Tribal consultation moved to the forefront in FY05. Projects affecting cultural resources that required consultation in Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Taos, Otero and Sierra counties drew headlines, kept staff reviewing projects for compliance to federal law, and came before the Cultural Properties Review Committee for final decisions. The projects were varied: a new road through Las Imagines, the state and national register district of petroglyphs in Albuquerque; a proposed convention center over an early Tewa site in Santa Fe; oil and gas exploration on Otero Mesa, which saw the division joining Gov. Bill Richardson and other parties as plaintiffs seeking consultation and better identification of cultural resources on one of the last desert grasslands of the Southwest; and a cell phone tower affecting the cultural landscape of Taos Pueblo, a World Heritage Site.

Governor Richardson issued an executive order early in the 2005 legislative session that required all state agencies adopt tribal consultation policy for the protection of sacred sites and repatriation. The governor expressed concern that such policy was long overdue and urged protection of places sacred to native peoples. HPD and the CPRC found tribal consultation opens a dialogue that can give disparate parties a better understanding of one another through the process, if not outright agreement.

The oil and gas industry has an enormous economic impact in New Mexico, and conducts much of its activity on state and public lands. Every time exploration is begun, HPD is notified in the event more of our heritage turns up in unearthed cultural resources. Often, accidental discoveries are avoided by consulting our Archaeological Records Management Section, Communication and Education group and the Planning and Services sections. Their expertise lies in the location and history of notable and lesser
The Changing Face of Preservation

As we look back at the work of the Historic Preservation Division and the Cultural Properties Review Committee over the last year and prepare to celebrate the benefits New Mexico has reaped from the existence of the Antiquities Act and National Historic Preservation Act, I’d like to propose ideas embodied in those acts that guide us in our work. First and foremost, when preservation works it is because it is guided by a shared vision for better communities bringing citizens together in democratic participation. Preservation requires a partnership based on respect for one another and for the relevancy of the resources. It is not just a process; rather it is open and honest communication with a desire to provide the best outcome for the resources given that our world is changing. And that changing world is what should make our connection to the past even more relevant.

Unfortunately, preservationists are often placed in the position of quantifying the relevancy of resources because the quality of connection is not universal and the respect and understanding varies greatly. Consider that the excavation permit that may be granted by the CPRC has an economic impact that leverages not only the financial contract for the consultants but continues to leverage economic activity whether in oil and gas development or the design of a road as millions of dollars are spent or returned in final production or construction. Yet, that is not necessarily how we think about our work and it is rarely how decision makers or the general public think about preservation. And we find more and more that state and federal actions that care for the resources are seen as impediments to projects, not as critical facets of planning for the success of a project. Often when the existence of resources interrupts the timing on a project, attempts to minimize harm to the site is rarely valued by the proponent.

As we look at celebrating the anniversaries of the Antiquities Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, we face how to communicate the relevancy of historic properties and how the laws have provided a better understanding of our nation’s past. These will be major initiatives this coming year. We have begun work with our federal, state and local partners on finding the voice to persuade one and all that preservation is relevant to our future.

El Camino Real was the focus of ongoing efforts to include the most famous of North America’s early international trade routes on the list of World Heritage Sites. New Mexico is home to three of the nation’s 20 sites. partnership based on respect for one another and for the relevancy of the resources.

In this issue

Annual Report
Honoring the Centennial of the 1906 Antiquities Act and the 40th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act

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When the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act was passed, each state and the U.S. territories were charged with the mission of protecting cultural resources in their boundaries. Perhaps the most common way this activity takes place in the nation’s historic preservation offices is through the act's Section 106, or project review.

During FY05, 3,257 projects affecting cultural resources on state and local public lands or involving federal or state funds came before HPD’s architectural and archaeological staff. Eddy and Rio Arriba counties show a disproportionate number of projects that pass through HPD because of the amount of oil-and-gas industry activity that takes place on federal land there, and because the Bureau of Land Management operates its permitting offices in Carlsbad and Farmington.

Many Section 106 projects are determined to have no effect on cultural resources, but hundreds of them have the potential to alter resources, or as often is the case, shed new light on events from our past.

Here on the next three pages is a sampling of projects that reveal part of the scope of HPD’s work in communities across the state.

### Three Corn Ruin Stabilized

Perched high atop an isolated rock outcropping that soars hundreds of feet above the floor of Gobernador Canyon, Three Corn Ruin is a Navajo pueblito, a term coined in the 1960s for the small cluster of structures built by the Navajo largely in the 1700s that resemble the much grander structures and cities built by their puebloan ancestors.

Held in trust by the New Mexico State Land Office, the ruins are three structures that take their name from the three, corn-plant petroglyphs found at the base of the rock upon which they were built. Fully exposed to the elements and in plain view of passersby, the pueblito suffered impacts from visitors, vandalism, and pot hunting.

Plans to preserve the ruins date back to 1999 when HPD provided a grant to develop a preservation assessment for the structural stabilization. In November 2004, the State Land Office issued a request for proposals to conduct the structural stabilization project. The San Juan County Museum Association/Division of Conservation Archaeology won the contract and submitted an application to HPD for a state land excavation permit. HPD’s Services section reviewed the stabilization plan. A permit and easement were approved by the CPRC at its April meeting, with concurrence from the SHPO, state archaeologist and commissioner of Public Lands. Work was completed in spring 2005.

