

NEW MEXICO HISTORIC PRESERVATION: A Plan for the Year 2001



La Capilla de Estaca. A gathering of residents and friends viewing historic photographs as part of the writing of the historic context and State Register nomination for the Capilla.

Prepared by

The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division
Office of Cultural Affairs
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: (505) 827-6320
Fax: 505-827-6338

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New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

(State Historic Preservation Office)

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Officer of Cultural Affairs - J.Edson Way, Ph.D.

State Historic Preservation Officer - Lynne Sebastian, Ph.D.

Cultural Properties Review Committee

Robert Torrez, State Historian (Santa Fe), Chairman

Karl W. Laumbach (Las Cruces), Vice-Chairman

Steven E. Kells (Albuquerque), Secretary

Christopher C. Mead, Ph.D. (Albuquerque)

Darlis Miller, Ph.D. (Las Cruces)

Ann F. Ramenofsky, Ph.D. (Albuquerque)

Louis L. Weller (Albuquerque)

Lynne Sebastian, Ph.D.

Glenna Dean, Ph.D.

Dorothy Victor

Alysia Abbott
B. Jesse Monfort Bopp, J.D.

Nancy Hanks, Ph.D.
Anita Hardy
Pat Lucero
Barbara MacLellan
Cenissa Martinez
Pilar Medina
Eric Petersen
Robyn Powell

Daniel E. Reiley
Joyce Varela
Dale Zinn

Timothy J. Seaman
Neil Berry
Leslie Bischoff
Scott Geister
LouAnna Haecker
Jeremy Kulisheck
Anna LaBauve
Janet Pierson
Dodie Snow
Steve Townsend

Villa Rivera Building , 228 E. Palace Avenue Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: 505-827-6320 FAX: 505-827-6338
<http://www2.nmmnh-abq.mus.nm.us/hpd/>

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CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW

THE VISION FOR OUR FUTURE

By the Year 2001 ...

Together we discover, celebrate, and safeguard New Mexico's diverse wealth of cultural heritage to ensure the best possible quality of life for the state's residents and visitors.

A plan for all New Mexico, prepared by its citizens

WHAT THE PLAN DOES

This historic preservation plan identifies eight major goals and associated objectives, summarizes the state's history and heritage, explores issues that need to be addressed, and defines partnerships and means by which historic preservation can be accomplished. This is not just a plan for government, but a plan for what all of us can do to help preserve what we hold dear. The plan

- Reflects our vision, as New Mexicans, of cultural resource preservation in New Mexico in the year 2001.
- Articulates a vision, goals, and objectives for the state as a whole.
- Sets future direction for the State Historic Preservation Office.
- Provides preservation partners with a simplified guide to New Mexico preservation.
- Helps people, organizations, and communities understand and value their heritage.

HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

Who Coordinated

Development of this plan was coordinated by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the Office of Cultural Affairs, State of New Mexico. For a brief note on the history and state of preservation planning in New Mexico, see issue #11 in Chapter 3.

Who Was Involved

The plan was developed through public and professional interactions and discussions, and produced by SHPO. A wide variety of people participated, including

- **Preservation professionals and others who have expertise in historic preservation and related fields:** Representatives from statewide and local preservation groups; historic and archaeological societies; academia; federal and state agencies; private firms; non-profits; MainStreet programs.

- **Federal, State, and local government planners and other officials** who will be using this plan.
- **Elected officials and others whose decisions affect our historic resources.**
- **Native Americans.**
- **Certified Local Governments.**
- **Minority groups, including persons with disabilities.**
- **Other people who are affected by the planning process or plan:** Property owners, business owners, users of public lands, developers, tourism representatives, and environmental groups.

How It Was Developed

In the spring of 1996, the SHPO started long-range planning for historic preservation with a team of concerned colleagues and citizens from across the state. Issues, goals, and objectives were formulated through SHPO staff discussions, from preservation literature, and through a forum and survey that included people from the groups named above.

Forum: On May 22, 1996, approximately 100 people participated in "New Mexico Historic Preservation: Planning for the Year 2001 and Beyond," a forum in which the participants considered which New Mexico cultural resources should be preserved and developed goals and objectives for the preservation of these resources. Participants included representatives from local, state, and federal governments as well as non-profit organizations and individuals.



*Professional and volunteer facilitators gather together after facilitating the State Plan's public forum, May 1996.
La Posada Hotel, Albuquerque.*

Survey: In August 1996, the SHPO mailed approximately 4,000 survey questionnaires to the SHPO newsletter mailing list (approximately 2,000), legislators, arts councils, persons suggested by the Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped, New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance members, members of the Hispano Chamber of Commerce, land use attorneys, librarians, code enforcement officers, chambers of commerce, grantmakers, architects, Office of Cultural Affairs staff, members of the economic community suggested by the Economic Development Department, planning professionals, local historical preservation and archaeological societies, mayors, Native

American governors, media assistance contacts of the Department of Tourism, bankers, and Certified Local Governments, among others.

The survey was designed to (1) assess what New Mexicans want to preserve, (2) learn which cultural resources they consider "threatened," and (3) ask what their goals and objectives are for preserving cultural resources. Six hundred twenty-four people responded. All 33 counties were represented. Table 1 illustrates the extent to which the respondents are involved in historic preservation.

Table 1. Respondents' Degree of Involvement in Historic Preservation

Type of Involvement	Number of Responses
Professional	247
Volunteer	160
Interested Party	217
Level of Involvement	
Regular	242
Occasional	206
Not Currently Involved	176

Review & Comment: In October 1996, a draft copy of this plan was sent for review and comment to citizens from around the state who had expressed an interest in reviewing it, to SHPO staff, to members of the Cultural Properties Review Committee, and to staff at the National Park Service. The plan incorporates many changes that resulted from the public and internal review process.

Final Approval: The final draft plan was approved by the National Park Service on December 27, 1996.

The Goals

The following eight goals were developed without prioritizing during the planning process to reflect the key values and concerns that New Mexico historic preservation efforts should address (see Chapter 4, "Goals and Objectives"):

1. **Public Awareness/Education:** Expand and strengthen public knowledge of protection and preservation of our cultural resources.
2. **Cost Effectiveness/Funding:** Achieve greater cost-effectiveness in preservation in terms of overall efficiency; achieve fuller funding and knowledge about funding for historic preservation.
3. **Partnerships:** Expand and strengthen the network of preservation organizations and individuals throughout the state.

4. **Community-Defined Preservation:** Have preservation that is community defined and maintains a "Spirit of Place" in New Mexico communities by focusing on local participation, local planning and legislation, and local responsibility for preservation.
5. **Laws/Legislation:** Strengthen and achieve legal protections that will fully protect the cultural resources New Mexicans want to preserve.
6. **Planning:** Incorporate historic preservation into planning, including land use planning.
7. **Recognition of and Sensitivity to Our Diversity:** Increase recognition of and sensitivity to (1) our multicultural heritage; (2) concerns of persons with disabilities; and (3) environmental concerns.
8. **Identification and Designation of Cultural Resources:** Maximize efforts to identify and designate significant cultural resources; use information about these resources for planning, research, public outreach, education, and governmental compliance assessment.

Fifty-three enabling objectives were created for these goals to focus planning efforts. These objectives are identified in Chapter 4. Specific implementing strategies were not developed because it was decided that they will better evolve through priorities of the statewide preservation community, local communities, various state agencies, and the general public.

USING THE PLAN

This plan needs to be carried out by all New Mexicans (see Chapters 5 and 7). The citizens of New Mexico are necessary to the continuation of an active and effective statewide historic preservation movement, and continuation is essential in order to ensure that New Mexico's treasures are not irretrievably lost. We hope that this plan will help to unify the state by identifying (1) those goals and objectives that mean the most to us and (2) some of the means by which we can obtain these goals and objectives, including partnering and funding for preservation. The plan serves as a guide for everyone rather than merely government, and reflects the forum and survey finding that citizens want to preserve a wider range of resources than fall under the jurisdiction of the SHPO (see Chapter 6; the SHPO program focuses on historic properties). Indeed,

- Certain concerns expressed by the citizens are best addressed at the local or regional level.
- Some objectives suggest a role by state divisions or agencies other than the SHPO.
- The SHPO can achieve some of the plan's recommendations by changing internal policy, re-directing existing efforts, or enhancing ongoing programs. The SHPO will need to (1) assure that its programs and outreach emphasize the importance of all aspects of our culture as they affect the historic fabric of New Mexico and (2) act as facilitator and coordinator among preservationists concerned with the full range of New Mexico's cultural resources.

The plan calls for all of us, as New Mexicans, to review this plan's goals and objectives, to develop implementing strategies, and to include these in our work plans and daily lives.

Public Use

For those in the public sector who are actively involved in historic preservation, this document establishes a framework for planning local and regional initiatives. The plan provides information that can be used by a wide variety of individuals and groups to benefit businesses, developers, tribes, and the general public in their decision making.

SHPO's Use

For the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), this plan will help guide decision making in terms of effort and resource expenditure. The plan's goals and objectives (see Chapter 4) will be reviewed on a regular basis during the early stages of resource allocation decisions, and every attempt will be made to allot resources in concert with the plan's priorities. Clearly, some useful strategies and tasks to carry out these goals are outside the mission or statutory authority of the SHPO and will not be considered in terms of internal resource allocation. When competing goals and objectives are identified, the SHPO staff will consult the data from the survey responses in an attempt to identify which goals and objectives were identified as the most critical. The plan will also be used as a philosophical guide for general decision making within the SHPO.

In a very real sense many of the goals and objectives identified through the planning process are not new and will not result in major re-direction of the ongoing efforts of the SHPO. The importance assigned by the public to the various aspects of the SHPO's effort, as reflected in Table 12 in Chapter 6, may result in some internal re-adjustment of priorities and effort. More importantly, the plan will assist the SHPO in demonstrating that its mandate and activities are important not just to government and staff, but to the citizens of New Mexico as well.

Use by Other Divisions of Federal, State and Local Government

This plan will be shared with other branches of federal, state and local government so that they can use the concerns identified to help guide their own internal decision making. Other branches can use the results presented here to convince their funders and administrators of the need for change in priorities, if such a need exists.

Other branches of government should be able to merge their efforts with the efforts of the SHPO more effectively as a result of this plan. They will know more about the SHPO and will be able to consider its role in conjunction with their own efforts to ensure a more complete and less fragmented approach to statewide historic preservation. In this way the entire state will benefit and our limited resources will accomplish more.

REVISING THE PLAN

This plan is a work in progress. SHPO staff will continue to review its relevancy, assess goals, collect information and solicit public comment, and encourage others to do the same. Over the next few years and within this framework of public participation, the issues, goals and objectives of the plan will be tested, fine-tuned and implemented. The plan is scheduled to be revised in 2001.

CHAPTER 2: OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

What We Want to Save

Much of New Mexico's cultural past is still present. Ancient rituals hundreds of years old are still performed in the kivas and other sacred places of New Mexico's Native Americans. Archaeological sites---ones where you can still see the essence of whole cities abound. On a trip from Santa Fe to Raton, New Mexicans can see the actual tracks formed by wagon wheels on the Santa Fe Trail over 150 years ago. Bullet holes created during those notorious Western gunfights still can be seen in the old tin ceiling of Cimarron's St. James Hotel, where Annie Oakley, Buffalo Bill, and Doc Holliday once stayed. Have you ever seen the little old church on Johnson Mesa? Historic buildings in ghost towns such as Shakespeare and Carbide still exist. You can still spend a night at a neon-outlined motel in Tucumcari, built in the heyday of Route 66. For a broad overview of New Mexico's cultural resources in historical context, including many of those discussed at the forum and in the statewide survey responses, please consult Appendix A.

New Mexico has many formally recognized historic places. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's extant cultural resources worthy of preservation. New Mexico has more than 900 listings in the National Register, including districts that can comprise as many as 500 individual buildings. There are over 1,650 listings on the State Register of Cultural Properties. The National Park Service's National Historic Landmarks program, which recognizes the nation's most significant properties, lists 41 Landmarks in New Mexico, including such varied sites as the Kit Carson House (Taos), El Santuario de Chimayo and Trinity Test Site (Socorro County).



The Fray Angelico Chavez History Library & Photographic Archives, Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. This facility is an excellent source for the visual and written records of New Mexico. The photo archive is the largest photo collection in New Mexico with holdings of 500,000 prints, negatives, and transparencies. Open to the public.

In addition, New Mexico has many sites and traditions that may not be formally recognized by the government, but represent the soul of four families and communities.

But, what do we save? Ultimately, the answer to this question defines the preservation movement and determines the amount of support it will receive from the government and from the public. Indeed, the consideration of "what we want to save" laid the groundwork for this plan's goals and objectives. All people who developed the plan—the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff, the survey respondents and the forum participants—considered what of New Mexico's cultural past should be saved. At the forum, participants spoke in philosophical and expansive terms in articulating their desire to see ways of thought preserved, for example the ethic of preservation, respect for Native American sacred sites, etc. They also specified that before efforts are made to save specific cultural resources, we should develop contexts for considering which kinds of resources we should save and then save appropriate representative resources within that context. Also, forum participants emphasized that these contexts need to be constantly updated.

When participants did devote attention to which *specific* cultural resources should be preserved, they spoke mostly in terms of *types* of cultural resources, rather than a particular building or particular cultural event. The cultural resources represented many different cultures and economic circumstances. Hundreds of these New Mexico cultural treasures were mentioned, among them the small ethnic community in New Mexico, archaeological sites, visual records (such as maps, drawings, and photos), spiritual sites including churches and moradas, acequias, political history, and transportation corridors. The most often mentioned of these resource types were then listed in the plan survey (Table 2) and respondents were asked to note their priority for preservation of those resources. The results were as follows:

Table 2. Resource Preservation Priorities for the Year 2001
(State Planning Survey Results, 624 Respondents)

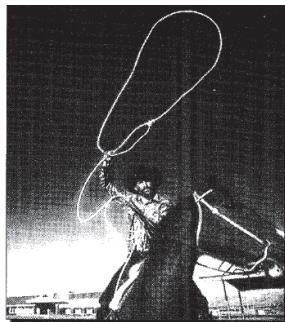
	Preservation Priorities		Priority Ranking			
	No Response	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Don't Know
Archaeological Sites	15	448	126	16	09	11
Artifacts	18	351	204	34	10	07
Arts & Crafts	18	305	225	51	16	09
Cultural Landscapes	17	337	166	53	20	31
Cultural Lifeways	17	368	168	43	20	08
Ethnic Heritage	16	385	172	29	17	05
Historical Architecture-All	41	425	135	15	04	04
Cultural Structures	24	406	154	24	09	07
Commercial Buildings	31	313	216	47	09	08
Education Buildings	25	327	215	41	08	08
Engineering Structures	20	227	250	87	17	23
Exploration Structures	21	301	220	56	13	13
Industrial Structures	22	146	244	152	40	20
Newer Houses(>1900)	26	177	251	122	34	14
Religious Structures	17	408	155	25	09	10
Transportation Structures	23	324	198	56	13	10
Visual Records	12	493	85	12	09	13
Written Records	11	456	108	22	13	14

Although many people think of preserving buildings or sites when they think of preservation, preservation in New Mexico has always meant more than saving structures. In the statewide survey, the need to preserve categories of non-structural resources ranked extremely high (see Table 2). Respondents to the survey assigned a higher priority (in the "high priority" category) to either the preservation of Visual records-maps, drawings, photos" or "Written records-diaries, letters, business records" than they did even the highest scoring structure type that needed to be preserved, which was "Archaeological sites." Respondents also considered the need to preserve "Artifacts-furniture, tools, architectural fragments," "Arts & Crafts," "Cultural Landscapes," and "Cultural lifeways-traditional ways of life, songs, dances, etc."

In the planning process, New Mexicans expressed a great interest in preserving structures. Of all the categories of structures considered in our survey, "Archaeological sites" was the one category concerning structures that received the most number of "high priority" responses (Table 2). Even when the two rankings of "high priority" and "medium priority" were added together, "Archaeological sites" was the category of structures that most respondents wanted to preserve. Another category that received a high rating was "Historic architecture of all kinds." Also receiving high ratings were "Cultural structures" (which included structures such as theaters, but also included sculptures and acequias) and "Religious properties--churches, moradas, synagogues."



Participants in the development of this plan expressed a strong interest in preserving New Mexico's archaeological sites. Pictured is the site of Giusewa, now preserved as Jemez State Monument, Jemez Springs. The monument contains the ruins of the mission, San Jose de Giusewa (founded 1620), which was an important outpost on the Spanish frontier. Listed on the State Register in 1969; National Register, 1973. Courtesy Ron Keller.



Roping demonstration. Opening Day and Blessing of the Fields, New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum/Office of Cultural Affairs. May 17, 1998. Las Cruces. The museum comprises a living, working farm & ranch, as well as exhibits chronicling the 3,000-year history of New Mexico's ranching and agricultural lifeways. Courtesy Ron Keller, Space Center, Alamogordo.

CHAPTER 3: WHERE WE STAND

Issues that Affect the Cultural Resources We Want to Save

Many critical issues in New Mexico will affect whether we *can* save what we *want* to save. Several of these issues concerning preservation emerged during the planning process. These issues were raised in the forum, mentioned in the comment portion of the surveys, and discussed among the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff. Although the following sections are listed as separate issues, aspects of these sections inevitably overlap. The issues are not ranked in order of significance.

1. Redistribution of population alters our cultural patterns and affects our architectural, archaeological and other cultural heritage.

Demographic factors have a profound effect on the preservation of cultural resources. Of particular concern are issues of population size, density, growth and distribution. New Mexico is vast and, on the whole, sparsely populated. In 1990, New Mexico was the 5th largest state in area in the United States but only the 36th largest in population, with a land area of 121,335 square miles. The distances between cities are great: Farmington to Hobbs-497 miles; Clayton to Lordsburg-553 miles; Farmington to Clayton-376 miles; Tucumcari to Gallup---311 miles. In 1997 New Mexico's population density was 14.3 persons per square mile (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). In 1990, when the density was 12.5, only six other states were less densely populated. Between 1990-97, New Mexico experienced steady growth that resulted in a 14.2% increase in population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). In 1995 its population was 1,685,400. The 1997 New Mexico population was 1,729,751. In May 1997, it was predicted that in 2000 the New Mexico population would be 1,821,078; in 2005: 1,956,725; in 2010: 2,090,678 (BBER, 1997).

But these figures do not tell the whole story. Whereas the few metropolitan areas are becoming much more populated, many--though not all--rural areas are losing population. Almost half of New Mexico's 1997 population is now concentrated in three counties: Bernalillo, Santa Fe and Dona Ana (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). Between 1994 and 1997,



Excavator from the Museum of New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies recovers information in advance of highway improvements. Commercial and residential development, transportation and utility improvements, and other ground-disturbing developments can bring the needs of contemporary communities into conflict with the preservation of the archaeological heritage of New Mexico. These potential conflicts are resolved through identification, evaluation, and consultation processes required by state and federal laws and regulations. Where possible, projects are designed so as to maximize preservation of these nonrenewable traces of the past. Where *in situ* preservation is not possible, careful archaeological studies are carried out to collect, preserve, and disseminate information about the past. Courtesy Office of Archaeological Studies.

there was exceptional population growth in the suburban counties surrounding Albuquerque: Torrance (23.3%); Valencia (9.6%); and Sandoval (12.7%) (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). With this growth has come increased construction, most of its single family dwellings, highway systems and shopping centers that take up an enormous amount of space.

By contrast, 13 of New Mexico's 33 counties have a population under 5 persons per square mile (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 census). Only 5 cities have a population greater than 45,000. As of July 1, 1996, only 15 of the 100 incorporated places in New Mexico had a population greater than 10,000. Nine rural counties (Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Lea, Mora, Otero, Quay and Roosevelt) lost population in 1996-1997.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities. . .

- ✓ Whereas some states have one overriding population trend affecting their heritage resources, such as "urban flight" and inner city decay, New Mexico has major challenges in a broad range of population issues-including both population growth and decline.
- ✓ The distances between us present an enormous challenge for public outreach, education and partnering. We need to know what others are doing so that we can build on each other's knowledge and not duplicate efforts.
- ✓ With growth and redistribution of population often comes a loss of community, a loss of culture, and a loss of attachment to place-an overall loss of our heritage.
- ✓ Rural communities are losing the physical and social qualities that have distinguished them historically. New Mexican rural areas experience a growth if they are near the bigger metropolitan areas and a decline if they are more remote from metropolitan areas. In either case, historic buildings and the way of life associated with those rural areas are abandoned.
- ✓ Land use, with sprawl at the center of concern, has become one of New Mexico's leading environmental issues.
- ✓ Growth and development may outpace cultural heritage resource evaluation, resulting in the loss of irreplaceable buildings, sites, artifacts, and landscapes before their value is recognized. Likewise, growth with its implications of influx of different peoples can have an enormous effect on the cultural mix.
- ✓ Historic buildings are a key component of economic growth and development. Historic properties benefit both the changing urban and rural economies through downtown revitalization, housing in older neighborhoods (Huning Highlands in Albuquerque or downtown Roswell, for example), tourism, enhanced community pride, and quality of life. Investment in revitalized business districts and neighborhoods attracts new businesses, provides jobs and quality housing, and helps balance community stability and appropriate growth. A key consideration will be how to pay for the upkeep of these historic buildings. Although preservation of an entire building might be more desirable, altering a building for adaptive reuse may be the only way to save the building, given some economic and logistical constraints. When

we alter, however, we relinquish some of our past. When we rearrange the interior of an old home to be doctors' offices and we rearrange partitions, we reorient the home spatially and destroy some of our architectural past. Also, we change our culture when we adapt a structure for a use unrelated to its historic function-when the corner bar is adapted for use as an office building, where do we go to swap stories and listen to our entertainment? Our governments can only own and keep up a certain number of buildings; beyond that the private sector must be relied on to preserve buildings, and the historic properties will have the best chance of preservation if they are economically viable.

- ✓ Information from the SHPO can be used to plan development to minimize the effect on historic and prehistoric sites. The SHPO maintains records of surveys of historic and prehistoric sites across much of New Mexico, as well as especially significant sites that have been placed on the State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places. Use of these records during early planning phases can facilitate development while maximizing protection for important historic properties.
- ✓ Gentrification, the physical "improvement" of housing stock, has resulted in increased property taxes and increased rents, both of which have led some long-time residents to leave their communities, thereby changing the traditional cultural fabric of that area. Preserving the cultural fiber of communities will depend on how well we address this demographic issue.

2. Today's international border has created a political barrier that inhibits regional study of early prehistoric people and respect for our common history and culture.

New Mexico is bounded on the south by the Mexican state of Chihuahua. Currently, the University of New Mexico and the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies have begun collective research with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) on prehistoric sites in Northern Mexico. El Camino Real, the historic roadway between Mexico City and New Mexico, is currently receiving attention from multiple organizations on both sides of the border for its momentous role in the settlement of New Mexico. The Museum of New Mexico's Monuments Division and the Bureau of Land Management are working together to plan a monument along El Camino Real. They are also working with the National Park Service, INAH, and the Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez to organize working conferences on the impact of the road on historic communities.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities. . .

- ✓ Historians should be encouraged to develop cooperative research agreements that will allow the sharing of historic archival resources and research.
- ✓ Increased opportunities for international symposia or meetings will likely foster more communication and prospects for shared cultural research projects and preservation of cultural resources.

3. We are losing our cultural resources at an alarming rate.

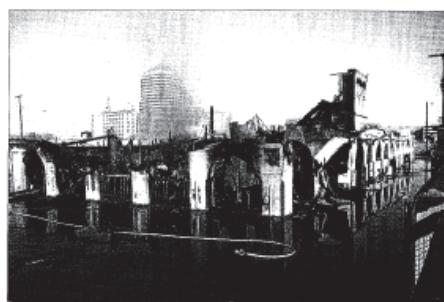
Even though much of our cultural past remains intact (Chapter 2 and Appendix A), New Mexico is losing its cultural resources at an alarming rate.. The loss of our culture is aptly explained by an illustration that historian Stanley Hordes uses in his lectures. He tells of lecturing before a class at Espanola High School (in a predominantly Hispanic area of New Mexico) several years ago. He asked the class of 30: "By a show of hands, how many of your grandparents speak fluent Northern New Mexican Spanish? 28 hands were raised. "How many of your parents?" 16 hands. "How many of you speak fluent Spanish?" Only 2 hands were raised.

Historic Resources - Even though many examples of New Mexican architecture have been preserved, New Mexico has lost many prominent as well as humble resources over the years. For example, the Alvarado Hotel, a 1902 railroad hotel that was famous as a gathering place for the Albuquerque community, movie stars on location, and tourists, was demolished in 1969 to make way for a parking lot. Los Luceros, a Spanish-style hacienda in Alcalde, has been vacant for many years and is badly deteriorated. Within the past few years the following have also been lost: the C.N. Cotton Warehouse/Gallup (demolished; structurally unsound), Aztec Imports & Connecting Buildings/Alamogordo (demolished; structurally unsound), the Southwestern Brewery and Ice Company/Albuquerque (fire), and much of Shakespeare Ghost Town (fire), the Elks Club and the Armory (a facade remains)/Las Vegas (fire).

The most notable of New Mexico's threatened architectural sites are probably our adobe churches, which are cited on both the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 11 Most Endangered List and the World Monument Fund's List of World's 100 Most Endangered Sites. Many late Territorial and early Statehood commercial districts are threatened by changes made to "modernize" the old buildings and by neglect or abandonment in an age when interstates bypass the old downtown areas and shopping centers on the outskirts of towns have an enormous draw.



Albuquerque's Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Depot in the 1970s...



... and in smoldering ruins on January 4, 1993.

Courtesy SHPO resource center/Santa Fe (U)

Courtesy Sanford Fish (L)

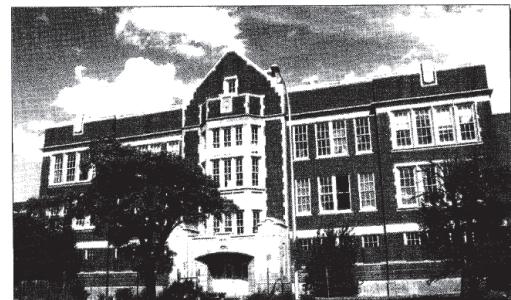
Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities...

- ✓ Demolition by neglect is a problem that needs to be addressed.
- ✓ Bricks-and-mortar money is needed to fund the rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- ✓ Some feel that preservation of buildings is merely a luxury, when in fact it often makes economic sense. Education about the economic benefits of rehabilitation and government and private funding and investment are key.

Archaeological Resources-Some of the areas with the best preservation of historic buildings are the very areas where the most archaeological sites-both historic and prehistoric-have been lost. In a desert environment like New Mexico, people of all time periods have tended to live in the well-watered places, so Spanish Colonial settlements were superimposed on the remains of prehistoric villages, just as later Territorial construction was superimposed on much of our Colonial heritage, and modern development is razing and building over all three. Today only bits and pieces remain of large pueblos such as the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site in Santa Fe or the Alameda Pueblo in Albuquerque; the rest has been destroyed or covered over as the historic villages of Agua Fria and Alameda grew and changed.

In addition to development around modern towns, large segments of the archaeological record in some areas, for example the Mimbres area of southwestern New Mexico, have been systematically destroyed by looters in search of items to be sold in the thriving pre-Columbian art market. Whole prehistoric pueblos have been cratered or even bulldozed in the search for high value items-most often items stolen from the graves of the prehistoric inhabitants of the sites.

Although many other forces can and do damage or destroy archaeological sites, urban development and looting are the two greatest threats. Rural development is more amenable to redesign to avoid impacting sites, and much of this development takes place on public lands, where federal laws ensure that impacts to archaeological sites are at least identified and considered.



