

Preservation

NEW MEXICO

Greening Our Historic Buildings

Preservationists have long thought that rehabilitating historic buildings is inherently green and plays an important role in the discussion of energy efficiency.

"There are approximately 65-billion square feet of nonresidential buildings in the country according to national statistics, and as time goes by more and more of them will be considered historic," said SHPO Katherine Slick. "It is time for preservationists to address ways historic buildings can be properly preserved while making them conform to energy standards aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions."

The U.S. Green Building Council developed national standards for energy efficiency primarily for new construction, but these standards can prove awkward for historic buildings, and do not recognize the defining architectural elements that make them culturally significant.

HPD has joined a coalition of national organizations including the American Institute of Architects, National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the Association for Preservation Technology to address how historic preservation currently supports energy efficiency and ways historic buildings can incorporate new, green technology.

HPD garnered coverage in major newspapers and broadcast media statewide with the collaboration. The story caught the eye of Amy Biehl High School senior Joe Giannotto, who eventually received a private scholarship to attend an upcoming green seminar on historic buildings in Santa Fe, with Slick agreeing to be an advisor on his senior project to green the school. Giannotto, Amy Biehl co-founder and executive director, Tony Monfilleto, and another student are seeking ways to improve energy efficiency at the old federal building, rehabilitated in 2004 into a high school in downtown Albuquerque. Built in 1911, the federal building rehabilitation won awards from the National Trust, ACHP and the CPRC. Giannotto is working with the utility PNM on an energy audit of the building, and is developing funding sources to explore and implement measures to green the school.

HPD and the National Preservation Institute host a two-day green building seminar, September 19-20, that features green design strategies such as energy-saving lighting systems, window restorations, and alternative energy sources including fuel cells, wind turbines and innovative heating-and-cooling systems. The seminar is of special

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New Deal

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Why should you care about the New Deal in 2008?

Many of the parks your children play in, the rules that safeguard your investments and bank accounts, Social Security and perhaps the municipal system that brings water into your home are all direct results of New Deal programs whose worth generally are taken for granted, but are proven cultural and economic mainstays of the last 75 years.

In New Mexico there are feats of engineering, stunning architecture, and fine art that were commissioned under the Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration that have left their mark on our physical and cultural landscape. Their legacy permanently altered the course of the state and often is credited with bringing New Mexico into its modern era of politics, technology and

culture.

In 2008, New Mexico with the rest of the country will celebrate the legacy of the projects that put people back to work and helped lift the nation out of the Great Depression. HPD is looking to communities, local and tribal governments, organizations and individuals to come forward with

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The New Deal-era Public Welfare Building was certified in 2007 at the highest level of energy efficiency of any rehabilitated historic building in the nation.

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Send photographs, stories and ideas via e-mail to Tom Drake, tom.drake@state.nm.us, or phone him at: 505-827-4067.

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Route 66 Kicks Back

There was the Summer of Love, and many of us hope for an endless summer, but this summer may be remembered as the one that opened a new season for the faded, fading and gone motels, diners and gas stations that made up that iconic Route 66 experience.

It started in May, appropriately, just as people are headed out on their first road trips of the season, with New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance and its Oklahoma counterpart putting Route 66 motels on their Most Endangered lists.

Next, the World Monuments Fund in June issued its biannual "Watch List" of the 100 most endangered resources in the world. Right near the top of the list was the "Motels of Route 66," the mom-and-pop enterprises that began a long fade-out in the 1970s with completion of the Interstate road system. Bypassed by four-lanes, six-lanes and ever-faster traffic, most of them folded when travelers were lured into bigger and more modern but certainly far less memorable roadside attractions than the Tee-Pee-fashioned rooms, miniature castle diners and Pueblo Revival and Art Deco gas stations that glimmered in neon somewhere in the distance down a long, dusky highway.

Route 66 photos: John Murphey



Mayor Martin Chavez and SHPO Katherine Slick at the NTHP announcement in front of El Vado in June.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation the following week released its annual "America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places" list, singling out Albuquerque's Central Avenue – the one-time home of more than 100 Route 66 motels—as its example of the road's demise.