### On Location at Fort Stanton

HPD landed a role in the TBS production "Into the West" filmed at Fort Stanton in spring 2005. HPD worked with the state Film Commission, the Fort Stanton Development Commission and Property Control to advise production crews on preservation measures to be taken when film crews adapted exteriors and interiors of the fort so they were suitable for the time period of the script. Staff from the Services, Planning and Communication and Education sections expedited reviews to suit the production schedule. The Fort Stanton Development Commission, which works closely with HPD on redevelopment of the fort, provided tours of buildings in advance of the film crew's work. The six episodes ran in June and July.
Roosevelt Park: Preserving Cultural Landscape

The City of Albuquerque gave HPD the opportunity to participate in early planning for the rehabilitation of one of its most historic parks. Roosevelt Park, its rolling grass lawn shaded by a canopy of graceful Siberian elms, was the Depression-era brainchild of then-Mayor Clyde Tingley and landscape architect C.E. "Bud" Hollied. Two-hundred men were put to work in 1932, transforming a dry arroyo into 14 acres of sloping, terraced hills and several groupings of trees.

In recent years the landscaping was overgrown and the park’s reputation questionable. Current Mayor Martin Chávez in 2003 gave high priority to cleaning it up, restoring it as a picnic grounds and recreational area for urban dwellers and a beautiful place to read a book in the shade on a warm summer afternoon.

A city landmark, Roosevelt Park also is listed in the state and national historic registers. Following up the city’s request for help, HPD enlisted its Services, and Communication and Education sections to provide technical assistance and comments during project review. Eventually HPD participated in four meetings and two public hearing held by the Roosevelt Park Master Plan Advisory Committee, composed of area residents and city officials.

By spring 2005, 195 trees were pruned at a cost of $240,000 and planning was well underway to repair and repoint the original sandstone and granite retaining walls, improve irrigation, enhance the disc-golf course, build a children’s play area and provide more parking and improved access to the park.

Alamogordo Water Line

Alamogordo is an army base town experiencing a growth spurt. New residents are drawn in part by the primitive recreational opportunities, which rapidly are disappearing in many parts of the Southwest as more lands are given over to modern, urban living. When a new waterline was needed, city officials determined a trench through the State Register site of one of six Jornada Mogollon villages dating back nearly 2,000 years was the most feasible alternative. They thought an easement for existing waterlines through the site meant no cultural resources would be found.

In the course of work, the ancestral remains of 13 people from the Jornada-Mogollon period, which spans from 90 B.C. to 1450, were discovered. Four pit houses were unearthed, eight pits or hearth features uncovered and four middens—floors of living spaces—lay beneath the surface. SWCA Environmental Consultants worked with HPD’s Services section and the city to handle the discoveries, and presented a preliminary report on the findings at the fourteenth Biennial Jornada-Mogollon Conference, held in El Paso, October 14 and 15. An archaeological term, *jornada* is the Spanish word for journey, referring to the infamous Journey of Death passage of El Camino Real used by the Spanish enroute from El Paso to Santa Fe. Mogollon refers to archaeological remains left by ancestral people in far-western Texas, northern Mexico, southern New Mexico and east-central Arizona. They lived in pit houses between 400-800 B.C.

City officials first consulted HPD in March 2003 regarding plans to use the existing easement for the line. The Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act requires state and local governmental agencies using public funds for a project to examine feasible and prudent alternatives to working in a culturally significant site. If the site becomes part of the project, all possible planning to preserve and protect its cultural resources, or minimize harm, must be undertaken. Alamogordo conducted a public meeting, kept HPD abreast of planning and contracted with SWCA to monitor trenching for the lines.

The city began pumping water through them last summer, and by working with SWCA and HPD, will provide the public information on how the discoveries add to our understanding of the Jornada-Mogollon period.
Federal agencies are encouraged to use historic properties to house their programs. When the New Mexico Veterans Services Department applied to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for funds, HPD and the state Property Control & General Services Division worked with them so a vacant, historic barracks at Fort Stanton could become offices, a museum and a maintenance center for a new cemetery adjacent to the fort's historic Merchant Marine's Cemetery. Not only was the cost of acquiring land for the cemetery avoided, but by adapting the 1855 barracks, the project stayed within its $4.3-million budget, making better use of available funds.

A master plan for the fort revised between August 2004 and June 2005 encouraged reuse of existing buildings over constructing a new one. HPD's director and staff from Services and Planning helped develop the plan with consultants Huitt-Zollars, Inc., Veterans Services and GSD.

More cost savings were realized by devising the plans so the cemetery offices share the barracks and a twentieth-century administrative building with the museum. Visitors can discover the history and significance of the entire fort, listed in the state and national registers of historic properties, and receive grave-locator information in one location.

Because Fort Stanton is historic and public funds were used for the project, HPD will continue to assist Veteran’s Services and Property Control with Section 106 project review to ensure the fort’s history is preserved for the citizens of New Mexico and eventually as a heritage tourism destination.

Santa Fe Plaza Cultural Landscape Report

The report draws renewed attention to the resources that make Santa Fe Plaza a National Historic Landmark, and re-enforces its centuries-old role as the central, public gathering place in New Mexico’s capital.

The city’s preservation planners partnered with the National Park Service and HPD to identify historically significant features on the Plaza for their maintenance and to develop guidelines and design criteria for future preservation projects. Reviewing numerous documents, archaeological reports and oral histories made it possible to determine Santa Fe Plaza looks pretty much today as it did during the Territorial period, ca. 1866. The radial pattern of its sidewalks, well-established trees, the grass or turf (at one time crops were grown between the walkways), various placements of a bandshell or gazebo, and the Plaza’s use for important community events have been continuous since that time.

Planned by the Spanish when they laid out the city in 1610, a year after the city was established, the Plaza originally was Santa Fe’s defensive center. It remains the central focus of downtown and the terminus of the Santa Fe Trail.

Visited by approximately 100,000 tourists each year, it also hosts six large events that draw 25,000 residents annually. Existing irrigation and other amenities are inadequate to handle current needs.

HPD put together a team from its Services, and Communication and Education sections to work with the city and NPS. Along with the Plaza’s general design, the team found Soldier’s Monument to be one of the most significant features of the Plaza. Commissioned by the Territorial Legislature in 1867, the sandstone obelisk honors New Mexico soldiers who fought in the Civil War. It also marks the center of the Santa Fe Land Grant; every property in town is based on the location of the obelisk.