Classroom and Administration Building (built 1937/L.G. Hesselden, architect) of Albuquerque High School complex. Listed on the State Register in 1977. The high school was the first public high school in Albuquerque and the high school complex is one of the city's most visible and well-known sites, sentimentally important to its many alumni and strategically important to central Albuquerque, the Huning Highland Historic District and the Martineztown neighborhood. The building complex, boarded and fire-damaged, has been not been in full use since 1974. As of June 1998, the city (under a Metropolitan Redevelopment Plan) is evaluating developers' proposals for rehabilitation of the complex. SHPO resource center/Santa Fe.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities . . .

- ✓ The ongoing loss of archaeological sites to urban development can only be decreased through a combination of increasing public awareness, long-term investment in education, and better legal protection and incentives.
- ✓ Looting of archaeological sites can only be curtailed by a multifaceted approach involving public awareness, education, and legal protection.
- ✓ A greater public awareness must be achieved about the importance of archaeological sites to our understanding of the past and of the immense loss to all of us that can be inflicted through thoughtlessness as well as through greed and deliberate vandalism.
- ✓ Archaeology and archaeological preservation must be made a common subject in our schools.
- ✓ More legal protections must continue to be provided for our irreplaceable prehistoric heritage as well as more incentives to encourage private owners to become stewards of that heritage.

4. More public awareness and support are needed for New Mexico's highly valued cultural resources.

New Mexicans appreciate their cultural resources. Seventy percent of New Mexican households in a recent survey said they attended either museums or performing arts events in 1994, as compared to only 41 percent of adults nationally. In 1994, 84 percent of New Mexican households visited at least one cultural resource. Annual attendance at cultural resources-related activities in New Mexico surpasses participation in many recreational activities. Attendance per year at cultural resource-related activities: 19.3 million; at state parks: 4.4 million; at horse racing: 1.3 million; at major sports events: 0.8 million. Interestingly enough, New Mexicans visit historic and archaeological sites 2.3 million times a year, which means that visits to historic and archaeological sites outstrip attendance at any one of the following: state parks, horse racing, or sports events. (U.S. Travel Data Center, 1994)



Salazar Log and Rock Diversion Dam.
Photo taken in 1968. From the Bureau of Reclamation/SHPO survey of the Velarde-area acequia systems. New Mexico has distinctive cultural and historic landscapes, such as acequia systems. The lifeblood of both rural and urban New Mexico lies in these irrigation systems that have for centuries supplied towns and fields with much-needed water. Preservation of the historically significant character of these systems must take into consideration the fact that they are not museum pieces, but part of continuing dynamic changes in New Mexico's cultural landscape. SHPO resource center/Santa Fe.

More public awareness of how to protect and preserve these cultural resources and better funding and planning will assure that resources are here for our children to appreciate.

5. Historic preservation must be grounded in sensitivity to our multicultural heritage.

New Mexico is a land of many peoples and cultures. Data from the 1990 census indicates that the state's population is 50 percent Anglo, 37 percent Hispanic, 9 percent Native American, 2 percent black, and 1 percent Asian (Table 3). In addition, according to data produced in 1994, New Mexico has the largest Hispanic population percentage per capita of any state in the nation (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1990 census). New Mexico is also a land of many Native Americans. The federally recognized tribes in New Mexico include 19 Pueblos, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, and the Navajo Nation.

Table 3. New Mexico Population by Race, 1990 Census

Race	Percentage of New Mexican population (approximately)
White	87.5
Hispanic	37.3
non-Hispanic	50.5
Black	2.2
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	9.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	1

We continue to be a land of immigrants. In 1994, New Mexico ranked 14th among the states in the number of people moving to New Mexico from out of state. Even though most of New Mexico's population increase comes from natural increases owing to a relatively high birth rate (6th, nationally), the huge influx of people from outside the state and the mixture of this population with those already here have definite influences on cultural traditions.

In the 1996 statewide preservation forum and through the statewide survey, New Mexicans expressed a concern that historic preservation show a greater recognition of, and sensitivity to, our multicultural heritage. This translated into a desire to recognize and preserve the traditions and other resources of our cultures, but also included a concern that all present-day cultures have a stake in the preservation process.

During the forum discussions, participants from many cultural backgrounds expressed an appreciation for a broad range of cultural traditions, not just their own. New Mexico "treasures" identified at the forum included Spanish villages, Native American pueblos, churches of all denominations (mosques; Catholics, churches, moradas and monasteries; a wide range of Protestant Churches including a number of Black churches; and synagogues, among other houses of worship); storytellers of different cultural traditions; hometown rodeos ("ranching" culture); acequias (irrigation ditches); and our many languages—to name just a few. Interest was expressed in going beyond characterizing ourselves as a three-culture state (Hispanic, Anglo—which usually refers to a non-Hispanic white-and Native American) and recognizing that we represent not only many more than three cultures, but many of us represent within ourselves a mixture of cultures.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities ...

- ✓ A challenge will be to balance preservation among cultural frameworks. For example, many Pueblo people put little value on preserving historic buildings (rather they put emphasis on rituals, songs, and language), whereas many other people in the state think of buildings as the premier symbols of our past and place a high value on preserving them.
- ✓ Apparent apathy among younger generations threatens the cultural preservation of our cultural heritage.
- ✓ Insensitivity and unintentional offense relative to cultural heritage places and objects often result in strained intercommunity or intercultural relations.
- ✓ Cooperative efforts to identify and preserve places associated with cultural history are not well enough developed.
- ✓ The properties currently listed on the National and State Registers recognize a broad range of cultures and fairly represent our cultural diversity. One challenge will be to continue to see that newly registered properties appropriately portray our cultural heritage and that those associated with and interested in the different cultures are represented when the properties are nominated to the Registers.
- ✓ One problem is that the Registers are limited to recognition, and provide protection for only sites, buildings, structures, and objects, whereas New Mexicans want to preserve a wider range of cultural resources such as traditional songs and dances. There are many diverse groups that have, as part of their mission, the preservation of certain resources from the particular culture they represent. There are efforts to explore and preserve forms of many cultures. New Mexico Arts, a division of the Office of Cultural Affairs, provides funding and technical assistance to preserve traditional folk arts, particularly those that are in danger of dying out. These art forms include Polish papercutting, Ukrainian egg painting, and Swedish fiddle making. Another organization that looks at all traditions is the Fund for Folk Culture in Santa Fe.
- ✓ History and historic preservation, as they are taught now, may not be appealing to the multicultural community of New Mexico. The curriculums still reflect a penchant toward the teaching of Anglo history rather than reflecting the history of other ethnic groups in New Mexico such as Hispanos and Native Americans, and toward teaching of "great men and great events" rather than concentrating on the dynamic interplay of all peoples and events (big and small) that have had a profound effect on New Mexico's culture. Great strides have been made in this area, but during the planning process it was felt that more had to be done.
- ✓ Because many of our cultures overlap in many ways, we will need to form partnerships to assure that all cultures are recognized and dealt with in a sensitive manner.



Surveying Blackdom townsite, near Roswell, New Mexico. A survey, oral history and historic archival research were completed in 1996 by the SHPO. Blackdom was one of approximately 60 independent Black communities established in the West between 1877 and 1915 by former slaves who moved from the South and other regions. Blackdom was an active community from about 1903 to the late 1920s. SHPO resource center/Santa Fe.

6. Historic preservation efforts must address the needs of disabled and senior citizens.

Many people are prevented from enjoying their cultural heritage because of their special needs. Individuals who are without sight or hearing, confined to wheelchairs or walkers, or otherwise physically disadvantaged benefit greatly from the opportunity to experience their historic and cultural environment. Historic preservation efforts should address issues of access and sensory availability so that no segment of New Mexico's population is disenfranchised.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities ...

- ✓ Historic properties need to be made accessible to all citizens. Rehabilitation of existing buildings and construction or upgrading of trails leading to sites should include handrails, ramps, and widening to provide passage for the physically challenged.
- ✓ Interpretive signs could be designed to include Braille. Audio tours and kiosks could be incorporated into existing exhibits.
- ✓ Cultural events, workshops, and public forums might include sign language interpreters for the hearing impaired.

7. Historic resources play a major role in encouraging New Mexico tourism, one of the state's largest industries.

Tourism is big business in New Mexico. Over the last 15 years, tourism has consistently been among the top three employers in New Mexico (Conversation with Paul Narbutas, Economist, New Mexico Department of Tourism), with approximately 47,000 people employed in the tourism industry in 1995. In

fact, if everybody employed in the tourism industry in New Mexico lived in the same community, it would be the fifth largest city in the state. During the past 15 years, tourism has risen from a \$1 billion/year industry to a \$3 billion/year industry (Travel Industry Association, 1997) and is expected to rise to a \$3.6 billion/year industry by the year 2001 (Conversation with Paul Narbutas).

In recent years New Mexico has played host to some 12.5 million visitors each year. A recent study by the Office of Cultural Affairs, drawing on information from a Department of Tourism study (Office of Cultural Affairs, 1995), indicates that:

- 20% of the average visitor's stay in New Mexico is involved in cultural-resource-related activities.
- When considered as a whole, cultural resources ranked higher among reasons to visit New Mexico than any other type of activity.
- The average visitor spends \$24.29 per day (direct and indirect) related to cultural resources.

Tourist visitation to museums and historic sites in New Mexico is 50 percent higher than the national average (Office of Cultural Affairs, 1995). In a Department of Tourism survey (New Mexico Department of Tourism, 1994), respondents were asked to rate the most important reasons for their visit to New Mexico on a scale of 1 to 5. Five of the nine reasons for visiting New Mexico related to cultural resources. Historic sites ranked third. Heritage tourism is clearly an enormous draw for New Mexico, as shown in Table 4:

Table 4. Most Important Reasons for Visiting New Mexico

	Scale of 1 to 5
1 Scenic Beauty	4.2
2 Indian Culture	3.6
3 Historic Sites	3.5
4 Outdoor Recreation	3.0
5 Arts	3.0
6 Hispanic Culture	2.8
7 Special Events	2.4
8 Shopping Facilities	2.4
9 Friends/Relatives	2.0

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities ...

- ✓ How to manage tourism visits to retain significant quality of archaeological and historic sites.
- ✓ How to educate visitors; how to convince them to treat sites with respect.
- ✓ How to modify (or not) sites to allow for increasing numbers of visitors who would like to visit sites.

- ✓ How to modify sites to allow access by senior citizens and the disabled.
- ✓ How to meet visitors' wishes to have hands-on experience with cultural resources without destroying the resources.
- ✓ How to plan in order to help increase tourism and better manage the effects of tourism.
- ✓ Videotapes and other educational materials, when well-distributed, can impart the preservation message. The SHPO has completed a videotape on preservation and respect for archaeological sites and another tape on the use of tax credits for historic preservation. The SHPO is presently sponsoring development of a brochure that will raise the public's awareness of the need to preserve archaeological sites.

8. Business activities that are integral to New Mexico's economy affect our cultural resources.

Business activities that affect the land-such as oil and gas extraction; laying of pipelines, utility lines, cables; development of irrigation canals, dams, highways; ranching, agriculture, graveling, mining and timbering; military expansion; and real estate construction-all are businesses important to the New Mexican economy, yet each has the potential to affect our cultural resources. Activities that affect the land have a good chance of having an effect on New Mexico's plentiful and pervasive archaeological sites. Only 7 percent of the state's land surface has been surveyed, and yet about 115,000 archaeological sites have been found. The 7 percent of the surface that has already been surveyed includes much of the San Juan Basin, which is thought to have a disproportionately high number of sites compared to the rest of New Mexico. Nevertheless, it is conservatively estimated that there are over 1 million sites in New Mexico (Conversation with Lynne Sebastian, SHPO, May 1998).

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities ...

- ✓ These business activities can represent an opportunity for preservation. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates identification and consideration of historic properties that may be affected by federal actions (see "Historic Preservation Legislation" in Chapter 8). This review applies to activities on federal land (the federal government owns 33.9 percent of New Mexico lands-over 26 million acres) and activities permitted or licensed by federal agencies. The Section 106 compliance process not only provides some level of protection for historic properties, it also leads to the identification of previously unrecorded properties.
- ✓ There is no state review process analogous to the federal review process under Section 106. The state Prehistoric and Historic Preservation Act (see "Historic Preservation Legislation") does prevent state-funded actions from adversely affecting registered cultural properties unless there is no viable alternative, but no efforts to identify or protect non-registered properties are required by state law.
- ✓ For those properties not covered by either federal or state governmental review processes, New Mexicans must rely on the good graces of the business community to assume the social

responsibility of avoiding or mitigating damage to important cultural properties. Fortunately, many New Mexico businesses have been very cooperative about redesigning developments to protect and preserve important sites, especially when the issue is raised early in the planning process. The availability of archaeological information from the SHPO's Archaeological Records Management Section is an important aid to such early planning (see Chapter 6).

9. Too few people are aware of the value of historic resources and the benefits of historic preservation. Education and public awareness are the key.

Results from the statewide survey indicate that creating better awareness of preservation should be our highest priority (see Table 2 in Chapter 2). Participants in the planning process believe in the need to inform people about the value of preserving historic resources and the opportunities and benefits of historic preservation. Lack of knowledge about preservation is apparent everywhere: in the failure to take advantage of grants and tax benefits; in the lack of local preservation laws; in the failure to adhere to building codes; in government and private plans that fail to consider preservation as a factor; and in buildings demolished because alternatives for reuse were not explored.

The planning process also indicated that an effort should be made to encourage preservation education in the schools.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities ...

- ✓ Availability of workshops and educational materials needs to be more widely known.
- ✓ Traditionally there has not been enough sustained interest to teach historic preservation on a regular basis. New Mexicans tend, however, to have a great appreciation for their past. The challenge will be to create an awareness that preservation education is a key to continued preservation and should be supported.
- ✓ It will be a challenge to assure that the academic community recognizes historic preservation as a critical background to the study of related disciplines.
- ✓ Historic preservation events need to receive maximum support and promotion.
- ✓ The SHPO Worldwide Web Page will offer an opportunity to inform and expand public awareness. The Web Page will provide information on historic preservation resources, technical and financial advice, and so on in an easily accessible format. The Web Page will bring together a community of people who are separated by



Albuquerque Open Space Division attends a Project Archaeology workshop, Petroglyphs National Monument, Albuquerque. Workshops were supported by the SHPO's State Archaeologist during 1995-1998, using grant money from the federal Historic Preservation Fund. This program teaches basic concepts about archaeology and the importance of preservation to 4th through 7th grade teachers and provides them with curriculum materials and other support. Courtesy Statistical Research Inc./Tucson.

many miles and have often not been able to communicate easily with one another. The challenge will be to assure that a wide range of our public have computer access. The SHPO web address is www2.nmmnh-abq.mus.nm.us/hpd/

- ✓ New Mexico is such a vast region that it is difficult for people to reach information on historic preservation. How can all peoples and communities in New Mexico be supported and educated, particularly those in remote areas? A1-800-PRESERV telephone line might be a good idea. Centrally located conferences and meetings, and workshops that "go on the road" to different sites around New Mexico, should also be used.
- ✓ Public awareness, along with legal protection and enforcement, will help to solve problems of neglect and vandalism. A site stewardship program has been developed through the coordinated efforts of the SHPO and the State Land Office. Volunteers across the state are being recruited to monitor sites and to record natural and cultural impacts on them. This program will enable the SHPO and the State Land Office to document changes within archaeological sites while sensitizing the public to the significance of archaeology and cultural resources. In 1993, the SHPO and the State Land Office launched a volunteer program to stabilize Pueblo Blanco in the Galisteo Basin. Several hundred volunteers at the site have now undertaken erosion control measures and built check dams to curb the flow of the arroyo that threatens the site.

10. New Mexicans want historic preservation to be "community defined."

The term "community" can mean many things. It can mean the community of a church or a school; preservationists form a "preservation community." For the most part discussions during the planning process that produced this plan focused on community as the local government and/or people who live in a certain geographic area. Although the following discussion focuses on the latter two definitions, it would be worthwhile to keep evaluating how New Mexicans define "community."

The focus on the local level is well placed in terms of historic preservation. Cultural resources are located in local communities and are affected by local views. **Buildings and other resources are most often saved locally-not** by the state or federal government, but by the power of people who live near certain buildings or who have particular cultural traditions and an intimate stake in the preservation of those resources. Although technical assistance and some funding are available through the federal and state governments, preservation occurs through the efforts of local businesses, churches, schools, historical and archaeological societies and other organizations and individuals. Furthermore, much of the governmental power to affect cultural resources remains at the local level: Planning, land use policies, and protective laws to a great extent remain matters of local jurisdiction in New Mexico. Comprehensive plans are formulated at the local level. Local zoning ordinances have an effect on the historic character of neighborhoods through regulation of building height, area, size, location, density, and land use. Special ordinances give extra protection to cultural resources: Albuquerque, Taos, Mesilla, Lincoln, Deming, Las Vegas and Santa Fe have historic preservation ordinances. The City of Santa Fe and the County of Santa Fe have archaeological ordinances. In addition, building codes and local enforcement have a profound effect on local historic architecture.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities . . .

- ✓ A challenge will be to cultivate an awareness of the community's heritage and to encourage local people to support and protect their heritage.

- ✓ A challenge will be to sensitize individuals and communities to the needs and wishes of communities that are not their own, so that people will understand other communities' needs to be themselves "community defined." Individuals and groups from one community might join another community to learn about common/different preservation goals.

- ✓ Communities are more likely to support preservation if people realize that preservation is about *them* and if they know how it benefits them directly. We need to make history and preservation relevant to people. Business needs to know that preservation makes good economic sense. Brochures, hands-on community workshops, conferences, media coverage and other community awareness programs will create support and active participation in preservation.

- ✓ Local comprehensive plans and ordinances, including preservation and archaeological ordinances, can be powerful tools to preserve our cultural resources. More information and technical assistance need to be made available to local governments and groups to encourage the use of protective mechanisms (including comprehensive plans) that do what the local community wants to see done.

- ✓ Government/business collaborations can promote preservation. The Certified Local Government program, administered by the SHPO, provides technical assistance and funding for local planning and survey, designation of historic properties, developing and enforcing design guidelines, and a wide variety of educational and community outreach programs. The MainStreet program provides grants and technical assistance for local communities. Both the Certified Local Government and MainStreet programs focus on what the local people want for their community.



Estaca. Neighbors and friends meet at an exhibit of historic photographs at La Capilla de San Francisco de Asis in Estaca (built in 1930; just north of San Juan Pueblo). Peggy Coyne, an Estaca resident, obtained a 1995 "small grant,"—formerly \$1,000 and now \$2,000—which the SHPO grants to non-profits and individuals doing work for public benefit. The Estaca project included the photo exhibit, a historic context and nomination for the Capilla, and a concert sung by the mayordomo (keeper of the Capilla) at the Capitol during the 1996 legislative session. The small village of Estaca, like many other places even today, celebrates their feast day each year. The capilla was listed on the State Register in 1996.

- ✓ The overwhelming number of responses to our statewide planning survey—from local individuals, local governments, and societies organized to focus on local activities—indicates that there is an enormous amount of preservation energy at the local level. Many of the survey respondents actually included letters with their survey response, telling us what they are doing about preservation. Partnerships among these local people will be key. Working together to accomplish mutual goals will focus attention and action on preservation. A challenge will be to learn about one another, *even the existence of one another*, and find out where our interests overlap so that we can go forward together.
- ✓ A challenge will be to be good stewards, in local communities, of cultural resources that are precious to those outside the community.
- ✓ A challenge will be to have New Mexicans support one another's preservation projects. Such support obviously promotes preservation as a whole, and furthermore a project that is highly supported and successfully undertaken in one locale may pave the way for more and better projects in other communities, including your own.
- ✓ A challenge will be to have communities appreciate, and support together, the preservation of cultural resources that are significant to the greater community of New Mexico.

11. Governments, organizations, and individuals too often fail to include historic preservation in planning and other considerations.

New Mexico does not have a state planning office, although many agencies of the state do have their own planners, including the SHPO. Planners from different state agencies meet on an informal basis to encourage cooperation and cost-effectiveness. But there is no formal mechanism for integrated statewide planning, and until the production of the current document, New Mexico has had no single comprehensive statewide plan for historic preservation with public input.

Several previous state government plans have addressed preservation planning issues. *Historic Preservation: A Plan for New Mexico* (1971) focused on legal and legislated issues and identified focal points to be used in developing the state's resources. The two-volume *The Historic Preservation Program/or New Mexico* (1973) identified several issues affecting historic preservation, provided synopses of New Mexico's cultural historical framework, and identified themes for identifying, evaluating, and interpreting New Mexico's past. In the late 1970s, when it became apparent that fundamental differences existed between planning for prehistoric and historic preservation, the state commissioned *Prehistoric New Mexico: Background for Survey* (Stuart and Gauthier, 1981) and *Comprehensive Plan for New Mexico's Statewide Architecture Survey: A Five Year Plan* ((Hicks and Ittelson, 1985).

In 1995, "1,000 Friends of New Mexico," a private citizen group that advocates more compact and other traditional forms of land use development, succeeded in getting legislation passed for a study on the fiscal and other effects of growth on the state and on local communities. The 1996 report, *Growth in New Mexico: Impact and Options* (Local Government Division, 1996), analyzes growth management techniques used by other states and suggests planning options that New Mexico could pursue to better manage growth.

Comprehensive planning for preservation of cultural properties and other cultural resources is done at the local level. Local planning is an important tool that helps avoid crisis management of our cultural resources and helps a community manage change. Formal planning can be accomplished in New Mexico by adopting a local comprehensive plan. These plans show a general vision for the community and recognize the community's values. Thirteen New Mexico counties and over 13 municipalities have land use comprehensive plans (only Santa Fe and Albuquerque have full-time preservation planners) (Conversation with Ken Hughes, Local Government Division, June 1998.) Although historic preservation may be a component of a comprehensive plan, it is not required. Whether in formal plans or more informally, the connections between historic preservation and other community goals need to be considered. Historic preservation can support goals of tourism and other economic development and affordable housing. In turn, historic preservation can be supported by transportation considerations, property taxes, education and flexible building codes.

Individuals involved in planning at the local level and state planners need to interact to provide preservation that maximizes the opportunities for preservation and minimizes the cost. Interested local groups and individuals should be encouraged to be a part of the planning process. The Certified Local Government program (see Chapter 8) offers money and guidance in comprehensive planning.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities ...

- ✓ One challenge is that planning at the state level is not done in a centralized fashion and so there is no one place to go to have preservation considered as a factor in all agency plans. This points to the challenge we have of discovering whether a state planning office and a comprehensive statewide plan would best serve the preservation community and the state as a whole.
- ✓ The challenge for all of us is to educate the state agencies about historic preservation and have them consider historic preservation in their planning processes and throughout their work.
- ✓ Comprehensive planning at the local level may be insufficient to support effective decision-making. The lack of formal planning through a comprehensive plan-and lack of funding and technical support-undermine good comprehensive planning, which hampers local governments in the guidance and enforcement of land use policies, zoning, capital improvement planning, building codes, and preservation of our cultural resources.

12. Cost-effectiveness must be achieved, and additional funds must be found.

Preservation needs to be cost-effective. Specific efforts are being made in the SHPO. For example, the State Archaeologist and her staff are working on a statewide initiative to improve the quality and cost/benefit ratio of publicly funded archaeology in New Mexico. The first phase of the initiative involved gathering information on the costs and benefits of publicly funded archaeology. The second phase is a series of three workshops: The first workshop, Improving the Cost/Benefit Ratio of the Section 106 Process, involved federal and state agencies, regulated industries, tribal preservation programs, and archaeological consultants, and will result in changes in how compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act is carried out in the state. The second workshop, Improving the Quality of Publicly Funded Archaeology, will involve professional and avocational archaeologists from the

public and private sector. And the third workshop, Increasing the Public Benefit of Publicly Funded Archaeology, will involve all the publics with an interest in this subject, including representatives of preservation organizations, education, heritage tourism, and industries that pay for compliance-driven archaeology, as well as professional and avocational archaeology.

Achieving fuller funding and more economic incentives was a key goal for preservation identified through the 1996 planning forum and statewide survey. Sources of funding and incentives in the state are limited, and funding is not assured. Major SHPO funding that was appropriated in 1996 will not be available for 1997. The Historic Preservation Fund allotment, which funds almost half of the day-to-day operations of the SHPO, was cut by 10 percent in 1996. Other cultural organizations are also hard hit. Congress and the New Mexico legislature need to be informed about the benefits of preservation and need to partner with the preservation community to make sure that funding is available. Private investment is sure to be a major source of funding in the future.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities . . .

- ✓ State legislators must be kept informed about the social and economic benefits of historic preservation funding.
- ✓ Non-traditional sources of funding must be sought for historic preservation activities.
- ✓ Comprehensive planning at the local level may be insufficient to support effective decision-making. Lack of comprehensive planning, funding, and technical support limits the effectiveness of local governments in preserving our cultural resources.

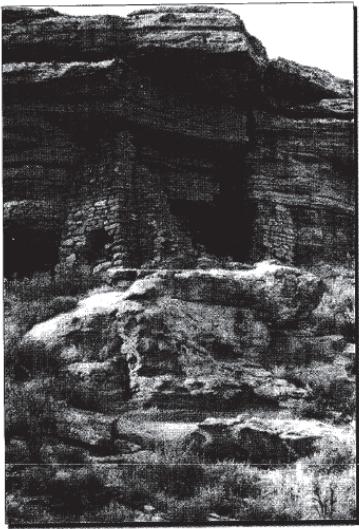
13. We must address the ways in which New Mexico's high desert environment has strongly shaped the nature of our historic properties and affected their preservation.

The influence of the environment is very apparent in our adobe homes and churches with their thick earthen walls providing protection from extremes of both heat and cold, standing strong for hundreds of years in our dry climate. The prehistoric and historic pueblos, made of native earth and rock, appear to be an organic part of the landscape around them. Their distinctive flat, viga-supported and dirt-covered roofs indicate a climate long on sunshine and short on snow and rain.

Acequia systems and the associated patterns of fields and orchards reflect the critical importance of water in the desert; the immense spaces surrounding our tiny ranching communities reflect the realities of an environment where many acres of land can be required to feed a single cow. The ruts of the Santa Fe and Butterfield trails and the Jornada del Muerto, still visible in the arid landscape, stand in mute testimony to the dangers and drudgery of settling this vast and sometimes hostile land.

The aridity of New Mexico's climate is both the good news and the bad news for preservation. In general it is good for archaeological sites, contributing to excellent preservation of normally perishable materials and preventing them from being destroyed by roots and vegetative growth. On the other hand, when it does rain, runoff tends to be heavy and violent, and erosion has caused serious damage to many sites such as Pueblo Blanco in the Galisteo Basin and Big House in the Manuelito National Historic Landmark.

The dryness of the climate is also very good for our important adobe buildings, but dryness, seasonally high winds, and the intensity of the sunlight at our generally high elevation can be damaging to historic buildings. The absence of heavy snowfalls in most parts of New Mexico is a plus for historic buildings, but in the mountainous areas of northern New Mexico damage from snow is a concern.



Big House Ruin, dating from the 14th century, is the latest occupation in the sequence of Anasazi communities in the Manuelito Canyon National Historic Landmark (McKinley County). Listed on the State Register in 1968; National Register, 1966. The site is threatened by erosion through downcutting of a nearby arroyo. State funds through the Cultural Properties Restoration Fund supported a stabilization plan for the site in 1995-96. SHPO resource center/Santa Fe.

Implications, Challenges, and Opportunities ...

- ✓ Incorporate the influence of New Mexico's environment in planning historic preservation efforts.
- ✓ Promote technology that will mitigate environmental effects to historic sites and properties.

CHAPTER 4: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Guided by our goals and objectives; we will make our vision a reality. Our vision is: **Together we discover, celebrate, and safeguard New Mexico's diverse wealth of cultural heritage to ensure the best possible quality of life for the state's residents and visitors.**

We can achieve these goals and objectives by

- Understanding our prehistoric and historic resources.
- Addressing their implications, challenges, and opportunities.
- Working with preservation partners and drawing on other means available to accomplish preservation.