Now down to 25 and shrinking, even international tourist draws like El Vado Motel face pressure from developers who want to remove significant portions of their structures or outright demolish them – the fate of the Horn Oil Lodge Motel – in favor of newer, more upscale development.

Media worldwide paid attention to the plight of Route 66 with stories appearing in the nation's major newspapers and in Turkish and French media.

When it included Route 66 resources on its list, the World Monuments Fund said "clearly ... human activity has become the greatest threat of all to the world's cultural heritage," causing harm not only to important places in the world, but to our shared human history. In the case of Route 66, its motels and the whole experience of feeling a part of a cultural landscape – as opposed to just passing through – we are in danger of losing a very recent and treasured piece of our past.

HPD, NPS and the National Trust for Historic Preservation all have active programs to preserve Route 66 and its associated resources.



Ron Jones was in Clinton, Okla., for the Rt. 66 festival and summit this summer. He is competing with a man who has tattooed the highway stretching from his left hand over his back to his right hand, and says his "tats" are his way of preserving the Mother Road.

Archaeology Fair & SiteWatch on Rt. 66

What do you get when you combine the second statewide SiteWatch Stewards Conference with the fourteenth New Mexico Archaeology Fair in Grants? We're not sure either, but hundreds of archaeologists and preservationists will converge on historic Route 66 in Grants to find out.

The conference begins Oct. 11, with a full day of site-survey training from the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Archaeologists and speakers the next morning address stewardship issues including preservation ethics, the challenges of working on public and private lands, and the types of volunteer groups.

Not missing a beat, the Archaeology Fair starts at noon Oct. 12, featuring many of the state's leading archaeologists and

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Julie Barros in one of the offices of the rehabilitated New Mexico Public Welfare Building.

interest to home and commercial building owners, architects, preservationists and city, state and local public officials, Slick said, since standards will eventually impact them. The seminar quickly filled to near capacity in August.

Jean Carroon, AIA and principal of preservation at Boston-based Goody Clancy, and Valerie Walsh, a LEED Management Services consultant who works with design and construction teams, will provide overviews of green design and details of recent innovations, using an historic building in Santa Fe as a case study.

Built in 1934, the New Mexico Public Welfare Building building was designed by architect John Gaw Meem under the New Deal. Four years ago, the building faced demolition, and HPD jumped at the chance to save it by working closely with the state Property Control Division, then consulted with contractors who initially proposed replacing its defining wood-framed, oversized windows. Eventually rehabilitated as part of the Paul Baradke Attorney General's Complex, original windows were restored and a thin, transparent film applied to the panes to cut down on heating and air-conditioning bills.

The building has state-of-the-art sensors that dim and brighten electric lights based on the amount of sunlight coming through the windows, which give light and views to 90 percent of office space. A high performance ventilation system keeps indoor air healthy. The complex has an overall energy savings of 31 percent, 82 percent of construction waste was recycled and the state saves 71 percent of the usual cost of water-

ing landscaping.

The old welfare building is New Mexico's first historic building to be certified green by the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards. The achievement follows Governor Bill Richardson's executive order that set environmental standards for state buildings, and is a testament to the state's commitment to historic preservation and saving energy.

The order required the state to develop an education and outreach program on green buildings for use by private sector builders.

He earlier set targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions statewide to 10 percent below 2000 levels before the year 2020 and by 75 percent by 2050.

Cities also are endorsing the green movement with new building codes and policies. This summer, the 1,100 members of the U.S. Conference of Mayors voted to urge Congress to fund green initiatives in the nation's K-12 public school buildings, and encouraged small businesses to go green. The cities of Santa Fe and Albuquerque are developing green building codes with Santa Fe projecting its rules to reduce emissions will be approved by the end of the year. The Santa Fe ordinance would first affect new residential construction and later cover remodeling projects and historic rehabilitations of residential and commercial buildings, according to assistant city attorney Anne Lovely.