The report will be completed early this year. It was made possible when a $6,000 CLG grant administered by HPD was combined with city and NPS funds that were used to hire the consulting firm Morrow Reardon Wilkinson Miller, Ltd. Landscape Architects, of Albuquerque.
Communication and Education

Outreach: Sharing the Benefits of Preservation

From 1882, when the Antiquities Act first was proposed, until it became law 24 years later, debate raged between proponents of collecting artifacts for profit and those advocating scientific excavation to gain valuable information from archaeological sites. When enacted, the act created penalties aimed at stopping looting at abandoned pueblos and other sites often scavenged for profit. President Teddy Roosevelt signed the 1906 Act into law, providing protection for archaeological sites on federal lands, and the ability to declare certain sites monuments.

New Mexico benefited early. El Moro National Monument outside Gallup, and its famous Inscription Rock, was the second monument established under the act, following Devils Tower, and both declared for their historic significance. The Antiquities Act has had a lasting impact on national and state policy, resulting in the preservation of many archaeological and historic sites such as Chaco Canyon and the Gila Cliff Dwellings. New Mexico is home to 11 national monuments.

The Antiquities Act served as the foundation for the National Historic Preservation Act, signed into law 60 years later by President Lyndon Johnson. Much of HPD's communication and education work would not be possible without these two landmark laws. Our historic registers, public outreach through programs like Heritage Preservation Month and Archaeology Fair, are provided for in the acts, which mandate states inventory resources and inform the public of their value.

Southeastern Resources Highlighted in Register Nominations

On a hot August day in 2004, HPD sent its State and National Register and Public Relations programs to southeastern New Mexico to learn a little more about the recent past. Since many towns, there, trace their history back only to the first decades of the twentieth century, site visits in Clovis, Kenna, Lovington and Artesia were an opportunity to sample Modernism, Craftsman, Pueblo Revival and Pueblo Deco architectural styles. Our visits brought together people eager to tell stories about the buildings and events that happened inside them, and around the towns and sometimes lonely landscapes that surround them.

One of the more memorable afternoons during that trip was spent at the former Midway Service Station in Kenna. All 14 of the town's folk fit comfortably into the front office of the service station and shared stories of Kenna's brief heyday when the population reached 500 in the 1920s and was home to the second largest stockyard in the southwest Texas and southeastern New Mexico region. A Father's Day fire in 2000 leveled the commercial district, leaving the handsome Mission Revival gas station as the lone building downtown.

The gas station, along with a house and a hotel in Lea County, subsequently became Register listings, and were part of an initiative to recognize cultural resources in southeastern New Mexico. Of the 217 buildings and homes added to the Registers in FY05, 173 of them are located in Sierra, Dona Ana and Lincoln counties, and are eligible for protection and financial incentives such as tax credits and preservation loans.

HPD and the CPRC spent two days in Truth or Consequences, meeting with business owners, conducting an informational session on tax credits and preservation loans and attending a popular reception hosted by the T or C Hot Springs Project. A CPRC meeting attended by 100 citizens and business owners at the City Commissioner's Chambers was held the next day. The Hot Springs Bathhouse Commercial and MainStreet Historic District was listed to the State Register, and the Hot Springs Bathhouse and Commercial
Built between 1935 and 1939 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Conchas Dam was the largest New Deal project undertaken in New Mexico. The centerpiece of the district is the dam, located 31 miles northwest of Tucumcari. The commanding, concrete gravity-type dam is 1,250 feet in length—a distance longer than the height of the Empire State Building. The listing coincided with the 70th anniversary of the beginning of construction, which was celebrated in 1935 with most of Tucumcari taking to the streets blowing sirens and horns; and again in 2005 by 300 people who gathered for festivities at the dam in July.

J.R. Willis House and La Miradora Apartments

Begun in 1938 and completed by 1954, the Albuquerque home and studio built by the noted artist and photographer still is in use today and being rehabilitated into a bed and breakfast. Between 1926 and 1949, J.R. Willis turned many of his photographs into picture postcards, publishing over a hundred photographs and paintings through Curt Teich Co., of Chicago.

James J. Cassidy House

Situated in the small village of Cleveland, in Mora County, the Cassidy house tells the story of an enterprising Irish-descended merchant family who operated the nearby D. Cassidy & Sons General Merchandise and Cleveland Rolling Mill.

Summerford Mountain Archaeological District

Located on the New Mexico State University's Chihuahuan Desert Rangeland Research Center north of Las Cruces, the district contains 12 prehistoric rock art sites with over 350 images. The rock art exhibits imagery indicating occupation and use of the area by Native Americans for nearly 7,000 years.

Pino Family Hispanic Homestead

Spread across a wide plain below Carrizo Peak, the Lincoln County homestead sits on three acres of an approximately 4,000-acre ranch. The property represents the use of the Homestead Act by Prescilio Pino I to acquire land outside the traditional practice of familial land distribution.

Fairview Cemetery

Founded in 1884, the Santa Fe cemetery is the final resting place of early New Mexico’s princes and paupers. Thomas Catron, the powerful Territorial period governor and co-founder of the National Republican Party, lies at Fairview. So do many of the indigent and nonsectarians who were accepted at Santa Fe’s first non-Catholic cemetery. More than 3,700 people are buried at Fairview, some marked with family mausoleums and others only recently given simple markers.

Creation of the National Register was foreshadowed by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which established the Secretary of the Interior as the federal lead in historic preservation. The 1935 Act led to establishment of National Historic Landmarks, and the 1966 Act codified the concept of a national register of historic properties. Today, more than 77,000 listings inclusive of 1.2 million contributing resources are registered historic properties. Listing a resource honors the property, increases community awareness of its significance, and is the threshold to financial and other programs to help preserve it.
Heritage Preservation Month

In New Mexico, a pilgrimage can mean many things. In FY05, Heritage Preservation Month adopted pilgrimages as its theme and illustrated it with four images on the annual poster, which was distributed to more than 5,500 persons. Recipients ranged from our congressional delegation to 2,000 fans at the Albuquerque Isotopes annual Homeruns for Heritage baseball game, an event they sponsor for HPD.