The goals and objectives were formulated by bringing together the goals and objectives as expressed in the forum, the survey, and staff discussions. Major goals were developed through the planning forum. These goals were presented on the planning survey for ranking. Survey respondents ranked the goals as described in Table 5. These goals, as well as objectives developed by staff in consideration of forum and survey results, are presented here.

Table 5. Ranking of Goals for the Year 2001

Goals	Rank	Number of Respondents
Public Awareness / Education	1	459
Funding	2	39
Partnerships	3	282
Community Defined Preservation	4	265
Legal Tools	5	203
Recognition and Sensitivity	6	169

The goals listed below include two goals in addition to the ones ranked in the survey: (1) Incorporate historic preservation into planning and (2) Maximize efforts to identify and designate significant cultural resources, etc. Although these goals were not particularly and separately listed in the survey, they were implied from answers and in the forum were considered necessary to the attainment of the other goals.

Through the planning process New Mexicans identified concerns for a broad spectrum of cultural resources. They want to preserve structures and objects, but they also want to preserve oral histories, written documents and a full range of traditions that represent the character of New Mexico. In the statewide survey, citizens ranked the need to preserve both visual records (maps, drawings, and photos) and written records (diaries, letters, and business records) higher than they did the highest ranked property type (archaeological sites). The preservation of cultural lifeways (song, dance, and art) also ranked high among New Mexicans. The following goals and objectives reflect these values and concerns. Chapter 5 discusses strategies for implementing these goals.

PUBLIC AWARENESS/EDUCATION

Goal #1: Expand and strengthen public knowledge of protection and preservation of our cultural resources.

Objective 1: Increase awareness of the existence of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Office of Cultural Affairs. [I](#)

Objective 2: Promote the SHPO as a source of information about preservation assistance and as a source of information about *all* historic preservation activities throughout the state (not just governmental activities).



The Citizens' Committee for Historic Preservation, Las Vegas, provided a historic preservation booth at the San Miguel County Fair, 1997. The booth design was derived from a prototype by Nancy Melin, Spears Architects, AIA, created under a 1996 Historic Preservation Fund "small grant," from the SHPO. The prototype is part of a "How-to-create-your-own-preservation-booth" packet available to the public from the SHPO for use in designing preservation booths for local fairs, historical and archaeological society meetings and the like. SHPO resource center/Santa Fe.

Objective 3: Increase the visibility of historic preservation through such events as Heritage Preservation Week and through cultivating a relationship with the media.

Objective 4: Increase accessibility to information on historic preservation.

Objective 5: Distribute historic contexts, surveys, nominations and other products of the SHPO to public institutions and on request.

Objective 6: Inform people who fund historic preservation (legislators, foundations, businesses, etc.) of the benefits of preservation to society, the economy, etc.

Objective 7: Expand opportunities for young people and their parents to become active in historic preservation.

Objective 8: Integrate historic preservation and related fields into schools and other youth activities.

Objective 9: Create preservation information that is readily accessible and understood by New Mexicans. Preservation efforts must be sensitive to the fact that we live far apart from one another and that we speak many languages.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS/FUNDING

Goal #2: Achieve greater cost-effectiveness in preservation in terms of overall efficiency; achieve fuller funding and knowledge about funding for historic preservation.

Objective 1: Promote, and make more user-friendly, current incentives for preservation: grants, tax incentives, loan program, technical assistance.

Objective 2: Increase awareness of preservation's benefits among funders. **Objective 3:** Increase the present level of government funding for preservation. **Objective 4:** Increase private funding for historic preservation.

Objective 5: Increase collaboration between preservation groups and the business community to (1) use current incentives and (2) develop new incentives.

Objective 6: Increase the amount and use of local government funding for historic preservation.

Objective 7: Advocate for funds to support preservation programs and projects throughout the state, including State Historic Preservation Office.

Objective 8: Explore new and/or creative sources for preservation funding (New Mexico lottery, user fees, special legislative appropriations).

Objective 9: Seek funding for historic context studies and nominations from private sources, such as industry, ethnic, or religious groups, which were historically associated with particular contexts.

Objective 10: Achieve greater cost-effectiveness in preservation activities.

PARTNERSHIPS

Goal #3: Expand and strengthen the network of preservation organizations and individuals throughout the state.

Objective 1: On a continuing basis, identify and encourage participation in preservation planning by individuals and organizations with a stake in how preservation planning is developed, including those individuals and groups who do not currently identify themselves as preservationists.

Objective 2: Create opportunities for a wider range of people to participate in historic preservation and create a historic preservation ethic and information that speaks to their interests in historic preservation.

Objective 3: Sensitize preservationists to the full spectrum of what preservation means to people in New Mexico, including preservation issues among different cultural and ethnic groups, the disabled community and groups and individuals concerned with environmental issues.

COMMUNITY-DEFINED PRESERVATION

Goal #4: Have preservation that is community defined and maintains a "Spirit of Place" in New Mexico communities by focusing on local participation, local planning and legislation, and local responsibility for preservation.

Objective 1: Have ongoing dialog as to whether the people wish to have preservation as "community defined," and if so, continue to define "community."

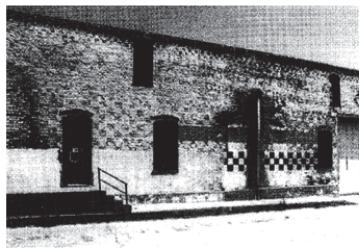
Objective 2: Balance growth with preservation by emphasizing preservation as a tool for maintaining or revitalizing communities.



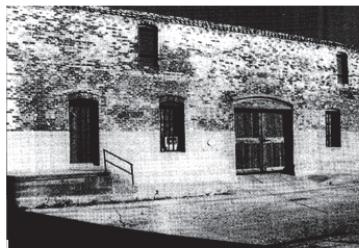
Partnering for Preservation: Zuni Pueblo youths repair a window at the front of the Kelsey Trading Post (Hapadina Building), Pueblo of Zuni. Five entities and many volunteers partnered to repair this building: Federal ISTEA funds received by the state highway department and administered through the SHPO were awarded to Cornerstones Community Partnerships and the Pueblo of Zuni for the rehabilitation of the building. The project was initiated in 1994 and completed in 1996-1997. Zuni Pueblo was listed on the State Register in 1972; National Register, 1975. Photo taken in 1996. Courtesy Ed Crocker.



(1) A.S. Goodell Warehouse Façade, c. 1911



(2) A.S. Goodell Warehouse Façade, c. 1995



(3) A.S. Goodell Warehouse Façade, c. 1996, after rehabilitation

Objective 3: Carry out planning at the state and local levels that reflects needs at the grassroots level.

Objective 4: Sensitize each community and the people of the state as a whole to community needs and wishes; bring individuals and groups to communities other than their own for workshops, discussions with local people, hands-on renovations.

Objective 5: Broaden use of, and make more user-friendly, programs that empower local government.

Objective 6: Expand and strengthen technical assistance and funding for communities.

Objective 7: Survey, designate and protect resources significant to the community.

Buildings and other resources are most often saved locally: The A.S. Goodell Warehouse façade, built in 1911 by Elizabeth Warren. The façade of this historic Silver City warehouse was rehabilitated in 1996 through the Silver City MainStreet Project. The money for the purchase of the façade and all rehabilitation was provided through local efforts, including donated labor, materials, and cash contributions from the owners and many other citizens.

LAWS/LEGISLATION

Goal #5: Strengthen and achieve legal protections that will fully protect the cultural resources New Mexicans want to preserve.

Objective 1: Promote the adoption of protections at the local level, including comprehensive plans and preservation and archaeological ordinances.

Objective 2: Strengthen and enforce laws that protect properties from vandalism and neglect.

Objective 3: Establish adequate legislative funding to protect New Mexico's heritage cultural resources.

Objective 4: Improve compliance with and enforcement of all preservation laws.

Objective 5: Develop a historic preservation constituency among New Mexico legislators.

Objective 6: Develop partnerships within the preservation community to plan and advocate for preservation legislation.

Objective 7: Plan and advocate for preservation initiatives in the legislature (preservation partnering).

PLANNING

Goal #6: Incorporate historic preservation into planning.

Objective 1: Build partnerships among planners, planning and zoning commissions, land owners, and environmentalists in the public and private sectors.

Objective 2: Expand and strengthen planning at the local level, including the development of historic preservation as a consideration in all comprehensive plans.

Objective 3: Expand and strengthen intergovernmental cooperation among local, state, federal and tribal agencies.

Objective 4: Provide information to all agencies, organizations, communities and the public regarding how preservation planning can be integrated into their planning.

Objective 5: Build preservation planning from the local level up; before a state or local plan is developed, neighborhood associations and other local associations, as well as local governments must be identified and must participate in the planning process.

RECOGNITION OF AND SENSITIVITY TO OUR DIVERSITY

Goal #7: Increase recognition of and sensitivity to (1) our multicultural heritage; (2) concerns of persons with disabilities; and (3) environmental concerns.

Objective 1: Approach preservation of all cultural resources, especially the renovation of properties, with sensitivity to special groups including senior citizens and persons with disabilities.

Objective 2: Recognize New Mexico's culturally and ethnically diverse heritage and create respect for differing preservation views.

Objective 3: Recognize spiritual and environmental foundations of culture in preservation of our cultural resources.

Objective 4: Broaden public participation in historic preservation among all New Mexicans.

Objective 5: Take steps to assure that historic preservation in New Mexico is not seen as elitist or racist.

Objective 6: Survey, designate, and protect resources significant to cultural and ethnic groups.

Objective 7: Make preservation information and assistance available to all peoples in New Mexico.

IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGNATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goal #8: Maximize efforts to identify and designate significant cultural resources; use information about these resources for planning, research, public outreach, education, and governmental compliance assessment.

Objective 1: Improve quality of resource information.

Objective 2: Develop the contextual framework (background studies) to allow evaluation of the full cultural and historical significance of New Mexico's historic resources.

Objective 3: Carry out cultural resource surveys, inventories and nominations to the State and National Registers to record undocumented or under-documented resources.

Objective 4: Develop and maintain effective data management and distribution systems.

Objective 5: Develop effective funding bases to continue these activities in the future.

CHAPTER 5: STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING OUR GOALS

This plan purposely omits a formal list of strategies; instead it asks New Mexicans to create strategies that fit their own circumstances within the context of the vision, goals, and objectives of this plan (see goals and objectives in Chapter 4).

A look at the kinds of strategies and some of the specific tasks put forth by participants at the plan forum and by respondents to the plan survey does, however, provide a useful glimpse into how preservation partners might develop strategies and tasks for future historic preservation. These strategies and tasks, specified in Tables 6 through 11 below, were developed by the plan forum participants and were then listed in the survey for prioritization by survey respondents.

You may wish to keep these results in mind as you develop your strategies. Remember that in devising strategies, activities need to be undertaken and tools need to be applied to meet the goals and objectives of the plan. In many cases a variety of strategies might be useful in attaining our goals. These alternative strategies should be evaluated to determine the most appropriate ones, given existing staffing, funding, and legal parameters, always keeping in mind that these parameters can be the foundation for establishing new parameters for more effective preservation.

Table 6. Strategies for Achieving Public Awareness / Education Goals
(State Planning Survey Results, 624 respondents)

Strategies	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very High Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Very Low Priority
Preservation Speakers & Videos	80	175	136	165	37	31
Teach Respect for Archaeological Sites	76	333	111	71	18	15
Provide Preservation Information	101	214	173	106	19	11
Be Clearinghouse / Information Network	82	239	164	97	25	17
Provide Mobile Preservation Workshops	97	119	138	157	74	39
Relate Preservation Issues to contemporary Issues	96	166	155	115	54	38
Establish Preservation Hot-line	111	100	120	142	66	85
Increase Media Involvement	77	212	159	106	38	32

Table 6 (continued)

Strategies	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very High Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Very Low Priority
Involve Local Communities in identification	60	230	179	99	33	23
Make history relevant to common folks	62	338	98	76	29	21
Inform Public About Oral & Living History	70	289	138	78	27	22
Increase Awards for Preservation Activities	81	165	152	134	52	40
Improve Primary Education about Historic Preservation	79	257	145	97	27	19
Improve Secondary Education About Historic Preservation	81	276	152	86	14	15
Develop Post-Secondary Historic Preservation Programs	97	186	162	122	31	26
Encourage Children's Involvement in Historic Preservation	100	170	159	121	43	31
Increase the Number of Archaeological and Architectural Sites Open to the Public	70	229	170	94	31	30

Table 7. Strategies for Achieving Legal Goals
(State Planning Survey Results, 624 respondents)

Strategies	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very High Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Very Low Priority
Enforce Existing Preservation Laws	51	411	87	50	12	13
Develop Local Ordinances to Protect Archaeological & Architectural Sites	74	289	121	74	41	25
Use Façade Easements to Protect Properties	325	125	83	64	15	12

Table 7 (continued)

Strategies	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very High Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Very Low Priority
Strengthen Laws to Protect Properties from Vandalism	78	301	125	73	24	23
Strengthen Laws to Protect Properties from Neglect	93	225	144	101	33	28
Disseminate Easily Understood Preservation Legal Information	66	248	175	90	30	15
Make Preservation Law Information easily Understood	73	267	168	74	23	19
Develop Historic Preservation Constituency Among Legislators	73	319	96	79	25	32

Table 8 Strategies for Achieving Economic Goals
(State Planning Survey Results, 624 Respondents)

Strategies	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very High Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Very Low Priority
Explore new Sources of Funding	53	346	99	61	22	43
Inform Funders of Economic Benefit of preservation	80	219	158	107	42	15
Broaden Economic Alliances	74	245	154	102	23	26
Inform the Public of Funding Sources	62	293	155	73	24	17
Develop New Economic Incentive Programs	64	298	130	82	21	29
Retain Federal Funding Levels	81	281	116	75	36	35
Develop Collaborative Incentives with Business	53	287	174	67	23	20

Table 9. Strategies for Achieving Partnership and Alliance Goals

(State Planning Survey Results, 624 respondents)

Strategies	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very High Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Very Low Priority
Inter-Agency Cooperation	69	340	117	60	23	15
Heritage Tourism Partners	56	296	160	69	27	16
Downtown Historic District Partnerships	57	309	149	63	23	23
Partnerships with Citizen Preservation Groups	59	281	154	70	34	26
Establish Preservation Stewardships	65	271	167	78	26	17
Establish Partnerships with Native Groups	101	269	122	83	29	20
Partnerships with Groups Representing Disable Community	117	160	122	118	51	56

Table 10. Strategies for Achieving Community-Defined Preservation Goals

(State Planning Survey Results, 624 Respondents)

Strategies	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very High Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Very Low Priority
Community-Wide Education	54	295	179	86	10	10
Community Workshops	70	193	181	143	23	14
Balance Growth with Preservation	41	340	144	77	13	9

Table 11. Strategies for Achieving Recognition and Sensitivity Goals
 (State Planning Survey Results, 624 Respondents)

Strategies	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very High Priority	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Very Low Priority
Balance Economic and Preservation Needs	78	280	127	93	22	24
Balance Preservation and Disabled Needs	95	175	142	12	47	42
Balance Preservation and Environmental/Spiritual Needs	87	229	144	101	44	19
Assess Hispanic Specific concerns	105	160	124	135	56	44
Assess Native Specific Concerns	104	166	124	133	49	48
Broaden Historic Preservation Constituency	70	322	124	74	20	14
Assure No Elitist or Racist Preservation	71	307	115	75	28	28

CHAPTER 6: DIRECTIVES TO THE SHPO

One of the primary purposes of this plan, in addition to creating a preservation plan for all New Mexico, is to create a document that specifically provides direction for the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in ordering its preservation priorities through the Year 2001. This chapter provides an overview of the SHPO programs and presents the directives to the SHPO that were formulated during the planning process.

WHAT DOES THE SHPO DO?

Responsibility for This Plan

The SHPO is the primary coordinator of the state plan and it is expected to continue in that capacity through the next few years as we implement and revise the goals and objectives of this plan.

General Responsibilities and Organization

One of the major misconceptions about the SHPO is that it is a private preservation society. It is not. In New Mexico, the SHPO is a division of state government, and it works for New Mexicans. Specifically, the SHPO is a division of the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs. The division provides leadership in the preservation, development, and promotion of and access to New Mexico's cultural resources, arts, history, science and information resources.

The SHPO programs help New Mexicans identify, evaluate, register and protect New Mexico's unique prehistoric and historic properties. Part of the SHPO's mission is also to coordinate historic preservation activities at all levels of government and with individuals, private organizations, and traditional communities. The SHPO's programs include the following:

- Nominating to the National and State Registers
- Review and Compliance
- Permitting
- Archaeological Records Management
- Grants/Financial Incentives
- Public Outreach

The following basic principles guide the SHPO in fulfilling its mission:

- Prehistoric and historic resources are a continuum; the program is concerned with prehistoric and historic resources equally. Each site, building, structure, and object can make its unique contribution to the understanding and appreciation of this continuum.
- Historic preservation contributes to the quality of life and is socially, educationally, aesthetically and economically beneficial to the public.
- The program exists to coordinate the preservation activities of all levels of government, with individuals, private-profit and non-profit organizations, and traditional communities.

- Diversity of site ownership and control, diversity of site type, character, and integrity, geographic diversity, and diversity of site ownership (e.g., public, private and non-profit ownership of cultural properties) and corresponding public, private and non-profit participation in the program, benefit historic preservation.
- The public has a definable legal interest in privately-owned historic properties.
- The program is site-specific, investigating the quality of significance in each site; such investigations and evaluations are also comparative, however, and consider the context of each site.

A seven-member citizens group, the Cultural Properties Review Committee, provides advice and professional oversight to the SHPO. The members of the Committee are appointed by the Governor of New Mexico and are selected based upon their recognized areas of professional expertise.

The SHPO is part of a national state-based program. It coordinates policy and programs with sister historic preservation agencies throughout the United States, as well as with federal and state agencies, historical and archaeological societies, Indian tribes, private non-profit organizations and owners of historic and prehistoric properties.

A wide range of technical services in the areas of historic architecture and archaeology is available to the public from the SHPO office. In addition, the SHPO's staff provides regular consultation to federal, state and tribal agencies concerning a broad variety of historic preservation issues. The "SHPO Programs" sections describe specific SHPO responsibilities.

SHPO Funding

Most of the funding for New Mexico's SHPO is provided on a year-to-year basis through general funds from the New Mexico legislature (\$630,000 from 7/1/97 to 6/30/98) and through federal funds from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) (\$556,000 for each of Federal Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, 1998; this is a 60/40 matching fund, where the state matches \$4 for every \$6 federal). The amounts allocated through the general fund and HPF are never assured. The state funds are allocated yearly. The amount allocated through HPF was reduced by 10% for the Federal Fiscal Year 1996; however, HPF funding has been level since that time and is expected to continue at this reduced amount for the next few years.

The general funds are used primarily to pay operating expenses of the SHPO and serve as match for the HPF. Most of the HPF is used for operating expenses as well. The HPF, however, is used as much as possible for third-party contracts and grants to do historic preservation projects.

In addition to general funds and HPF, moneys can be received from the legislature for preservation work that is envisioned in the Cultural Properties Act and the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Acts (see "Historic Preservation Legislation" in Chapter 8). In fiscal year 1996, the legislature approved a special appropriation of \$150,000 to the Cultural Properties Restoration Fund. The SHPO also receives funds from various other governmental agencies to administer historic preservation work, such as ISTEA funding for restoration and preservation projects and funding from the Highway and Transportation Department for historic bridges inventory (see "Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act" in Chapter 8).

Additional funding and the support of a centralized records system (ARMS) is provided to the SHPO through joint powers agreements with other state and federal agencies. The SHPO administers a revolving publication fund for the publication of materials on historic preservation. A small amount of capital funds has also been allocated to the SHPO by the legislature in recent years.

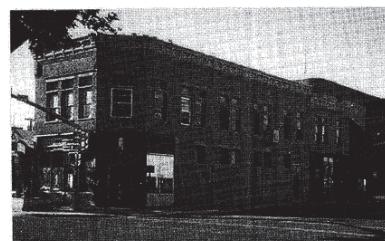
SHPO Programs

The following is a description of specific SHPO programs. Please note that SHPO materials such as nominations, surveys, historic contexts, deliverables from the Historic Preservation Fund and others, as well as other reference materials are housed at the SHPO office, 228 East Palace Avenue, Santa Fe (505-827-6320), and are open to the public. Archaeological Records Management Section materials are kept at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Camino Leo, Santa Fe (505-827-6347) and are available to qualified researchers.

- **National and State Registers**

The SHPO maintains the State Register of Cultural Properties and facilitates nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the National Park Service, is the nation's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. These properties have been deemed worthy of preservation in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In New Mexico, generally, federal agencies recommend federal properties to the National Register, and the SHPO's board (the Cultural Properties Review Committee) recommends the non-federal properties nominations.



The Andrews Building, Farmington. Known also as the Old Farmington Drug Store building, the Andrews Building was built in 1911 for multiple uses. The front part of the ground level was the drugstore; the back part was the *Farmington Times/Hustler* newspaper. Listed on the State Register in 1995.

In order to qualify for registry, these properties must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. To be eligible to the National Register, properties must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to our history or with persons significant in the past; they must exhibit distinctive architectural or construction features or have yielded—or be likely to yield—information important in prehistory or history. Properties eligible for listing in the National Register are usually at least 50 years old.

New Mexico has more than 900 listings in the National Register, including districts that can comprise as many as 500 individual buildings. As part of the registration program, certain frameworks for possible future nominations are developed. In New Mexico separate frameworks are created for historic architecture and archaeological sites. For historic architecture, there are seven regional overviews covering the entire state that develop historic and architectural themes of each region. They are:

- *Gone But Not Forgotten: Strategies for the Comprehensive Survey of the Architectural and Historic Archaeological Resources of Northeastern New Mexico*, Vols. 1 and 2, 1986.
- *The North Central Regional Overview: Strategies for the Comprehensive Survey of the Architectural and Historic Archaeological Resources of North Central New Mexico*, Vols. 1 and 2, 1988
- *Trail Rails, and Roads: The Central New Mexico East-West Transportation Corridor Regional Overview*, Vols. 1 and 2, 1988
- *The South Central New Mexico Regional Overview: History, Historic Archaeology, Architecture and Historic Preservation*, 1989.
- *Llano River, and Mountains: The Southeast New Mexico Regional Overview*, Vols. 1 and 2, 1989.
- *The Northwest New Mexico Regional Overview*, Vols. 1 and 2, 1990.
- *The Southwest New Mexico Regional Overview*, Vols. 1 and 2, 1991.

The overviews take into account and cover topics pertinent to a particular region. For example, the overview of the Northeast, which is an agrarian area, concentrates on issues of agriculture, dry land farming, the railroads, and the history of small towns. Another type of framework, "historic contexts," provides a frame of reference for historic properties by combining a theme, geographic area and time period. These contexts help identify and evaluate historic properties and are commonly used as a background for the nomination process and for determining whether a property might be eligible to the Register, but they also provide information for planning and other research. At one time the SHPO tended to do very specific contexts associated with districts or single-site nominations, and in those years the SHPO carried out a number of intensive pedestrian surveys of communities and neighborhoods, with an eye toward including these properties in district or individual nominations. In recent years, the SHPO has tended to focus on multi-property nominations that involve the development of a larger thematic context with inclusion of a number of specific properties in the initial nomination. These nominations are designed so as to allow the addition of more properties in the future.

For archaeology the Stuart and Gauthier volume *Prehistoric New Mexico* provides contexts for the state, region by region. For the past several years, the SHPO has been funding the development of updated regional overviews. The updated regional overviews of the state provide a description of culture history and identify the current state of research and the direction for future nominations and surveys. In the future, the SHPO is planning to develop broader multi-property nomination contexts that will enable the office to both nominate archaeological properties to the National Register and evaluate the significance of properties in consensus determinations of eligibility for the compliance process. As a result of the federal and state compliance process, approximately 50,000 archaeological surveys have been completed. A few surveys of developing areas or thematically important site types have also been completed by the SHPO. A recent SHPO-sponsored survey, for example, recorded the nature and distribution of sites associated with two important eighteenth-century Navajo pueblos on state trust land. Information on archaeological surveys is archived at the Archaeological Records Management Section.

The National Register nomination process provides the following benefits:

1. **Recognition for Historic Properties.** The nomination provides a national honorary recognition to owners who often take pride in their buildings and neighborhoods; such recognition can also lend national credibility to local decision-making regarding historic districts.
2. **Local Planning and Resource Protection.** The nomination contributes to local preservation planning efforts by introducing local government officials/employees to the standards and processes for surveys and nomination, which helps establish an organizational infrastructure for future local cultural resource management methods, zoning and development.
3. **Public Awareness/Education.** The program focuses public awareness on the significance of local historic properties and the importance of proactive preservation measures.
4. **Local Economic Benefits.** The Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (ITC) program (for income-producing properties) and Historic Preservation Fund grants may be available to listed structures. These programs complement local economic programs for the upkeep and rehabilitation of older building stock. The listed property may be of more interest to heritage tourists because it is listed on the Register.
5. **Protection Against Adverse Effects.** The program gives some protection from adverse effects of federally funded projects.

What will the National Register NOT do?

1. Restrict the rights of private property owners in the use, development, or sale of private historic property, nor require that properties be maintained, repaired, or restored. There are no public visitation requirements and owners are free to

maintain, manage, or dispose of their property as they choose, provided no federal money is involved. It should be remembered, however, that local governments have the authority to zone and regulate historic properties and may place requirements on registered properties.

2. List individual properties if the owner objects or historic districts if a majority of the property owners object.
3. Automatically invoke local historic district zoning or local landmarks designation.
4. Stop federally funded, licensed or permitted projects which may affect historic properties.

The **State Register of Cultural Properties**, maintained by the SHPO, includes historic, archaeological, architectural, scientific and other culturally significant properties that have been identified and documented in New Mexico. The State Register requirements and benefits are similar to those of the National Register except that they emphasize state and local significance, do not have a 50-year general requirement, and expand recognition to include collections. The collections of the Museum of New Mexico and the Maxwell Museum, for example, are on the State Register. Properties recommended to the State Register are evaluated by the members of the Cultural Properties Review Committee.



El Morro Theater/Gallup (built 1928).
Listed on the State Register in 1985; National Register, 1988 (the Morris Building). The only example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in Gallup, the theater was designed by Boller Brothers architecture firm/Los Angeles and Kansas City. Boller Brothers was responsible for designing many theaters in the Southwest, Midwest and California. Once described as a "castle of pleasure and art," the El Morro has been the backdrop to many Indian Tribal Ceremonial parades.

- **Review and Compliance for Protection of Sites**

The SHPO conducts both federal and state review and compliance assessments. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), activities that are carried out, assisted, or licensed by federal agencies are reviewed for their effect on resources that are listed in or eligible for the National Register. The SHPO works with federal and other agencies receiving federal funds to identify resources that are National Register listed or eligible to determine whether the project will have an adverse effect on those properties. In cases where there is an effect on historic properties, the federal agency offers the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent agency established by the NHPA and appointed by the U.S. President, an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

Mitigation of effects can involve measures to limit visual or auditory intrusions, adaptive reuse of a historic property within the boundaries of a construction project, detailed recordation of a structure that must be demolished, excavation and data recovery at an archaeological site, or any other measure that preserves those qualities that make a property eligible to the National Register. In most cases, consultation resolves any conflict and the project proceeds. The SHPO reviews approximately 4,000 undertakings a year as part of the Section 106 review and compliance process.

