Annual Report 2008
New Mexico’s cultural heritage is the backbone of the state’s culture industry, which brings $3.1 billion to the state’s economy according to the most current figures from the Department of Cultural Affairs. Approximately half that figure represents money generated by tourists whose travels to cultural sites include museums, monuments and parks, many of them established from archaeological discoveries. Archaeology is ongoing, and documentation and analysis of its findings are reviewed by our office every day. New Mexicans and the state’s visitors spend time and money, live, work and play in the historic districts and neighborhoods of our small towns and cities.

The Historic Preservation Division of DCA plays a vital role working with communities to preserve the cultural resources that continue to attract visitors from within our state’s borders and from around the world. HPD provides assistance when the time comes to address changing needs that affect cultural resources as renowned as the Santa Fe Plaza, a National Historic Landmark, to the modest, but historic home down the street that needs a new roof.

HPD funding in Fiscal Year 2008 was flat. Our $2 million budget in FY08 was comprised of the same funding amounts made available to us in FY07. As one of the nation’s State Historic Preservation Offices, we received a $620,000 grant from the National Park Service. State funding accounted for $887,600. The remaining $300,000 is from reciprocal arrangements with contractors, and state and federal agencies, largely through agreements that allowed them to enter cultural resource data into our New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System.

It is the mission of the Historic Preservation Division to identify and protect New Mexico’s cultural resources, including its archaeological sites, architectural and engineering achievements, cultural landscapes and diverse heritage.
reservation, for some, is a sentimental desire to cling to the past. But, I would argue preservation is much more than nostalgia. In the current economic climate we need to actively steward cultural resources, not only for the icons of our past to continue to exist, but so they are meaningful and relevant for this and future generations. As we seek to reorient our economy using green and sustainable initiatives, the laws that govern how we preserve buildings, structures and our cultural heritage will guide us in keeping our heritage intact and meaningful, and a vital part of a new economy.

The State of New Mexico recognized 30 years ago that to sustain the Land of Enchantment, it needed a body of preservation law to identify, plan for and promote the resources that define our multi-cultural state. So dawned the state Cultural Properties Act and the Historic Preservation Division.

Over the last 30 years, various legislatures and governors have amended statutes and the Cultural Properties Act to enhance preserving New Mexico's patrimony. Given current social and economic turmoil and the increasing need to conserve, preservationists seek effective tools to help historic-property owners sustain homes and buildings as a base of our economy. We have come to appreciate that the biggest investment most Americans have over their lifetime is their home. Historic property owners believe continued use of properties that have withstood the test of time is the epitome of recycling, an effective tool for responsible, sustainable stewardship of our environment, and what preservation should be all about.

Our 20-year-old New Mexico Income Tax Credit for Historic Properties, a key economic incentive, has not kept pace with inflation through adjustments for consumer price indexing. Yet, use of the program has grown, especially with homeowners. In 2009, we seek legislation to increase the credit cap of $25,000 established in 1984, and allow transferring credits for broader use of the program as an economic stimulant. Recognizing that under current law few businesses can effectively use the credits, MainStreet and HPD are working together to improve incentives for struggling commercial property owners. But, we need the tools to make our efforts effective.

**HPD and the Internet**

In 2008, the Legislature wisely filled a void when it realized our system for keeping track of cultural resources online was sadly out of date. HPD has been charged for the last 30 years with maintaining and expanding the record of prehistoric and historic resources. The surveys, inventories and State Register nominations that are the facts and statistics that comprise these records were paper until the 1990s when electronic databases revolutionized how we kept track of our past.

With help and commitment from federal and state agencies, HPD developed one of the first electronic cultural resource databases, the New Mexico Cultural Resources Inventory System, intended to assist with incorporating preservation planning into development. It was built on our records of New Mexico's vast archaeological treasures and was the first step toward putting our cultural heritage on the Internet. But, as development uncovered more of our past and notions of what was important grew—we had more data to work with. And as technology matured, it became impossible to keep the database current. Providing a full array of online, easily accessible cultural-resource information had not materialized.

Governor Richardson and the Legislature helped HPD take a huge step toward completing the online system when it supported DCA's request last year to appropriate funds for major improvements to NMCRIS. These upgrades will allow HPD to provide State and National Register information on New Mexico's historic architecture online. Placing it alongside the archaeological resources in NMCRIS will greatly assist property owners seeking information they need to qualify for tax credits to sustain their historic homes and buildings. With guidance from the Department of Information and Technology, we project the expanded platform to be online this fall.

We believe preserving historic properties builds sustainable communities. It keeps our historic stock in continued use and provides New Mexicans with jobs while less energy is consumed manufacturing materials for entirely new buildings. As we sustain the Land of Enchantment—its cultural landscapes, archaeology, historic homes and buildings—we maintain our spiritual and emotional connection to our cultural heritage and to the natural environment that surrounds us. During our thirtieth year, HPD greets these challenges and seeks innovative ways to meet them.
Cultural Properties Review Committee

The new and the former chairmen of the state Cultural Properties Review Committee have a common goal of raising the profile of historic preservation in New Mexico.

Alan “Mac” Watson, a professional conservator of historic architecture, was elected by the committee to fill the chairmanship left vacant by State Historian Estevan Rael-Gálvez, who stepped down from the leadership post in June but remains on the committee.

Watson, born in Santa Fe, brings to the post 20 years experience as a researcher and the owner of Watson Conserves, which specializes in preserving historic adobe architecture throughout the Southwest. He was appointed to the committee two years ago.

Rael-Gálvez attended his first CPRC meeting in 2001 when the committee considered establishing Zuni Salt Lake as a traditional cultural property, a designation reserved primarily for lands associated with the spiritual history of a cultural group, most often that of an Indian Tribe.

Although Zuni Salt Lake never was designated a TCP, it was at Rael-Gálvez’s last meeting as chairman that Mount Taylor was temporarily listed as one in the State Register of Cultural Properties.

During Rael-Gálvez’s chairmanship, the CPRC took a broader look at what comprised historic preservation to include oral histories and cultural landscapes, expanded committee membership and took on issues that filled meeting rooms and garnered headlines. In fact, the Mount Taylor meeting held in Grants filled a high school gymnasium with more than 600 people and made headlines statewide.

The CPRC, which had operated in relative obscurity for a number of years, was created by the Legislature in 1969 as the policy and advisory committee of HPD. Issues involving tribal consultation—most significantly in 2004 in the cases of the remains of ancestors of Tesuque Pueblo at the site of a new Civic Center in Santa Fe and an extension of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyphs National Historic District in Albuquerque—have landed the committee in the limelight, and it has become a sought after and recognized voice in the process.