When HPD put out the call for images, the response varied from religious pilgrimages to the impact various transportation routes have had on New Mexico. We chose to illustrate the ideas with photographs depicting Route 66, El Camino Real’s route along the Rio Grande and trains, whose lines and hubs sealed the fate of many, many New Mexico communities. Our religious pilgrimage photo shows the annual Easter climb up rugged Tomé Hill, completed by some barefoot and others with a walker or cane.

Preservation month event sponsors also receive the poster. They frame it, post it on doors and otherwise use it to help advertise their events. Events numbered 65 and were held in 30 communities—some as tiny as Jal and others in the historic districts of Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Celebrations of cowboy and ranch culture, historic home tours and hikes to usually off-limits archaeological sites were just some of the events sponsored by local communities and assembled into the Calendar of Events, which doubles as a guide to weekend road trips in May. Deming chose to screen The Cowboy, a restored 1954 documentary filmed locally by Academy Award-winning film editor Elmo Williams, while vintage car owners chose to cruise Route 66 through Valencia County and Isletta Pueblo.

The month is capped off with the annual Heritage Preservation Awards ceremony presented by the CPRC with an elegant reception staged by our staff. Outstanding achievements in the field are rewarded annually, and in FY05 the following individuals and organizations were recognized:

CLARENCE FIELDER for outstanding individual accomplishment and personal commitment to preserving the history of African Americans in Las Cruces and southern New Mexico.

NANCY MEEM WIRTH, PETER WIRTH, ALAN "MACK WATSON," CATHERINE COBY for preservation and conservation of the Bishop Everett Jones residence, Santa Fe.

DR. TESSIE NARANJO for dedication to the preservation of indigenous languages, cultural traditions and sustaining communities. Dr. Naranjo lives at Santa Clara Pueblo.

J. MICHAEL BREMER for efforts beyond the call of duty to establish an all-volunteer organization for protecting cultural resources in Santa Fe National Forest.

NEW MEXICO BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT for publication of an outstanding series of cultural resource volumes used by public schools, libraries and research centers.

EVELYN BRENINGER, EILYS NAICHE HUGAR, ELLYN ANN BIGROPE for preservation of the history, culture and languages of indigenous peoples, especially the Mescalero Apache.

LOS LUCEROS RANCH for a successful rehabilitation sympathetic to the complexities of the original ranch structures and the cultural landscape on the upper Rio Grande. Los Luceros Foundation, Spears Architects and Compadre Custom construction were honored.

ISABEL VIGIL AND FAMILY, ESPERANZA VIGIL AND FAMILY, NEW MEXICO OFFICE OF THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND for preserving one of the last traditional agricultural landscapes in the Santa Cruz Valley at Chimayó.

DR. MARTA WEIGLE won the State Historian’s Award for Excellence in New Mexico Heritage Scholarship. Ms. Weigle is based in Santa Fe.

SENATOR MARY JANE GARCIA won the Lifetime Achievement Award for commitment, leadership and determination in preserving New Mexico’s cultural heritage. Sen. Garcia lives in Doña Ana.

Heritage Preservation Month 2006 will honor the accomplishments made possible by the 1906 Antiquities Act and the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. HPD is looking for events and award nominations that illustrate how preservation law has benefited New Mexico communities. The Antiquities Act provided protection of historic and prehistoric monuments and archaeological sites. The 1966 Act expanded the scope of preservation beyond 1935 legislation that established an historic building survey to include districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of state and local significance now found in the National Register of Historic Places; inaugurated grants programs; and made possible financial incentives such as tax credits.
Archaeology Fair Travels to Aztec

Archaeologists and preservationists converged on Aztec for the 11th New Mexico Archaeology Fair, HPD’s annual traveling exhibition of traditional practices and the latest ideas in preservation.

Governor Richardson issued his second proclamation of “New Mexico Archaeology Week”, and the state archaeologist enlisted the help of staff, the Aztec Chamber of Commerce, the Aztec Museum and Pioneer Village, and the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance in staging the two-day event in Pioneer Park in Aztec’s downtown historic district.

Held September 10 and 11, local students brought their parents, and hundreds of citizens took their turns at the atlatl (the Aztec word for spear thrower), learned to build and fire pots, watched arrowheads flintknapped from stones and learned that yarns can be dyed from concoctions of mashed plants and squashed insects. The event aims to provide a better understanding of ancient lifeways, but also features the more modern-day activities of eating buffalo burgers, watching shootouts between costumed re-enactors and in the case of Aztec, a surprise soccer tournament held on the fairgrounds. Our SHPO led a parade down Main Street.

HPD staff takes the opportunity of the fair to gain more knowledge of the local preservation needs. In Aztec, a few staff members while exploring the town found the abandoned, ca.1951 courthouse and eventually met up with local citizens concerned with finding a new use for it. HPD worked with the group through the year, and current plans now see it slated for a possible art center. The division also continued its dialogue with local politicians concerned with development encroaching on Aztec Ruins, a Chacoan outlier and national monument.

Media coverage was extensive and some fairgoers drove from as far as Roswell and Albuquerque to attend the event. Spots advertising both the “Tiptoe through the Past” Reading Adventure and “Journeys through Time in San Juan County” were run by local radio stations, and print and broadcast media conducted interviews both days.

The New Mexico Archaeology Fair annually brings together archaeologists and preservationists who volunteer to host exhibits from across the state. In addition to community and business support, nearly 50 representatives of state and local organizations provided exhibits and demonstrations.