Albuquerque's proposed code modifies national standards that provide guidelines affecting construction and heating-and-cooling systems used in commercial and residential buildings. Green building program manager John William Bucholz said replacement of heating and cooling systems in historic buildings would be covered, and that any exterior work that exposed uninsulated portions would have to be insulated.

LEED certified green buildings use a third less energy, as much as 50 percent less water, and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 40 percent, the USGBC said. It estimates that it costs \$3 per square foot more to build a green school than a conventional school. Based only on energy savings, the payback begins within one year.

Silver City Green

The green movement in America is nothing new to Silver City, says Paula Geisler, who has produced a 30-minute documentary about her "Small Green Domicile" built ca. 1870 before the town was chartered.

Geisler, an independent producer for Community Access Television of Silver City, recently completed the video on the sustainable features of the John P. Risque House, a contributing resource to the downtown historic district. Financed by an HPD grant, the video will be distributed to CAT stations around the country. Stations in Vermont, Florida, California, North Dakota and Montana are expressing interest in airing it.

Entirely locally produced with an original score, the video highlights the features of the unusual, small adobe home to present the history of sustainable green design in the rural Southwest in the context of the town's cultural history and the life of the young man, who with stone, adobe and some inspired planning, built it.

Geisler's production makes the case that Silver City, at 6,000 feet, and straddling the Continental Divide in dry, southwestern New Mexico, is an "oasis of green" as much for its springs and nearby rivers as for the practicalities of some of its vernacular architecture. Risque used earthen construction and purposefully oriented his home for solar gain in winter. Its thick walls kept it cool during summer's heat – a very old idea used by the Native Americans and commonly practiced until just a few decades ago with the advent of cheap energy, Geisler concludes.



The living and dining rooms of the Risque house

Risque was a respected attorney who relocated from Georgetown, D.C., where his family bestowed upon him the merits of being a good steward to the land. Having grown up with a nanny did not deter an appreciation for the practical. The house he built steps uphill on granite outcroppings, so several rooms are on slightly different levels.

He centrally located a Southwestern version of a Count Rumford fireplace, then considered state-of-the-art for its streamlined throat that vents smoke with little loss of heated room air. Eyebrow-shaped open transom windows over interior doors facilitate heat movement and circulate cooler evening air on summer nights. A large, well-designed, Bay window captures morning winter sun for warmth, just as Native Americans did by orienting their doors east and south when they first settled the area.

Geisler describes the house as "captivating," with rooms that flow into one another and high ceilings that "lift the eye and the spirit." Sadly, Risque enjoyed the home only for a few years; he was killed by the Apache, leaving behind a widow and small child.

Geisler's documentary debuts Oct. 4, as part of the town's "Weekend of the Galleries" when the "Small Green Domicile" will be open for tours.

Students Learn New Skills to Help Discover Their Past

Editor's Note: A \$7,500 HPD grant made it possible during the summer of 2006 for students from Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo to survey buildings in their home village, many of which predate the arrival of the Spanish in 1598. In the course of their work with architectural firm of Atkin Olson Lawson-Bell, of Santa Fe, the students discovered that many pieces of their history had been lost, and quite a few structures built in their place since 1966. Their success led to more than \$111,000 in additional funding this year by the McCune Foundation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Park Service and Chamiza Foundation to greatly expand the project. Work now underway will reveal exactly how much has changed at Ohkay Owingeh, what can be restored, how to do it and establish a means of preserving the village's heritage.

The following summary of work completed with the HPD grant was submitted by the Ohkay Owingeh Housing Authority as part of HPD's granting requirements, which are designed to improve public awareness of local history and culture.

The Approach

Our goal was to document the oldest structures – some potentially as old as 800 years – at Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo using traditional and computer-based techniques. Most buildings remain primary dwellings for tribal members, while others are used only for ceremonies. Most structures are in



Participants included Wanda Abeyta, Jonathan Cata, Juanito Aquino, Lute Muntz, Victoria Aquino, and Lewis Romero.

poor condition, with many too deteriorated for habitation. The data collected will contribute to long-term efforts to rehabilitate these structures for sustained tribal life and culture.