Watson believes the committee will continue to make decisions that set precedents of interaction between state government and sovereign tribes.

The committee has nine members, all appointed by the governor with the exception of the state historian, a statutory position. Also serving are Beth O’Leary, committee vice chairwoman and an anthropology professor at New Mexico State University; Craig Hoopes, an architect in Santa Fe; Phillip Shelley, a recently retired anthropology professor at Eastern New Mexico University; Nancy Meem Wirth, former chairwoman of Cornerstones Community Partnerships; Clarence Fielder, a history instructor at NMSU; Mark Mitchell, former governor of Tesuque Pueblo; and Tim Maxwell, former director of the state Office of Archaeological Studies.

The committee has increased awareness of historic preservation and its own visibility by holding at least one of its six bi-monthly meetings in communities across the state. In recent years, it has met in Las Vegas, Las Cruces, Truth or Consequences, Taos, Albuquerque and Grants. Most meetings are held in Santa Fe and the committee annually hosts the Heritage Preservation Month awards each May at a public ceremony.
2008 Heritage Preservation Award Winners

HERMAN AGOYO — Lifetime Achievement for preserving Native American culture and keeping it relevant for current generations.

KATHRYN A. FLYNN — For raising awareness of the New Deal, and its 75th anniversary.

CARRIE TINGLEY HOSPITAL CELEBRATION COMMITTEE — For documenting and celebrating the legacy of the hospital, a significant New Deal resource in New Mexico.

ROOSEVELT PARK — For preserving the New Deal legacy of enhancing community while providing local jobs, and for restoring a city landmark.

GUTIERREZ HUBBELL HOUSE — For the grassroots effort to restore historic adobe architecture.

BONNIE OCHELTREE — For restoring the L&C Ranch, and for her generous community spirit.

LAS ACEQUIAS FARM — For architectural preservation and conserving a vanishing cultural landscape.

SEARS/HANSEN BUILDING — For the adaptive re-use of the warehouse and contributing to the historic context of the Santa Fe Railyard.

TERRY AND SUSIE MOSSMAN — For outstanding historic restorations in Las Vegas using the HPD’s tax credit program and mentoring others through the process.

CAMPBELL CORPORATION — For public outreach and preserving cultural resources and open space at the Campbell Ranch development.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT — For the documenting and preserving cavers at Frijoles Canyon.

SUMMERFORD MOUNTAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT — For establishing the southern rock art district at the highest level of significance in the National Register of Historic Places.

ELIDA CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE — For the 2007 Centennial and documenting Elida’s history.

JEAN SALAZAR — For establishing the Sigma Chi Residential Historic District.

NEW MEXICO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FAMILY MEDICINE — For publishing a chronicle of the history of family medicine in New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO FEDERAL WRITERS’ PROJECT — For the many known and unknown writers employed under the New Deal program to create ethnographies and gather oral histories.
HPD programs are at work in every county of the state. Development initiated by private business, individuals, government agencies and not-for-profit organizations often involves cultural resources. HPD reviews thousands of these projects and records as many cultural resources each year.

In the course of the reviews, the division determines if resources affected are eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Eligible properties are afforded the same protections provided in the National Historic Preservation Act as those that are listed. Work completed in the course of these reviews expands our New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System database, leads to Register nominations and increases our knowledge of the state's culture.
Reviewing Projects and Identifying Cultural Resources

Each year, HPD undertakes over 4,000 project reviews. Many of them are routine and no effect to cultural resources is found. But on occasion, development must occur in culturally sensitive areas, resources will be permanently altered and the means of mitigating or alleviating the loss can take months, or even years, to devise. In this section are six projects that helped shed new light on historic resources.

Railroads changed the physical and cultural landscape of New Mexico during the nineteenth century, and again are reshaping it for the future. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad moves more intermodal traffic than any rail system in the world, and a good portion of that freight passes through New Mexico on 100 different trains running, largely, on two sets of tracks every day.

One of the last remaining stretches of single track was laid in 1907 through narrow, craggy Abo Canyon about 70 miles east of Albuquerque and not far from historic Abo Pass, part of an important Native American trade route linked to El Camino Real. To increase safety and improve efficiency, BNSF is building 4.5 miles of second track through the canyon in Socorro and Torrance counties.

Because much of the canyon’s historic landscape and its associated ruins of railroad camps built for the 1907 construction will be altered by the project, BNSF agreed to create a mitigation plan by developing a ninth grade curriculum for public schools. It will become part of the state history requirement—its contents based on archaeology, recording of lost resources and historic research of the canyon’s extant resources—and ready for ninth graders when they return to school in the fall of 2009.

Initial fieldwork completed in summer 2008 turned up multiple pot sherds, a projectile point and other artifacts that yielded potential for further investigations. HPD has formed a close working relationship with the railroad over the past three years, and is partnering with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Land Management, which monitor fieldwork under the agreement. BNSF routinely meets with affected tribes, has modified plans at Acoma Pueblo’s request and ensured blasting will not harm nearby rock art at Abo Pass.

Fieldwork eventually will be used for a book on BNSF’s predecessor, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and submitted to publishers including the University of New Mexico Press for publication. It will describe archaeological excavations, feature local oral histories and a regional history based on communities connected by the railroad’s Belen Cutoff. The cutoff substantially shaved shipping time by bypassing the steep grades of Raton Pass, allowing a dramatic increase in train traffic that made Belen a bustling railroad center. It connects Belen to Amarillo, Texas, before the tracks head north through Kansas and ultimately to Chicago.

Railroad History to be Part of Ninth Grade History Classes

At least 200 copies of a publication on ATSF/BNSF history will be available to the public for sale at Belen’s Harvey House Museum and Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, in Mountainair.
Centuries of History on the Line in Galisteo Basin

When oil-and-gas companies turned their eyes on Galisteo Basin to drill for new energy, Governor Bill Richardson saw an urgent situation. He issued a moratorium early last year that stopped energy development initially for six months so state agencies could assess the impacts.

At stake was the future of one of the nation’s most culturally significant and ecologically fragile areas. Galisteo Basin holds some of the most dramatic archaeological evidence of indigenous lifeways and early historic contacts with European explorers and colonists.

The executive order charged state agencies, including DCA, with conducting a fair and thorough evaluation of state laws, regulations and policies applicable to 24 archaeological sites identified in the 2004 federal Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act, and other historic, archaeological and cultural sites in the basin. To put that in perspective, surveys have been completed for about 12 percent of the basin, documenting over 3,000 sites, and only 25 sites and districts are listed in the State or National registers.