The theme of the fair: Aztec at the Crossroads of Time

Web Site

HPD relies more and more on its Web site to address local preservation needs. Forms for permits, award nominations and the Historic Cultural Properties Inventory are among downloadable forms that allow much of our business to be conducted electronically, saving staff time and mailing costs.

We also post the State Register of Cultural Properties, our bi-monthly newsletter and the preservation month events calendar on our website. At www.nmhistoricpreservation.org most of the laws and procedures that govern our day-to-day operations can be found.

During FY05, there were 43,516 visits to the Web site and 124,188 pages viewed. The Homepage was the most visited page followed by Documents, Contacts, Calendar, Registers, ARMS, Section 106, CPRC, Review and Compliance, About HPD.

Seventy-one percent of the time, HPD Web site visitors, who totaled 31,207, have bookmarked the address, had it sent to them by e-mail or typed it into a search engine. The second most common way people find us is by Google (6,522 people) with Yahoo users totaling 689.

Data for Web site use is available through the log-file analysis software Urchin, which runs constantly on the HPD web server. The software determined the average visitor stays five minutes but that visits range from one minute to over an hour, indicating in most cases users can do business quickly and efficiently online.

At 3,571 views the HCPI was the most viewed document. The September newsletter, 3,100; Annual Report, 1,843; List of Archaeological Consultants/Annual Archaeological Survey Permits, 1,674; State Cultural Properties in Bernalillo County, 903.
Preservation Planning

The Preservation Planning map shows HPD engaged in outreach in every county of the state. Staff review of projects initiated by homeowners, businesses, local governments, federal and state agencies are shown on this map, along with new State Register listings; Heritage Preservation Month activities; and the initiation and/or completion of projects involving financial assistance. In all, 3,257 projects were reviewed by HPD. The total projects affected the 33 counties in 5,949 instances, since many projects overlapped political boundaries.
Preservation Services

The Preservation Services map illustrates where HPD forged partnerships with local governments, individual home and business owners, and organizations to provide assistance in the form of federal and state dollars that were used for preservation work. Stories about tax credits, loans and grants relating to his map begin on page 12.
Unmarked Burials and Cemetery Preservation

At least 36 human burials, an empty coffin abandoned in a cemetery and bones from a cow and a goat all came to our attention in FY05. The figures represent 26 separate incidents of bone discoveries directed to the New Mexico state archaeologist at HPD. Of the 29 discoveries on state or private land, at least three were found during planned archaeological excavations and 26 were discovered during construction or by hikers. Remains of at least seven other individuals were turned in by individuals who found them amongst the belongings of deceased relatives.

The remains of 19 individuals were reburied where they were found, but at least 11 others likely will enter museum curation following consultations. Twelve individuals were removed from state land and at least 16 from private land. Historically, claims have been filed by descendants for custody of ancestral remains under the federal law NAGPRA, but have yet to be filed under state law for either native or non-native human remains.

The annual number of unmarked human burial discoveries reported to HPD has ranged between 35 and 50 for several years, although the discovery in Santa Fe and Bernalillo County of two historic cemeteries beneath subdivisions raised that number to more than 100 in FY04. At the same time, public interest in protecting cemeteries has grown. New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance listed marked and unmarked cemeteries on its 2004 Most Endangered List, and the state archaeologist chaired a packed session at the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation on abandoned cemeteries and burial sites in FY05.

HPD began planning a workshop on cemetery preservation during the year that was co-sponsored and presented in Las Vegas, New Mexico, by the National Preservation Institute in October. It will be restaged in New York City in 2006. Taught by professional tombstone conservators, the workshop drew a national audience that explored the gulf between the maintenance of individual cemetery plots by families and the public view of cemeteries as tangible, common heritage. The pivotal question was “which is worse: inappropriate vernacular conservation of family stones or no conservation at all?”.

Preserving marked cemeteries and unmarked burials, some dating back 100 to more than 5000 years, remains a challenge. HPD has proposed a statewide project to unify efforts by cemetery aficionados who record tombstones and locations of family cemeteries. In FY06, we hope to harness the considerable energy exerted by an active segment of the public to reach the goal. The Indian Affairs Department, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, HPD and the Tribal-State Work Group, will propose legislation to establish a reburial cemetery to address burgeoning museum collections, allowing re-internment of remains in one location on state land. HPD will pursue these and other projects in the coming years, and help provide a respectful resting place for those who have gone before.

The New Mexico Cultural Properties Act affords the protection of law and requires respectful disposition of human remains discovered in unmarked graves.

Historic Markers Enhance Highway and Cyber Travels

During summer 2005, interns working at HPD, the Department of Cultural Affairs and New Mexico Magazine did the legwork that will put the 70-year-old Scenic and Historic Markers Program on the Internet in 2006.

They built an electronic database of the markers, supplementing them with locations and information on nearby attractions. The idea is to give latter day roadtrippers the opportunity to discover online nearby and remote destinations before getting behind the wheel. The marker’s descriptive, text supplemented with archived New Mexico Magazine articles and “Moments of Enchantment” radio spots, will be available on HPD’s Web site.

Historic buildings and districts, monuments, routes and bridges, museums, parks and geologic formations can be explored using links from the marker listing.

The markers program is a long-term collaboration between the Historic Preservation Division, State Records and Archives and the Department of Transportation. The large, brown signs showcased New Mexico’s culture and history in times when motorists drove slower, stopped more frequently and read the short descriptions of events, regions, and achievements associated with the site. Going electronic gives the markers new relevancy as they become the foundation of an online encyclopedia of New Mexico cultural resources.
Preservation Services
Financial, Business and Community Incentives

Two of the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act are for each SHPO to provide technical assistance and administer federal financial programs for the preservation of historic properties held privately and by local governments. In establishing the act, the federal government found that too much of America’s irreplaceable heritage was being lost or substantially altered, and that it should be placed in the national trust for the benefit of future generations. In HPD’s Services section, we carry out those provisions with our tax credit and loan programs, our grants and by providing the public the knowledge and tools they need to preserve our heritage.

