY04 was the first time HPD's annual Archaeology Fair was heralded with a gubernatorial proclamation, and it was the best attended fair in the event's ten-year history. Gov. Bill Richardson officially proclaimed "New Mexico Archaeology Week" in advance of the two-day fair held September 19 and 20 in Tucumcari. Students from the House, Logan, San Jon, and Tucumcari schools attended, and many of them brought their families and friends back for a second round of hands-on learning experiences, re-enactments and demonstrations of centuries-old practices.

Coordinated by the state archaeologist with strong local assistance from the Tucumcari Historical Museum and HPD staff, the event drew approximately 1,000 people to museum grounds. Quay County and Tucumcari governments proclaimed "Quay County Day" and "Tucumcari Day"; and local politicians, preservationists and community activists attended the fair. The museum placed flyers at the San Jon Visitor's Center, drawing tourists. The archaeological shovel-wheelbarrow-and-screen drill team led by SHPO Katherine Slick joined the kickoff parade that also featured the 4-H Color Guard and El Paso's, Paso del Norte Pistoleros. Local radio station KTNM practically adopted the event and ran countless spots advertising both the HPD Summer Reading Adventure and "Journeys through Time in Quay County."

The New Mexico Archaeology Fair annually brings together archaeologists...
and preservationists who volunteer for the event from across the state. While the Fair is fun, it is first and foremost an educational event. Nearly 50 representatives of state and local organizations provided exhibits and demonstrations for the Tucumcari event in addition to community business support.

**historic markers**

A joint venture between *New Mexico Magazine*, the Department of Tourism, the Department of Cultural Affairs and HPD hopes to put New Mexico history on the World Wide Web so travelers could engage in heritage tourism online before getting behind the wheel.

The Legislature in FY04 allocated $250,000 for Tourism to engage with other agencies to promote the state's cultural resources. Rep. Lucky Varella is one of several legislators who have worked to increase visibility of the Historic and Scenic Markers program, which for decades has been run by HPD and the Department of Transportation. HPD researches the history and writes the language. It rewrites historic notations from old signs that need replacing or wording due changing notions of history, and the CPRC approves the text. DOT builds, installs and maintains the signs.

At the April meeting of the CPRC, members agreed to change language on the historical marker that once commemorated “Nigger Hill” to Buffalo Soldier Hill. Reenactors were part of a recent event in Roosevelt County near the Texas border that was attended by more than 150 people celebrating the name change. The landmark, a hill that rises 50 feet above the prairie, marked the end of an 1877 mission for a troop of black soldiers, known as Buffalo Soldiers.

The home of a world-renowned author, the studio of one of the founders of the Taos Art Society and the church built by a war-hero priest were among the 28 properties listed in the State and Nation registers during FY04. It was a year when treasures uniquely New Mexican were honored for their contribution to the state's heritage.

Built between 1920 and 1939 on the stone floor of a Jornada Mogollon-culture prehistoric ruin, **St. Joseph Apache Mission** church dominates prominent ground surrounded by the Sacramento Mountains. Designed by Philadelphia architect William Stanton, the church is a substantial, solid-sandstone wall, Late Gothic Revival edifice.

Envisioned by Father Albert Braun as a memorial to the veterans he served with in both world wars, the monumental church was erected through the physical efforts of Father Albert, his parishioners, members of the Mescalero community and volunteers from the area.

Arriving in Taos in 1902, artist E. I. Couse strived to authentically depict the lifeways of Native Americans. In 1910, Couse purchased a house next door to fellow artist’s Joseph Henry Sharp's studio. Couse greatly changed the house, building a large airy studio illuminated by a sloped roof of multiple glass panes. The compound of adjoining buildings and studios became the permanent home of Couse and his wife and two children in 1927 and became a gathering place for the Taos Society of Artists.

D.H. Lawrence, author of *Women in Love* and *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, was known for his ability to capture the “spirit of place.” His vision of the American Southwest is best understood at his Kiowa Ranch, later called the **D.H Lawrence Ranch**, where he wrote the final draft of *The Plumed Serpent*. At the ranch, Lawrence came closest to setting up his dream of the Utopian community “Raninam” to combat the despair of a post-World War I world.

The **Thomas Branigan Memorial Library**, erected in 1935 in Las Cruces, was the sole privately funded library construction project carried out in New Mexico during the Depression. The library was built through the bequest of Alice Montgomery Branigan, the wife of Capt. Thomas Branigan, a Scotsman, Civil War veteran and colorful New Mexico pioneer and business leader. Alice Branigan became a key player in the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs and efforts to build Las Cruces' first public library.