Based in part on recommendations from DCA, Governor Richardson extended the moratorium six additional months and charged DCA with beginning the process of inventorying the basin’s cultural resources and working closely with the congressional delegation to fund implementation of the federal act. HPD has proposed three studies to begin inventorying the area’s important resources. The department has ranked funding them, at $150,000, as one its top priorities for the 2009 legislative session, a decision that has the initial support of the governor.

A proposed ethnographic study, to be developed with tribes linked to Galisteo Basin, would identify sites requiring special protection, consultation or access. The second, an archaeological study, would assess the adequacy of previous surveys to identify significant archaeological sites and districts with the purpose of prioritizing future surveys in the most archaeologically sensitive areas. A final study would identify historic landscapes and structures, paying close attention to cultural landscapes, sacred places, and archaeological and historic sites and districts. The cultural landscapes of Galisteo Basin are threatened not only with drilling for energy, but by recent land subdivisions, which see housing encroaching on the very sites Congress wants to protect in its act.

Santa Fe County, which has banned drilling for one year, released a draft oil-and-gas ordinance in November. Said to be the most comprehensive drilling ordinance in the nation, it would require companies to improve roads and build infrastructure before drilling, and provide proof of a 50-year petroleum supply. The county sought HPD’s advice on managing cultural resources and included language that defines areas of cultural, archaeological and historical importance as unsuitable for drilling. Farms, ranches, historic Indian pueblos and community settlements would in most cases be off limits.

A final draft of the ordinance will require developers consider effects on cultural resources, wildlife, the environment and scenic beauty of Galisteo Basin, crisscrossed by arroyos, waterways, and lifeways past and present.

Permian Basin Oil and Gas Agreement Enhances Archaeology

Less is known about early human occupation of southeastern New Mexico than in other parts of the state. But archaeologists and historians soon could be in a position to develop and eventually rewrite that history because of an agreement worked out among the Bureau of Land Management, federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and HPD.

The agreement signed in May affects 1.1-million acres of land southeast of Artesia. With more than 40 percent of the landscape already surveyed, it allows oil and gas developers the alternative of paying a financial assessment in lieu of funding individual cultural surveys of land planned for development. BLM maintains at least 70 percent of cultural sites on the 1.1-million acres have been recorded in more than 11,800 archaeological surveys. The agreement encourages data recovery in the form of focused excavations, in depth historic contexts and geoarchaeological studies and models. Academic researchers, oil and gas repre-
sentatives, Indian tribes, the New Mexico Archaeological Council, BLM and HPD established an advisory workgroup to assist with the scope of excavations and other archaeological studies.

Two years in the making, the innovative approach could greatly change our understanding of how early people lived in the grasslands and sand dunes of southeastern New Mexico and West Texas, an area where very few archaeological sites have been excavated. It also will provide much needed information about how to manage cultural resources in the face of development.

Spaceport America

HPD played a significant role in developing a Programmatic Agreement, working with 17 consulting parties, including the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, FAA, National Trust for Historic Preservation and New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance. The agreement is intended to guide development sensitive to the significance of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as the first North American transportation route to cross international boundaries. The agreement provides that runways, a visitor’s center that will interpret the history of the area, a terminal, hangars and other buildings be designed with low profiles, similar to the surrounding vast landscape of mesquite, rock and low-rising mountains in the distance.

Cited in the agreement as being of special importance was the Aleman Ranch, homesteaded in 1860 near the site where the unfortunate German, El Aleman, perished in 1670 when fleeing the Inquisition on charges of witchcraft. Aleman was traveling El Camino Real with an Indian guide through Jornada del Muerto, the most inhospitable stretch of the 1,800 mile road that linked Mexico City to Santa Fe.

The agreement cites of equal importance El Camino’s history before the Spanish as an Indian trade route, connecting the Rio Grande pueblos with Casas Grandes, Mexico. The Apaches, including Cochise, Geronimo and Victorio, occasionally rode the Jornada on raids into Mexico. Zebulon Pike and Susan Shelby Magoffin were among the first Americans who came this way, and later rail development altered the region.

The area 30 miles south of Truth or Consequences entered a new phase of transportation history when Virgin Records founder Sir Richard Branson chose it as the site for his Virgin Galactic commercial space travel headquarters.

Archaeology Unearths Historic Santa Fe Neighborhood

Just inches below an asphalt parking lot where HPD staff and hundreds of other state workers parked their cars, lay the remains of the Capitol Complex Historic Neighborhood. Roughly a city block square, the small middle-class neighborhood featured enough of the amenities of daily life to often avoid driving a car, much less parking it. Dick’s Barber Shop, Pete’s Supermarket, Butler & Foley’s Plumbers, Ray’s Floor Covering Service and First Baptist Church were among the businesses rediscovered during excavations last spring, along with late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences.

Scheduled to become a multi-story parking structure, what remained of the neighborhood was almost entirely excavated and recorded, including 22,000 artifacts. Highlights included the remains of seven buildings and 200 features such as privies, domestic refuse pits and wells. Much of the work HPD reviewed was completed by our sister division, the Office of
Archaeological Studies, after the Cultural Properties Review Committee issued a state land project-specific permit in March.

Initial OAS research based on maps revealed buildings dating back to 1882, four years before the first capitol building was constructed in the Territory of New Mexico. Now, across a street from the construction site stands the Roundhouse, the capitol building since 1966.

Analysis of the artifacts continues, but according to initial reports the excavated privies contained a treasure trove of children’s toys, baby bottles and a nearly complete set of dishes. Archaeologists identified wine and moonshine bottles from the 1920s, in spite of Prohibition being in full effect, and also recovered artifacts from the Great Depression. The neighborhood continued to thrive for about 10 more years until 1950 when the State of New Mexico began buying out property owners and the neighborhood became the central campus of state government.

The new Capitol parking structure is just a hole in the ground at present and more than a year from completion. But analysis of what was revealed in 2008 continues, and eventually archaeologists will be able to piece together an ethnic and socio-economic history of the neighborhood based on what its residents discarded and left behind.

**Courthouse Square Restored in Santa Rosa**

Santa Rosa residents feel nothing but pride for their courthouse square and especially for the 1909 Richardson Romanesque Style courthouse built in the center of it. Two stories tall with undersized windows and a disproportionate parapet, the edifice built of local red sandstone is a charming adaptation of a style nationally popular ca. 1900.