The SHPO also carries out review and compliance through a New Mexico state statute, the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act (see "Historic Preservation Legislation" in Chapter 8). This Act provides for protection of sites through acquisition and restoration by public/private co-tenants. Section 7 of the Act prohibits the state or any subdivision of the state from funding a project that would adversely affect a registered cultural property unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative. The limitation of this state law is that, unlike the federal law, it protects only sites that are actually registered and does not include sites that are "eligible" to the State Register. Section 7 compliance reviews have become an important responsibility of the SHPO.

- **Permitting**

The Cultural Properties Review Committee grants permits to carry out archaeological investigations on state lands. Permit applications are reviewed by the Cultural Properties Review Committee and co-signed by the State Archaeologist and State Historic Preservation Officer to ensure that all archaeology performed in New Mexico meets high professional standards.

- **Archaeological Records Management**

The SHPO administers a public-private partnership, the Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS), which houses the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS). ARMS is responsible for maintaining and making accessible archaeological site information for the state of New Mexico. Through NMCRIS, computerized information is provided on geo-graphic parameters, site information, management, and research-related data pertaining to cultural resources located throughout New Mexico, regardless of land ownership. NMCRIS currently contains information on more than 122,000 (6/98) sites and over 61,250 (6/98) archaeological investigations. This information is distributed to professional archaeologists, historians, and architects; environmental consultants; and government land managers and planners through on-site visits, phone requests, and the NMCRIS Database Query Facility, accessed using a personal computer and modem. Access to all cultural resource information is subject to restrictions set forth by the New Mexico Cultural

Properties Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act (see "Historic Preservation Legislation" in Chapter 8). ARMS is using a Geographic Information System (GIS) to develop a statewide geographically referenced database of archaeological sites and survey boundaries. The GIS captures, manipulates, displays, and combines geographic information such as existing roads, utility lines, archaeological resources, and other landscape features.

- **Grants/Financial Incentives**

As previously noted, the SHPO has received around \$556,000 during each of the last three years from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). Of that money, approximately \$200,000 has been allocated each year to fund out-of-house third-party contracts and subgrants for needed work in areas such as nominations, surveys, historic context, planning, and public outreach. The contracts are given where outside expertise is particularly useful to the SHPO. The types of projects vary from year to year. In 1997, the SHPO contracted projects such as the SHPO newsletter, development of the SHPO website, and *Project Archaeology* workshops. In 1998, the SHPO expects to contract for a traveling/teaching trunk on historic preservation that will be distributed by the Museum of New Mexico, technical assistance planning (to develop a non-profit organization's technical outreach program), a historic structures report, a grassroots preservation law booklet, a guidebook to the New Mexico National Register properties, a historic acequias database, a nomination for Galisteo, and a preservation needs assessment of New Mexico's New Deal art, among other projects.

The SHPO uses some of the HPF (between \$5,000-\$20,000/year) to contract for projects under the "small grants" program, which makes small amounts of money (\$2,000 maximum) available to preservation-minded groups and individuals for support of projects that advance preservation in New Mexico within the context of the SHPO's mission. In 1998, the SHPO expects to contract for Santa Fe Transition District and Tecolote nominations, a Tome Hill brochure, providing assistance for the development of the Las Placitas Open Space Plan/ Albuquerque, a slide show presenting prehistoric New Mexico, a Madrid architectural inventory, a video on New Deal art, and an archaeological investigation of a possible Offsite campsite/Santa Fe County, among others (see "Historic Preservation Fund" in Chapter 8).

The Historic Preservation Fund legislation requires that ten percent of the HPF money each year must be allocated to Certified Local Governments as subgrants to fund locally chosen preservation activities such as nominations and surveys (see "Certified Local Governments" in Chapter 8). Current Certified Local Governments are Albuquerque, Deming, Las Vegas, Lincoln County, Santa Fe and Taos.



Lynne Sebastian, SHPO, and Tim Seaman, ARMS manager, tabulate the results of staff votes for Historic Preservation Fund projects. Looking on is Robyn Powell, staff architectural reviewer. Each year, usually in January, the SHPO staff meets to vote on which kinds of projects should be funded for the upcoming year. Suggestions from the public are welcome.

The SHPO also contracts for work through the Cultural Properties Act and Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Acts and Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, when such funds are available (see "Historic Preservation Legislation" in Chapter 8).

Financial incentives administered through the SHPO include tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic properties, a loan program to aid in the financing of rehabilitation, and a covenants program. Although the SHPO is not allowed to hold cultural properties preservation easements in New Mexico, the SHPO serves as a resource for information on easements and makes determinations of eligibility to the National Register for purposes of easement tax relief (see "Easements" in Chapter 8).

- **Technical Assistance**

A wide range of technical services in the areas of historic architecture and archaeological sites is available to the public from the SHPO (see "Technical Assistance," Chapter 8).

- **Public Outreach**

The SHPO is involved in many public education and outreach activities as documented throughout this plan. These activities provide the citizens of the state with opportunities to learn about and participate in historic preservation. The SHPO:

- **Provides technical assistance and financial assistance** throughout the state (general architectural and archaeological assistance about property condition, tax credits, loan programs).
- **Maintains, for public use, a library on historic preservation and a resource center** that includes all surveys, nominations and grant deliverables under the National and State Register programs. The SHPO also maintains, for use by qualified researchers, archaeological and architectural site information.
- **Encourages the nomination and registration of properties** to the National and State Registers.
- **Provides grants to the public**, including small grants to non-profits for such activities as the publication of brochures, monitoring archaeological sites, and developing nominations to the National and State Registers.
- **Coordinates Heritage Preservation Week** activities throughout New Mexico and hosts the New Mexico Archaeology Fair held during that week. Heritage Preservation Week, held each year in May, offers groups and individuals the opportunity to sponsor events that teach the



Archaeologist Lynne Sebastian, now Director of the Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and Tim Seaman, ARMS manager, at the New Mexico Archaeology Fair/Salmon Ruins/1996. The New Mexico Archaeology Fair, sponsored by the SHPO and held at a different location each year, is one of many events held in May each year during Heritage Preservation Week.

public about New Mexico's cultural resources. This brings many preservation partners together in a common cause that generates preservation networks and gets out the word about preservation in New Mexico.

- Coordinates a program of archaeological sites stewardship with the State Land Office.

- Administers the Certified Local Government program, which grants moneys to local "CLG" communities for local preservation projects including preservation education and outreach.

- Provides lectures, conferences and workshops and publishes materials on preservation. The SHPO gives some scheduled talks and *constructing gabions to divert arroyo water from the sites, Pueblo Blanco, Galisteo Basin*. These volunteers are participating in an archaeological site stewardship program sponsored by the State Land Office and the SHPO. The pueblo, which was listed on the State Register in 1969, was occupied at the time of the Spanish conquest.
- 1996, the SHPO has sponsored Project Archaeology workshops that help elementary schools integrate archaeology into the school curriculum.



Volunteers protect archaeological sites by constructing gabions to divert arroyo water from the sites, Pueblo Blanco, Galisteo Basin. These volunteers are participating in an archaeological site stewardship program sponsored by the State Land Office and the SHPO. The pueblo, which was listed on the State Register in 1969, was occupied at the time of the Spanish conquest.

1996, the SHPO has sponsored Project Archaeology workshops that help elementary schools integrate archaeology into the school curriculum.

- Publishes a division newsletter, *New Mexico Preservation*.



On location at the making of the SHPO video "Signs of Life," a videotape on archaeological preservation, Fort Union National Monument, near Watrous. Established in 1851 to provide protection for the Santa Fe Trail, Fort Union was one of many Territorial period forts built in New Mexico. The fort, which fell into ruins shortly after it was abandoned in 1891, is now a historic archaeological site protected by the National Park Service.

- Sponsors a website at www2.nmmnh-abq.mus.nm.us/hpd/

- Developed *Hear New Mexico* to offer visitors who are driving along New Mexico's roadsides the opportunity to tune into a radio frequency for a few minutes to hear about the history of the area they are entering. The Office of Cultural Affairs, in addition, sponsors

Moments of Enchantment-short radio vignettes that often concern New Mexico's history. The SHPO board, the Cultural Properties Review Committee, develops the text for New Mexico's historic markers, which are then placed by the New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department.

DIRECTIVES TO THE SHPO

One of the purposes of this plan is to provide direction for the SHPO. During the planning process, participants formulated goals and objectives that were to be used by New Mexicans on the whole, *including the SHPO*. These goals and objectives appear in Chapter 4. They provide the general policy-level directives for the SHPO that were sought in the formulation of the plan.

In addition to these overall directives, the SHPO did request more specific information from the forum participants, the staff, and the survey respondents as to possible future activities. The suggestions received are not directives, but are merely recommendations for specific activities that the SHPO might pursue in the future in order to meet the needs of its constituency. Forum participants, staff and survey respondents were asked to identify which kinds of assistance they would need from the SHPO within the next five years. The particular "needs" that were listed on the survey for respondents to choose from consisted of the current major program functions. Survey respondents were given the opportunity to include needs that were not part of the list. The results of this needs survey are found in Table 12.

Table 12. Perceived Future Assistance Needs from the State Historic Preservation Office
(State Planning Survey Results, 624 Respondents)

Assistance	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very Badly Needed	Badly Needed	Needed	Somewhat Needed	Not Needed
Architectural Surveys	166	160	122	102	39	35
National Register/State Register Nominations	157	167	128	98	37	37
Archaeological Surveys	176	155	106	117	38	32
ARMS	153	220	92	96	38	28
Co-Ord. Historic Preservation Partnerships	150	212	124	81	33	24
Preservation Information Clearinghouse	151	226	132	73	26	16

Table 12 (continued)

Assistance	PRIORITY RANKING					
	No Response	Very Badly Needed	Badly Needed	Needed	Somewhat Needed	Not Needed
Provide public Information & assistance	148	238	142	71	13	12
Offer conferences & workshops	178	104	139	116	59	28
Provide educational programs	148	206	150	74	26	20
Produce publications	271	101	85	90	52	25
Expand Tax Incentive Programs	137	250	102	68	32	38
Expand Low Interest Loan Programs	146	208	127	73	37	33
Provide Technical Assistance	150	255	118	60	21	20
Provide Grants to Local Governments	148	227	107	82	30	30
Expand Preservation Laws	162	212	122	68	27	33
Architectural & Archaeological Site Restoration	161	217	115	66	38	27
Provide Grants to Non-profits	166	209	121	66	33	29

To a great extent, the SHPO's response to these "needs" is limited by what it can do within its mandate...although in the future SHPO responsibilities can surely change in response to many factors, including citizen requests. The SHPO has an internal plan that is updated by the staff each year. That plan will be guided by the goals and objectives of this state plan. Activities suggested by the forum and the surveys, including comments, will be considered as the internal plan is updated.

The SHPO welcomes further comment on what it can do for you. Contact: SHPO, 228 E. Palace Ave., Santa Fe 87501/505-827-6320/fax 505-827-6338.

CHAPTER 7: JOINING, EDUCATING & PARTNERING FOR PRESERVATION

New Mexicans have a vast and varied interest in the preservation of New Mexico's cultural resources. The New Mexico preservation community is now as varied as its resources. Participants at the planning forum and respondents to the planning survey came from many different governing bodies and private groups. The survey showed that respondents often had affiliations with more than one preservation group.

The following briefly describes some groups who are involved in preservation in New Mexico. The list attempts to include the most significant types of affiliations that were represented at the forum and in the survey; a few affiliations have been added to complement the list.

This chapter is organized by giving a description of partners within state, federal, local, and tribal governments and then by describing some non-governmental/private sector types of partners. The non-governmental partners listed are, for the most part, non-profit organizations. Private for-profit businesses greatly affect and often support much of New Mexico's preservation through land ownership or management and through their activities on and in the land; however, as space is limited here, we have focused on non-profit organizations rather than on the enormous number of private for-profit groups. Additionally, it is noted that the list is geared toward a description of preservation partners for historic preservation of cultural properties, as opposed to the arts and other cultural areas. Persons interested in locating a wider variety of preservation groups might refer to *Enchanted Lifeways: The History, Museums, Arts & Festivals of New Mexico* (State of New Mexico, Office of Cultural Affairs, 1994).

"Perhaps the greatest challenge facing preservation will be advancing its status as a broadbased popular movement....With public support that is widespread, clear and vocal, the preservation movement will come of age in the next century."

The Public Historian, 13(4), Fall 1991

It is hoped that this list will increase awareness of "who does what" in preservation around the state so that people will learn more about preservation, know where to go to become participants in preservation, and be able to understand better with whom alliances might logically be made as they endeavor to promote preservation.

If you would like your group listed in any future publications of this kind, please notify the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Santa Fe, (505) 827-6320.

Broad-based partnerships are essential for developing effective heritage preservation policies. Coalitions between professional preservationists and a wide variety of organizations and the public will foster understanding of the logic behind policy and strategy and thereby encourage widespread public support.

STATE GOVERNMENT

The state government affects historic resources through state programs, through management of land under its jurisdiction, and as administrator of other preservation activities.

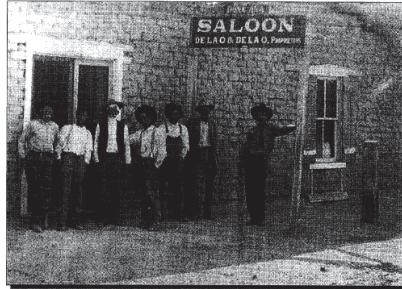
Office of Cultural Affairs/State Historic Preservation Office (the "SHPO")

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), also known as the Historic Preservation Division (HPD), is a division of the Office of Cultural Affairs. The SHPO provides leadership in the preservation, development, promotion of and access to New Mexico's cultural resources, arts, history, science and information resources for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The SHPO helps New Mexicans identify, evaluate, register and protect New Mexico's unique prehistoric and historic properties. Part of the SHPO's mission is also to coordinate historic preservation activities at all levels of government and with individuals, private organizations, and traditional communities, and to inform the public about historic preservation.

The SHPO

- develops and is the repository for the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Cultural Properties
- performs review and compliance work (see "Review and Compliance for Protection of Sites" in Chapter 6)
- provides technical services to the public in the areas of archaeology and historic architecture
- administers covenants, tax credit, revolving publication loan fund programs and a loan program for the rehabilitation of historic properties
- maintains and makes accessible historic architecture and archaeological site information
- grants permits to carry out archaeological investigations on state lands
- grants funds for the development of nominations and background reports on sites as well as outreach activities
- provides a wide range of public outreach and awareness activities such as the New Mexico Archaeology Fair and Heritage Preservation Week

Chapter 6 discusses the role of the SHPO in greater detail. Contact: 228 East Palace, Santa Fe, NM 87501 / (505) 827-6320.

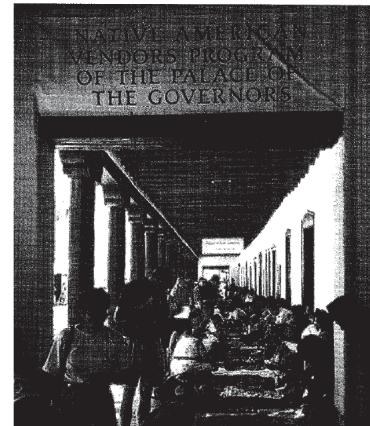


Saloon, Dona Ana. Photo taken in 1907. Dona Ana, established in 1843 when the area belonged to the Mexican state of Chihuahua, is the oldest permanent settlement in the southern half of New Mexico. Dona Ana Historic District was listed on the State and National Registers in 1996. State and National register listings administered by the SHPO in New Mexico. Courtesy New Mexico State University, Rio Grande Historical Collections.

Other New Mexico State Government Entities

In addition to the SHPO in Santa Fe, the following state divisions in the **Office of Cultural Affairs** are involved in cultural programs that include aspects of heritage preservation:

- **New Mexico Arts Division** (Santa Fe) (505) 827-6490 has several major programs including (1) Arts in Education; (2) Art in Public Places, (3) Field Services to provide technical assistance, and (4) Art Services, aimed at promoting the growth and development of artists and art groups throughout the state, including folk arts-preserving and perpetuating the traditional arts as practiced by the various cultures in New Mexico.
- **Museum of New Mexico System**
 - Palace of the Governors (Santa Fe) (505) 476-5100-historymuseum. Museum of Fine Arts (Santa Fe) (505) 476-5072.
 - Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology (Santa Fe) (505) 827-6344.
 - Museum of International Folk Art (Santa Fe) (505) 827-6357.
 - New Mexico State Monuments (Coronado, Fort Selden, Fort Sumner, Jemez, and Lincoln). Director: 1-800-495-1279.



Artists from area pueblos and reservations display their handcrafts under the portico of the Palace of the Governors (history museum) through the Vendor Program at the museum. Traditional craftwork is displayed next to modern creations.

- **Museum of Natural History and Science** (Albuquerque) showcases the state's legacy of prehistoric life (505) 841-2800.
- **Space Center** (Alamogordo) is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the history, technology and science of the Space Age (505) 437-2840.
- **Hispanic Cultural Division** (Albuquerque) is a new division that expects to open a cultural center to collect, preserve and present all aspects of Hispanic culture in New Mexico (505) 246-2261.
- **Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum** (Las Cruces) chronicles the 3,000-year history of New Mexico's rich agricultural and rural life through state-of-the-art, interactive exhibits and a working farm and ranch (505) 522-4100.
- **New Mexico State Library** (Santa Fe) (505) 476-9700.

The **Museum of New Mexico** has a training program for its volunteer guides that encourages members of the local community to play an active part in our cultural resources identification and preservation. Volunteers who have completed the program then guide museum visitors and help educate the larger community about preservation.

The **Office of Archaeological Studies** performs cultural resource management through field studies and historical research. (505) 827-6343).

The **Office of Statewide Programs and Education/Museum of New Mexico** (Santa Fe) offers free resources to students and teachers throughout the state that relate to the collections of the New Mexico Museum system. This office currently distributes videotapes on preservation and archaeology and tax credits for historic buildings. In 1998 this office will develop, through a grant from the SHPO, a traveling trunk filled with information and objects that explain historic preservation. The office maintains the website "New Mexico's Cultural Treasures" (www.nmculture.org). This site lists the five major collections of 135 cultural institutions in the state. (505) 476-5097.

The **State Records Center and Archives** (Santa Fe) houses our state archives. (505) 476-7900.

The **Supreme Court Library** (Santa Fe) is a resource for information on legal protection of heritage resources. (505) 827-4850.

The **State Parks and Recreation Department** (Santa Fe) affects preservation through its programs and as an owner of historic properties. (505) 827-7173.

The **Economic Development Department** (Santa Fe) houses the **New Mexico MainStreet Program**, which promotes economic development through the revitalization of downtown areas. Because these downtown areas often have historic buildings, adaptive re-use of these buildings through rehabilitation has become a prime goal in downtown economic development. Contact: (505) 827-0200.

The New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department (NMHTD) (Santa Fe) partners with the SHPO to administer Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) federal funds for transportation enhancement activities, including "historic" programs. The NMHTD also has developed a wide variety of studies on historic properties.

The NMHTD funds certain studies of historic properties in its rights of way and also does the required data recovery for new routes (the Santa Fe Relief Route, for example). The NMHTD recently funded a project (administered by the SHPO) to prepare a nomination for New Mexico bridges. Through the NMHTD, federal highway transit monies are rehabilitating, for example, the Las Vegas Railroad Depot and the Wells Fargo building in Raton. ISTEA funding passed by Congress in May 1998 promises to bring even more preservation funds to New Mexico.

The NMHTD administers the Scenic and Historic Byways Program-New Mexico now has 22 designated state byways and four national byways. Designation enables a byway to compete for federal funds under this program. Contact: NMSHTD, P.O. Box 1149, 1120 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1149/ (505) 827-5100.

The **Department of Tourism** (Santa Fe) promotes heritage tourism through events and conferences and at its welcome centers. Contact: 491 Old Santa Fe Trail; Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503/ (505) 827-7400/1-800-545-2070/enchantment@newmexico.org www.newmexico.org

The **Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped** (Santa Fe) provides information on accessibility to historic buildings and works with the SHPO and other state divisions to assure appropriate accessibility. Contact: Judith K. Myers, Director, Lamy Building, Rm 117, 491 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87503/ (505) 827-6465/ 827-6329-TDDI fax: 505-827-6328.

The **Local Government Division** (Santa Fe) reviews Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) applications for federal funds to be used for rehabilitating historic buildings. Currently, about \$14 million per year of CDBG funds are spent in New Mexico. The Division compiles the *Catalog of Local Assistance Programs* (1994; in revision 1998), published with funds from the state. The Division recently completed *Growth in New Mexico: Impacts and Options*, a land use study. Contact: Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division, Bataan Memorial Building, Suite 202, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 827-4950.

The **State Land Office** (Santa Fe) administers State Trust Land that constitutes 12.1% of New Mexico land surface. The influence of the state is felt through its capacity as a landowner, and the state is legally responsible for caring for its cultural resources. The State Land Office has an archaeologist on staff and sponsors an archaeological stewardship program for the public in conjunction with the SHPO. Contact: 310 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 827-5857.

A website clearinghouse for information on the arts, education, and technology: www.nmcn.org. State agencies and non-profit groups have collaborated to create this website. It relies on funding from a variety of sources. This is a self-submittal website; anyone can send information. A review committee selects the information that goes online. Contact: P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504/ (505) 827-6480.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government greatly influences New Mexico, especially heritage preservation resources: Over a third of New Mexico land is owned by the federal government, and New Mexico ranks fourth among the states in per capita federal spending. The influence of the federal government on historic resources in New Mexico has been illustrated throughout the preceding discussion of state government responsibilities and in the more detailed discussion of the SHPO, which often administers federal programs such as ISTEA and the Historic Preservation Fund (see Chapter 6). The National Historic Preservation Act mandates federal-state-local partnerships in historic preservation (see "Historic Preservation Legislation" in Chapter 8). The federal government owns many of our finest public properties and is subject to the Section 106 review conducted by the SHPO, which seeks to mitigate effects of new development on historic sites (see "Review and Compliance for Protection of Sites" in Chapter 6). The federal government conducts other compliance reviews regarding historic properties, notably Section 4(f) of the Transportation Act. Federal programs include the following:

National Park Service Programs

The **National Park Service (NPS) Intermountain Support Office** (Santa Fe) administers, among other things, the cultural resources in parks in eight western states from Montana to Texas. This support office also acts as a referral service for the public on issues of cultural resources and preservation. *Contact: P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728/ (505) 988-6011.*

Historic Preservation Fund (National Register Program): NPS awards New Mexico money to identify, evaluate, register and protect New Mexico's historic and prehistoric properties. This is usually funded year to year and is currently around \$556,000/year. This money, administered by New Mexico's SHPO, is used to support the administration of the National Register of Historic Places; a tax credit program; development of nominations, surveys, contexts and overviews of historic properties; a loan program; the Certified Local Government program, among others. (See Chapter 8.)

Tribal Preservation Program works with Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Groups, and Native Hawaiians to preserve and protect resources and traditions that are of importance to Native Americans. Its main purpose is to help Indian tribes strengthen their own community preservation programs through grant awards and training opportunities. Grants available. (See Chapter 8.)

Other NPS grant programs include the **American Battlefield Protection Program, Challenge Cost-share Program, Historically Black Colleges and Universities Preservation Initiative**, among others.

The NPS also provides technical assistance and training through the **Cultural Resource Geographical Information Systems Facility**, the **Cultural Resources** worldwide webpage, "LINKS TO THE PAST" (www2.cr.nps.gov/) **Historic Preservation Planning Program**, **Technical Preservation Services**, **Historic Landscape Initiative**, the **National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative**, the **Federal Agency Preservation Assistance Program** join effort with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Federal Forum, and all federal agencies), and the **Historic Surplus Property Program**. (See Chapter 8.)

National Historic and National Scenic Trails programs, such as the Santa Fe National Historic Trail (administered by the National Park Service) and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (administered by the National Forest Service) are implemented through partnerships with other governmental agencies, private organizations and individual landowners. They preserve scenic, recreational and historic resources associated with a designated trail route. Technical assistance and limited financial assistance can be provided to qualifying trail projects. *Contact: David Gaines, Superintendent, Long Distance Trail Group, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728/ (505) 988-6888.*

The **National Historic Landmarks** program recognizes the nation's most significant properties. The Landmarks program has recognized 41 Landmarks in New Mexico, including such varied sites as the Kit Carson House (Taos), El Santuario de Chimayo (near Espanola), San Jose de Gracia Church (Las Trampas), and Trinity Test Site (Socorro County). The SHPO helps monitor these Landmarks. *Contact: (202) 343-3941.*

The **Vanishing Treasures** initiative is a special federal program to preserve and protect threatened pre-historic and historic structures within the National Parks. *Contact: Glen Fulfer, Salinas Pueblos Missions National Monument, P.O. Box 517, Mountainair, NM 87036/ (505) 847-2585.*

Other Federal Programs

The **Department of Defense** has instituted **The Legacy Program**, designed to preserve historic resources located on military bases. The SHPO has administered some of these projects. *Contact: Commander, Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Edgewood, MD 21010/ (410) 436-15771 aec2@accl.apgea.army.mil*

The **National Forest Service** sponsors **Passport in Time**, a stewardship program for volunteers to work in the National Forests while learning about conservation and history. *Contact: PIT Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 31315, Tucson, AZ 85751-1315/ 1-800-281-9176/ sriarc@aol.com*

The **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** provides preservation assistance and training. *Contact: Old Post Office, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 809, Washington, DC/ (202) 606 8503.*

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) provide some amount of money for housing rehabilitation, including historic properties. Las Cruces, Albuquerque and Santa Fe receive their allotments directly from the federal government. The State of New Mexico administers the CDBG program for all other grants (for towns of less than 50,000 persons). In 1996, this latter program received \$15 million/year, of which only approximately \$450,000 went to housing-local governments prefer to spend their CDBG monies to enhance infrastructure such as utilities. CDBG grants are made only to those of low or moderate income. *Contact: Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division, Bataan Memorial Building, Suite 202, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 827-4950.*

The **Millennium Initiative** is an executive proposal to protect historic resources, contained within the President's 1998 recommendations to Congress (see Chapter 8).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Over 100 incorporated places have local governments in New Mexico. Local governments can create their own historic districts, and local ordinances provide some protection for historic buildings. Deming, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, the community of Lincoln, Mesilla and Taos have historic preservation ordinances. Thirteen counties and over 13 municipalities have comprehensive plans. Other incorporated places have sections in their ordinances that aid preservation.

The SHPO gives technical assistance to municipalities. Additionally, the SHPO assists local governments through the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program, a nationwide program with funds provided under a grant from the National Park Service. A local government with a historic preservation ordinance may be certified if it meets specific standards for administering its local historic district and for surveying its historic resources. This classification enables CLGs to receive funds to conduct surveys, designate historic properties, develop and enforce design guidelines, and undertake a wide range of preservation education activities.

Chambers of Commerce and Convention and Visitors Bureaus are often funded by local governments. Local government **archaeologists, architects, code enforcement officers, and planning and zoning commissions** also affect historic preservation on a daily basis. *Check local listings or consult the SHPO.*

Councils of Government (COGs) are regional voluntary associations that represent several local governments. COGs give planning and other technical assistance aid to their member governments. They review proposed funding requests to the federal government and can make sure that historic preservation is an element in the request. *Consult your local listings.*

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

Each tribe has its own government and often its own museum. Some tribes, such as the Navajo Nation, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Jicarilla Apache tribe, have their own preservation staff. Where there is no historic preservation staff, the historic preservation function is often performed by the natural resources staff. Numerous groups represent the various Native Americans in New Mexico:

- The **All-Indian Pueblo Council** serves as a political coordinating body for the 19 Pueblos.
- The **Indian Pueblo Cultural Center** in Albuquerque preserves and perpetuates the Pueblo culture and advances understanding by presenting the accomplishments and evolving history of the Pueblo People of New Mexico.
- **Eight Northern Pueblos and Five Sandoval Pueblos** coordinate federal and state activities.
- **Ten Southern Pueblos** primarily coordinates federal funding.