Students completed classes in historic preservation, architectural drawing, as-built field measurements, GIS and GPS. We were fortunate that two of our students – Jonathon Cata and Wanda Abeyta – were selected because of their academic performance to participate in a five-day GIS and GPS training session at New Mexico Tech funded by the National Science

Foundation the week before our program began. With that in mind, we chose them to be student team leaders for this project.

Lute, Viki, Johnny, and Lewis worked at the library using self-paced training materials from ESRI and assistance from Jonathon and Wanda. A typical day consisted of taking field measurements in the morning followed by computer-based training in the afternoon. By the end of the program, days still began with field measurements, but students now used GPS technology and our days ended with downloading data at the Planning Department and working on the GIS base-map and three-dimensional model of the historic pueblo using Sketch Up, a CAD software package. The base map for our project was a survey of the pueblo produced in 1966 called the Herkenhoff survey.

Findings and Next Steps

We ascertained that 28 structures documented on the 1966 Herkenhoff survey no longer exist in our study area, and many new ones constructed since that time. We have leveraged the success of the 2006 Education and Preservation Program and have secured additional funds to continue the inventory of the extant 40-plus buildings in the study area. Future GIS mapping will include details on the individual dwellings – interior and exterior – as opposed to the aggregate house blocks surveyed in the initial survey, and will compare the current layout to that recorded in 1916 by John Peabody Harrington and in 1929 by Elsie Clews Parsons.

An unanticipated benefit followed the students' presentation to the tribal council. Well received, it generated much discussion



Our Lady of Lourdes chapel was built by a French priest in the center of the pueblo at the site of a church built by the Spanish when they proclaimed San Juan the first northern capital of New Spain in 1598. The Spanish church was destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680.



Our Lady of Lourdes continues to be a focal point of the community, and is a contributing resource to the San Juan Pueblo Historic District est. 1974. In 2005, the pueblo voted to restore its traditional name of Ohkay Owingeh.

Ohkay Owingeh Housing Authority photos

on the need to continue working on the project and fueled their desire to build on its early success. In addition, Governor Joe Garcia as president of the National Congress of the American Indians, invited the students to attend NCAI's national meeting in Sacramento. At the October session, their work generated enough excitement to prompt officials to request a second presentation.

Mid-Century Modern is Historic

Walking down Sigma Chi Road is like watching the American Ranch-style home evolve.

The state's newest historic district features nearly every interpretation of 1950s residential architecture found in New Mexico. The Contemporary with its open-floor plan, the venerable Split Level with its three or four levels linked by short staircases, Spanish Pueblo Revival, Mediterranean and Streamline Moderne all set in wide, ample lots, trees sparse but shrubbery abundant.

Listed in June in the State Register of Cultural Properties, residents wasted no time and put up a sign the next day proclaiming their two-block historic district and celebrated that Saturday night with a yard party. Within a week, they were back in touch with HPD, asking about the financial



Fifth from left, back row is Salazar, who was proclaimed "Goddess of the Street" by her neighbors when they celebrated the night after their neighborhood was officially designated historic by the CPRC.

incentives they now were eligible for to maintain and preserve their historic homes.

HPD loan specialist Dorothy Victor attended a neighborhood meeting where she presented the division's 3-percent interest loan program and provided information on the 50-percent state tax credits. Tax credit reviewer Robyn Powell began working with several of the neighbors, and at the August CPRC meeting, tax project applications for three of the historic homes were approved for a variety of repairs, including new stucco, roof repairs and replacements, improved insulation, replacing a floor section, professionally grooming and treating a diseased mulberry tree that is included in the nomination, bringing an electrical system up to code, fixing plumbing and in the case of Jean Salazar's

Contemporary, repair the sliding glass window walls.

Salazar spent three years working with her neighbors and interviewing former residents to compile the history of Sigma Chi Road. And like many people find when researching local history, the people who once lived in their current neighbors' homes led lives that seasoned the flavor of the neighborhood and influenced following generations.