The county outgrew the building and in 1946 built a new courthouse adjacent to it and facing Route 66, which borders one side of the square. The older courthouse remained in use until only recently when the building no longer could be maintained safely and kept up to code. Although Santa Rosa and Guadalupe County did not have the funds to make the needed changes, the local governments continued to maintain the courthouse, searching diligently to secure the money needed to make their project materialize.

About four years ago, they convinced the Legislature of the building’s significance. It had replaced an earlier courthouse in Puerto de Luna, which to this day sits roofless and deteriorating in the countryside. Lawmakers in several sessions allocated approximately $1 million, setting in motion a multi-year relationship with HPD, which reviewed proposed changes to the courthouse and the square and worked with the county to preserve them.

First, the bricks were repointed and a cast panel that reads “Courthouse” was restored near the top of the highest pilaster. The interior was entirely rehabilitated so city offices could move in, and a small structure added to the back of the building for mechanical equipment and public restrooms that does not impact the main facades of the building.

The firm Soleil West Architects designed the changes, along with a complete landscape for the square. In later phases, buildings that had detracted from the square’s symmetry, and were no longer needed, were removed and a gazebo rebuilt where an earlier one had stood.

City and county officials collaborated closely on the successful project, completing it on schedule and within budget. A grand opening held during the holidays celebrated the pride Santa Rosa’s citizens feel for restoring the crown jewel at the center of their small Territorial-era town.
NMCRIS, the Next Generation

HPD received $560,000 from the Legislature in February 2008 to upgrade one of the nation’s largest computerized databases of cultural properties, the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System.

The first phase of the upgrade—assessing needs to determine how the online system can best serve the businesses, contractors and government agencies that use it—was initiated in FY08 when contracts were issued for reviewing and assessing NMCRIS and developing recommendations for redesigning it. The goal is to streamline the process of entering and retrieving data, reduce a backlog of unentered data and expand the database, currently a treasure trove for archaeologist, but somewhat spotty as a record of New Mexico’s historic architecture.

Compliance with state and federal laws that protect cultural resources possibly impacted by economic development generates the data housed in NMCRIS. Consultants and government agencies submit thousands of survey and excavation forms each year for HPD to review. Web-enabled access to the electronic records in NMCRIS saves the state and business an estimated $1.5 million each year in travel costs.

The currency of NMCRIS information has been declining in recent years, however, owing to several factors. The addition of an invaluable geographic map database in 2001 nearly doubled data entry time, while economic development activity increased and crucial state and federal agency funding for the program was flat or declining.

In 2007—and continuing into 2008—both the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Army’s Fort Bliss provided one-time special funding for three positions at ARMS, with the happy result that the backlog has been reduced substantially. But, the long-term solution lies in leveraging modern IT technology to capture information generated by cultural compliance projects when cultural contractors create it.

The NMCRIS project will develop web-enabled applications for acquiring data and accessing it through queries. This upgrade will address two critical problems that impact HPD’s mission. First, the cultural compliance review process remains entirely paper-based, and would be more efficient by implementing an electronic tracking application to reduce review times, thereby streamlining economic development. The new multi-user system would allow all parties involved in compliance the ability to track and approve projects in all stages of their development. HPD also is proposing to take this concept one step further by shifting emphasis from a paper-based system with an electronic component to using the electronic system as the primary mode of document submission review, revision and approval.

NMCRIS lacks electronic information on historic architectural properties, which are becoming increasingly important in cultural compliance as urban projects grow in number and more properties reach the 50-years-old eligibility criterion. Information on all but registered architectural properties is stored on paper at HPD and can only be accessed with help from HPD staff. This third part of the Next Generation project will entail design of an architectural property database focused on existing documents. It will have web-enabled applications for data acquisition and query, will be linked to HPD’s document login/logout system, and will include a public website for non-sensitive registered properties. Once completed, it will include a database of registered properties that property owners can use to determine if their home or business is designated historic and therefore eligible for tax credits, loans and other assistance from HPD.

The Laboratory of Anthropology, founded 1927. In its basement are thousands of archaeological records that formed the original NMCRIS database.
Most HPD programs put our staff in direct contact with the public. Frequently, as much time is spent providing information and technical assistance as it takes to complete a single project. Or, groundwork laid at HPD informational sessions held across the state, through correspondence or by telephone results in a finished product a couple of years down the road.

The Outreach Map shows programs either devoted entirely to providing public information such as Heritage Preservation Month and SiteWatch, or our grants, historic markers, loans, tax credit and register programs where more individuals become involved and file applications than there are completed projects in a given year.
A intricately relief map depicting the state's dramatic topography. Few people realize that this complicated map, composed of dozens layers of hand-cut paper- board, was fabricated as a New Deal public works project.

The Historic Preservation Division, with consulting historian David Kammer, chose a number of lesser known New Deal resources to nominate this year as part of a national celebration of the 75th anniversary of President Roosevelt's New Deal. Many of the highlighted projects were completed on a smaller scale than better known New Deal accomplishments such as Conchas Dam and the National Park Service Headquarters building, but are important contributions to New Mexico’s rural and urban landscapes.

Along with the relief map, HPD nominated a decorative stone wall surrounding a cemetery in Fort Sumner. Built by the Works Progress Administration in 1938-39, workers used old automobile headlights to mold decorative concrete finials to cap each stone post. In nearby Curry County, the WPA built a grand archway in Clovis as the main entrance to Hillcrest Park, also a New Deal project. Composed of hand-worked stone, the archway exemplifies the labor-intensive construction techniques of the period. In the southeastern corner of the state, HPD listed the

Las Acequias Farm was nominated for its John Gaw Meem architecture and for being an agricultural cultural landscape. Together with original outbuildings and fences, the 100-acre farm near Nambé qualifies as an historic district.

A photo: John Murphey

The gate entrance to the B.C. Froman Home in Clayton by Mexican artist and architect Dionicio Rodriguez is very similar to one he designed for the Japanese Tea Gardens in San Antonio, Texas. Sculptural cement work surrounds the home. His Crystal Shrine Grotto in Memphis, also is listed in the National Register. The state register includes nominations to New Mexico’s rural and urban landscapes. The Historic Preservation Division, with consulting historian David Kammer, chose a number of lesser known New Deal resources to nominate this year as part of a national celebration of the 75th anniversary of President Roosevelt’s New Deal. Many of the highlighted projects were completed on a smaller scale than better known New Deal accomplishments such as Conchas Dam and the National Park Service Headquarters building, but are important contributions to New Mexico’s rural and urban landscapes.