In FY04, $30,000 was earmarked to create a web-based, interactive *Guide to the Arts and History* of New Mexico based on the markers. The markers would be the cornerstone of the promotion to highlight the most compelling New Mexico archaeological and historic sites, public art installations, museums and scenic locations across the state. The electronic guide would go beyond the markers by providing information that would entice drivers to further explore New Mexico’s cultural resources.

Already, the partnering agencies and divisions have entered into a contract with a web designer, which is developing a proposal for the project. It is expected that following further discussion and refinement of project details, production could begin by early spring, 2005.

Created in an interactive travel itinerary format, the guide would be a main feature of *New Mexico Magazine*’s website and would be linked to key partner sites including HPD/DCA and the Tourism Department.
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, NM  87501

Commonly used abbreviations:
ARMS = Archaeological Records Management Section
CPRC = Cultural Properties Review Committee
HPD = Historic Preservation Division
CLG = Certified Local Government
NPS = National Park Service
RPA = Registered Professional Architect
SHPO = State Historic Preservation Officer

State Historic Preservation Officer
Katherine Slick, Director

Tribal Liaison
Sam Cata, Special Programs Coordinator

Deputy SHPO
Jan V. Bielia, RPA, Services Manager

Cultural Properties Review Committee
Estevan Rael-Gálvez, Ph.D., Chair
Neal W. Ackerly, Ph.D., Vice-Chair
Beth O’Leary, Ph.D., Secretary
Juan Estevan Arellano
Craig Hoopes, AIA
Steven E. Kells, AIA
Signa Larralde, Ph.D.

Preservation Education and Outreach
State Archaeologist
Glenna Dean, Ph.D., RPA

Outreach and Education (Statewide)
Tom Drake, Public Relations Specialist

State Register of Cultural Properties and National Register of Historic Places
John Murphey, Architectural Historian

Preservation Planning
Preservation Planning Manager
Phil Young, Project Reviewer

Archaeological Planning and Review
Michael L. Elliott, RPA
Lisa M. Meyer, RPA
Elizabeth Oster, Archaeologist

Architectural Planning and Review
James Hare, Project Reviewer (resigned)
Pilar Medina Cannizzaro, Project Reviewer

Preservation Services
CLG and Preservation Grants
Ken Earle, Historian

State Archaeological Permits
Michelle Ensey, Archaeologist

Historic Properties Tax Credit Program
Harvey Kaplan, Project Reviewer
Robyn Powell, Project Reviewer

NM Mexico SiteWatch
Art Krupicz, Program Coordinator

Preservation Loan Fund
Dorothy Victor, Project Reviewer

Preservation Administration
Administration Manager
Patrick Lucero, Financial Administrator
Melinda Wheeler, Financial Specialist

Front Office and Reception
Deborah Davis, Secretary
Pat Lucero, Clerk Specialist

Human Resources
Dorothy Moore, Assistant to the Director

Preservation Knowledge and Information Program - ARMA
Bill Dobeman, Manager
Tim Seaman, Manager (retired)
Neil Berry, GIS Specialist

Information Systems Management
Rock Chasko, I.T. Support
Bob Turner, Database Administrator

Archaeological Records Processing and Management
David Barsanti, Archaeologist
Wade Corder, Cartographer
Karyn de Dufour, Archaeologist
Tony Fallis, Archaeologist
Scott Geister, Archaeologist
Louanna Haecker, Archaeologist
Rachel Johnson, Archaeologist
Anna Marie Palmieri, Cartographer
Robyn Richards, Archivist
Cordelia Snow, Archaeologist
Stephen Townsend, Archaeologist
Kellie Vlastos, Cartographer
Jack Young, Cartographer

permits, from p. 5
Survey Permits to 89 archaeological firms and Annual Human Burial Excavation Permits to 48 archaeological firms. In addition, the CPRC reviewed and approved 13 permits for excavations at archaeological sites located on state land.

Some of the more notable projects were the continued investigations at a Paleo-Indian site in Boca Negra Wash in Albuquerque, excavation of an unmarked cemetery in Alameda, excavation of Spanish contact period features and artifacts at Alameda Elementary School, archaeological monitoring of construction at Bosque Redondo Memorial, test excavations at Pancho Villa State Park, and excavations of pueblo revolt period features and artifacts on the Santa Fe Plaza.

A CCC project in Cibola National Forest developed the Juan Tabo picnic area. It was one of the resources researched by HPD interns as part of the governor’s fellowship program.