Contact: Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, 2401 Twelfth Street NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104/ (505) 843-7270.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL PRESERVATION GROUPS

Partnerships between governmental and non-governmental organizations are essential for creating the broad-based movement necessary to encourage heritage preservation. Following is a non-inclusive list of non-governmental preservation people. If you would like to learn more about them or have questions about others, contact the SHPO, Office of Cultural Affairs, State of New Mexico, 228 East Palace, Santa Fe 87501/ (505) 827-6320/fax: 505-827-6338/cmartinez@lvr.state.nm

Organizations Involved in the History or Preservation of Specific Cultural Traditions in New Mexico

The following preservation-minded organizations represent only a small part of the cultural diversity in New Mexico. Please call the New Mexico Arts Division or the SHPO for specific references for other cultural traditions.

Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque. (505) 843-7270.

Hispanic Culture Foundation, Albuquerque. (505) 766-9858.

For a list of Hispanic organizations of all types in New Mexico, contact the **Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce**, (505) 842-9003.

Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico. A non-profit organization that maintains a repository of genealogical information with its membership, provides a database for ancestral charts and related information (at www.hgrc-nm.org), and provides training in genealogy and historical research. Publishes *Herencia: The Quarterly Journal of the Hispanic Genealogical Research* and a newsletter, *Noticias*. Contact: 1331 Juan Tabo NE, Suite P, No. 18, Albuquerque, NM 87112/ (505) 277-2965.

The Charlie Morrissey Foundation, African-American Studies, University of New Mexico. Contact Natasha Howard, Mesa Vista Hall, Rm 4023, Albuquerque 87131/ (505) 277-5644/ nacosta@unm.edu

Japanese American Citizens League (NM Chapter) has as its mission the protection of the rights of Japanese-Americans and the preservation of the culture and values of Japanese-Americans in a multi-cultural society, among other items. The JACL is currently conducting an oral history project on older Japanese Americans in New Mexico. Contact: 7204 Osuna Rd NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109/ (505) 881-9831.

Keepers of the Treasures, a cultural council of American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians, who preserve, affirm and celebrate their cultures through traditions and programs that maintain their native languages and lifeways. The Keepers protects and conserves places that are historic and sacred to indigenous peoples. The Keepers provides technical assistance and seeks to identify funding from private and public sources for these purposes. Contact: 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036/ (202) 588-6207/fax: 202-588-6085.

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, an association of the 15 American Indian tribes that have formally substituted for various State Historic Preservation Offices under provisions of the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. *Contact: Joe Wallis, Chief, Grants Administration, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 2255, Washington, DC 20240/ (202) 343-9564.*

Institute for the Preservation of the Original Languages of the Americas (IPOLA) collaborates with Native American communities in their efforts to preserve their culture through language revitalization. *Contact: 560 Montezuma #201A, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 820-0311/fax: 505-820-0316/ipola@roadrunner.com*

Arts, Museum, Historical, Preservation and Conservation Associations, and Libraries

-Arts Councils

A wide variety of arts-related organizations exist in New Mexico, many of which are related to arts preservation. We list the local arts councils here as a general reference. You might also wish to contact New Mexico Arts (see above under State Government) or contact the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (318) 357-6464-see Chapter 8 for more information) or the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (a non-profit organization for professional conservators). *Contact: 1717 K St., NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006/ (202) 452-9545/fax: 202-452-9328/ InfoAJC@aol.com/http://lpalimpsest.stanfordedu/aic/*

The 45 Arts Councils in New Mexico (May 1998) often promote awareness of traditional folk art forms that are endangered. They present Chataqua-type performances that portray historic persons and thereby promote awareness and preservation of local and national history. Recently the Raton Arts Council helped renovate the historic Wells Fargo building for gallery and office space. The Deming Arts Council and the Rodeo Arts Council are housed in historic buildings. *General Contact: Local Arts Coordinator, New Mexico Arts 228 E. Palace, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 827-6490/fax: 505-827-6043/rforrest@lvr.state.nm.us*

-Museums

The Museum of New Mexico Foundation, a non-profit organization, provides essential financial support for the entire Museum of New Mexico system. It assists with acquisition, conservation, educational outreach, exhibitions, volunteer services and more. *Contact: P.O. Box 20651, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2065/ (505) 982-6366/fax: 505-982-0606.*

The New Mexico Museum Association, a non-profit organized to work with museums on museum issues, has a membership of 75 museums and 200 individuals. *Contact: John Arnold, President, NM Museum of Natural History and Science, 1801 Mountain NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104/ (505) 841-2826/fax: 505-841-2866.*

-Historical/Preservation Societies

--National and Statewide Societies

National Trust for Historic Preservation, a federal-private organization with thousands of members nationwide (approximately 1,300 members in New Mexico), provides leadership in historic preservation. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has given guidance and money to New Mexico's statewide non-profit historic preservation organization. *Contact: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036/ (202) 588-6000.*

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is the professional association of the state government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470). The State Historic Preservation Officers, pursuant to the Act, have a statutory responsibility to foster the enactment and enforcement of historic preservation ordinances by local government. *Contact: Suite 342, 444 N Capitol St. NW, Washington, DC 20001-1512/ (202) 624-5465/fax: 202-624-5419.*

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance. Formed in 1995 to serve as a policy forum for heritage preservation organizations. The purpose of New Mexico's new statewide organization is to promote awareness and respect for all that is culturally significant and distinctive about New Mexico and to keep alive and intact for future generations the unique multicultural heritage of New Mexico. The Alliance plans to advocate to the legislature on behalf of historic preservation initiatives. *Contact: NM Heritage Preservation Alliance, P.O. Box 2490, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2490.*

The New Mexico Historical Society. Anon-profit membership-supported organization, the Historical Society's purpose intersects with preservation. The Society members include individuals as well as institutions such as historical societies and museums. The Society encourages a greater appreciation and knowledge of New Mexico's historical architectural and cultural heritage. It publishes a newspaper (*La Cronica de Nuevo Mexico*); publishes books in cooperation with the University of New Mexico Press; sponsors an annual conference; administers the SHPO state program that plaque historic properties; raises funds to buy and preserve historic landmarks; encourages the preservation and collection of historic documents, artifacts and other published materials; presents special activities and events; and works with and advises local historical groups. *Contact: Robert Torrez, President, P.O. Box 1912, Santa Fe, NM 87504/ (505) 476-7955/fax: 505-476-7909.*

New Mexico Preservation Alliance is an organization dedicated to education/preservation of library and archival materials. Assists with disaster planning and recovery of archival-type materials. NMPA is an interest group of the New Mexico Library Association. *Contact: Ann Massmann, Co-Chair, NMPA, Center for Southwest Research, UNM, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1466/ (505) 277-8370/ fax: 505-277-6019/massman@unm.edu Cheryl Wilson, Co-Chair, NMPA, NMSU Library, Box 30006 MSC 3475, Las Cruces, NM 88003/ (505) 646-3238.*

--Local Historical/Preservation Societies. At least three dozen local and regional historical societies and local museums are currently active in New Mexico, as well as several entities with headquarters outside New Mexico but with a substantial interest and membership within the Estate. "Friends of" organizations often help support governmental entities.

Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs is dedicated in large part to preservation. Its purpose is to protect, enjoy and understand the natural landscapes and cultural traditions of Petroglyph National Monument. *Contact: 2920 Carlisle Blvd., NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110/ (505) 889-3779.*

The **Historic Santa Fe Foundation** receives tax-exempt donations for historic preservation purposes, conducts research in order to identify buildings worthy of preservation, and engages in other activities to preserve and maintain historic landmarks and structures in the Santa Fe area. HSFF can hold cultural properties preservation easements. *Contact: Lois Snyderman, Executive Director, 545 Canyon Road, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2535/ (505) 983-2567.*

Chimayo Cultural Preservation Association (The Chimayo History Museum) is currently using grants from the NM Endowment for the Humanities and the McCune Charitable Trust to complete a survey and documentation of Chimayo-area weaving put on by local residents. An exhibit will be held to increase public awareness; workshops will encourage young people to enter the weaving trade; and conservation advice will be provided to weavings owners. *Contact: Andrew Ortega, President, P.O. Box 727, Chimayo, NM 87522/ (505) 351-2288.*

Los Vecinos del Rio and Los Vecinos de Velarde. Los Vecinos del Rio, a non-profit community-based environmental and historical organization in the northern Espanola Valley, currently has applied to the SHPO to have the Lyden petroglyph site listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The site includes 188 acres and 6,000 petroglyphs, some as old as 5,000 years. Los Vecinos de Velarde is involved along with Los Vecinos del Rio in the Rio Arriba Gravel Task Force, whose purpose is to write gravel ordinances for the county in order to protect historic communities from inappropriate mining development. *Contact: Karen Sybersen, P.O. Box 1496, San Juan Pueblo, NM 87566/ (505) 852-4504.*

The Albuquerque Conservation Association (TACA) provides workshops on preservation issues and practices to the public and has a resource library, also open to the public. *Contact: P.O. Box 946, Albuquerque, NM 87103/ (505) 242-1143.*

The Citizens' Committee for Historic Preservation. Local Las Vegas preservation group. Excellent historic photo collection. *Contact: P.O. Box 707, Las Vegas, NM 87701/http://nmhu.edu/research/cchp/*

The Historical Center for Southeast New Mexico. *Contact: 200 North Lea Avenue, Roswell, NM 88201/ (505) 622-8333.*

Other historical/preservation societies are located throughout the state. Some societies that are members of the New Mexico Historical Society are listed below.

- **Columbus Historical Society,** P.O. Box 562, Columbus, NM 88209

- **Sacramento Mountains Historical Society,** Cloudcroft Museum, P.O. Box 435, Cloudcroft, NM 88317
- **Tularosa Basin Historical Society,** P.O. Box 518, Alamogordo, NM 88311
- **Luna County Historical Society,** 301 S. Silver Ave., Deming, NM 88020
- **Red River Historical Society,** P.O. Box 384, Red River, NM 87558
- **Taos County Historical Society,** P.O. Box 2447, Taos, NM 87571
- **Los Alamos Historical Society,** P.O. Box 43, Los Alamos, NM 87544
- **Gallup Historical Society,** P.O. Box 1051, Corrales, NM 87948
- **Albuquerque Historical Society,** 5201 Roma NE #318, Albuquerque, NM 87108
- **Torrance County Historical Society,** P.O. Box 415, Estancia, NM 87016
- **Valencia County Historical Society,** 6 Gayle Lane, Belen, NM 87002

-Archaeological Societies

--National and Statewide Societies

New Mexico Archeological Council (NewMAC) is a non-profit organization that promotes the goals of professional archaeology in New Mexico by advancing scholarly research on New Mexico. It's cultural resources. It promotes public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric cultural heritage and the need to protect cultural resources; cooperates with local state and federal agencies; encourages professional standards of ethics in archaeology; supports the legal protection of cultural resources; and promotes the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management. *Contact: P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87102.*

Society for American Archaeology is an international organization dedicated to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. Professional, student and avocational archaeologists. *Contact: 900 2nd Street, NE, Suite 12, Washington DC 2002-351/ 7/ (202) 789-8200/fax: 202-789-0284/www.saa.org*

Archaeological Institute of America has been dedicated to the encouragement and support of archaeological research and publication and the protection of the world's cultural heritage for more than a century through its local societies, lectures and publications. *Contact: 656 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02215-2010/ (617) 353-9361/ fax: 617-353-6550/aia@bu.edu/www.csa.brynmawr.edu/aia.html*

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico is a society to preserve historic and prehistoric remains, landmarks and monuments in New Mexico and to disseminate information regarding these resources. The society sponsors seminars, workshops, and field schools to foster an understanding of archaeology and its goals, as well as the need for preservation and conservation of prehistoric resources. *Contact P.O. Box 3485, Albuquerque, NM 87110.*

--Local and regional archaeological societies may not be primarily preservation entities; however, they carry on important preservation activities. The Albuquerque Archaeological Society, which has a particular interest in recording rock art, holds monthly meetings featuring guest speakers, publishes a newsletter and participates in field trips and field schools.

These are archaeological societies throughout the state, as well as several Texas societies included here because of their proximity to New Mexico. The ones associated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico are:

- **Albuquerque Archaeological Society**, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196
- **Dona Ana Archaeological Society**, P.O. Box 15132, Las Cruces, NM 88004
- **El Paso Archaeological Society**, P.O. Box 4345, El Paso, TX 79914
- **Grant County Archaeological Society**, P.O. Box 1602, Silver City, NM 88062
- **Lea County Archaeological Society**, JOO Cactus Lane, Andrews
- **Midland Archaeological Society**, P.O. Box 4224, Midland, TX 79702
- **Plateau Sciences Society**, P.O. Box 2433, Gallup, NM 87305
- **San Juan Archaeological Society**, P.O. Box 118, Flora Vista, NM 87415
- **Santa Fe Archaeological Society**, 900 Gracia St., Santa Fe, NM 87501
- **Taos Archeological Society**, P.O. Box 143, Taos, NM 87571
- **Torrance County Archaeological Society**, P.O. Box 351, Estancia, NM 87061

-Libraries

New Mexico has over 1,000 libraries, including 70 public libraries plus school and special libraries- by far New Mexico's most-attended cultural entities (*New Mexico Cultural Resources Impact Assessment*, State of New Mexico, 1995, p. 15). They are strong preservation allies and in all our communities provide a constant source of information on cultural resources. (See "State Government" in Chapter 8.)

The **New Mexico State Records Center and Archives** provides a resource for much of our cultural past. Contact: Robert Torrez, State Historian, 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, NM 87505/ (505) 476-7900/fax: 505-476-7909.

New Mexico State Library, Southwest Room. Contact: 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe 87505/ (505) 476-9790/fax: 505-476-9701.

The Historical Center for Southeast New Mexico. The facility houses a museum, library, archives, and an extensive photography collection. Contact: 200 North Lea Avenue, Roswell, NM 88201/ (505) 622-8333.

Thomas Branigan Memorial Library. Public Library of City of Las Cruces. Contact: (505) 528-4000/fax: 505-528-4030/www.library.ci.las-cruces.nm.us

The Albuquerque Museum of Art and History. Contact: 2000 Mountain Road NW, Albuquerque, NM/ (505) 243-7255/fax: 505-764-6546/www.cabq.gov/museum

The Fray Angelico Chavez History Library & Photographic Archives. Contact: Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, 105 West Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 476-5092/fax: 505-476-5104.

Center for Southwest Research. Contact: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131466/ (505) 277-8370.

Non-profit Preservation Professionals

Preservation professionals work as architects, archaeologists, planners, researchers, writers, and lawyers, while also contributing their time and energy each year to events such as Heritage Preservation Week and the New Mexico Archaeology Fair. Many organizations and individuals are available to research heritage resources. The following are some non-profits doing work in preservation (see also historical, preservation and archaeological societies above).

Cornerstones Community Partnerships, an non-profit organization with a staff of eight full-time, six part-time, and seven seasonal employees, works with communities to preserve their historic buildings, develop youth skills and leadership, and advocate traditional building methods and materials. Projects that Cornerstones Community Partnerships is currently working to restore include:

- Nuestra Senora de la Luz church in Lamy
- Acoma Pueblo's San Esteban del Rey church
- Laguna Pueblo's San Jose de la Laguna mission
- Nuestra Senora de la Luz church in Canoncito del Apache
- the Presbyterian mission church in West Las Vegas
- San Jose church in Canoncita de la Cueva
- Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria church in Dona Ana
- Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion mission in Socorro, TX.

Cornerstones Community Partnerships has youth training programs in Dona Ana, Acoma Pueblo, and Mora. Contact: P.O. Box 2341, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2341/ (505) 982-9521.

The **Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes** provides educational information and technical assistance on heritage issues to traditional and historic communities. The Rio Grande Foundation will conduct a cultural properties preservation easement workshop in 1998 under a grant from the SHPO. Contact: Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director, P.O. Box 8617, Santa Fe, NM 87504/ (505) 983-5829/kanschuetz@aol.com

Human Systems Research, Inc. is a private, non-profit corporation dedicated to the pursuit of basic research in archaeology, anthropology, and related fields of science, history, architecture, and the humanities. HSR works with schools and private landowners in protecting cultural resources. HSR developed a public school curriculum for K-8 that teaches historic preservation in New Mexico. Twenty-six schools and 150 teachers are now using this curriculum. Contact: P.O. Box 728, Las Cruces, NM 88004/ (505) 524-9456/fax: 505-526-6144/hsrinc@zianet.com

The **School of American Research** supports and conducts worldwide anthropological research, maintains a 7,000-piece collection of Indian pottery, jewelry, basketry, paintings, textiles and costumes. Administers a scholarship and fellowship program. Contact: P.O. Box 2188, Santa Fe, NM 87504/ (505) 982-2919.

San Juan County Museum Association, a non-profit organization that manages the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at the Salmon Ruins. Exhibits and interprets the Salmon Ruins collections through tours and educational programs at local schools and features Heritage Park, which is a series of reconstructed habitations, Salmon Homestead complex (dating from late 1800s) and the National Register property of the Salmon Ruins - 11th century Chacoan outlier. Contact: P.O. Box 125, Bloomfield, NM 87413/ (505) 632-2013/fax: 505-632-1707/www.more2it.com/ salmon/

Local Preservation-minded Groups

-Neighborhood Associations

New Mexico has over 400 neighborhood associations. Many of them are reacting to extended development in their neighborhoods, but more and more they are becoming proactive, focusing on protecting their neighborhood's quality of life and sense of community—which are, after all, its culture.

In Santa Fe and the immediate area around the city there are 11 council-recognized associations and over 100 residential associations, including neighborhood associations, subdivision groups, and homeowners' associations. Albuquerque has over 270 neighborhood associations and 15 neighborhood coalitions within the city limits. Bernalillo County has 58 neighborhood associations. For more information on neighborhood associations in Santa Fe and around the state, contact: *Carrie LaCross, Planning Department, City of Santa Fe, P.O. Box 909, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0909/ (505) 984-6605/fax: 505-995-4628/clacrosse@ci.santa-fe.nm.us*

-Downtown Merchants Associations

Downtown Merchants Associations are groups of business people who organize to promote their businesses and in doing so often promote history and preservation. For example, the Chamber of Commerce now runs Heritage Days in Las Vegas. During events such as these, associations present activities that recall bygone days and instill an interest in history and preservation.

-MainStreet Programs

The eleven local MainStreet programs (as of 7/98) are public/private partnerships between local governments and non-profit organizations formed to revitalize central business districts. The MainStreet towns include: Grants, Albuquerque, Bernalillo, Carlsbad, Espanola, Farmington, Los Alamos, Portales, Silver City, Roswell, and Artesia. They are supported with technical resources and professional staff through the state's New Mexico MainStreet Program, a division of the Economic Development Department of New Mexico. Programs include facade redesign and rehabilitation of historic downtown buildings. MainStreet programs assist in the development of inventories of historic buildings and state and federal designation of historic sites and historic districts. They have also produced walking tours of historic downtown structures. During 1998, the Salt Mission Trails MainStreet completed a survey of downtown Mountainair. Contact: *Elmo Baca, Director, NM MainStreet Program, P.O. Box 2003, Santa Fe, NM/ (505) 827-0200/fax: 505-872-1645/ elmo.edd.state.nm.us*

-Community Development Corporations

Community Development Corporations (CDCs) are non-profit organizations that can be formed in many ways: neighborhood associations, churches, merchants, and community leaders have all been instrumental at times in uniting to create CDCs. CDCs undertake community development initiatives such as upgrading commercial centers and providing affordable housing. They also carry out non-building activities such as daycare and job training. These organizations are setup in a way that allows them to receive certain kinds of funding. The Ford Foundation, in particular, channels monies to CDCs. In this way, CDCs provide a vehicle to enable people to better their communities. The City of Albuquerque is presently funding a 1997-1998 program to build the capacity of the CDCs that exist in the city. Contact: *Phil Brown, Associate Planner, Office of Economic Development, City of Albuquerque, P.O. Box 1293, Albuquerque, NM 87103/ (505) 768-3872/ fax: 505-768-3280/ pmbrown@cabq.gov*. Army corps of engineers

Planners

American Planning Association (APA)(New Mexico) assists planners interested in regulatory controls for historic preservation including preservation of historic open spaces. Contact: *6100 Jefferson Blvd. NE, Suite 100, Albuquerque, NM 87109/ (505) 761-9700/fax: 505-761-4222*.

Architects

The **American Institute of Architects**, Albuquerque Chapter, Committee on Historic Resources, provides service, education and resources to the community for historically significant architecture. Contact: *Virginia Kupferman, Chair, AIA215 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM/ (505) 244-3737/fax: 505-244-3756*.

The **New Mexico Architectural Foundation** promotes architectural excellence in New Mexico by stimulating public awareness and understanding of architecture and our architectural traditions and by serving as a link between the design professionals and all those whose lives are affected by architecture. Contact: *P.O. Box 3666, Albuquerque, NM 87190*.

Churches

Many churches are involved in maintaining their own historic buildings.

The Archdiocese of Santa Fe. The Commission for the Preservation of Historic New Mexico Churches is comprised of voluntary members from the Archdiocese and professional community who are familiar with property management within the Catholic Santa Fe Diocese and with preservation of historic buildings. The Commission is assigned the duty and responsibility to review proposed additions, alterations or other projects that may have an impact on the historic character of the historic churches that are owned and managed by the Archdiocese. *Contact: Office of Historic Patrimony, 223 Cathedral Place, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 831-8360.*

Realtors

Some realtors in New Mexico have participated in a National Trust for Historic Preservation program that educates them about historic properties (this program has been disbanded).

Tourism

Partners in Tourism, a private/public group of organizations including the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the National Center for Heritage Development, sponsors cultural tourism forums. One of its goals is the preservation of cultural integrity. *Contact: National Center for Heritage Development, 5520 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20015/ (202) 885-8932.*

A New Mexico statewide ad hoc cultural tourism coalition has been formed in the last year. *Contact: Magnifico! Albuquerque Festival of the Arts, P.O. Box 26866, Albuquerque, NM 87125/ (505) 842-9918/ 1-800-733-9918.*

The Tourism Association of New Mexico is the lobbying group for the New Mexico tourism industry and provides support for the Department of Tourism. *Contact: P.O. Box 14326, Albuquerque, NM 87191/ (505) 255-4477/fax: 505-255-7333.*

New Mexico Indian Tourism Association's goal is to strengthen the ties between the 22 tribes within New Mexico and the tourism industry by providing an informative, educational program that promotes cultural awareness, sensitivity and opportunities as it relates to tourism. *Contact: 2401 12th St NW, Suite 211N, Albuquerque, NM 87104/ (505) 246-1668/fax: 505-246-0344.*

Conservation, Land Use, and Environment

The Archaeological Conservancy is a national non-profit organization dedicated to the acquisition and preservation of archaeological sites located on private lands. Over the past 18 years, 155 preserves have been established in 28 states including 16 in New Mexico. *Contact: 5301 Central Ave., NE, Suite 1218, Albuquerque 87108-1517/ (505) 266-1540/fax: 505-266-0311/www.gorp.com/archcons/*

Southwest Research and Information Center is a non-profit environmental educational group with a focus on providing technical support to community groups. *Contact: P.O. Box 4524, Albuquerque, NM 87106/ (505) 346-1455/fax: 505-346-1459/sric@igc.org*

Southwest Land Use Institute is a provider of continuing legal education in the land use field; sponsored a CLE course on historic preservation law with the SHPO. *Contact: Anita Miller, Esq., 3500 Comanche NE, Building A, Suite 5, Albuquerque, NM 87107/ (505) 878-9598/*

Land Use Resource Center works to empower citizens to participate effectively in land use debate in Northern New Mexico by providing information to groups and individuals and working to create better opportunity for public participation. *Contact: (505) 982-4732/fax: 505-982-1771.*

Environmental Law Center is a non-profit environmental law firm that deals in areas ranging from resource extraction to historic preservation. *Contact: 1405 Luisa St., Ste 5, Santa Fe, NM 87505/ (505) 989-9022/fax: 505-989-3769/nmenvlaw@aol.com*

Western Environmental Law Center is a non-profit public interest law firm dedicated to protecting the environment of the West. *Contact: Box 1507, Taos, NM 87571/ (505) 751-0351/fax: 505-751-1775/taoslaw@laplaza.org/www.welc.org*

The New Mexico Acequias Association is dedicated to the preservation of acequia systems in New Mexico, including water rights, sustainable economic development and cultural lifeways. *Contact: P.O. Box 209, Mora, NM 87732.*

1,000 Friends of New Mexico, a non-profit, sponsors forums and activities centered around growth management and effective land use planning in New Mexico. *Contact: 115 2d Street SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102/ (505) 848-8232/fax: 505-242-3964/nml000@roadrunner.com*

National Parks & Conservation Association is a non-profit citizens organization, with 500,000 members nationwide, founded in 1919, that protects and improves the National Park system, including all the sites with historical and cultural resources, through research, education and advocacy. *Contact: 823 Gold Ave., SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102/ (505) 247-1221/dsimonAnpca.org/www.npca.org*

The Trust for Public Land, a national non-profit, conserves land for people to improve the quality of life in our communities and to protect our natural and historic resources for future generations. In Santa Fe, TPL negotiated the purchase of 50 acres in the downtown area to create a 10-acre park on the town's old railyard lands and an opportunity for the community to guide development of the balance. TPL transferred the property to the city of Santa Fe and helped fund the city's community-based

planning process to determine future uses of the land. *Contact: 418 Montezuma Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 988-5922/fax: 505-988-5967/Open Space@tpl.org/www.tpl.org/ppl*

Land Trusts. An umbrella national organization is the **Land Trust Alliance**, *1319 F Street NW, Suite 501, Washington, DC 20004-1106/ (202) 638-4725/fax: 202-638-4730*. In New Mexico:

- **Taos Land Trust** works with private landowners on a voluntary basis to preserve the important natural character of our land including historical and archaeological sites. *Contact: P.O. Box 376, Taos, NM 87571/ (505) 751-3138/ fax: 505-751-1189/tlt@laplaza.org*
- **Santa Fe Conservation Trust** is dedicated to serving the community of greater Santa Fe by preserving open spaces, traditional landscapes and trails. *Contact: 6512 Horseshoe Drive, Cochiti Lake, NM/phone and fax: (505) 465-1701.*

Bankers

Banks have been preservation partners by encouraging and loaning monies for the rehabilitation of historic properties. Recently, for example, the First National Bank of Las Vegas has put aside funds especially to be loaned to commercial registered properties in the MainStreet area and throughout Las Vegas. Both the Charter Bank and the First State Bank of Taos have participated in the state loan program through the SHPO since its inception.

Funders

Funders in New Mexico include not only the federal, state, and local governments, but also numerous foundations and individuals who contribute their money to historic preservation. The following are a few sources for names of some funders. See Chapter 8 for a discussion of some funders in New Mexico and more references.

1. *New Mexico: Energizing Your Local Economy/ A workshop on financial enhancements* (1998). This book is a directory of federal, state and local traditional and non-traditional funding and financial service providers.
2. *The 1998 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* is published annually by the U.S. government. It lists all grants and loans available from federal agencies.
3. *The New Mexico Funding Directory* includes funding sources located in New Mexico and funding sources out of state that focus on New Mexico and/or the Southwest. Areas covered include science, art, humanities, social sciences, education and cultural programs. The 5th edition was published in 1995; revision expected in 1998. *Contact: Dot Waldrip, University of New Mexico, Office of Research Services, Scholes Hall, Room 102, Albuquerque, NM 87131/ (505) 277-2256/fax: 505-277-5567/ ors@unm.edu*

Owners of Historic Properties

The majority of New Mexico's cultural resources-including art, buildings and objects-belong to private property owners. Private owners can put cultural properties preservation easements on their cultural resources (see "Easements" in Chapter 8) and thereby preserve them.