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A photo: John Murphey

The gate entrance to the B.C. Froman Home in Clayton by Mexican artist and architect Dionicio Rodriguez is very similar to one he designed for the Japanese Tea Gardens in San Antonio, Texas. Sculptural cement work surrounds the home. His Crystal Shrine Grotto in Memphis, also is listed in the National Register. The state register includes nominations to New Mexico’s rural and urban landscapes. The Historic Preservation Division, with consulting historian David Kammer, chose a number of lesser known New Deal resources to nominate this year as part of a national celebration of the 75th anniversary of President Roosevelt’s New Deal. Many of the highlighted projects were completed on a smaller scale than better known New Deal accomplishments such as Conchas Dam and the National Park Service Headquarters building, but are important contributions to New Mexico’s rural and urban landscapes.

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n 1929, the Stock Market crashed. The Great Depression that followed was the worst crisis in America since the Civil War. As the 1930s began, one out of every four wage-earners—more than 15 million men and women—was without work, and in New Mexico nearly 50 percent of the working population was out of a job.

When it was decided to devote Heritage Preservation Month 2008 to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the New Deal, HPD had little idea that as the year progressed, the New Deal would again become increasingly relevant. The current financial crisis has spurred talk of a green New Deal, refocusing investments on clean technology and sustainable communities. Was it prescience, or was it the fact that nearly every New Mexico community has a school, or a library, improved infrastructure, parks or courthouses that made this anniversary theme HPD’s most successful in recent Preservation Month history?

The New Deal anniversary struck a chord in communities across the state. Our poster featuring Conchas Dam was widely popular and corporate sponsor the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers highlighted it at an anniversary celebration that drew 100 people to the dam in late June heat. Included among them was 98-year-old Earl Flint who helped build the dam when work began in 1935.

The Calendar of Events listed 75 events staged by communities, parks, preservation organizations and individuals and was circulated to 5,000 people. By working closely with media in many parts of the state and individually contacting civic leaders in towns and cities, HPD fostered local interest that led to celebrations of New Deal facilities, commemorative newspaper stories and New Deal resources listed in the State and National Registers. Among communities that featured special media reports were Portales, Lordsburg, Santa Fe, Gallup, Clovis, Albuquerque, Deming, Raton, Clayton and Tucumcari.

The CPRC honored New Deal preservation work at its 36th annual Heritage Preservation Awards ceremony, including the work of Kathryn Flynn, whose award for her leadership in the National New Deal Preservation Association was read into the Congressional Record of April 24, by U.S. Representative Tom Udall.

**Sacred and Community Places**

HPD will celebrate sacred and community gathering places in 2009. We encourage broad interpretation of the theme to include honoring natural sites such as trails and land formations that have spiritual significance or places, such as meadows, where people congregate for significant occasions. Churches, chapels, moradas, capillas and grottos are found throughout New Mexico and we hope communities embrace the theme this coming May.

2009 also marks the 150th anniversary of the Historical Society of New Mexico and the centennial of the Museum of New Mexico. When Edgar Lee Hewett founded the museum system in 1909, he shared the state’s archaeological treasures, establishing branches in Carlsbad, Clovis, Farmington, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Mountainair, Portales, Raton and Silver City. HPD, a division of the Department of Cultural Affairs, will participate in the museum anniversary and encourages related events to be submitted for publication in the Calendar of Events. We also will work with the Historical Society, publish its anniversary events and hold our annual CPRC Heritage Preservation Awards ceremony in conjunction with the society’s history conference scheduled for April 30 – May 2.
New Mexico’s cultural sites and patrimony attract visitors and with them significant out-of-state dollars. SiteWatch is a volunteer program coordinated by HPD that was funded until January 2008 by public and private partnerships. Founded on the belief that preserving New Mexico’s cultural heritage is essential to our state’s and nation’s knowledge and quality of life, SiteWatch seeks to conserve and protect cultural properties by coordinating efforts by agencies, citizens and landowners with those of volunteer site stewards who serve as educational docents and monitors of local cultural resources.

Although FY08 saw approximately 275 volunteers actively monitoring sites statewide, SiteWatch participation is projected to drop in 2009. It would be the second year the program has operated without a statewide coordinator. Housed at HPD, the coordinator job was funded through federal and state agency agreements, but those funds dried up when inflation impacted federal, state and county budgets. Yet, SiteWatch volunteers last year saved the same entities $350,000 in salaries and $60,000 in mileage because citizen volunteers were willing to invest their time and resources in protecting our cultural heritage.

The need for volunteer site stewards is stronger than ever. Governor Richardson imposed a year long moratorium on oil-and-gas exploration and drilling in Galisteo Basin while state agencies investigated the potential consequences to cultural resources and the environment. Site stewards stepped up to the plate, proving invaluable as the community-based eyes and ears that helped HPD, the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service and Santa Fe County land managers better determine the potential effects of drilling in the basin. The stewards want to keep watch in sensitive areas—Galisteo, Permian and San Juan Basins are just a few—but need a state-level coordinator working at HPD.

Federal agencies helped support the partnership that is SiteWatch in the past, but now are waiting for a show of financial support from the state. SiteWatch has applied for the federal Preserve America Stewards designation, an initiative of First Lady Laura Bush. In FY09, HPD and our volunteer site stewards look for support from the Legislature so they can continue to protect New Mexico’s cultural legacy and grow. An appropriation of $60,000 for an existing full-time position is sought by program partners through the House Appropriations Committee, and is endorsed by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, New Mexico Archaeological Council, and Site Steward Foundation.

SiteWatch Chapters and Headquarters

Central New Mexico (Albuquerque)
Chaco Culture National Historical Park
Elephant Butte/Caballo (Truth or Consequences)
Jemez Mountains (Los Alamos)
Lincoln County (Ruidoso)
Middle west (Gallup)
Middle Rio Grande/ El Camino Real (Socorro)
North Central (Taos)
Northwest (Farmington)
Santa Fe / Galisteo Basin
Southeast (Carlsbad)
Southwest (Silver City)
South Central (Las Cruces)
Torrance County (Torrance Co. Arch. Society)
West Central (Gallup)

Volunteer stewards provided timely reports of recent vandalism to cultural resources at Chaco Canyon, Galisteo Basin, Elephant Butte, Grant County and in Torrance County that led to federal and state investigations into the desecration of our heritage.
Archaeology Fair

School children at the fourteenth annual HPD Archaeology Fair in Grants fashioned brushes from leaves, wrote in script and explored alternative communication. It was a highlight made possible through a partnership among the Van of Enchantment, New Mexico Department of Transportation, Albuquerque-based Quivira Research Associates and the Palace of the Governors Press.