Gentlemen Prefer Blondes; Women Choose Tax Credits

More women than in past years initiated tax credit projects in FY05 for investment purposes, business improvements or as upkeep on historic residences.

Robin Hunn, a health care planner and part-time real estate investor, beautifully rehabilitated the 1930s home of the former head of the University of New Mexico Physics Department in Albuquerque’s Silver Hills Historic District.

Dorothy Hemkes bought a house to restore for investment purposes in the Alameda-Depot Historic District in Las Cruces. She employed Abraham Rodriguez who appears on the cover of our new tax and loan brochure and apprenticed with his uncle in traditional lime-and-mud plastering as part of the home’s restoration.

In Santa Fe, Nancy Meem-Wirth, the daughter of New Mexico architect John Gaw Meem, restored for resale the house her father built for close family friend Bishop Everett Jones in 1951. Working with her son, State Rep. Peter Wirth, of Santa Fe, she not only preserved the defining elements of the house, but put its 90-acres of grounds—prime Santa Fe real estate—into public conservancy for future generations to enjoy the open space. HPD and the CPRC presented the Wirths with an Architectural Heritage Award at the May 2005 Heritage Preservation Awards ceremony for their efforts.

These rehabilitations and projects in Taos, Mesilla, Silver City and Raton are examples of the 97 tax credit projects administered by HPD and approved by the CPRC in FY05, an increase of 27 from FY04. In total, $245,000 in credits spawned $3.3 million in construction on historic homes and buildings in New Mexico during the fiscal year. Projects came before HPD and the CPRC 121 times for review when including the 23 rehabilitations completed by applicants; completed work also is reviewed as part of the program.

Of course, not all the projects were spearheaded by women, and many were partnerships with significant others or investors. But, in the case of the Big Six Bar in Raton, an affiliation with an iconic woman of the twentieth century abetted the early success of its conversion into a coffee shop and photo gallery. Bill Carroll was a young photographer in 1945 launching his own AnscoColor film processing when he needed some representative work. Early one morning he headed to the beach in southern California to meet an unknown model named Norma Jean Dougherty.

"The girl people recognize as Marilyn Monroe, I don’t believe ever existed," Carroll said in an interview. "Norma Jean … was impressive to say the least. My day at the beach was with a delightful, young woman who was articulate, intelligent and eager to do the very best she could."

The photographs were stored for decades and first shown again at the Old Pass Gallery, a Raton bank building associated with the Santa Fe Railroad, at a grand opening June 28, 2005. Publicized with the help of the state Tourism Department, hundreds of people traveled from several states to view the photographs. Carroll’s coffee shop, just a
Grants

The HPD Small Grants program supports preservation activities at the local level, often providing funds—and the inspiration—for kickstarting larger projects. The National Park Service allots HPD set funds. Our grants coordinator and staff review proposals that typically receive between $4,000 to $7,500 per grant.

Projects were undertaken in six counties, ranging from an inventory of rock art in Galisteo Basin, to a conditions assessment and preservation plan for Mesilla's historic adobe Fountain Theater, to the preparation of a three-volume compilation of archaeological research at Salmon Ruins. In FY05, thirteen projects requesting $76,136 were submitted, and HPD awarded seven for a total $38,636 based on available funds. HPD has reviewed 22 proposals for FY06.

Grants fund research that reveals more of New Mexico's past, furthering HPD's mission to protect cultural resources. An example of a successful grant that built on prior research is Nancy Hanks's survey of El Cerrito Valley's rural historic landscape in San Miguel County. Her work will allow HPD to pursue a Register nomination of the Hispanic agricultural settlement of the 1800s.

El Cerrito lies in a small Pecos River valley 35 miles south of Las Vegas. Virtually deserted, the village reached a peak population of 321 ca. 1850. The Cerretesos acquired fertile bottomland in 1824, but lithic artifacts reveal seasonal nomadic hunters and gatherers used it for centuries. El Cerrito's Spanish colonists built homes in a continuous rectangle that secured an inner plaza, the church and its cemetery.

The village first was researched for its Hispanic heritage in 1939 when U.S. Department of Agriculture sociologists Olen E. Leonard and Charles P. Loomis lived there to study it. Geography students from the University of Oklahoma and other schools later conducted field investigations, but despite years of scrutiny, El Cerrito's cultural resources were not in New Mexico's Historic Cultural Properties Inventory. Hanks used her HPD grant to survey 77 structures, buildings and sites in the valley to assess their status as a Rural Historic Landscape: the church, Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados, and cemetery in the middle of the plaza; adobe houses in Spanish vernacular style and the dirt streets they face; La Acequia Madre del Cerrito and its lateral ditches; jacal fences; and some 117 acres of gardens, orchards and agricultural fields.

Hanks found that after 181 years the landscape is remarkably intact due to the village's relative isolation, its compactness and its small population. Her study will help determine how best to protect and preserve this important New Mexico resource.

SiteWatch

HPD's SiteWatch partnered with the National Park Service, Albuquerque Archaeological Society and Bandelier National Monument in FY05 to train volunteer site stewards to help agency staff protect cultural resources. The National Park Foundation awarded SiteWatch a $4,000 grant through Bandelier for travel and training at Bandelier and Chaco Culture National Historic Park.

The Chaco program was a quick success. Volunteers adopted rock-art panels near the park's campground and monitored them for vandalism. Their efforts paid off. Caught in the act, several youths were stopped from thoroughly vandalizing the petroglyphs. The stewards used the opportunity to educate nearby visitors about the park's resources and to inform them that defacement violates the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

Also in FY05, the Gila National Forest and Silver City program operated with 12 trained volunteers who monitored sites in the Gila Wilderness, Gila National Forest and at Fort Bayard, a National Historic Landmark. In addition, site stewards worked in Fort Cummings and Poncho Villa State Park in Luna County.