The James L. Johnson House, 545 Canyon Road, Santa Fe. Known also as "El Zaguan" since the late 1920s. This building was created as a family home during the mid-nineteenth century by James L. Johnson, a Santa Fe merchant during the heyday of the Santa Fe Trail. Listed on the State Register in 1969. This property is currently owned and maintained by The Historic Santa Fe Foundation.

Schools, Universities, and Training

Schools and universities are key partners in working toward the primary goal for this plan: to educate and provide public outreach in historic preservation. Their courses, museums and research facilities, among others, enhance historic preservation in our state. Although there are no educational requirements for teaching "historic preservation" in New Mexico public schools, the history of New Mexico is taught to all fourth and seventh graders. In the fourth grade there is a heavy emphasis on geography; in the seventh grade, cultural resource management with aspects of preservation is taught. High School electives, such as history and anthropology, touch on preservation issues. Schools offer field trips to historic properties and heritage sites.

In recent years, workshops have been increasingly available for teachers in order to encourage them to imbue the preservation ethic in the schools. For the past three years, the SHPO has sponsored a program of workshops for teachers in grades four through seven. This program, **Project Archaeology: The Intrigue of the Past**, was originally created by the Bureau of Land Management. The workshops are taught by specially trained teams of archaeologists and educators, and are designed to teach such core subjects as language skills, math, and deductive reasoning. Teachers are provided with specially designed lesson plans and follow-up information in the form of newsletters and access to assistance from professional archaeologists. The program is designed to encourage a preservation ethic in both teachers and their students. **Teaching with Historic Places**, a program of the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, may be reached at: *National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127/ (202)343-9536.*

Training in many fields of historic preservation and related fields is available through National Park Service training in Washington, DC, and the Heritage Resources Management Program at the University of Nevada-Reno Division of Continuing Education/048, *Midby-Byron Center, Reno NV 89557-0024/ 1-800-233-8928/ fax: 702-784-4801/www.dce.unr.edu/hrm*. The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) publishes an annual "Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin" listing many projects across the country. *Contact: (617) 353-9361.* EarthWatch helps place volunteers in archaeological digs around the world. *Contact: EarthWatch, P.O. Box 403BR, Watertown MA 02272-9924.* See information on the Forest Service's Passport In Time program above under "Federal Government."

At the post-secondary level, a New Mexico architectural history course has been offered for the past several years at the University of New Mexico School of Architecture and Planning. The classes were relatively small, providing an easy environment for learning. The students were already largely preservation professionals. The SHPO does not expect to fund this program again in the immediate future. At present, only two universities teach historic preservation:

New Mexico State University/Alamogordo offers an introductory course on historic preservation and a course on law and procedure. This latter course has been offered several times in the last five years; it was also taught at the main campus in Las Cruces last year.

Eastern New Mexico University offers a two-semester curriculum on historic preservation and cultural resource management.

Many other colleges and universities around the state offer courses and majors in the fields of history, architecture and anthropology, many of which have historic preservation components.

Both UNM and NMSU are involved in an oral history project. The University of New Mexico Oral History Program/UNM Division of Continuing Education is dedicated to documenting New Mexican and Southwest history through research, interviews and archiving. Of special interest is the documentation of New Mexico's multicultural society and the access of that documentation not only to professional scholars, but to the average citizen of the state. *Contact: Oral History Program/ 202 Central SW or P.O. Box 12317, Albuquerque, NM 87195/ (505) 246-2261/ fax: 505-246-2613.* The New Mexico State University Public History Program conducts projects in oral history. *Contact: (505) 646-2490;* for a website with oral history manual contact: web.nmsu.edu/~pubhist/ohindex.html

Arts and Humanities

The **National Endowment for the Arts** provides funding for the New Mexico arts division, **New Mexico Arts**. This funding is used in part to support a folk art apprenticeship program. The funding often supports apprenticeships in arts that are in danger of dying out. The 1998 apprenticeships were in Spanish colonial blacksmithing, carved bultos, Eastern Orthodox iconography, Hispanic weavings, Jewish pottery, Jicarilla Apache baskets, and Hispanic pottery. *Contact: Margaret Brommelsiek, Director, New Mexico Arts/ (505) 827-6490.*



Cippie Vigil and his children Cipriano, Jr. and Felicita sing traditional songs for the NMEH-sponsored summer residential institute, *Common Ground 89: Programs to Assist New Mexico Teachers of History*. Cippie studied under Cleofes Ortiz to learn traditional dance songs through the New Mexico Arts Division apprenticeship program.

New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities (NMEH) conducts public humanities programs about historical preservation issues and sites. Programs include interpretive exhibits, conferences, symposia, lectures, panel discussions, and radio programs. NMEH worked with Soly Sombra to community planning meetings and historical preservation of the site to the public. Each year NMEH sponsors a weeklong educational retreat for New Mexico history teachers. *Contact: Craig Newbill, Executive Director, 209 Onate Hall, Campus & Girard NE, Albuquerque, NM 87313-1213/(505) 277-3705/www.unm.edu/nmeh/nmeh/home.html*

Media

Radio stations and newspapers in even the smallest of New Mexico towns keep up with preservation activities and are nearly always willing to print information on local preservation activities. Small, specialized papers are often interested in information on events and may be especially willing to do feature articles. The print media is likely to publish information—particularly well-written, timely and thoughtful articles that are prepared for them.

New Mexico News Media Guide provides a list of contacts in New Mexico television, radio and newspapers. Published by *Los Ojos Publishing Company, 3109 Carlotta NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104/ (505) 842-9049*. Preservation societies have their own newsletters and are often willing to publish articles and event notices in their publications.

CHAPTER 8: PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance, financial incentives, funding, and laws represent just some of the means by which we can implement the preservation of our cultural resources according to this plan's goals and objectives. Because these are areas of great interest to our callers at the State Historic Preservation office (SHPO), we include here a brief guide to them. This resource guide is limited, for the most part, to the subject of prehistoric and historic properties. Even within that subject, time and space do not permit us to list all those who are active in this limited area.

We suggest that those seeking information on preservation topics other than the preservation of properties consult some of our partners who are listed in Chapter 7. *Enchanted Lifeways: The History, Museums, Arts & Festivals of New Mexico* (1994) may be of assistance as it lists many organizations involved in a broad spectrum of cultural resources preservation, including performing and other arts. Also, the SHPO often coordinates preservation activities throughout the state, and the staff welcomes the opportunity to refer you to additional resources. If you would like the SHPO to refer the public to your non-profit group or government agency, please call the SHPO office at (505) 827-6320.

Please note that some of the contacts below are more fully described in Chapter 7.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

State and National Contacts

- Website addresses in the Bibliography of this plan.
- The SHPO provides technical assistance, including advice and publications regarding the preservation of historic properties and acts as a referral regarding the preservation of other cultural resources. For a guide to the activities of the SHPO, see Chapter 6 of this plan. Contact: 228 East Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 827-6320/ fax: 505-827-6338/ www2.nmmnh-abq.mus.nm.us/hpd/
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Publications of the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The SHPO provides technical assistance in the preservation of archaeological and historic architectural properties through staff consultations and the publication of preservation materials, including a newsletter and informational books and pamphlets. During 1998-99, SHPO will fund the development of a guidebook to National Register sites in New Mexico. Videos on tax credit, architectural styles of New Mexico, as well as preservation and archaeology are available.

- National Park Service (**NPS**), Department of the Interior.
- The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training provides technical assistance, training and funding in historic preservation in the fields of archaeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation and interpretation. *Contact: NSU Box 5682, Natchitoches, LA 71497/ (318) 357-6464.*
- The NPS's Heritage Preservation Services is an outreach program within the National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Program. Its partners include State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), local governments, tribes, federal agencies, colleges, and non-profit organizations. The following is an introduction to this group's services, including technical services, and training initiatives. The funding program is listed in the funding section later in this chapter.
- The Cultural Resource Geographical Information Systems Facility uses data from Global Positioning System satellites, historic maps, census records, and historic site inventories to help its partners access, exchange, and distribute accurate information about the location, status, and condition of historic and archaeological resources nationwide.
- The Historic Preservation Planning Program provides guidance and technical assistance to states, tribes, local government, and federal agencies as they plan for the preservation of their important historic resources. In this manner, historic buildings, archaeological sites, traditional places, and landscapes become part of the public policy for land-use, economic, environmental, and social strategies to strengthen communities.
- The Technical Preservation Services produces a wide variety of educational materials, some of which are noted below in the publications section.
- The Historic Landscape Initiative helps define and protect the nation's designed and vernacular landscapes by promoting responsible preservation practices. Technical assistance offered to the public includes guidelines on appropriate treatment and other published materials, as well as workshops.
- The National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative monitors the physical condition of the most important historic archaeological properties in the United States and provides technical assistance to owners.
- The Federal Agency Preservation Assistance Program promotes preservation of historic properties under federal agency historic preservation programs.
- The Historic Surplus Property Program assists in transferring surplus historic buildings and sites owned by federal agencies and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, at no cost to states or local governments, for historic preservation purposes.
- Cultural Resource Training Initiative develops funds and carries out partnerships with state, local and federal agencies, colleges and universities, training institutions and trade organizations to train in cultural resource preservation in the fields of architecture, archaeology, anthropology, landscape architecture, curation, and interpretation.
- The Historic Preservation Internship Training Program, operated jointly with the National Council for Preservation Education, gives students of historic preservation the opportunity to carry out short-term research and administrative projects with NPS during the school year.

Local Contact: SHPO. Contact: HPS, National Center for Cultural Resources/Stewardship and Partnership Programs, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240/ HPS Information Desk: (202) 343-9583/ HPS info@nps.gov

- The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation provides preservation assistance and training. *Contact: Old Post Office, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 809, Washington, DC/ (202) 606-8503.*
- The National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Contact the Southwest Field Office, Suite 1030, 500 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102/ (817) 332-4398/fax: 817-332-4512.*
- New Mexico Economic Development Department, MainStreet provides technical assistance regarding planning and rehabilitation of historic properties within the context of its downtown revitalization program. *Contact: 1100 S. Saint Francis Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87505/ (505) 827-0200.*
- The New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance serves as a general preservation reference in the state. *Contact: Kak Slick, President/1998, P.O. Box 2490, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2490.*
- Cornerstones Community Partnerships provides technical advice on historic buildings to communities. *Contact: Beth Johnson, Executive Director, P.O. Box 2341, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2341/ (505) 982-9521/ cstones@trail.com/www.cstones.org*
- The Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes provides educational information and technical assistance on heritage issues to traditional and historic communities. *Contact: Kurt Anchuetz, Program Director, PO. Box 8617, Santa Fe, NM 87504/ (505) 983-5829/ kanschuetz@aol.com*
- Human Systems Research works with public schools and private landowners to protect cultural resources in the fields of science, history, architecture and the humanities. *Contact: P.O. Box 728, Las Cruces 88004/ (505) 524-9456/fax: 505-526-6114.*

Local Contacts

- Local government planning and economic development offices, particularly New Mexico's six Certified Local Government communities: Albuquerque, Deming, Las Vegas, Lincoln County, Santa Fe, and Taos.
- The Albuquerque Conservation Association (TACA) provides workshops on preservation issues and practices to the public and has a resource library, also open to the public. *Contact: P.O. Box 946, Albuquerque, NM 87103/ (505) 242-1143.*
- The Historic Santa Fe Foundation has started a technical assistance program to provide advice for the rehabilitation of historic properties. HSFF is set up to be a cultural properties preservation easement holder. *Contact: Lois Snyderman, Executive Director, P.O. Box 2535, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2535/ (505) 983-2567.*

- Citizens' Committee for Historic Preservation. Local Las Vegas preservation group. Excellent historic photo collection. *Contact: P.O. Box 707, Las Vegas, NM 87701/ http://nmhu.edu/research/cchp/*
- The Historical Center for Southeast New Mexico. *Contact: 200 North Lea Avenue, Roswell, NM/ (505) 622-8333.*

Libraries for Research

- New Mexico State Records Center and Archives. *Contact: 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, NM 87505/ (505) 476-7900/fax: 505-476-7909.*
- New Mexico State Library, Southwest Room. *Contact: 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe 87505/ (505) 476-9790/fax: 505-476-9701.*
- The Historical Center for Southeast New Mexico. The facility houses a museum, library, archives, and an extensive photography collection. *Contact: 200 North Lea Avenue, Roswell, NM 88201/ (505) 622-8333.*
- Thomas Branigan Memorial Library. Public Library of City of Las Cruces. *Contact: (505) 528-4000/fax: 505-528-4030/www.library.ci.las-cruces.nm.us*
- The Albuquerque Museum of Art and History. *Contact: 2000 Mountain Road NW, Albuquerque, NM/ (505) 243-7255/fax: 505-764-6546/ www.cabq.gov/museum*
- The Fray Angelico Chavez History Library & Photographic Archives. *Contact: Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, 105 West Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 476-5026/fax: 505-476-5104.*
- The Center for Southwest Research. *Contact: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1466/ (505) 277-8370.*

Publications

The SHPO publishes historic preservation materials and keeps available, for public distribution, materials published by other entities such as the National Park Service. The SHPO reference library in Santa Fe contains publications on a wide variety of historic preservation topics, including technical assistance planning, economics, and rehabilitation. The bibliography of this plan provides introductory references to publications on technical assistance, including planning (the planning documents and ordinances of most of the Certified Local Governments), the economics of preservation (see especially Rypkema), and rehabilitation. There are many excellent publications available in libraries throughout the state as well. The following partial listing of publications by two of the best-known publishers-the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation-suggests the types of publications available.

- The National Park Service (NPS) provides

-Archaeology Technical Briefs: a listing of NPS technical publications in archaeology is available for public education, legal issues, site preservation, and programmatic assistance

-Caring/or the Past: Preserving, Rehabilitating and Restoring Historic Buildings: a catalog listing including Standards and Guidelines, public service leaflets and books on using the Tax Incentives, reports on conserving fragile historic building materials, case studies on specific structures, and other technical guidance on preserving historic buildings (preservation briefs, technical reports, preservation tech notes, and heritage education).

-Preservation Briefs: assist owners and developers of historic buildings in recognizing and resolving common preservation and repair problems prior to work; especially useful to preservation tax incentive program applicants because they recommend those methods and approaches for rehabilitating historic buildings that are consistent with their historic character.

-Technical Reports: address in detail problems confronted by architects, engineers, government officials, and other technicians involved in the preservation of historic buildings.

-Preservation Tech Notes: provide innovative solutions to specific problems in preserving cultural resources.

-Preservation Case Studies: provide practical solution-oriented information for developers, planners, and owners by presenting and illustrating a specific course of action taken to preserve one building or an entire block of buildings. Individual case studies may highlight an innovative rehabilitation technique, financing strategies, or an overall planning methodology.

-Heritage Education: publications for younger audiences to help raise awareness about protecting and preserving historic properties, including National Historic Landmarks.

-Museum Management: Technical Publications: details and ordering information for publications concerning collections management, conservation, curation issues for museum officials, as well as access to reference materials.

-National Register Bulletins: provide essential guidance on a variety of topics related to the survey, evaluation, registration, and listing of historic properties in the National Register.

Local Contact: SHPO. Contact: HPS, National Center for Cultural Resources/Stewardship and Partnership Programs, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240/ HPS Information Desk: (202) 343-9583/ HPS info@nps.gov

- The National Trust for Historic Preservation's Information Series provides concise information on basic and frequently used preservation techniques with regard to historic properties. Publication categories include:

- General preservation issues
- Historic homes and neighborhoods
- Historic districts
- Directories
- Economics of historic preservation
- Organizational development of non-profits; fundraising
- Archaeology
- Preservation and the natural environment
- Preserving special building types
- Historic religious properties
- Heritage tourism
- Heritage education
- Communities and sprawl
- Public policy
- Preservation law
- Natural disasters and historic resources
- Preservation planning

The National Trust's Information Series publications include:

-Preservation Yellow Pages: The Complete Information Source for Homeowners, Communities, and Professionals: a guide to preservation sources at the local, state and national level that includes an overview of the major areas and disciplines in preservation and information on preservation agencies and organizations.

-Safety, Building Codes, and Historic Preservation, The New Old House Starter Kit: tips for finding a qualified architect, budgeting rehabilitation work, and researching the history of your property; practical advice for the do-it-yourselfer as well as for those who prefer to hire professionals.

-Maintaining Community Character: How to Establish a Local Historic District: a proactive strategy for influencing local policy and opinions about the creation of a local historic district.

-Investing in Volunteers: A Guide to Effective Volunteer Management: how to design and manage a successful volunteer program.

-Legal Considerations in Establishing a Historic Preservation Organization: an explanation of the various ways to structure a new organization and important information on tax considerations and legislative/lobbying restrictions.

Contact: Information Series, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036/ (202) 588-6296.

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

The SHPO administers or has been involved in a number of programs that provide financial incentives to individuals and businesses in the state to encourage preservation and use of historic structures and preservation of prehistoric sites. Included in these programs are the state and federal tax credit programs for rehabilitation of historic properties, a loan program, covenants, and easements.

State and Federal Tax Credits for Historic Preservation. Owners of private properties in New Mexico that are listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties are eligible for participation in the Historic Preservation Division's program of Credit for the Preservation of Cultural Properties. The property involved may be private residences or state income-producing properties. Owners are allowed a credit to personal or corporate income tax liability; the credit amount is 50% of the approved eligible project cost or five years of tax liability, with a cap of \$25,000, whichever is least. Owners receive technical assistance and guidance by the SHPO staff; the proposed projects are approved by the Cultural Properties Review Committee to ensure they met high preservation standards. The state program has a two-part application process. The owners have two years from the time of the approval to complete the project. State tax credits are also available for stabilization of archaeological sites. No work may begin until the initial application is approved.

The federal government offers an investment tax credit of 20% of the total rehabilitation expenditures of revenue-producing properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are identified as contributing to a National Register District. The program requires that the owner invest an amount equal or more than the adjusted basis of the property (generally, the cost of the property minus the cost of the land, plus capital improvements already made and minus any depreciation already taken) or \$5,000, whichever is greater. This requirement allows small businesses and those who would like to rehabilitate rental housing to invest in the rehabilitation of derelict and deteriorating inner urban core buildings that may have a high land value but low building value.

Tax incentive programs have been popular in the historic districts that have preservation ordinances where they are already subject to local restrictions on work affecting historic properties. The tax credits are one of the few government recognitions of rehabilitation to historic properties.

From 1990 through 1995 an average of 14 projects have been completed and approved in the State Income Tax Credit Program per year. The program has helped stimulate an average project expenditure for the same time period of \$1,585,427 per year, which were the project expenditures approved eligible for the program by the Cultural Properties Review Committee. Because of the legislative cap on the program, and a small number of projects that far exceed the cap, the actual revenue loss to the State has been far less. Several large projects in the statistics can distort the average for the typical residential project. For example, in the last year the SHPO reviewed and processed state and federal applications for the Lensic Theater and Lensic Commercial Building. Project costs for the two projects totaled \$2,277,000. However, in the past three years the average residential project has been closer to \$20,000. As of Fall 1996, there were approximately 32 pending initial applications being processed or approved and awaiting project completion.



Jim and Ann Carson at their home, Lemke House, Huning Highland Historic District, Albuquerque. The Carsons received state tax credits for remodeling their home. During 1998, they will use tax credits to rehabilitate another home in the same district. The Carsons won a 1996 Heritage Preservation Week Award in recognition of their continuing high quality avocational work in the field of preservation in Albuquerque. Courtesy Ron Keller, Space Center, Alamogordo. Listed on the State Register in 1976; National Register, 1978.

The federal tax credit program maintained a steady level of participation of three to approximately five per year for the past three years. The participation is lower in numbers of projects but typically higher in dollars expended owing to the requirement that the owner expend an amount equal to the basis of the building cost and the other federal requirement that the property be used in an income-producing capacity. There would be much more participation if a federal homeowners credit were available.

The total amount of approved projects for the past three years in the federal program is \$2,964,405 for an average rehabilitation cost of \$370,550. A videotape on financial incentives, *New Mexicans Rehabilitate Historic Buildings: Success Stories*, is available from the SHPO. Contact SHPO for tax credit information.

Covenants. A covenant is a written restriction on the rights of a property owner. A covenant may restrict the property in the way it is used or the way the owner chooses to construct additions or remodel the building.

The covenants that the SHPO holds are a result of grants from the State of New Mexico to private owners of historical properties. The money has been used for acquisition, stabilization or application of appropriate preservation measures to the property. In exchange for the grant funds the property owners agreed to restrict the use of the property through a covenant to be recorded as a deed restriction on the property. The covenant language is intended to require the property to be maintained and to require that the owner refrain from making changes to the property that

would negatively affect the historic preservation status of the property. The terms of the covenants are from 15 to 30 years depending on the amount of the grant award.

Covenants are monitored by the SHPO through on site inspection and through notification of owners once per year. The notice reminds the owner that the SHPO maintains the legal right to review and enforce that right for proposed changes, alterations or maintenance procedures on the building. Currently there are approximately 10 ongoing covenants being monitored by the SHPO staff. The final covenants expire in the year 2005.

Private owners might also use covenants themselves, to restrict the way their property is used, even if they are not part of the SHPO covenant program.

Easements. In 1995, the New Mexico State Legislature approved the Cultural Properties Preservation Easement Act, which provides for donation, holding, and assignment of cultural properties preservation easements. A "cultural property" is defined as a structure, place, site, or object having historical, archaeological, scientific, architectural, or other cultural significance that is also deemed potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In essence, this law allows a private landowner to give the historic aspect of real estate or other property to a non-profit organization to hold and maintain, while still keeping the right to use the other aspects of the property, including the right of sale. In some cases, the Internal Revenue Service sees this giving of the historic aspects of a property as a charitable donation, which gains the landowner/donor a federal tax deduction.

Although this is not a program administered by the State, the SHPO welcomes this legislation and will work with private individuals and groups to provide information about the Act and to make referrals to non-profit groups that have decided to become easementholders. In addition, under the federal tax code, the State Historic Preservation Officer is given authority to determine whether the property in question is eligible to the NRHP and, thus, eligible for tax relief.

A brochure on cultural properties preservation easements is scheduled for release through the SHPO in summer 1998. A workshop for professional estate planners and attorneys, tax consultants, and others is scheduled to be held next year under the sponsorship of the SHPO.

FUNDING FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

As with the other assistance sections of this plan, this section does not attempt to be an exhaustive source of information, but rather suggests ways for people to start working in certain areas of preservation.

As to how to fundraise, the National Trust has two helpful pamphlets:

-Quest for Funds Revisited: A Fund-Raising Starter Kit: guides non-profit organizations through the development process and explains how to build support from foundations, corporations and individuals.

-Share Your Success: Fund-Raising Ideas: a guide to fundraising events, products and programs. Contact: Information Services, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Grantwriting and fundraising seminars are held frequently throughout the state. Groups also emerge from time to time that join to pool information about fundraising, grantwriting and grantmaking. Contact the SHPO for current information.

Sources of Information on Funding

The following are suggestions for where to find information on funding for preservation. These sources are useful for research into sources of funds for all types of historic preservation, not just the preservation of historic properties.

The New Mexico State Library. One of the most comprehensive resource for funding information in the state is at the Foundation Center at the State Library and Archives. The publications listed below are only a small sample of those available. Directories for minorities and for subject interest are also available for use in the Library. Contact: Peggy Giltrow, Librarian, 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, NM/ (505) 476-9702/fax: 505-476-9701.

The website for the Foundation Center itself is <http://fdncenter.org/>. Other important websites are Council on Foundations: www.cof.org/; (2) Federal forms for grant proposals: www.winona.msus.edu/grants/fedform.htm; (3) FollowtheMoney: <http://192.12.191.21/JTO/funding-links.html>; and (4) Grant Writing and Funding Sources: www.mes.unm.edu/~hoefer/web/grants.htm

Major sources for funding information that are available at the State Library or through the Library's traveling collection, as well as other libraries and other research institutions throughout the state, include:

-1998 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. Published annually by the U.S. government, this document lists all grants and loans available from federal agencies. Also available at unm.edu/~orgMIDAS2/#free

-Catalog of Local Assistance Programs (1994; revision expected 1998). A directory of state funding. Published by the Local Government Division, State of New Mexico. Contact: Ken Hughes, 181 Bataan Memorial Bldg., Santa Fe, NM 87503/ (505) 827-4950.

-The New Mexico Funding Directory. Lists alphabetically foundations that have made grants to recipients in New Mexico. Published by the University of New Mexico. 1995. To be revised 1998. Contact: Dot Waldrip, UNM, Office of Research Services, Schools Hall, Rm 102, Albuquerque, NM 87131/ (505) 277-2256/ fax: 505-277-5567/ ors@unm.edu/ web: unm.edu/~orgMIDAS2/#free

-New Mexico: Energizing Your Local Economy/ A workshop on financial enhancements (1988). A directory of federal, state and local traditional and non-traditional

funding and financial service providers. Published and available through the Economic Development Department, Santa Fe. *Contact: Kathy McCormick, 827-0300.*

-*The Foundation Directory* (2 parts). Describes over 7,500 of the largest foundations, those with assets of at least \$2 million or which distribute more than \$200,000 in grants per year, listed state-by-state.

-*The Foundation 1000*. Profiles the 1,000 largest foundations in detail, with in-depth analysis of grant programs and lists of sample grants.

-*Foundation Grants to Individuals*. Lists grants for people rather than for nonprofit organizations. Individual grants are hard to find in other sources, since most grants are made to organizations.

-*Guide to US Foundations, Their Trustees, Officers and Donors*. Provides current information on all active grant-making foundations (over 40,000).

-*National Directory of Corporate Giving*. Provides crucial data on the grant-making priorities of over 2,900 corporate funders.

Funders for New Mexico

The following is a partial list of entities that have, in recent years, funded historic preservation activities in New Mexico or entities that have preservation funding as part of their funding goals.

Not all of the entities that fund preservation activities have historic preservation as their main goal. Often historic preservation activities support goals that may be the main focus of the funder, such as youth training, etc. For example, Jon Runner of the Public History Program at New Mexico State University was able to fund an oral history project at Gadsden High School recently through a grant from the New Mexico Juvenile Justice Division. It may be useful, therefore, as you search for funding, to contact not only historic preservation funders, but also funders whose activities are compatible with historic preservation.