Orville Bradbury not only built one of the district's early Contemporary-style homes, but began O.G. Bradbury Contractor in the 1920s, and with Robert Stamm built Bradbury Stamm Construction Co. into what still is one of the largest construction companies in the Southwest. A large, brick ranch at 1329 Sigma Chi Road was home to U.S. Sen. Carl Hatch, best

known for authoring the Hatch Act, which defined and limited the participation of federal employees in politics.

Down the street, Italian immigrant Antonio Domenici built a Mediterranean-style home; his nephew, Pete, became a U.S. senator. And overseeing it all from his Pueblo Revival was Hugh Woodward, who had the final say on who could and could not live on Sigma Chi Road. A district attorney and UNM

regent, Woodward served as New Mexico's lieutenant governor and was named the state's U.S. Attorney by President Hoover in 1929.

"When they acquired the means to move their families to new homes on Sigma Chi Road, they built their homes in the latest styles and included state-of-the-art amenities," Salazar said of the street's residents in the nomination. "They were always curious about the latest things that might improve their lives or their businesses."

A wine cellar, a "baking center," see-through fireplaces and a floor button to ring for the maid were some of the innovations built into Sigma Chi houses, along with the first residential radiant-floor heating system in Albuquerque, neighborhood lore has it.

The formal nomination process began when 15 neighbors met with HPD Register coordinator John Murphey. Six of them signed on and formed a committee to help complete historic inventory forms on each of the 41 houses within the district. Eventually, 35 were determined eligible. Homes with second story additions or yard walls incongruent with the original architect-



The house Senator Hatch built on Sigma Chi Road. In front is the sign the neighborhood put up the day after the historic district was designated.



Bradbury's house was designed in the Streamline Moderne style and featured many innovations. His firm helped save landmark buildings including the Hilton Hotel, and State and KiMo theaters

Sigma Chi photos: Tom Drake

ture were determined ineligible; although some of these homes had original landscaping that now is part of the district.

Neighbors were enthusiastic about the process and want to continue exploring the district's history and improving their homes. They may apply for a grant to publish a neighborhood walking-tour guide. Already, three of the neighbors are eligible for tax credits totaling more than \$12,000 for repairs to their modern historic homes.

Tesuque Pueblo Set for THPO Status

The Pueblo of Tesuque is poised to become New Mexico's fourth Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

In a formal communique, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation advised the National Park Service, August 21, that the pueblo is "fully capable" of carrying out federal preservation functions on its lands. Upon final NPS approval, Tesuque would join Zuni Pueblo, the Mescalero Apache Tribe and Navajo Nation as officially designated THPOs in New Mexico.

"It will give them equal status and control over the protection of historic and cultural heritage on their lands as that exercised by the nation's State Historic Preservation Offices, and allow the pueblo to tap into more preservation resources," said Katherine Slick, HPD director and State Historic Preservation Officer.

THPO status includes eligibility for federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to assist preservation on tribal lands.

It was not until the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act was amended in 1992 that tribes were allowed to assume the duties assigned by the federal government to SHPOs. At that point, tribal governments could apply for THPO status and begin exercising their authority to promote preservation and carry out federal programs to protect irreplaceable historic and archaeological resources considered the foundation of national – and tribal – heritage.

THPOs, like a SHPO, provide technical and planning assistance in road, school, housing and building construction, as well as the preservation of native and indigenous languages. They assist in identifying and registering historic resources and protecting them in the event new development would alter their historic nature.

Under state law, Tesuque Pueblo participated in government-to-government negotiations with the City of Santa Fe when ruins and ancestral remains were discovered at the site where the city is building a new civic center. Talks led to the city downsizing underground parking for the center to avoid disturbing additional ancestral remains at the site. The pueblo again stepped forward this summer to consult with Santa Fe County regarding artifacts associated with a pueblo that commonly is referred to as the Agua Fria School House archaeological site.