Together, they produced an outstanding series of activities where students explored forms of communication most of us have forgotten. Students made take-home tablets of modeling clay and spelled words with a matchstick using the ancient cuneiform script. By chewing the end of a yucca leaf, they produced a brush and painted ideographs on a long paper scroll, then used stencils and crayons to embellish capitol letters as seen in medieval illuminated manuscripts. Kids printed small book covers to create forms of communication, which bridged to the period depicted in the van’s historic printing presses of New Mexico exhibit.

For the first time in its 14-year history, exhibitors at HPD’s annual Archaeology Fair topped 100. They came from Arizona, Colorado and Texas, as well as New Mexico, and displayed four dozen exhibits.

Archaeologists employed by federal, state, and tribal agencies; large environmental consulting firms; small private businesses; and preservationists from the state and nonprofit organizations were among them. Four groups of “mountain men” set up camp with tepees, a trading post, and period tents where they brain-tanned hides and demonstrated bows and arrows. HPD public relations landed stories on the front pages of the Cibola County Beacon and Gallup Independent, which helped push attendance to approximately 1,200 visitors. They spent hours at educational booths, re-enactments and hands-on demonstrations of practices dating back through time.

The day-and-a-half-long fair is held in a different part of the state each year. Bus loads of school children visit Friday afternoon and frequently return Saturday with parents, grandparents and friends in tow. Students from the fifth and sixth grades of Mesa View Elementary and Grants High School, Native American potters and weavers and home-school families visited the 2007 fair.

2007 Archaeology Fair Sponsors

Grants/Cibola County Chamber of Commerce
Grants Mining Museum
Cibola Arts Museum
Santa Fe Archaeological Society
Quivira Research Associates
Native American Communications
New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance

HPD wishes to express thanks to the individuals, state and federal employees, nonprofits and tribes who made the fair and its 40 exhibits possible.

New THPOs

Tesuque and Pojoaque pueblos were officially designated Tribal Historic Preservation Offices by the National Park Service during FY08. The pueblos joined the Navajo Nation, Mescalero Apache Tribe and Zuni Pueblo, giving New Mexico tribes five independent historic preservation offices with many of the same rights and duties of State Historic Preservation Offices under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The five THPOs reserve the right to review federal undertakings on tribal lands and are eligible for federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to assist with preservation on tribal lands. HPD, as New Mexico’s SHPO, reviewed and signed off on Pojoaque’s and Tesuque’s applications.

Development on Culturally Significant Lands

Lands owned by tribes, and those sacred to them but under separate ownership, increasingly have become the sites of economic activity. Attaining THPO status gives them a stronger voice when projects affect such lands. Grants enable identification and preservation of cultural resources and help inform the public of their importance. Official use of the National Historic Preservation Act gives tribes a significant role in planning for and preserving sites, architecture and traditions that help form New Mexico’s heritage. THPO status also enhances tribal consultation as required under Governor Bill Richardson’s executive order of 2005.

Recent high profile preservation cases where tribes provided a deciding voice included development of Santa Fe’s new convention center which opened in 2008, renewed interest in uranium mining on Mount

see THPO, page 19
The first Official Scenic Historic Marker honoring the contributions of women to New Mexico history was unveiled at a ceremony and ribbon cutting on a cold and snowy December morning last year in Santa Fe.

Commemorating Mother Magdalen and the Sisters of Loretto for founding the first New Mexico school for women, the marker is one of 54 to be installed on tribal lands and in each of the 33 counties under the Historic Women Marker Initiative.

A ceremony at Loretto Chapel featured Ali MacGraw reading letters from Mother Magdalen, many of them describing the landscape the sisters encountered on their journey on the Santa Fe Trail and the warm reception they received upon arriving in Santa Fe. More than 120 people attended the event presided over by First Lady Barbara Richardson.

People walked from the chapel to a spot near the Santa Fe Trail where the sign was unveiled.

Another marker unveiling—one in Cedarvale, population 3—drew 40 people to the site of a once grand school house now falling to ruin. Most of those attending were descendants of the town’s original homesteaders who settled there in 1908 during an especially rainy period that helped make the town a pinto bean center for about 20 years. Then the rains stopped, the men moved away to find work to support their families and the wives stayed home, wearing stiff-billed bonnets to keep the gritty wind and harsh sun off their faces while they hoed the last crops. But in 1916 when the school was built, Cedarvale was prosperous and the townsfolk banded together to build an institution using adobe and crowned their achievement with a Romanesque façade. Today, the gymnasium added during the New Deal, crawls with rattlesnakes in the summer and gaping holes in the school’s roof let in the rain that was much needed 80 years ago to keep the local economy going.

In all, HPD worked on 34 markers during the fiscal year, either establishing new ones or rewriting language for existing markers whose placards had become illegible with time or vandalism, and in some cases because their capsulization of history no longer was relevant. HPD operates the program in partnership with the New Mexico Department of Transportation, which builds the signs after HPD and the CPRC research and write the histories for them.

The program began in 1936 when New Mexico and many states were looking for innovative ways to attract the growing number of automobile enthusiasts off the road and into local communities. Today there are 620 historic markers in New Mexico.

Baishram Hindi, 90, played basketball in the school’s gym as a youth. His Lebanese parents homesteaded in nearby Duran. Hindi’s son has invited HPD to establish a marker in Duran, which was the site of New Mexico’s last legal hanging in 1923.

Nuns associated with the first Sisters of Loretto traveled from across the country to attend the dedication of the first marker completed under the Historic Women Marker Initiative. Santa Fe Mayor David Coss was one of several dignitaries attending the event.

Gail D’Arcy (center rear in doorway) organized a Cedarvale reunion working with HPD on the marker unveiling. She invited 100 people to the event, and more than 40 of them enjoyed a picnic on the grounds of the old school.
HPD provides financial incentives in the forms of tax credits, loans and grants. State income tax credits for work on historic properties leveraged more than a 3:1 return in community development dollars, while preservation loans made it possible to operate, and in some cases open, new businesses, in historic buildings.

For the first time in HPD’s 30-year history, the division was able to provide state funded grants thanks to a legislative allocation. One of the state grants made it possible to document New Deal resources and led to Register nominations in five counties. Grants managed by HPD from state and federal sources totaled $328,652. Most required a match, leveraging approximately $700,000 that invested in communities carrying out preservation projects.
Tax Credits

HPD's 25-year-old State Income Tax Credit for Historic Properties underwent its first significant change last year when credits were doubled for Arts and Culture Districts. Results were quick. In Las Vegas, the venerable Plaza Hotel is adding 37 new rooms, and a nearby 1895 storefront is being converted into a new gallery and studio, both using the higher credits. Together, these projects will stimulate nearly $4.1 million in economic growth.