Remaining grant funds are being used to boost SiteWatch’s profile and conduct new training. Under new leadership at the close of FY05, it began issuing identification cards, field kits, and logo-emblazoned ball caps to further connect site stewards to the program. Stronger identification will help forge the link between stewards and the heritage they protect. Already, volunteers have come forward in the counties of Dona Ana, Eddy, Luna, Los Alamos, Santa Fe, Taos and Torrance wanting to be trained.
Loan Fund draws Statewide Interest

Created by the Legislature in 1989, the Preservation Loan Fund provides low-interest loans that attract New Mexico home and small businesses owners preserving historic properties. HPD sought increased funding for the three-percent loans in FY05 because inquiries exceed the fund’s capacity. Although a bill with $500,000 in new funds was introduced by Sen. Mary Jane Garcia, of Dona Ana, the session closed before it could be passed.

For half of FY05, the program operated with about $50,000 in reserves. By June 30, the balance reached $160,000 from scheduled payments on the Eklund Hotel, in Clayton, and the Hall Hotel, in Magdalena. Loans resulting from any two of this year’s 18 inquiries (see Planning map) would deplete most of the current balance.

The program has loaned more than $3.7 million in the counties of Valencia, Bernalillo, Union, Santa Fe, Socorro, Grant, Taos and Colfax in 16 years. Established with a $500,000 appropriation, loans have five-year terms. The terms coupled with the program's small cash reserve sees some banks reluctant to partner with HPD on smaller loans.

One lender that did not hesitate was Los Alamos National Bank, which cooperated on its second preservation loan with HPD in four years. The partnership enabled Kathy Salgado, who grew up on Edith Street in Albuquerque's Huning Highlands Historic District, to keep her family home when she moved to Los Alamos with her husband, Arthur, for work. Their historic house needed roof and chimney repairs. They contacted HPD in early 2005 after hearing about our loan fund and tax credit programs from the City of Albuquerque Planning Office.

LANB partnered with HPD on a $12,025 loan. Negotiations through spring and early summer 2005 saw final documents signed in July. HPD's share of the five-year loan is $7,215 at the fixed rate, and commercial rates apply to the bank's share.

By using the Preservation Loan Fund and State Tax Credits for Rehabilitation, the Salgado's are making the most of their preservation dollars. They can invest in additional rehabilitation work to preserve the Edith Street house and retain its contributing status within one of Albuquerque's largest historic districts.

CLGs Document Historic Inventory

Community leaders in Espanola and Los Alamos County drafted preservation ordinances, while Luna County, Mesilla, Clovis, Los Lunas and Grants discussed program certification with HPD. It was part of an FY05 trend of Certified Local Government program expansion, which also saw Columbus designated the state's eighth CLG.

Launched in 1980 as an amendment to the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, the CLG program was designed to involve local governments in historic resource planning. The act significantly stepped up preservation activities nationwide, but failed to provide for local involvement, inadvertently putting preservation in the backseat of the planning process. Last-minute compliance to preservation laws caused costly construction delays, but the 1980 amendments designated a specific role for qualifying local governments to review projects in a timely manner. The CLG program encourages preservation of cultural resources by promoting a partnership among local governments, SHPOs, and the National Park Service. It also qualifies the community to apply for special grants to fund preservation work.

Six CLGs were awarded $63,380 in FY05. Communities developed preservation plans, surveyed historic districts and sites, held public events to promote preservation, and recorded and monitored endangered archaeological sites.

CLG Community Highlights

Las Vegas produced a tri-quarterly historic preservation publication, People & Places Past Newsletter, and developed a Tax Credit Workshop for local property owners to promote building rehabilitations, focusing on the Railroad and Downtown districts.

Taos researched the location of the infamous “Silver Spike,” a ceremonial railroad spike that marked the spot where in 1881, tracks of the second transcontinental railroad were joined in town. The day after the ceremony, however, the spike was stolen! The CLG is hunting it down, and will design and erect a commemorative monument honoring completion of the line.

Taos applied part of its grant money to staff training and outreach, and hosted the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance Conference. It began surveying its historic districts in response to the town’s recently-adopted master plan for the Taos Historic Overlay Zone. The town will survey 125 buildings to evaluate their contributing or non-contributing status, examine existing district boundaries, and supply data to convert the inventory to an electronic format.

Silver City funded the activities of its CLG coordinator, who works with the local design review committee on municipal preservation programs. Silver City began a multi-year project to re-survey buildings and structures in the Silver City Historic District, one of five historic districts in town.

Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Columbus and Lincoln County also participate in the program.
Save America’s Treasures

Federally awarded and funded, Save America’s Treasures grants for cultural resources in New Mexico also fall under the purview of HPD. The division is charged with monitoring and reviewing work as it progresses on SAT properties to make sure it meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards under the Section 106 review process.

In FY05, our Planning Section reviewed the Luna County Courthouse, Picuris Pueblo, the collection of the Palace of the Governors and a rehabilitation of Seton Castle, all funded in grants awarded in previous years. Sadly, half way through construction, Seton Castle burned to the ground in a fire still under investigation. A new grant of $210,000 was awarded to Fort Stanton in FY05, and the division will review work in FY06.

Save America’s Treasures was the initiative of First Lady Hillary Clinton. In 1999, Congress began earmarking an annual sum of money available to all states and Indian nations for grants to preserve resources important to our nation’s past. The amount of available funding varies each year with $14.5 million available in 2005. Awards generally range from $75,000 to $500,000 and require a non-federal, dollar-for-dollar match.

In order to qualify for a SAT grant, the property or site must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or be a National Historic Landmark, or both. Each year, states submit grant proposals and the Department of the Interior in Washington reviews and awards proposals based on merit and the needs of the grantee and sponsored property. Funding amounts vary widely between states and individual projects. Texas usually receives the most grants in our southwest region of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, while nationally the honor goes to East Coast states and California.