Pueblo Site "Rediscovered" at Agua Fria Village

photos: Tom Drake

Although much of it has been plowed for agriculture, built on and bisected by Agua Fria Road, there still is much to be learned from Laboratory of Anthropology Site 2, a large pueblo site and the second archaeological site ever officially recorded in New Mexico.

Just south of Santa Fe's city boundary, the Agua Fria School House site recently became newsworthy again when Santa Fe County decided the narrow road without sidewalks should become more pedestrian friendly and to add storm drains and a sewer

system. Initial excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants turned up more than 22,000 artifacts and 29 cultural features, over 15,000 pottery sherds, surface structures and pithouses. The discoveries captured the imagination of the media and the public; and reports surfaced from area residents who recalled as recently as the 1930s school children playing on the ruins of adobe walls associated with the pueblo.

HPD staff archaeologist Michelle Ensey said the 11-acre site is as large, and perhaps larger, than the Tewa Pueblo site in downtown Santa Fe that was excavated two years ago to make room for the a new civic center. The civic center excavations in 2004 revealed ancestral remains, which were claimed by Tesuque Pueblo, and tribal leadership came forward again to claim Agua Fria, requesting HPD help ensure ancestral remains were not immediately disturbed.

Southwest recorded enough information to form a nomination to the State Register of Cultural Properties, which will be



The ridge or bare ground is likely the top of a wall associated with the pueblo



Mounds and ridges at the site are associated with buried pueblo roomblocks. To the rear is a relocated building that once was part of a World War II, Japanese internment camp.

reviewed by the Cultural Properties Review Committee at its October 5 meeting. A draft of the nomination stated that despite modern and historic use of the land, archaeological monitoring and excavations indicates much of the pueblo is intact and that the site holds the potential of revealing much about the first settlements along the Santa Fe River.

Limited site excavations began in the early 1900s and the site was recorded ca. 1915-1930. Archaeological reports state the pueblo had discontinuous blocks of small, rectangular rooms built of narrowly-coursed adobe blocks, many of them surrounding an extremely large plaza on all but perhaps the north side.

Associated with the Coalition and Classic periods from 1150 to 1600, it is believed the pueblo was continuously inhabited from 1275 through 1425 and then intermittently following the Pueblo Revolt and during the Spanish reoccupation. Part of the original settlement was abandoned and rebuilt further from the river banks after heavy precipitation and flooding of the river in the 1320s. On the north banks of the river was Pindi Pueblo, believed to have had hundreds of rooms, but not as large a settlement as the pueblo occupying the Agua Fria School House Site.

Pre-Columbian occupation of the Santa Fe Basin and Tesuque Valley peaked during the Coalition Period, and the two pueblo sites near the village of Agua Fria are considered to be one of the four main population centers of the area during the period.

New Deal 75

photo: City of Las Vegas Museum



Part of the complex of three buildings built on a triangular lot in Las Vegas that made up the municipal office complex.

local New Deal resources and achievements to commemorate. Visit our new web pages devoted to the 75th anniversary. Heritage Preservation Month in May will be dedicated to the anniversary, HPD looks to award grants for New Deal preservation projects and our State Register program will work with counties where New Deal resources have not been nominated so that more than 100 related resources will be listed in the State Register by the end of 2008.

Several organizations have come forward in the last year to help us achieve that. The Santa Fe Armory, Las Cruces CCC Camp building that housed Italian and German prisoners of war, Aztec's adobe Altrurian Library and Santa Fe's Carlos Gilbert Elementary School – all built under the New Deal – have been listed in the State Register. The most recent is the Las Vegas Municipal Building, listed in August by the CPRC, and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The nomination was developed when the Friends of the City of Las Vegas Museum and Rough Rider Memorial Collection received an HPD grant for a Register nomination of the building, which now houses the museum. The ensuing research revealed an archetypal New Deal Project; local workers were hired to produce works traditional to the community.

For the municipal building, Santa Fe architectural firm Kruger & Clark adapted the vernacular Pueblo Revival style employed statewide in New Deal construction, but instead of using adobe or plaster, local stone was quarried in San Miguel County for the building. Young men enrolled in a NYA furniture workshop built chairs, tables and a filing cabinet, while local masons, stone-dressers and plaster

experts completed the buildings.