Las Vegas and Silver City in January 2008 became the first officially designated districts, which are administered by MainStreet, New Mexico Arts and HPD. The divisions evaluate communities for their potential to create market niches based on New Mexico's arts and cultural attributes. The goal is expanded opportunities for cultural tourism—an international economic force—by providing incentives to create new businesses or build on existing ones.

The districts are broadly defined to include areas where artists, performers, scientists and writers work, and may revolve around universities, manufacturing areas or agricultural areas. A key component is the enhanced maximum tax credit of $50,000—double the standard $25,000—and applicable to $100,000 of work, but only in the Arts and Culture Districts. The higher credits apply to tax years 2009 and later.

Because the higher credits improve economic opportunities in the districts, HPD seeks to broaden the standard credit in 2009. The 50-percent credit for business and residential historic property owners would apply to $100,000 of work where currently it is limited to a maximum $50,000. Credits would become transferrable to build more flexibility into the program. HPD also seeks enabling legislation for communities to leverage a 2-percent lodger's tax increase for reinvestment in tourist and cultural facilities.

There was a marked increase in local economic development spurred by tax credits for historic homes and buildings during FY08. Adjusting FY07 figures for the multi-million-dollar Old Albuquerque High School residence conversion, tax credits in 2008 helped double from 2007 the amount of money invested in rehabilitating historic buildings statewide. During FY08, tax credit projects pumped $1.45 million into local economies statewide compared to $650,137 the previous year. The amount of approved credits was $401,307 in FY08 nearly double the amount approved the previous year, which was $247,167 when the Albuquerque high school numbers are eliminated.

The number of individuals utilizing the program increased from 2007 when 111 applications and projects were completed, to 132 in 2008. Increased credits reflect rising construction costs more than they do project numbers, and illustrate why the program should be updated and expanded. Tax credit clients often are able to complete only piecemeal repairs to their historic properties because of program limits.

Governor Richardson and several legislators, including Senator Peter Wirth, are supporting HPD's effort to move forward and double the credit cap to $50,000 on $100,000 of work. Allowing transferrable credits would make the program more attractive to property owners unable to use the entire credit authorized for their project.

HPD also has learned corporations find the current credit does not adequately enhance the financial package needed to proceed with historic building projects. The division is working to change the corporate credit by lowering it to 20 percent, but raising the credit cap from the current $25,000 to $125,000.

At 25, HPD’s Tax Credit Program Poised to Expand

Silver City and Las Vegas were named the first Arts and Culture Districts at a La Fonda Hotel reception in Santa Fe.
In spite of tough economic times and scarce lending dollars, HPD was able to partner with the Bank of Las Vegas to close a loan that will help rehabilitate an historic building and open a new business.

Due to a special legislative appropriation in 2007 of $100,000, HPD was able to ramp up outreach and publicity on the availability of new preservation loans. In response, the owners of the Winternitz Building applied for and received a $74,391 loan. Owners Julie Tumblety and Los Angeles media consultant Roy Montibon are converting the building into a studio and gallery in the heart of Las Vegas’s new Arts and Culture District.

It was a busy year for the Historic Preservation Loan Fund. Focused press releases, HPD presentations in MainStreet and other communities, plus information on our web site netted increased interest and activity. Staff conducted site visits in Eddy, Union, San Miguel, Dona Ana, and Santa Fe counties, resulting in loans in Las Vegas and Raton. Three property owners applied for state income tax credits for cultural properties as a direct result of loan site visits.

Negotiations are underway for a $25,000 loan to the owners of El Raton theater. The First National Bank of New Mexico’s Raton branch is the participating lender. The loan fund plays a vital role with projects like El Raton, which needs a new heating system to stay open through winter.

Expanding the Loan Fund

The MainStreet Revolving Loan Fund was established during the fiscal year after being created by the Legislature in 2007. The special fund of $100,000 assists businesses in 27 designated MainStreet towns in 22 counties. HPD serves on a six-member loan committee, which reviews loans and provides architectural assistance to property owners. Applications are being accepted between January and June of 2009.

Recent activity left HPD’s fund in the black at the close of the fiscal year. Ray Mann and Pat Wontorski repaid $41,800 at the end of their five-year loan on a house in Santa Fe, which brought the fund balance to $234,369.

The fund carried outstanding loans totaling $157,462. But with new loans being made and four loans outstanding in Union, Socorro, Bernalillo and Santa Fe counties, the fund is nearly depleted. DCA will request amending legal language in the 2009 legislative session to clarify that the fund and its deposits are permanent and non-reverting. The change would increase lender and borrower confidence in the program and enable HPD to continue assisting worthy preservation projects around the state.

The Winternitz Building once housed a hardware store and retail businesses. Located in an Arts and Culture District, the conversion into art space also was eligible for enhanced tax credits (see story on page 18).

Taylor outside of Grants, and the decision to extend Paseo del Norte through Petroglyphs National Historic District in Albuquerque.

Tesuque Pueblo provided an articulate and reasoned voice during development of the Santa Fe convention center. The pueblo’s input resulted in renegotiation of the building’s footprint to avoid disturbing human burials and sacred artifacts. The large settlement revealed at the site during archaeological testing broadened the picture of Santa Fe’s history.

During the summer of 2007, Tesuque consulted with Santa Fe County when ancestral remains were discovered at a pueblo site along the Santa River during the planning phase of improvements to Agua Fria Road. The site dating from 1150 to 1600 is believed to be one of four substantial Santa Fe area pueblos. The Cultural Properties Review Committee listed the site in the State Register as LA 2 during FY08.
The building was deeded by the Doherty family for use as a museum to honor the Folsom Man discovery, and opened in 1967. The museum board of directors hopes to expand exhibits, stabilize a wall, upgrade the electrical system and open a gift shop once once the building is rehabilitated.

Folsom can claim many things. The first discovered site that dated human presence in current day United States to more than 10,000 years ago and thus the impetus for Folsom Site, Folsom Man and even Folsom Culture. But an international gathering place it is not.

Yet, last summer, courtesy of an HPD grant, two interns from the only worldwide preservation organization met there with a Santa Fe nonprofit to begin restoring an 1896 general store that survived the worst flood in the area's history.

Now the Folsom Museum, the adobe building with western storefront was the Doherty mercantile when it opened in busy railroad town Folsom. A dozen years into its history it withstood a regional flood brought on by an August cloud-burst that sent the Cimarron River raging over its banks taking homes, buildings, several miles of railroad track and the lives of at least 15 people with it. Several of the bodies were not found until the following spring.