- **Albuquerque Community Foundation.** Supports projects and organizations that serve the Albuquerque community culture, including historical preservation. Grants can be used for direct program services, start-up funding, demonstration projects, management assistance and training, promotional campaigns, and research. Applicants must be tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(1). *Contact: P.O. Box 36960, Albuquerque, NM 87176/ (505) 883-6240.*

- **Chamiza Foundation.** Supports programs which nurture the cultural integrity and strength of New Mexico's Pueblo Indian tribes and fosters among non-Pueblos a heightened understanding of, and sensitivity to, the Pueblo culture. Eligible projects must relate directly to some aspect of cultural preservation. Applicants must originate from Pueblo Indian organizations, tribal governments, community leaders, and other individuals within the Pueblo community. *Contact: State Farm Building, 901 West Alameda, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 986-5044.*

- **The Eugene V. & Clare E. Thaw Charitable Trust.** Supports the arts, cultural

preservation, ecology and the environment among others. Fields of interest are arts, cultural/ethnic awareness; arts/cultural programs; environment among others. *Contact: P.O. Box 2422, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2422/ (505) 982-7023/fax: 505-982-7027.*

- **The Charles Evans Hughes Memorial Foundation, Inc.** Gives primarily to organizations engaged in: (1) education, including legal education, the social sciences, and technical education, with certain emphasis on assisting minorities; (2) combating prejudice based on race, color or religious belief; (3) protecting the environment; (4) the arts. Unsolicited requests not accepted. Awarded on a national basis. No grants to individuals. *Contact: c/o Foundation Service, 130 E. 59th Street, 6th Fl., New York, NY 10022-1403/ (212) 836-1358.*
- **Cornerstones Community Partnerships** grants money for materials to rehabilitate community buildings. *Contact: Beth Johnson, Executive Director, P.O. Box 2341, Santa Fe, NM 87504/ (505) 982-9521.*
- **The Frost Foundation.** Supports grants in the fields of higher education; business school/education; natural resource conservation; children and youth, among others. Education interests focus on new, innovative, creative, practical programs to address students' and society's needs today, and which recognize our changing sociological structure and concerns. Applicants must be tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. No grants to individuals or for operating expenses, building funds, endowment funds, or scholarships; no loans. The following areas are outside the foundation's current focus: advocacy, arts and humanities, brick-and-mortar, endowment, individuals and for-profit organizations, medical research, operating funds, religion, scholarships, and sponsorships for special events. Only available for New Mexico and Louisiana organizations. *Contact: 511 Armijo Street, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 986-0208/fax: 505-986-0430.*
- **Hispanic Culture Foundation.** Supports the Arturo G. Ortega Fellowship for scholars doing research on Hispanic New Mexico topics. The fellowship is awarded to an individual whose research interests include the study of Hispanic New Mexico through the preservation of history, arts, and humanities. *Contact: P.O. Box 27279, Albuquerque, NM 87194/ (505) 766-9858.*
- **The Hitachi Foundation.** Does not accept unsolicited proposals. Requests for Proposals are issued through the fax on demand system: (202) 457-0588, ext. 551. Support directed to organizations dealing with community and economic development, education, and global citizenship. The foundation also has an annual award recognizing young people for exemplary service to the community. No grants to individuals (except award) or for fundraising events, building funds, publications, conferences and seminars, endowments, advertising, capital campaigns, or research. *Contact: 1509 22nd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037-1073.*
- **Getty Grant Program, J. Paul Getty Trust** funds a wide range of projects that promote research in the history of art and related fields, advancement of the understanding of art, and conservation of cultural heritage. Grants are awarded to organizations and individuals throughout the world. *Contact: The Getty Grant Program, 1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 800, Los Angeles, CA 90049-1685/fax: 310-440-7703/ www.getty.edu/grant*

- **The McCune (Marshall L. & Perrine D.) Charitable Foundation.** Supports philanthropic programs that are responsive, flexible, and may be proven to aid the people of New Mexico to reach their full human and spiritual potential. The foundation makes grants to tax-exempt non-profit organizations which are not private foundations as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. Preference is given to non-profit organizations which maintain programs in Santa Fe or northern New Mexico, and funding is targeted for community-based, community-driven projects. Collaboration among grant seekers is encouraged. Grants are considered for specific projects, operating expenses, and capital expenses. *Contact: 123 East Macy Street, Suite 201, Santa Fe, NM 87501/ (505) 983-8300.*
- **National Park Service** (see "Funding Sources" section that follows).
- **National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.** Sponsors the J.E. Caldwell Centennial Scholarship for graduate study in the field of historic preservation. Affiliation or membership in the DAR is not required. *Contact: Office of Committees, Scholarships, NSDAR Administration Building, 1776 D Street, Nw, Washington, DC 20006-5392.*
- **Public Service Company of New Mexico Foundation, Inc.** Supports construction, renovation, or preservation of facilities that would have a long-term impact on the community or region where the facility is located. The PNM Foundation allocates funds to organizations that are tax-exempt under 501(c)(3) unless the grant itself is a direct charitable act, or specific requirements are met assuring the PNM Foundation that the funds will be used for the required charitable purposes. *Contact: Public Service Company of New Mexico, Alvarado Square, MS. 2102, Albuquerque, NM 87158/ (505) 241-2738.*
- **Santa Fe Community Foundation.** Provides leadership in helping meet the needs of peoples of Santa Fe and northern New Mexico. The foundation seeks to fund initiatives which are collaborative, inclusive, respond to major gaps in service and are rooted in the community. Grantmaking is focused in the general fields of arts and humanities, community facilities and affairs, education, environment, and health and human services, with specific interests, among others, in programs or activities that respond to current and emerging needs; foster harmony, leadership, and intercultural understanding; provide reform and innovation in the schools and new approaches to learning. *Contact: P.O. Box 1827, Santa Fe, NM 87504-1847/ (505) 988-9715.*
- **Southwest Parks and Monuments Association.** Supports the educational, interpretive, and research programs of the National Park Service. Will consider funding well-justified proposals in the natural and social sciences, giving priority to park areas served by the association (including New Mexico). Projects must contribute to basic interpretation or resource management activities; and may include basic research from archaeological surveys to vegetation analysis; from recording oral history to reintroducing endangered wildlife. Grants money to qualified individuals and institutions, including graduate students. *Contact: 221 North Court, Tucson, AZ 85701/ (520) 622-1999.*
- **State of New Mexico.** (see "Funding Sources" section that follows)

Funding Sources

The following is a list of some major funds that provide money for historic preservation in New Mexico. They are given by government or quasi-governmental organizations. For other governmental and private funds, please refer to the section above on "Sources of Information on Funding."

State of New Mexico Funds

The State of New Mexico administers the following through the SHPO:

Historic Preservation Fund The SHPO uses some of the HPF (between \$5,000 - \$20,000) each year to contract for projects under the "small grants" program which makes \$1,000 - \$2,000 available to preservation-minded groups and individuals for projects that support preservation within the context of the SHPO's mission. A Request for Proposals is issued in mid-winter each year. Although allocations are never assured, the SHPO usually receives HPF money each year through a National Park Service program. The total allocation each year is approximately \$556,000 of which about \$200,000 is granted out for third-party contracts for projects that promote identification, evaluation, registration and protection of New Mexico's historic and prehistoric properties. These grants are used for projects such as nominations, surveys, historic contexts, planning and public outreach.

Ten percent of the HPF money must be allocated to those communities in New Mexico that have become certified as a Certified Local Government. There are six CLGs in New Mexico: Albuquerque, Deming, Las Vegas, Lincoln County, Santa Fe, and Taos. Other communities may apply to the SHPO for this status. In each CLG, a historic preservation commission of local citizens conducts ordinance-mandated design review of projects in historic districts. The HPF funds surveys, National Register nominations, preservation plans, commission training, public information programs and education products.

The Cultural Properties Restoration Fund. The Cultural Properties Act establishes the cultural properties restoration fund for interpretation, restoration, preservation, stabilization and protection of cultural properties under the jurisdiction of the state or any institution or political subdivision of the state (includes counties, etc.). Cultural properties includes structures, places, sites or objects having historic, archaeological, scientific, architectural or other cultural significance. In state fiscal year 1995-1996, the State legislature funded the program with \$125,000. As part of the 1995 funding, the following projects were being administered through this appropriation by the SHPO: (1) Big House Ruin at Manuelito Complex National Historic Landmark, McKinley County (\$10,000 for stabilization plan); (2) Fort Selden State Monument, Dona Ana County (\$19,000 for stabilization plan); (3) Goddard Hall at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces (\$35,000 for rehabilitation planning and as match for other funds); (4) Old Fort Ruin, Blanco vicinity, Rio Arriba County (\$40,000 for stabilization); (5) Silver City Waterworks (\$21,000 for architectural assessment and roof repair). These funds are made available on a year-to-year basis by New Mexico legislative allocation. Contact: SHPO.

Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act Fund. This fund provides that the State of New Mexico may pay up to 90 percent of the cost of acquiring, stabilizing, restoring or

protecting a prehistoric or historic site listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties or National Register of Historic Places. The Chaves County Courthouse, the KiMo Theater, the Old Cimarron Plaza and Jail, the Wells Fargo Building, and the Union County Courthouse are being rehabilitated with \$125,000 provided for state fiscal year 1995-1996. No funds were available in 1996-1997. Contact: SHPO.

Revolving Publication Fund. The SHPO administers a fund for the publication of materials on a variety of preservation topics. Publications include *Rio Abaja: Prehistory and History of a Rio Grande Province; Sources and Searches: Documenting Historic Buildings in New Mexico; and Stone Circles, Ancient Forts and Other Antiquities of the Dry Cimarron Valley*. Contact: SHPO.

New Mexico Historic Preservation Loan Fund. The New Mexico Historic Preservation Loan Fund is administered by the SHPO to provide owners of registered cultural properties (both State and National Registers) in New Mexico with low-cost financial assistance in restoration, rehabilitation and repair of properties through the creation of a self-sustaining revolving loan program.

State of New Mexico funds and money from private lending institutions are combined to provide below-market-rate loans. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has been a partner in the first seven loans. Since 1989 seven projects have borrowed \$934,000. As of July 1997, six loans were repaid in full, with the projects being successfully completed, and one remaining loan is being repaid on schedule. In July 1996, the Belen Hotel rehabilitation project was successfully completed, and it is now a private residence with artists' studios and an office for a non-profit organization.

From time to time private banks set up their own separate reduced rate loan programs. Contact the SHPO for current information.

The state also administers Community Block Grants through the Local Government Division. Contact: Ken Hughes, 181 Bataan Building, Santa Fe, NM/ (505) 827-4370.

Community Development Block Grants. Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) provide money for housing rehabilitation, including historic properties. These grants are administered locally in New Mexico. Las Cruces, Albuquerque and Santa Fe receive their allotments directly from the federal government. The State of New Mexico administers the CDBG program for all other grants (for counties or municipalities of less than 50,000 persons). In 1996, this latter program received \$15 million of which only approximately \$450,000 went to housing. Local governments prefer to spend their CDBG moneys to enhance infrastructure, such as utilities, rather than putting their money into housing. Another limiting factor, is that grants are made only to those of low or moderate income. Contact: Joe Guillen, Deputy Director, Local Government Division, DFA, State of New Mexico/ (505) 827-4950/fax: 505-827-4948.

Federal Funds

The federal government funds the Historic Preservation Fund and the Certified Local Government grants, which are administered by the SHPO (see above). Other federal funding projects for historic preservation of properties includes the following.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act Funds. The 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act program focuses on improving transportation mobility and access. Ten percent of the funds for this program are set aside for transportation enhancement activities such as historic preservation. Eligible activities include acquisition of historic sites, historic highway programs, archaeological planning and research, and rehabilitation of historic structures. In New Mexico, some of these projects are developed through a joint partnership with the New Mexico Highway Department and the SHPO. Total funding through SHPO for 1995 was \$500,000 (including at least \$125,000 match from participants); funding for 1996 is the same. The fifteen projects funded in 1995 included such diverse projects as the building of a structure to protect part of a PaleoIndian site for interpretation to public at Blackwater Draw (a National Historic Landmark), Roosevelt County; rehabilitation of the Hapadina Building at Zuni; and a cultural resources management plan for Picuris Pueblo. ISTEA was reauthorized in June 1998 to provide funds through 2003. Some of the funds will be used for enhancement; however, it is unknown at this time how much money will be allocated for historic preservation. Contact: New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department, P.O. Box 1149, 1120 Cerrillos Road (SB-1), Santa Fe, NM 87504/ (505) 827-5100.

The Historic Preservation Fund Grants to Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiian Organizations. The Fund is administered by the National Park Service's State, Tribal and Local Programs Office in Washington, DC. Grants are awarded to assist federally recognized tribes in preserving and protecting their significant cultural resources and traditions. The long-term goal of the fund is to assist tribes in building or improving cultural and heritage preservation programs. The grant program began in federal fiscal year 1990 as a result of a National Park Service report to Congress on "...the funding needs for the management, research, interpretation, protection, and development of sites of historical significance on Indian Lands." In that year, \$500,000 was appropriated from the Historic Preservation Fund for grants to Indian tribes. The response in the first year was a total of 270 grant proposals from 171 tribes requesting a total of \$10,105,258. Since that time, the National Historic Preservation Act has been amended to authorize "...the Secretary of the Interior... to make grants... to Indian tribes... for the preservation of their cultural heritage" (Section 101(d)(3)(B)). In Federal Fiscal Year 1998, 137 grant applications were received, of which 27 were funded for a total of more than \$1,000,000. The fund continues to be critical in providing Native Americans a meaningful role in the federal historic preservation program. Contact: Joe Wallis, Chief, Grants Administration, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 2255, Washington, DC 20240/ (202) 343-9564.

American Graves Protection Act Grants. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation (NAGPRA) Grants for Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations and Native Hawaiian organizations and for museums is administered by the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service in Washington, DC. NAGPRA became law November 16, 1990. The Act addresses the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, Alaska

Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain native American human remains and cultural items with which they are affiliated. Section 10 of the statute authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, Native Hawaiian organizations and museums for the purposes of assisting in the documentation and repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural items.

Grants to assist museums in completing NAGPRA requirements are administered separately.

These grants are available to any institution or state of local government agency (including any institution of higher learning) that has possession of, or control over, Native American human remains or cultural items. Eligible institutions must have provided the following NAGPRA obligations:

- Provided a written summary of their Native American collections to culturally affiliated Indian tribes and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service.
- Submitted an inventory of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in their collections to culturally affiliated Indian tribes and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service, or received an extension of time to complete the NAGPRA inventory from the Secretary of the Interior.

Several museums, or museums and Indian Tribes, may collaborate in their application, but one museum must be fiscally responsible for administering the grant on behalf of the others. *Contact: Jim Reinholtz, National Park Service, 1849 C. Street NW, Mail Stop 2255, Washington, DC 20240/ (202) 343-9572.*

The American Battlefield Protection Program. The American Battlefield Protection Program helps states, communities, non-profit organizations, and individual citizens become the stewards of significant historic battlefields. Battle sites that cannot be feasibly incorporated into federal or state park systems are saved so that future generations of Americans may understand the full scope of the American Revolution, the Civil War, the Indian Wars, and other conflicts on American soil. Grants are awarded to organizations sponsoring planning and educational projects at historic battlefields. Since 1990, approximately \$3 million has been awarded for 130 projects at 60 historic battlefield sites in 16 states; the average grant is \$22,000. *Contact: Heritage Preservation Services, National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs, 1849 C. Street NW, Washington, DC 20240/ (202) 343-3941.*

The Challenge Cost-Share Program. The Challenge Cost-Share Program helps Parks, Trails, and National Park Service program offices participate with neighboring communities, volunteer groups, historic property owners, universities, and others to preserve natural, recreational, and cultural resources inside and outside park boundaries. \$1.8 million was awarded each year in 1995, 1996, and 1997. *Contact: Heritage Preservation Services, National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240/ (202) 343-9577.*

PTT Grants, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The Center's grants program, NCPTT Grants, is NCPTT's chief means of advancing the practice of historic preservation and supporting the work of the nation's preservation and conservation community.

Through the grants program, NCPTT supports work in archaeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation and interpretation. Eligible applicants include federal and non-federal laboratories, accredited museums, universities, non-profit organizations, offices, and Cooperative Park Study Units of the National Park System, State Historic Preservation Officers, tribal preservation officers and Native Hawaiian organizations. *Contact: John Robbins, Executive Director, NSU Box 5682, Natchitoches, LA 71497/ (318) 357-6464/fax on demand: 318-357-3214/ ptgrants@ncptt.nps.gov/ www.ncptt.nps.gov*

The Millennium Grants (PROPOSED). The President's Fiscal Year 1999 Budget proposes a \$50 million appropriation to the Historic Preservation fund to support *Millennium Grants to Save Americas Treasures*. If enacted by Congress, \$25 million will be made available to federal agencies, \$22 million to state and territorial governments, and \$3 million to Tribal governments. These funds—granted on a competitive matching basis—would be used for the preservation of our nation's premier historic places and for the conservation of our irreplaceable documents and artifacts. The President's examples of possible projects in New Mexico are The Montezuma Hotel (Las Vegas); Fort Stanton (Capitan): WPA-era murals and paintings across the state; Jaralosa Draw Site (Cibola County) and Box S Ruin (Cibola County); Old Albuquerque High School; Elk Ridge (Grant County); Archaeological Research Collections and the Segesser Hide Paintings (Museum of New Mexico); and the Kit Carson Monument (Federal Courthouse, Santa Fe).

National Trust Funds

The National Trust for Historic Preservation sponsors the following two funds. *Contact: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036/ (202) 588-6000.*

National Preservation Loan Fund. National Preservation Loan Funds are awarded as below-market-rate loans, loan guaranties or lines of credit. Matching funds are required. Loans can be used to

- Acquire, stabilize, rehabilitate or restore National Register-listed or eligible property for use, lease, or resale.
- Establish or expand a revolving fund either to acquire and resell properties or to re-lend for acquisition and rehabilitation costs.
- Purchase options to acquire historic properties

Except in the case of National Historic Landmark properties, applicants must be public agencies or incorporated organizations exempt from federal income tax and authorized to engage in the proposed project. All applicants must be members of the National Trust's Preservation Forum.

Preservation Services Fund. Eligible activities include:

- Hiring consultants to undertake preservation planning or design projects.
- Obtaining professional advice to strengthen management capabilities.
- Sponsoring preservation conferences.
- Designing and implementing innovative preservation education programs targeted to a specific audience.
- Undertaking other planning activities that will lead to implementation of a specific preservation project.

Brick-and-mortar construction projects and the funding of ongoing staff positions are not eligible activities. In addition, historic resource surveys to create inventories or to list resources on local, state or national registers are generally not eligible for funding. Maximum grant awards are \$5,000, but because of strong competition, grants must be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEGISLATION

The law-statutes, regulations, ordinances, master plans and comprehensive plans among others- can provide a framework for the protection of our cultural resources. New Mexico is fortunate to have many laws that can protect these resources. *The Power to Preserve* (Merlan and Bieg, 1996) is a comprehensive guide to these laws (available at the SHPO's office, 228 E. Palace Ave., Santa Fe 87501/ (505) 827-6320). A booklet that accompanied the Continuing Legal Education seminar sponsored by SHPO in 1994 is available for reference at the SHPO Office: *Historic Preservation Law in New Mexico: A Guide to Federal and State Historic Preservation Law and How to Use It to Preserve New Mexico's Cultural Heritage*. *The Preservation Law Reporter* (available at the SHPO office and law libraries in New Mexico) provides informative and reliable reports on recent court decisions, legislative developments, real estate, and tax issues affecting historic preservation.

The SHPO is currently exploring how to use current laws more effectively and is examining how laws from other states, or completely new laws, might be used to protect our resources. A booklet is being prepared to address these issues.

The following laws section discusses local, tribal, state, and federal preservation-related laws that are applicable to New Mexico.

Local Laws

At the local level, historic preservation can be afforded in many ways. Municipalities are mandated to have master plans, and these plans can contain historic preservation elements; however, such elements are only applicable to public, not private, facilities (see 3-19-1 et seq. NMSA 1978). "Comprehensive plans," which can be adopted by counties as well as municipalities, establish a general framework for how the community will deal with many issues and sets the basis for specific ordinances. Historic preservation elements can be part of a comprehensive plan. Thirteen counties and over 13 municipalities in New Mexico have comprehensive plans.

Ordinances developed within the guidelines of these comprehensive plans can provide specific protections

for historic properties or may have elements that have a protective effect, such as height restrictions and set-back requirements. The following communities have adopted local preservation ordinances: Deming, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, the community of Lincoln, Mesilla, and Taos. Santa Fe and Santa Fe County have archaeological ordinances. Some preservation-minded communities qualify to become Certified Local Governments through the SHPO if they have a protective ordinance in place and meet other requirements for administering local historic district(s) and for surveying its historic resources.

Local governments can create their own historic districts (Historic District and Landmark Act; 3-22-1 NMSA 1978).

Tribal Laws

A number of New Mexico tribes and pueblos have tribal ordinances governing preservation-related issues. Under the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, a tribal government may assume the role of the SHPO in reviewing undertakings on Tribal land, provided that the tribal preservation program meets certain standards set by the National Park Service. As of this writing, only one New Mexico tribe, the Navajo Nation, has formally requested to assume SHPO responsibilities.

State Laws

Separate state legislative enactments have created:

- the State Register of Cultural Properties
- a tax credit program for individual taxpayers
- a tax credit for corporations
- a program of financial assistance to local governments and municipalities
- a loan program for rehabilitation of historic registered properties
- a program based on the federal transportation act, which protects historic sites (architectural and archaeological) against adverse state actions (often development of roads, buildings, etc.)
- the ability to enforce protection of unmarked (historic and prehistoric) graves
- a revolving fund to support cultural properties publications
- the ability of communities to create plans and ordinances

Cultural Properties Act of 1969 (§§18-6-1 through 17 NMSA 1978) The Act creates or provides:

-The State Register of Cultural Properties and an entity for its administration, the Historic Preservation Division (also known as the State Historic Preservation Office)

-A review board of archaeology and architecture professionals that prepares and maintains the State Register, advises on the preservation and protection of the properties, and issues permits for examination and excavation of sites on state lands

-The Museum Division, State Monuments, and creates the positions of State Archaeologist and State Historian

-A revolving loan fund for publications relating to cultural properties

-A law that affords the SHPO a reasonable and timely opportunity to participate in the planning of undertakings of properties that are under the jurisdiction of the state so as to preserve and protect the properties, and avoid or minimize adverse effects on registered cultural properties

-A law that requires the issuance of a permit for certain mechanical excavations of archaeological sites on private lands

-Protection for human burials in unmarked burial grounds

Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act of 1989 (§§18-8-1 through 8-18-8 NMSA 1978)-The Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act provides that the State of New Mexico may pay up to 90 percent of the cost of acquiring, stabilizing, restoring or protecting a prehistoric or historic site listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties or National Register of Historic Places, as funds are made available. This statute also prohibits use of state funds for projects or programs that will make adverse use of registered cultural properties unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative.

Cultural Properties Protection Act of 1993 (§§1 8-6A-1 through 6 NMSA 1978)-The Cultural Properties Protection Act creates a cultural properties restoration fund in the state treasury. These funds are to be used solely to provide grants for interpretation, restoration, preservation, stabilization, and protection of cultural property that is state property.

Zoning Regulations Act of 1965 (§§3-21-1 through 14 NMSA 1978)-New Mexico Zoning Regulations Act authorizes counties, cities and towns to regulate and restrict construction, alteration, repair and use of buildings, structures and land within their respective jurisdictions. Like other states, New Mexico grants this authority to local governments for the purpose of promoting health, safety, and welfare. In basic terms, zoning is intended to ensure that mutually incompatible land uses, such as industrial and residential uses, are kept physically separate. Counties and municipalities, under the state law, may regulate building heights, numbers of stories, building size, the percentage of a lot that may be occupied, size of yards, courts and other open space, density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence and other purposes.

Special Zoning District Act of 1965 (§§3-21-18 through 26 NMSA 1978)-This Act authorizes the creation of special zoning districts. As with the Zoning Regulations Act, it is not a historic preservation statute, but may be applied for historic preservation purposes.

Historic District and Landmark Act (§ 3-22-1 through 17 NMSA 1978)-The Historic District and Landmark Act states that any county or municipality empowered by law to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances may create, as part of building and zoning regulations and restrictions, a zoning district designating certain areas as historical areas and landmarks and adopt and enforce regulations and restrictions dealing with the erection, alteration, and destruction of exterior features of buildings and other structures subject to public view from any public street, way or public place.

The New Mexico Subdivision Act (§§47-1-1 through 30, 37 and 42 NMSA 1978)-The New

Mexico Subdivision Act sets forth legal requirements for subdividing land within counties, requires each county to adopt a regulation setting forth the county's requirements for protecting cultural properties, archaeological sites and unmarked burials. Subdividers are required to provide documentation to the county of protections for these properties, sites, and burials. The Board of County Commissioners may not approve a subdivision plat without such documentation.

Graves Protection Statutes-Most human remains and associated grave goods are protected from disturbance on all lands in New Mexico. On federal and tribal lands, the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act require consultation with tribes prior to disturbance of Native American graves and repatriation of the remains and the grave good to the affiliated tribe. The Cultural Properties Act accords protection to all human burials in the state interred in any un- marked burial ground. "Human burial" includes funerary objects and artifacts associated with the burial (Cultural Properties Preservation Act of 1969, §18-6-11.2 NMSA 1978). There are also criminal laws against "Disturbing a marked burial ground" (§30-12-12 NMSA 1978) and "Defacing tombs" (§30-12-13).

HistoricPreservationLoanActof1987-(§§3-60B-1 through4) is designed to give owners of registered cultural properties low-cost financial assistance in the restoration, rehabilitation and repair of those properties.

New Mexico State Income Tax Credit Income Tax Act and Corporate Income Tax Act (§§7- 2-18.2 and 7-2A-8.6)-The income tax program is applicable to any site or structure listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties either individually or as a significant or contributing structure in a State Register historic district. The credit is available to property owners who incur expense for the restoration, rehabilitation or preservation of a registered property. Approved amounts expended in a given year may be carried forward up to five subsequent years. The amount of the credit may be \$25,000, or one-half of the approved total for restoration, or the actual tax liability for up to five years, whichever is least. (See Chapter 6, State and Federal Tax Credits.)

CulturalPropertiesPreservationEasementActof1995(§§47-12A-1 through6NMSA 1978)- In 1995, the New Mexico Legislature passed legislation enabling property owners to donate preservation easements on significant historic properties to nonprofit preservation organization. The owner receives federal income tax relief in the amount of the assessed value of the donated easement while still retaining ownership and virtually all nondestructive use of his property. Such easements also reduce the value of the property for purposes of inheritance tax calculation, assisting long-term residents in keeping historic properties in the family despite rising land values. Easements may be held by nonprofit groups; they may not be held by the state.

Scenic Highway Zoning Act of 1973 (§67-13-1 through 16 NMSA 1978)-This Act provides for the creation of scenic highway zones by county commissioners.

Main Street Act of 1985 (§§3-60B-1 through 4, NMSA 1978)-This Act responds to the national Main Street program created by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The purpose of the Main Street Act is "to provide for the revitalization of central business districts in New Mexico communities based on the preservation and rehabilitation of existing structures of unique historical and architectural character and the development of progressive marketing and management techniques as an

economic development strategy for local governments."

Ditches and Acequias: Disturbing course of ancient acequias prohibited (§73-2-6 NMSA 1978)-The Act states that the course of ditches or acequias established prior to July 30, 1851, shall not be disturbed.

Traditional Historic Community Act(§3-7-1, NMSA 1978)-Communities that qualify as "traditional historic communities" under the statute may be annexed by petition of a majority of the registered qualified electors of the territory within the traditional community proposed to be annexed by the municipality. They may be annexed by the arbitration method of annexation only upon petition of a majority of registered qualified electors of the territory within the traditional historic community.

Federal Laws

Federal laws have created national registers of historic properties, programs that provide protection for archaeological and historic sites, federal tax credit programs, grants to states for historic preservation efforts, and protection for Native American cultural items.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. §470-470w-6)-NHPA creates the National Register of Historic Places, which identifies and evaluates properties of national, state, and local historic significance. This act also creates the matching grants-in-aid program designed to assist state and local support of historic preservation and the application of federal programs in each state. Grants support survey and inventory of historic and archaeological resources and other preservation activities, and give assistance to local governments that establish their own historic preservation programs. The NHPA requires that a state that accepts funding create its own historic preservation office, designate a director (State Historic Preservation Officer, or SHPO), hire a professional staff and participate in federal programs including the review of federal actions (NHPA, 16 U.S.C. §470f, commonly referred to as Section 106). The NHPA was the basis of most of the existing state historic preservation programs, since it made money available for restoration projects, surveys and staff. The New Mexico SHPO reviews activities for their effect on resources that are listed or eligible for the National Register ("Directive to the SHPO," Chapter 6).

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, created by NHPA (16 U.S.C. §470; 36 CFR Part 800), comments on proposed federal actions that will affect significant historic and prehistoric properties. This authority is a procedural, not a substantive safeguard, but can be effective, particularly when backed by state preservation agencies and the courts.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. §§470aa through 470mm)-ARPA protects archaeological resources on federal and Indian lands. The law prohibits the removal, excavation or alteration of any archaeological resource from federal or Indian lands except by a permit issued by the Department of the Interior.

Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. §§1651 et seq.)-Unlike Section 106, provides a substantive protection. By § 653(f), formerly § 4(f), Congress prohibits the destruction or adverse use of historic sites (as well as park lands) by transportation projects unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative.

The National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. §§4321-4347)-NEPA obligates federal agencies to prepare an environmental impact statement for every major federal action affecting the human environment, which is defined to include cultural resources. Accordingly, an environmental impact statement must include the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and must also carry out the other requirements of the NHPA.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-514)-The Tax Reform Act of 1986 comprehensively amended the Internal Revenue code to provide valuable tax credits for substantial rehabilitation of historic buildings and a favorable depreciation formula for rehabilitated buildings. (See "State and Federal Tax Credits for Historic Preservation" section above.)

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. §1272(e))-The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act governs surface mining activities in the United States. The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) issues permits for surface mining of coal and monitors state regulatory programs that operate by the delegated authority of the federal agency. The Act prohibits surface coal mining activities that would adversely affect any site entered in the National Register of Historic Places, unless approved by the regulatory authority and the federal, state, or local agency with jurisdiction over the site.

Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§12101-12213)-ADA was designed to prevent discrimination in housing, employment and public accommodations and other areas. It is not a historic preservation statute but has already had a far-reaching effect on historic properties because it requires that historic buildings which are places of public accommodation conform to certain standards of accessibility. This may mean physical alterations, and such alterations may affect the building's historic or architectural character. In effect, any proposal to alter or restore a historic structure for a public purpose or with public support will mean a review by the state or local entity that enforces the ADA, and a negotiation to achieve the alteration without damaging the historic or architectural significance of the building.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (23 U.S.C. §133)-ISTEA establishes as national policy an "intermodal transportation system" that is "economically efficient and environmentally sound" and is also "energy efficient." Under this statute, the Department of Transportation makes grants to states, which in turn make grants to localities and public agencies to develop intermodal transportation plans and to convert railroad stations (in particular those listed in the National Register of Historic Places) into "intermodal transportation terminals" and civic and cultural activity centers. Under this statute, the New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department (NMHTD) has funded the development of the New Mexico Cultural Records Information System (NMCRIS) files, housed at the Archaeological Records Management Section in the Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, since archaeological information is an aspect of transportation planning. NMHTD has also funded the rehabilitation of several historic railway terminals. ISTEA has funded other rehabilitation and stabilization of historic properties throughout the state (see "Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act Funds" in "Funding for Historic Preservation Activities" above).

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601)-NAGPRA gives ownership of Native American cultural items-human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony-to lineal descendants

of the deceased, tribes on whose lands the cultural items are discovered, or to culturally affiliated tribes. The law requires federal agencies and museums that receive federal funds to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections from their lands or in their collection for such cultural items and to arrange to repatriate these items on the request of the appropriate tribe. The law further requires that, on federal or tribal lands, any intentional excavation of Native American burials and other cultural items and any inadvertent discoveries of such cultural items be carried out according to specific provisions and in consultation with the appropriate tribe or tribes. (See additional discussion above under State Laws: Graves Protection Statutes).

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City of Albuquerque and/or Bernalillo County Cultural Properties Preservation Policies

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Huning Highland Sector Plan.

Nob Hill Sector Development Plan. Makes historic registration and rehabilitation a priority.

Sawmill/Wells Park Sector Development Plan. Identifies pre-World-War-II buildings, roads, and ditches in the sector.

Southwest Area Plan, 1988 (city and county). Lists main historic areas and refers to Historic Landmarks Survey's identification of many buildings of historic value. Discusses archaeological sites and their value. Mandates a program to identify, evaluate, and manage archaeological sites.

Westside Strategic Plan (city and county)

Policy 7.5: The City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County shall jointly prepare and administer an Archaeological Ordinance within a public/private sector task force setting. The ordinance shall apply to both public and private projects without an undue burden on private property rights, while still maintaining protective measures for significant resources. The State Historic Preservation Office shall also be involved in the Archaeological Ordinance effort.

Existing Local Ordinances and Codes

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Escarpment Ordinance, SFCC 14-90A, 1987.

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Landmarks and Urban Conservation Ordinance, Section 14-12-1 of the *Revised Ordinances of Albuquerque* (1994).

City of Las Vegas Community Master Plan, December 11, 1997.

Las Vegas Cultural Historic Districts Ordinance (Ordinance No. 84-1). Open Space Plan for Santa Fe. 1987. Ordinance No. 1988-8, compiled as Article VI, Section 3 of the Santa Fe County Land Development Code.

Santa Fe General Plan, 1983. In process of being updated.

Urban Design Guidelines, 1993. Standards for roadways, buildings, setbacks and general urban character. Santa Fe.

Website Addresses

The following are some of the major websites for historic preservation. The roles and activities of these historic preservation partners are described in Chapters 7 and 8.

General Historic Preservation

- Albuquerque Museum of Art & History www.cahq.gov/museum
- American Planning Association www.planning.org
- Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of New Mexico www.unm.edu/~hber
- Citizens Committee for Historic Preservation <http://nmhu.edu/research/cchp/>
- Council on Foundations www.cof.org/
- Department of Tourism, State of New Mexico www.newmexico.org
- Economic Development Department, State of New Mexico www.edd.state.nm.us
- Federal Forms for Grant Proposals www.winona.msus.edu/grants/fedform.htm
- Grant Writing and Funding Sources www.mes.unm.edu/lhoeferlweb/grants.htm

- Heritage Resources Management Program/University of Nevada-Reno www.dce.unr.edu/hrm
- Hispanic Genealogical Research, Center of New Mexico www.hgrc-nm.org
- Las Vegas Citizens' Committee for Historic Preservation worldplaces.com/cchplpubs.html
- National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers <http://sso.org/ncshpo>
- National Park Service www.nps.gov
- National Parks & Conservation Association www.npca.org
- National Preservation Honor Award Recipients, 1997
www.nthp.org/mainconference/honor/honor.htm
- National Trust for Historic Preservation www.nthp.org
- New Mexico clearinghouse for information on the arts, education, and technology
www.nmen.org
- New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities www.unm.edu/nmehlnmeh/home.html
- New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division www2.nmmnh-abq.mus.nm.us/hpd/
- New Mexico State University Public History Program
www.nmsu.edu/.../pubhistlohindex.html
- Office of Cultural Affairs, State of New Mexico www.nmmnh-abq.mus.nm (provides links to the Office's division, including museums)
- Office of Statewide Programs and Education/Museum of New Mexico: New Mexico's Cultural Treasures www.nmculture.org
- Preservenet (through Cornell University) www.preservenet.cornell.edu
- San Juan County Museum Association www.more2it.com/salmon
- The Trust for Public Land www.tpl.org/tpl
- Henry Ford Museum-Caring for Your Artifacts www.hfmgy.org/research/cislpfs.html
- Historic Preservation Home Page, Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Historic Structures and Buildings, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
www.cadd.nps.usace.army.miVtx psb/histpres.htm
- Indiana Historical Society Local History Service-Historic Preservation
www.spec.com/ihsw/l,hspresv.html
- The Interactive Oldhouse Network-Resources www.oldhouse.com/preserve.html
- Jahn Masonry Restoration Systems, Masonry Restoration Products & Services
www.Jahn,nortars.com/old
- John Leeke's Historic HomeWorks™, Preservation Briefs Page
www.house.net/historichomeworks/pbriefslpbOO-toc.htm
- National Park Service Historic Preservation Service-Links to the Past www2.cr.nps.gov/
- National Park Service Historic Preservation Services-Links to the Past www.cr.nps.gov/
- New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division www2.nmmnh-abq.mus.nm.us/hpd/
- Old House Restoration Page www.pangea.com/..ocklhouse.html (NOTE: the "~" character should be in the upper left corner of your keyboard)
- Railroad Station Preservation Website (The Great American Station Foundation)
www.stationfounation.org
- Saving Old Windows bubblemouth.pathfinder.com/TOH/9_11windowswindow8.html
- FOR EMAIL ONLY: Catalog of Landscape records in the US Catalog @ Wavehill.Org

Preservation of Archaeological Sites

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation achp.gov/index.html
- American Cultural Resources Association www.mindspring.com/~wheaton/ACRA.html (NOTE: the "~" character should be in the upper left corner of your keyboard)

Preservation of Historic Buildings

- Association for Preservation Technology International (APTI)- Historic Preservation Home Page
www.emich.edu/public/geo/preservation.html

- ArchNet, World Wide Web Virtual Library for Archaeology www.lib.uconn.edu/archnet/
- The Archaeological Conservancy www.gorp.com/archcons/
- Center for Indigenous Research (El Paso, TX) www.virtualelpaso.com/archaeology/
- Evaluating Models of Chaco, a Virtual Conference (Univ. of Colorado) www.colorado.edu/Conferences/chaco/
- New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division www2.nmmnh-abq.mus.nm.us/hpd/
- Sipapu, the Anasazi Emergence into the Cyber World sipapu.ucsb.edu/
- Society for American Archaeology www.saa.org/
- Society for Historical Archaeology www.sha.org
- Southwestern Archaeology www.swanet.org/

PPENDIX A AN OVERVIEW: OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE-FOUNDATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The following is a very brief overview of some of New Mexico's cultural resources in historical context, including many of those resources discussed at the forum and in the statewide planning survey. Boxes in each section give examples of New Mexico sites where you can see some of these resources.

Prehistoric Context and Resources

The PaleoIndian Tradition -The question of when the earliest people entered and began to settle the New World is a fascinating one. Until the 1920s, archaeologists believed that humans had been in the New World for only a few thousand years. Then, in eastern New Mexico, discoveries of prehistoric tools associated with the bones of long-extinct animals indicated that humans had lived in the New World for thousands of years longer. The earliest reliably documented sites date to about 13,500 years ago. Archaeologists refer to coexisting groups of people who made similar material goods and pursued similar lifeways as archaeological cultures. The two earliest archaeological cultures in North America are named "Clovis" and "Folsom" because their remains were first identified near these New Mexico towns.

Clovis and Folsom, along with several other cultures, are part of what is called the *PaleoIndian tradition*. The people of these various PaleoIndian cultures shared a hunting and gathering lifeway that focused on large game animals and ranged over huge territories as they followed the herds of game. The PaleoIndian lifeway lasted in New Mexico for roughly 6,000 years (11,500-5000 BC), but PaleoIndian sites are very rare. They are rare partly because the people were so mobile that they left relatively few traces of their passage across the landscape and partly because the occupation was so long ago that natural processes of erosion and deposition have destroyed or buried these sites.

Archaeologists identify PaleoIndian sites on the basis of the technology used to manufacture their stone tools. Because so much time has passed since the PaleoIndian period, most of the other material things that these people made have disintegrated. Stone tools and bones are about all that we have to tell us about their way of life. The most diagnostic PaleoIndian artifacts are beautiful, finely worked, flaked stone points. Other commonly associated artifacts are stone scrapers, drills, and other tools designed for butchering animals and working their hides. PaleoIndian sites tend to be either small camping areas or kill and butchering sites where tools and bones of game animals are found together.

Only about 400 PaleoIndian sites have been identified in New Mexico. The most famous are the Blackwater Draw site, where the Clovis culture was defined, and the Folsom site, where the antiquity of humans in the New World was first defined.

The Archaic Tradition - As time passed, the wetter, cooler Ice Age conditions that had prevailed during the PaleoIndian period gave way to warmer, drier conditions. The large game animals characteristic of the Ice Age became extinct and were replaced by smaller species of bison, deer, antelope, and other "modern" animals. The plant communities changed to more drought-adapted species. The archaeological cultures that occupied this drier, hotter New Mexico are referred to as the Archaic tradition. This tradition lasted in New Mexico between approximately 5000 BC and the early centuries AD. Like PaleoIndians, the Archaic people were hunters and gatherers. They ranged over large

territories hunting large and small animals and harvesting a variety of plant foods.

The Archaic lifeway appears to have been stable for a long time. Archaic sites are much more numerous and more visible than PaleoIndian sites, in part because Archaic people tended to return again and again to favorite camping locations to harvest local plants and animals. Hunting and gathering provided a relatively secure life so long as each family group or band had access to a wide variety of resources and a substantial territory. If it were a bad year for one key resource—say grass seeds or antelope—other resources could then be used to meet the need for food.

Archaic sites give evidence of a diet more balanced between hunting and gathering than that of the PaleoIndians. Grinding stones and the actual remains of charred seeds and plants demonstrate the importance of vegetable foods in the diet.

Archaic sites, like PaleoIndian ones, are most often defined on the basis of spear or dart point styles and other diagnostic traits of the stone tool manufacturing technology. Sites with lots of evidence of stone tool manufacture and no pottery are generally believed to be Archaic, but only the presence of dart points or an actual Archaic-era radiocarbon date can be used for positive identification. Because favorite hunting and gathering areas were often reused, Archaic sites are sometimes quite large. Features at these sites include remains of campfires, concentrations of stone tools and manufacturing debris, roasting pits, storage pits, and the remains of small, insubstantial shelters, probably wickiup-like huts covered with brush and/or hides.

More than 6,000 Archaic sites have been identified across New Mexico, but the resources of this period are not well known to most people today. Nearly all of the most familiar and informative sites are caves and rock shelters such as Bat Cave and Tularosa Cave in west-central New Mexico and Armijo and El Medio shelters in the Rio Puerco drainage. The records of thousands of years of New Mexico's heritage are locked up in these sites, and they deserve to be better understood.

The Formative Tradition - By the fourth or fifth century AD, many of the prehistoric residents of New Mexico were pursuing a more sedentary lifeway and increasingly depended on cultivated plants—beans and squash as well as corn. Hunting and gathering of wild plant foods remained extremely important in the diet of the people of the Formative tradition, as these early agricultural societies are called, for many centuries to come. Dependence on cultivated foodstuffs was central to their economy, however, and created a very different lifeway from that practiced during most of the Archaic period.

The more settled lifestyle of the Formative people of New Mexico—known as the Anasazi or ancestral Puebloan culture in the north and the Mogollon culture in the south—was characterized archaeologically by larger, more permanent structures; gathering of people into villages and larger settlements; an emphasis on trade and exchange to acquire materials from far beyond their settled villages; and accumulation of larger numbers and a greater variety of material possessions once people no longer had to carry their possessions with them on their yearly rounds.

By about AD 1100, Formative people had spread throughout most of New Mexico. Population levels were comparatively high, and some settlements were quite large, containing several hundred people. During the twelfth century, however, the Mogollon and Anasazi people began withdrawing from the lower, drier elevations and aggregating into larger sites at higher elevations and in more well-watered

areas. At the end of the thirteenth century, even many of the better-watered uplands were abandoned. After 1300 Formative settlements were concentrated in very large pueblo sites along the rivers of north-central and central New Mexico and in a few other upland areas in the western and central portions of the state.

The Formative period, generally speaking, is characterized by a huge variety of ceramics as well as substantial above-ground architecture. Ceramics range from brownware and grayware utilitarian vessels to distinctive black-on-white, black-on-red, red-on-buff, and polychrome painted wares.

Early Formative sites consist of "pithouses," varying from round to squarish structures dug partly or wholly into the earth and roofed with timbers, brush, and mud. Important pithouse sites include Burro Springs, a Mogollon village with an estimated 200 structures, and Shabik'eshchee Village, a 20-structure site above Chaco Canyon.

The Protohistoric Tradition - Nomadic hunter/gatherers probably occupied all the peripheral areas of present-day New Mexico throughout the Formative era. Population shifts from the south in the 1200s and from the north in the 1300s left behind large areas for re-occupation by hunting and gathering groups.

During the 1400s and 1500s, called the *Protohistoric period*, the direct ancestors of the modern tribes of New Mexico occupied what are still recognized as their traditional territories. The Pueblo people continued to live in large settlements in the Rio Chama, Rio Grande, Pecos, and Rio Puerco drainages. The Utes first occupied far northwestern New Mexico in the early 1400s; later they would occupy primarily southeastern Utah and portions of Colorado. The Athapaskan-speaking ancestors of the Navajos and Apaches moved into northern, eastern, and southwestern New Mexico beginning in the fifteenth century. The Navajo, Apache, and Puebloan groups are still present in New Mexico today. Other nomadic groups, although known to the Spanish at the time of their entrance into New Mexico, barely survived into the historic period and left no known descendants.

Except for the ancestral Pueblo sites that were occupied at the time of the Spanish exploration of New Mexico, most Protohistoric sites are ephemeral and difficult to recognize, especially those of the nomadic groups, which are difficult to distinguish from Archaic sites. Most often Apache and Comanche sites are recognized on the basis of features such as "tipi rings"—large rocks used to anchor hide structures—and metal or worked-glass arrow points. Ute sites are recognized by their unique pottery style.

Archaeological studies carried out to reduce the impact of intensive oil and gas development in northeastern New Mexico have allowed early Navajo sites to become better known, especially the distinctive masonry "pueblitos" or defensive sites. These Navajo sites are defined by distinctive pottery and the presence of "forked stick hogans," shelters built of leaning timbers around a central hearth.

Protohistoric pueblo sites are defined on the basis of glazeware ceramics—pottery decorated with mineral paints that vitrified into shiny designs during firing. Many of these sites, such as Acoma, Taos, Zuni or Pecos or the Salinas pueblos, were occupied from prehistoric times through Spanish contact, so that our knowledge gained from archaeology is supplemented and amplified by written records from Colonial times.

Protohistoric sites recorded in New Mexico include approximately 1,700 Pueblo sites, 28 Ute sites, 650 Apache sites, and 860 early Navajo sites.

Historic Context and Resources

The Spanish Colonial Period - Less than fifty years after encountering the native lands and peoples of present-day Mexico, Spanish explorers began to prospect the territory that would eventually become New Mexico. These early explorers were drawn to the north by tales of the Seven Cities, and by their discoveries of riches elsewhere in the New Mexico Palace of the Governors. The first recorded contact between Europeans and local New Mexicans occurred in 1539 when Esteban de Durantes, a Moorish slave, led Fray Marcos de Niza into the area that would become New Mexico. In spite of Fray Marcos de Niza's failure to discover the legendary Cities of Gold, Spanish noblemen, soldiers, clergy, servants and craft peoples began to explore New Mexico in a series of *entradas* (entrances). By 1598 the Spanish had established a permanent settlement, near the pueblo of San Juan, named *San Gabriel de Yunque Owinge* (also known as *San Gabriel de Yunque Yunque*). As colonization continued, the region received new immigrants and goods from the Spanish Empire by way of *El Camino Real* (the Royal Road) between Mexico City and the Santa Fe area. During this period Santa Fe was first established, only to be abandoned by the Spanish during the pueblo revolt of 1680-1692. In addition to European goods and people, Catholicism, horses, diseases, architecture, plants, and a myriad of other cultural aspects arrived in New Mexico with the Spanish.

With the exception of some pueblos that were already occupied at Spanish contact, many of the structures and landscapes associated with the Spanish Colonial Period of New Mexico exist today as archaeological resources. These resources are found at Pecos and Salinas National Monuments (Gran Quivira, Abo, and Quarai), the Spanish Entrada site near Rio Rancho, and as remnants of *El Camino Real*. Architectural resources existing from this period include the Spanish mission churches. Using earth, stone, timber, and limited technological resources, the Franciscans and the local population created some of New Mexico's most monumental architecture. Notable among these significant resources are the churches at Acoma and Santa Cruz de la Cafida. The traditional building material of the Spanish Colonial Period, as well as later periods, was adobe. The Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, the oldest known seat of government in the United States, is an example of Spanish Colonial Period adobe. A distinctive Spanish Colonial building practice is the patterning of villages and towns around a central plaza. Examples of this pattern can be seen in Albuquerque's Old Town and Santa Fe's central plaza. Other features associated with this period include the *acequias* (irrigation canals) built by the early Spanish colonists and native Puebloans.

The Mexican Period - Before Mexico's independence from Spain, trading in New Mexico had been strictly controlled and enforced by the Spanish. Several unsanctioned Anglo and French trading parties had entered the province in the eighteenth century, only to be arrested for violation of Spanish colonial policy. With independence, the Mexican government re-versed this policy and encouraged the exchange between Americans and New Mexicans. In 1821, William Becknell led a trading expedition from the Midwest, across the Great Plains into Santa Fe. The establishment of the Santa Fe Trail resulted in an increased availability of consumer goods. Cash, however, was a scarce commodity in New Mexico. New Mexico's commercial system at this time is best described as a subsistence economy. Citizens traded labor and locally produced goods with each other. Most regional construction

continued to use traditional adobe and rough-hewn timber.

With Mexican independence, most of the Spanish Catholic missionaries left the territory. The lack of religious authority did not lessen the need for leadership. In response to this need, a unique order of lay clergy came to the forefront in New Mexico. This group became known as *Los Penitentes* or *La Hermanidad de Sangre de Cristo*. The Penitent brothers demonstrated their religious conviction through acts of penance and by living their lives in imitation of the life of Christ. These individuals provided social services, religious processions, officiated on patron Saints Days, and constructed religious structures known as *moradas*. The design of the East Morada in Abiquiu, associated with the development of Los Penitentes and quite likely built in this period, blends Spanish Colonial mission church characteristics with domestic architecture.

Between 1828 and 1834, during the Mexican period, gold was discovered in the Ortiz Mountains southeast of Santa Fe, and the Cerrillos mining district was established. The discovery of gold, together with the opening of trade between California and New Mexico, resulted in economic growth. At the same time, however, international relations between the United States and Mexico deteriorated, and in 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico.

The brief period of Mexican control brought relatively few changes in building style or building materials to New Mexico, even though goods and ideas began to enter the territory along the Santa Fe Trail. Major resources associated with the Mexican period include the New Mexican segment of the Santa Fe Trail. Wagon ruts are visible in several locations from town to town, and many of the places associated with the trail are still in existence. Homes and commercial buildings owned by people involved in the economic and political development of the Mexican Period are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A representative period building is the Severino Martinez House near Taos, which reflects influences from the earlier Spanish Colonial Period.

The Territorial Period - When the United States declared war on Mexico, General Stephen Kearny of the United States Army left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with an armed force to begin his march on Mexico via the Santa Fe Trail. Fearing the worst, many New Mexicans fled to the countryside, while Santa Fe prepared for invasion. Although a Mexican militia was raised, the Mexican colonial government decided not to defend the capital. By August 1846 Kearny had captured New Mexico without firing a shot. During the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, the United States military presence in New Mexico grew, and subsequently territorial forts were established across the region. Many of these structures were built of native materials and combined both European and native design elements that contributed substantially to the development of "Territorial style" architecture.

Through an agreement with Texas and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, the geopolitical boundaries of New Mexico began to resemble those of today. With the American presence and the increased availability of land, the population of New Mexico grew and the ethnic mix began to change. The number of Anglo-American New Mexicans increased substantially during the Territorial Period (1848-1912) as the railroad connected the Territory with the rest of the country. With the railroad came economic growth and people of a different cultural background. These newcomers brought new architectural styles and different ideas of land ownership. As a result of these cultural changes, many of the earlier Spanish and Mexican land grants were questioned. Some portions of the original grants changed ownership or became open range. In addition, the livestock industry grew to meet the need for

livestock created by the military presence. The development of the railroad provided a means of getting animals to eastern and western markets. Ranching and homesteading became a major aspect of the New Mexico lifestyle during the Territorial Period.

Ranching activities accelerated during the Territorial Period. Some ranch headquarters contain significant concentrations of historic buildings, such as the South Springs Ranch near Roswell and the L.C. Ranch headquarters in Grant County. Other significant districts, such as Lincoln, New Mexico, came into existence during this period and are associated with infamous people such as William Bonney (a.k.a. Billy the Kid).

After the Civil War, mining towns were founded across the territory. Some of these were Dawson in the north, Madrid in the central part of the state, and Mogollon in the south.

The Territorial Period brought major changes to the architecture of New Mexico. Adobe remained a primary building material; however, the addition of decorative elements and their materials accounted for a dynamic change in the way buildings looked. New property types were also introduced during this period. Military forts probably were the first new type and some of these, such as Fort Union, exhibited the new stylistic features such as pedimented wood lintels, wood door and window surrounds, and square posts with molding capitals on portals. Glass window panes and fired brick coping at the roofline became common. As the population grew and spread east and west of the Rio Grande, new community plans developed. Some of the population centers established during the Territorial Period were laid out in a "string of pearls" plan while others followed a grid pattern in contrast to the earlier central plaza alignment.

By far the greatest influence on architectural style and property types before statehood was the railroad. After 1879 community development grid patterns were oriented with the railroad tracks and associated buildings. The railroad radically changed the New Mexico landscape, and introduced the territory to new materials and people with new ideas. Italianate commercial buildings appeared first in Las Vegas, and then Albuquerque and Santa Fe. In these towns and others, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, and World's Fair Classic styles from farther east in the United States proliferated. Even in the small rural towns of New Mexico, the railroad impacted building styles. Adobe buildings were Americanized with pitched roofs covered with corrugated metal, turned front porch posts with scroll-saw brackets and screen doors.

Statehood Period –In 1912 New Mexico became the forty-seventh state to be admitted to the United States of America. Major trends in economic and social developments from 1912 to today are a result of the blending of earlier strengths such as agricultural and ranching activities, the lure of the Land of Enchantment, and later military developments. Farms and ranches begun in the late Territorial Period were expanded under statehood. New crops and varieties of livestock were introduced into the state. New Mexico became a leader in experimental agricultural education. Mining continued to expand as the growing industrialization of the Union demanded more and various resources.

The appeal of New Mexico began to attract artists, writers, architects, and scientists from across the nation. New Mexico proved to be a fertile ground for artists and scholars like Ansel Adams, Georgia O'Keeffe, D. H. Lawrence, Mary Austin, Willa Cather, John Gaw Meem, Mary Colter, and Edgar Lee

Hewitt.

The economic fluctuations brought about by war and depression had a significant impact on New Mexico. New Mexico benefited substantially from "New Deal" initiatives in the 1930s and from the war effort during World War II. New Deal art, architecture, and other social initiatives brought an increased sense of hope to New Mexico. During the New Deal property types such as roads, bridges, armories, and tourist accommodations multiplied. Other styles gained popularity such as Art Deco, as evidenced in the design and construction of the ornate KiMo Theater in Albuquerque. One of the most well-known resources in New Mexico beginning in the late 1920s was Route 66, which traversed the heart of the state and became part of Americana. Road sections, motels, and gasoline stations associated with Route 66 are now listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places.

With World War II, New Mexico's national role changed. New Mexico afforded a safely isolated and remote location for significant military work during World War II, including the development of U.S. nuclear capabilities. This military presence has expanded over the years at military facilities such as Los Alamos National Laboratory and White Sands Missile Range. Both of these locations contain significant properties such as the Trinity site that are listed on the National Register and commemorate New Mexico's role in the wartime effort.

With statehood came a significant increase in government-acquired and government-constructed properties. Before statehood, government-sponsored building projects had been limited by fiscal constraints, the state's large landmass, and the relatively small population. During the first two decades of statehood, the scope of government activity necessitated providing housing for services such as education, corrections, and health. About the same time many government leaders, educators, businessmen, and artists began to advocate architectural styles based on local traditions using modern technology. University of New Mexico President William Tight convinced the University's Board of Regents to adopt what has become known as the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style for the University campus. Other government-sponsored buildings quickly followed in the Spanish-Pueblo style as well as the Territorial style. The beginnings of tourism and the influx of artists to the state made both the Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial styles popular aesthetically and economically.

With increased prosperity following World War II, many towns and rural areas of the state began to modernize. Commercial main street buildings were given false fronts or lost their fronts entirely in favor of new elevations. Many buildings, districts, structures, landscapes, and sites from all significant historical periods remain, however, to give the state its own unique look and presence. In spite of the demographic and economic expansion that New Mexico has experienced in the last 50 years, native and traditional cultures and places continue to enhance the state.