Similar New Mexico stories abound that can be documented with Register nominations, publications, documentary films and through preservation planning. HPD can assist such projects with grants and will begin accepting Requests for Proposals, Sept. 15.

It also is time to begin planning for Heritage Preservation Month themed in 2008 on the New Deal's impact on New Mexico. HPD

seeks a poster image that will commemorate Depression-era Gov. Clyde Tingley's commitment to gearing New Deal programs to communities so out-of-work families could stay in their home towns. We encourage our event sponsors to consider New Deal resources for art exhibits, building tours, performances of New Deal-era music, events in CCC-created parks and other facilities for the *Calendar of Events*. And, we seek nominations for our annual awards ceremony in May to honor New Deal-related achievements in publication, building restorations, archaeology and for organizations committed to the work.

The New Mexico Chapter of the National New Deal Preservation Association as lead organization is pulling together a variety of events that will run a full year beginning March 31, 2008, to coincide with the enactment of initial New Deal legislation in 1933. Executive Director Kathy Flynn is collecting stories from people whose lives were directly affected and plans to honor them at a kick-off event. Send your ideas to newdeal@cybermesa.com.

A symposium follows April 5-6 at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, in Santa Fe, featuring "Native American New Deal Artists of the Southwest." Museum Director Shelby Tisdale and curators and scholars from around the country will lead panel discussions and an authority on Native American artists of the Southwest keynotes the symposium. On view will be the work of the late Pablita Velarde, who was honored shortly before her death in 2006, when the State Legislature declared "Native American New Deal Art Day" in recognition of the international acclaim she received for interpreting her cultural traditions in a variety of media. Velarde's career took off following exhibition of one of her paintings at the 1933 Chicago Worlds Fair.

New Deal collections belonging to museums in Silver City, Albuquerque, Artesia, UNM's Zimmerman Library,

Meet a Local Site Steward at the Archaeology Fair in Grants



photo: David Walk for NPS photo contest

Grants Lava Flow at nearby El Malpais National Monument near Grants.

preservationists. Look for the tents, display areas, atlatl target field and more in City Hall Park on Santa Fe Ave., which is Route 66. We smell preservation Nirvana.

Cibola County school kids who go to the fair can earn school credits by attending demonstrations of and participating in traditional practices such as atlatl throwing, arrowhead making, pottery firing, coloring yarn with plant dyes, or visiting the Van of Enchantment's exhibit on the historic printing presses of New Mexico. Mountain men rendezvous on site and visitors can watch hide-tanning, chop a tree with a stone axe, hear live music, be interviewed on live radio broadcasts and taste some great food. The fair re-opens at 9 a.m. on Saturday running to 5 p.m. and is free both days.

Don't miss this preservation double whammy held right in the midst of many of New Mexico's most treasured – and visited – cultural resources.

Contact State Archaeologist Glenna Dean at glenna.dean@state.nm.us about the fair; and Phil Young, 505-827-6314, for the SiteWatch conference. Limited conference space for 60 was half filled at press time.

www.nmhistoricpreservation.org
for fair exhibitor and conference registration forms

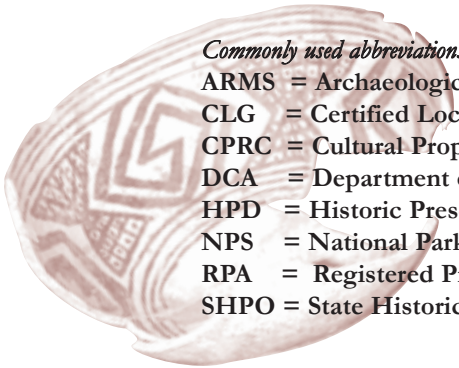
National Hispanic Cultural Center, and the History Museum at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces also are planned throughout the year.