One-hundred years later, several strong-willed local women have banded together to restore the building. They contacted Cornerstones Community Partnerships, which over the summer brought interns Dana Turekulova, of Kazakhstan, and Cristina Bronzino, Italy, to inspect the foundation, walls, roof doors, windows, ceiling and plasters. Cornerstones' Jean Fulton crawled beneath floorboards and gingerly stepped on ceiling joists while the interns measured every inch of the store to prepare detailed blueprints to help guide the restoration. HPD's grant allowed Cornerstones to complete fieldwork that was used to prepare a conditions assessment and recommendations for preserving the building.

Cornerstones, a Santa Fe-based statewide not-for-profit that specializes in restoring adobe structures, works with international interns, hosting budding...
Certified Local Governments

Certified Local Governments are eligible for grants to fund a variety of preservation activities. Silver City in FY08 used a $6,000 grant to initiate planning with the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance for the statewide nonprofit’s annual conference, which will be held March 26-27 using several of the town’s historic buildings and cultural sites as conference venues.

Themed Sustaining the Environment: Preservation and Sustainability, sessions will address maintaining historic resources, including forts such as nearby Fort Bayard and Fort Cummings, sacred gathering places—Silver City has La Capilla in the Chihuahua Hill Historic District and the Kneeling Nun rock formation in Bayard—a session on green stewardship and historic preservation sponsored by the American Institute of Architects and examination of several trails. In and near Silver City are a Fiber Arts Trail, the Santa Rita, FY08 CLG

City of Albuquerque staff and design-review board members participated in training opportunities including the 2008 National Preservation Conference in Tulsa, Okla. Staff and board will attend the 2009 NMHPA annual statewide conference scheduled for March 2009. $11,234

Village of Columbus staff and the preservation commissioners attended the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Forum 2008 in New Orleans. They will attend the 2009 NMHPA annual statewide conference in March 2009. $6,657

City of Las Vegas implemented Phase II of its Historic Building Plaque Project, identifying and plaquing historic properties within the city. It also continued publication of its People and Places Past newsletter. $16,500

City of Santa Fe is working to organize and host a 1-2 day training series for preservation commissioners, architects, planners, engineers, contractors, and interested citizens on the International Existing Building Code and the Adobe Code adopted by the state. $10,000

Town of Silver City is supporting a part-time CLG coordinator who will work with NMHPA to organizing the annual statewide preservation conference in 2009 in Silver City. $17,488

The lobby of the Murray Hotel when it opened in 1938 in Silver City. The area has numerous historic venues for NMHPA conference sessions in 2009.

The Town of Silver City, led by local host the Silver City Museum, is working in partnership with NMHPA to provide preservationists a rewarding opportunity to explore New Mexico’s cultural heritage. NMHPA, the museum and other partners are planning for as many 200 conferences. The conference also features information about Arts and Culture Districts, a gallery walk hosted by the Mimbres Region Arts Council and MainStreet certificates from the local merchant’s organization.

Register for the conference at www.nmheritage.org.

Interest from New Communities

In Dona Ana County, the Village of Dona Ana, Las Cruces, and Mesilla expressed interest in joining the program, while Belen established its first Historic Preservation Commission with many of the same duties design review boards carry out in CLG communities. The Belen commission identifies potential historic districts and structures and reviews changes to buildings in a designated area.

Los Alamos and Mesilla passed historic preservation ordinances that create a framework for historic preservation in each community. Both ordinances include enabling legislation with criteria for designating historic districts and sites, and the entities that would oversee them. Each has worked with their community development departments on enabling ordinances and expressed interest in becoming CLGs. Currently in the program are Columbus, Silver City, Deming, Lincoln County, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Taos and Las Vegas.

Grant helps fund NMHPA’s Sustainability Conference in Silver City

N.M., to Janos, Mexico, copper trail; the Continental Divide Trail; and more.

A field trip to the Mattocks Ranch, site of two Territorial adobe homes where in 1929 archaeologists unearthed a massive settlement including a large pit-house and a pueblo ruin, now known as the Mimbres Culture Heritage Site, is included. The site revealed a wealth of information about the Mimbres culture, its famed black-on-white pottery, effigies, dolls and weavings. The Trail of the Mountain Spirits and the Southwest New Mexico Birding Trail are nearby.

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preservationists from Mali, Ecuador, Panama, India, Romania and other countries through US/ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites. Since the exchange program was created in 1984, more than 600 young preservationists from over 70 countries have participated across the U.S. thanks to grants from foundations, government agencies and individuals. The ICOMOS—US/ICOMOS intern exchange program promotes understanding of international preservation policies and techniques; and the Folsom Museum proved an ideal wild west laboratory for restoring adobe structures.

Once armed with the final documents, the dedicated local preservationists can move forward and seek funding for the actual work at hand. Folsom Museum board member Marijo Balmer said fundraising for the restoration is slow given the remote location, but that the museum has staged monthly events to help. They included opening Folsom Site to the public, a Dry Cimarron history tour, branding party with dinner and entertainment, Chautauqua, night sky astronomy event and a half marathon race in conjunction with Capulin Volcano National Monument.

Fort Stanton State Monument Benefits from SAT

After fits and starts, preserving Fort Stanton and opening it to the public is rapidly moving ahead. Fort Stanton, Inc., requested and received an extension of its $210,000 Save America’s Treasures grant from 2005 to rehabilitate the former barracks and Administration Building. The project will be completed with an additional $1.5 million in state funds designated by Governor Bill Richardson.

Work continued at the fort throughout 2008 and in September the property, a national and state historic district, was transferred to the Department of Cultural Affairs which hopes to open it as New Mexico’s newest state monument next summer. The former Administration Building will serve as the monument’s museum, covering more than 150 years of history from the time it was built to protect area residents, to World War II when it was used to detain German and Japanese prisoners of war, to its history as a state hospital until it closed in 1995.

The three officer’s quarters on the Parade Ground will be stabilized with $715,000 in state funds. New uses for the quarters are being identified while asbestos and pest abatement as well as foundation, masonry, roofing, porch, window and door repairs are completed to protect and stabilize the three historic buildings.

Active SAT Grants in FY08

PICURIS PUEBLO, in Taos Co., continued work on four historic structures with a $295,000 grant from FY04.

ISLETA PUEBLO, in Bernalillo Co., is planning the restoration of San Augustin Mission with a $150,000 grant from FY06.