In New Mexico, more than a dozen National Register and NHL properties have received grants. Although HPD does not directly administer the grants, considerable staff time is devoted to working with grant recipients and ensuring the defining elements of the resources are respected and preserved through the rehabilitation process.

Projects are funded by two methods: they are lobbied for in Congress or subject to a competitive review by a rotating, secret panel of federal and preservation officials. In the shaded column to the left is a National Park Service list of SAT projects in New Mexico.

New Rules Reflect Changes in Archaeology

Significant changes in archaeology in the last 20 years necessitated new rules that govern field activity. HPD finalized in FY05 an update of its rules and regulations covering archaeological activity in New Mexico. Last updated in the 1980s, the new rules ensure archaeological studies are consistent and add to the knowledge of our cultural heritage.

“The new rules constitute a high standard for the practice of archaeology, and also a well-defined standard,” said Signa Larralde, an archaeologist with the Bureau of Land Management and Cultural Properties Review Committee member. “We believe the new rules will result in better archaeological fieldwork and reporting in New Mexico, as well as ensuring that well-qualified archaeologists are working in the state.”

The CPRC created a task force in January 2004 to revamp rules on issuing permits for archaeological surveying, testing, excavating and monitoring. The task force consisted of three CPRC members, the state archaeologist, the deputy SHPO, HPD’s permit coordinator, and archaeologists from three state agencies. HPD staff assisted throughout the process, while Services took the lead.

The group met over the ensuing months and produced new draft rules to simplify and streamline the permit application process, and improve the quality of archaeological studies. HPD and the New Mexico Archaeological Council held two public information meetings, and the CPRC held a formal hearing as part of the rulemaking process. New Mexico permittees and archaeologists attended the meetings and provided written comments.

Preliminary rules were ready for public comment in December; reviewed and revised rules circulated in February. A final draft was ready in April, and the formal hearing held June 4 in Santa Fe. At the August CPRC meeting, they were adopted, and work under the new rules began January 1, 2006.
Knowledge and Information
Archaeological Records Management Section

Most information gathered from New Mexico archaeology is stored at ARMS. Its paper documents and vast database are unusual in state government, in that users often pay a fee to have access to it, in turn making ARMS largely self-sufficient. Much of the data is sensitive, and access is limited especially when viewed in light of the Antiquities Act and state law that later sprang from it. Permits for archaeological excavations issued by the CPRC and reviewed by our Services section were established under the 1906 act, and most permit holders require access to ARMS’s database. The NHPA called for states to establish a uniform process and standards for documenting historic properties to incorporate or complement records kept in the Library of Congress. By maintaining an inventory of historic properties, ARMS is invaluable to HPD in fulfilling its mission.

NRCI Links to ARMS in a New Partnership

ARMS negotiated a new data-sharing agreement in FY05 with the federal Natural Resources Conservation Service that lets researchers check archaeological sites electronically before heading out into the field. The pre-field checks facilitate more efficient research of the growing number of small NRCS conservation projects conducted under a programmatic agreement between HPD and NRCS.

The resulting information exchange is entirely electronic. NRCS district conservationists use a geographic information system (GIS) to create geospatial data files of proposed project boundaries, which they e-mail to ARMS. ARMS personnel add a 500 meter “buffer” around the area in question and perform a standard query of the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System. Results are included in an updated GIS file that is e-mailed back to the conservationists for planning purposes. This protocol is expected to serve as the basis for developing Web-enabled, automated pre-field checks forecast in ARMS’s strategic plan.

ARMS serves as a permanent archive of information on archaeological sites in New Mexico and associated archeological projects. Most archived information is generated by cultural resource surveys required under the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. In addition to paper records, ARMS maintains NMCRIS, which contains summary information on sites and projects, as well as a linked, geospatial database providing locations and boundaries. The databases are Web-accessible 24 hours a day, but to protect sensitive site location data are available only to qualified users.

Both federal and state land-managing agencies rely heavily on NMCRIS for planning and management. Through annual data-sharing agreements they provide a substantial portion of ARMS’s operating costs. An important use of ARMS data consists of pre-field records checks of the NMCRIS database conducted prior to cultural resource surveys to determine if there are previous surveys in the project area and the number and nature of known sites. The new data-sharing agreement with NRCS moves preservation another step closer to the front end of planning projects.

Marker text is suggested by staff and the public, then approved by the CPRC. When older markers deteriorate and no longer can be read, it is up to HPD and the committee to replace missing text and in some cases reword it as interpretations of history change. This year, eight markers in six counties (see Planning map) were reviewed; most of them for maintenance or because they had been vandalized.

Look for links to the electronic markers on the Web sites of HPD, Tourism and New Mexico Magazine. The site is populated with facts and anecdotes that will make following a trail set by the markers entertaining from your desk or behind the wheel.
known sites. A look at the Planning map shows the industry is a significant force in San Juan, Rio Arriba and Eddy counties, and that HPD is involved on a near-daily basis.

We also acknowledge in this report that many of our cultural resources know no current political boundaries. Our numbers for Section 106 project review are higher and more accurately represented than in the past, and are based on the counties affected. For instance, Chaco Culture National Historic Park falls in San Juan and McKinley counties. When HPD trained site stewards, there, for SiteWatch, or the division was asked to advise on paving the notorious washboard road into the park, those activities show up in both counties.

Not only are our numbers more accurate, but we provide a clearer reflection of the important work that arises from the 1906 and 1966 acts, and the accomplishments in communities statewide that result from these two landmark pieces of legislation. As HPD and many of our preservation partners prepare celebrations, and parks, towns, organizations and entire cities mark the anniversaries, we ask people to measure our work by how it makes possible a better understanding of each communities’ past, and how we can help chart a course for the next and future years.