Two photo exhibits will travel the state. One will appear in MainStreet communities, and the second includes presentations by Flynn and David Kammer, a frequent consulting historian to HPD.

To assist in locating New Deal resources, the NNDPA will publish maps with the New Mexico Humanities Council and state Tourism Department that identify related resources throughout the state.

For a story on the preservation of the Las Vegas Municipal building by Linda Gegick, executive director of the museum, please visit our New Deal web pages at:

www.nmhistoricpreservation.org



Commonly used abbreviations:

- ARMS = Archaeological Records Management Section
- CLG = Certified Local Government
- CPRC = Cultural Properties Review Committee
- DCA = Department of Cultural Affairs
- HPD = Historic Preservation Division
- NPS = National Park Service
- RPA = Registered Professional Archaeologist
- SHPO = State Historic Preservation Officer

calendar **fall** 2007

September 19 & 20

HPD and the National Preservation Institute co-host a seminar on green strategies for historic buildings in New Mexico. Learn energy-saving measures that can help your historic building be certified green under national LEED standards. Registration required. Contact: NPI: 703-765-0100 or HPD: 505-827-4067.

September 21

Deadline for tax credit applications to be considered at the Oct. 5 CPRC meeting. Contact Robyn Powell, 827-4057 or Harvey Kaplan, 827-3971.

September 23

Learn more about how New Mexico will celebrate the New Deal in 2008. The New Mexico Chapter of the National New Deal Preservation Association will announce programs and events planned for the celebration. Coronado State Monument, in Bernalillo. Contact Kathy Flynn, 505-473-3985 or 505-690-5845.

October 5

CPRC bi-monthly meeting in Room 311, Round House, Santa Fe. State and National Register nominations, archaeological permits, tax credits, historic markers. 1 p.m. Contact Deborah Davis, 827-6319

October 11 & 12

New Mexico SiteWatch Site Steward's Conference in Grants. Archaeological Society of New Mexico teaches a site survey course 8:30 – 5 p.m., Oct. 11. Conference resumes Oct. 12, 8:30 —11:30 a.m. to address site steward issues. Archaeology Fair follows. Events at 1900 E. Santa Fe Ave. Contact Phil Young, 505-827-6314. Registration limited; form available at www.nmhistoricreservation.org.

October 12 & 13

The 14th annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair is held in Grants at City Hall Park on Santa Fe Avenue, which is old Route 66. Noon – 4 p.m. Friday; 9 a.m. – 3 p.m. Saturday. See related article this issue. Contact New Mexico's state archaeologist, Glenna Dean, 505-827-3989.

October 15

Deadline for general permit and SHPO Directory applications for consideration at the December 7 CPRC meeting. Contact Michelle Ensey, 505-827-4064.

November 15

Deadline for project specific permits to be considered at the December 7 CPRC meeting. Contact Michelle Ensey, 505-827-4064.

November 18

Sixty-five years ago it was decided to locate the Manhattan Project's laboratory to build the world's first atomic bomb in New Mexico. The event is commemorated with release of a new book, *The Manhattan Project: the Birth of the Atomic Bomb in the Words of its Creators, Eyewitnesses and Historians*, and talks by its editor, Cynthia Kelly, and Ellen Bradbury Reid who experienced it through the eyes of a child. St. Francis Auditorium, Museum of Fine Arts, in Santa Fe, at 2:30 p.m. www.atomicheritage.org.

November 21

Deadline for tax credit applications to be considered at the December 7 CPRC meeting. Contact Robyn Powell, 827-4057 or Harvey Kaplan, 827-3971.

December 7

CPRC bi-monthly meeting in Room 311, Round House, Santa Fe. State and National Register nominations, archaeological permits, tax credits, historic markers considered. 1 p.m. Contact Deborah Davis, 827-6319.

January 31, 2008

Preserving the Historic Road 2008. Call for abstracts for the sixth biennial annual historic roads conference to be held Sept. 11 – 14, 2008, in Albuquerque. Events take place at the historic intersection of El Camino Real and Route 66 in Old Town. Registration underway: www.historicroads.org.